

Letters

A BARRAGE OF ABUSE

Dear Craccum,
Greg Pirie in reply to my letter in Craccum re the allocation of funds to groups on either side of controversial issues, claimed that the 'general point' of the letter was that the Exec and SRC are unrepresentative. This was not so. The main point was that on 'controversial' issues SRC under the present system is unrepresentative because every student is not given the chance to voice their opinions. As I said in my previous letter, even if another couple of hundred more students turned up at the AGM or SRC, it would still not be truly representative of all the students because of the close divisions in support of issues, for example, the abortion debate, Bastion Point.

By using a referendum all students are given the chance to voice their opinion, unlike SRC or AGMs, and without a barrage of abuse from opposition. If a referendum is not representative as Greg infers, why bother to hold one on the Middle East every other year, or hold public elections for Association positions?

Greg's last statement in the letter asking me to 'perhaps take an interest in the affairs of the Association he purports to represent (on SUMC) is an interesting inference. I have set forward my ideas and opinions as constructively and fairly as possible and without making unwarranted attacks on personalities involved. My aim was to encourage a more democratic system to the advantage of the Association and to involve myself in the Association as Greg suggests we should do. It raises the question of whether he is seeking general student involvement or involvement by students who are prepared to follow blindly and unthinkingly the lead given.

Love
Bryan Dowdle

HYMEN LOVE

Dear Craccum,
I have just this minute come from the first 1978 meeting of the A.U. Virgins Society. I had until now been terribly embarrassed in a social atmosphere, when the talk drifted (as it inevitably does) to the veiled sexual innuendos and snide remarks on the revered subject of two people expressing their ultimate love for each other.

Realising that the A.U. Virgins Society might not be what it appeared on the surface, I controlled my embarrassment and prepared to face, single handedly the ridicule and arrogance of the so called 'liberal student' in his/her search for ideals new, in my attempt to preserve some self-pride and respect among a group I considered to be a debauched lot.

The reception which I received, was as much overwhelming as it was delightful. There at 1 pm in the Exec Lounge, were assembled only two rather reticent students. But slowly the room filled with students of all courses and both sexes. Immediately a sense of belonging enveloped us as individuals recounted personal experiences in which they had been discriminated against on the basis of being either chaste or pure in mind.

The meeting was a moving experience from my point of view. The feeling developed was so strong that we resolved to offer facilities for the advancement of chastity (at least until marriage) and purity of body and soul on Auckland campus.

I can well recommend this Society to any of the thousands of students who must share the same outlook as myself as he/she will receive a strengthening of moral outlook in an understanding surrounding.

My faith restored,
I am yours,
N.G. Near

THIEVIN'

Dear Craccum,
During the day it is difficult to find a secure place on campus to park a bicycle. However, I am assured by Merv Prince (Pres, StudAss) that this situation will soon be improved. At night there is plenty of room for the nocturnal cyclist who wishes to attend functions in or about the university - I have often had occasion to make use of this facility at such time. Whenever I have to leave my machine for any length of time I always chain him to some piece of hardware - usually to a bike rack.

Riding a bicycle has many merits; among the most prominent is the aspect of fun. My happy times have come to an end.

On Thursday, 30th March, I attended a screening of the film 'Goldstein' in Room B15. I duly chained my bike to the rack by the library and went off without a care to delight in the frolics of the underground cine pics of New York. On my return, all that remained of my bicycle was my security chain, snipped almost exactly in half.

This letter is really addressed to the delightful fellow(s) who made away with my sole means of transport. I would appreciate it very much if this fine chap would return him to the place from where he was taken. (My bicycle is a red Kenlight ten-speed, with black tape on the handle-bars and a chrome carrier.)

Looking forward to a prompt reunion,
Faithfully yours,
Alan Tolerton,
President, A.U. Bicycle Club.

DEAR KONRAD

Dear Craccum,
In reply to the recent letter, (Craccum April 3, 1978) by Konrad Pollard, which states that 'Women are inferior to men' and quotes numerous examples from history to prove his point, I would like to ask if Mr Pollard is aware that the recorded history he quotes so freely from was written by men on the few women historians who were acceptable to their male publishers! Indeed even the few speculations as to human evolution and prehistoric origins has been offered to us in this light. I would like to suggest that men have NOT 'had to drag women through two million years of evolution' but rather that for two million years women have had to put up with men such as K. Pollard or was it Pull-hard I don't remember which !!!!!

Robert N. Leary

Dear Craccum,

Having just read the letter of Konrad Pollard, I feel obliged to point out that the young man in question obviously has no idea of what he is talking about.

Of course we claim equality. I am not a feminist, but it is obvious to the least intelligent that men have ruled women by brute strength alone. If our physical powers were equal to theirs (and I feel duty bound to point out that it is a proven fact that women have a greater endurance level than men - a fact acknowledged by men !!) we should indeed be equal.

In science, he says Mme Curie 'wandered' into her 'Husband's' laboratory one night. Utterly untrue, in fact they researched side by side for years, and won the Nobel Prize in conjunction with one another. Also, Mme Curie was the only person ever to be awarded two Nobel Prizes, the other being awarded to herself alone, after her husband's death. Also, we must note her daughter Irene Curie, awarded a Nobel Prize in 1935.

As far as women in the Arts and Philosophy are concerned, it was decreed by MEN that they needed no formal education, and those who did break out, were ostracized - to note, those who went on the stage as actresses.

In the field of painting, note Mme Elisabeth Vigee Lebrun, a noted portraitist of the 18th century in France

In these fields, very little experience was considered necessary - women must possess the 'social graces' - adequate singing, piano playing, embroidery, water-colouring.

And to finish, we choose to rule behind the scenes. 'Behind every successful man is a woman'. Very true. A brief look into history will verify this. And also, we just know we are superior, there is no need to scream it.

Yours,
Deborah

Dear Craccum,

I am thoroughly disgusted that opinions such as those expressed by Mr Pollard in last weeks issue of Craccum are allowed to propagate through the media unhindered, and I fear that there is a danger that if these views continue to be openly expressed then this may lead to further discrimination against, and oppression of, women.

I would therefore like to state that even though we women can not compete with our male counterparts in the more important and more intellectual fields of life (as Mr Pollard points out in great detail and which can not really be seriously disputed) and even though we are in some sense 'inferior' we still demand EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MEN. Inferiority does not justify oppression, - after all, even Poms and Wogs are allowed to vote.

Enlightened Woman

A LAD INSANE

Dear Craccum,

Pleased as I am at being labelled "one of the more pathetic figures in contemporary rock criticism (any recognition being better than none) by one Tim Walker (Craccum April 3), I would like to point out that I did not "largely dismiss" 'Heroes', as he apparently believes.

I did, however, take exception with four of the ten tracks. In my opinion these were insulting musically, or in the case of "The Secret Life of Arabia" lyrically. Banal "lyrics" are not justified merely by their being (allegedly) intentional. I stand by that and any other comments made in my review (Craccum March 20)

Finally, I would like to point out that although I didn't have an orgasm over every track, as Tim Walker apparently deems necessary, my views are not necessarily "a crime", "a non-review", "disturbing", "cheap shots", "invalid", "incompetent", "irresponsible" or "pointless".

Yours obsequiously and undeniably,
Dermot Cooke

OLDE WORLDE CHARME

Dear Craccum,

I am - like so many others - THRILLED to be at AU again, my sixth year in succession, do I get a prize, or a hand woven bag from Afghanistan full of commiseration?

In the past six years I have witnessed many changes - I think I am sounding like a suburban mayor. Presently a most attractive er um piazza (?) is being constructed outside the KMT making a rather grand approach to the theatre. Maybe we are having a royal tour this year? If I may do so, I congratulate the designers.

However I have no laudatory words for those responsible for the changes to the Economics Dept. This building which was the last in Alfred St to retain any sort of domestic air, is suffering from the removal of the iron fence that surely was an integral part of the property. This building was a delightful example of colonial architecture, only improved by the covering up fo the upper verandah in that most charming material - fibrolite.

At the moment I am looking at a picture in John Stacpoole's 'Victorian Auckland' of the house, complete with garden and iron fence, both of which have disappeared. To me it seems almost unbelievable to think that any such building could be so altered after the publication of a book that supposedly would lead to a greater appreciation of our architectural heritage. I for one would like to know what is going to happen to the property and who is responsible for the changes.

Lately I have found some of your graphics most amusing. I'm sure your artist would lap up any praise. Congratulations Chris.

Philip Clarke

REPEAL !

Dear Craccum,

The M.P. for Eden accused Barbara Goodman and Frances Wright of perverting the truth (letter Craccum 3.4.78). It is he, not they, who is perverting the truth. By his own admission, the Eden National Party A.G.M. passed, by a substantial majority, a remit asking for repeal of the Abortion Legislation of December 1977 (Rudman B, Auckland Star March 30, p 17), if he has not acknowledged that Eden is liberal, it is time that he did so. He said that Eden has polled as opposed to 'abortion on request'. If Eden has done so, it was not recently and even if it did so in the past, a poll based on a meaningless slogan cannot mean anything.

Let us examine this slogan. No abortion is done unless it is requested therefore all abortions must be on request. Most of the people who use this slogan don't stop to think what they mean by it. If they did think about it they would realise that abortion on request is somebody else's abortion. The abortion of my wife, daughter, mistress etc., is necessary and therefore is not abortion on request. To a doctor, abortion on request is what other doctors patients have, not what his have.

The M.P. for Eden claims that he is not a hardliner, yet he is a co-architect (together with Messrs Lange, Brill, Coleman, Birch amendment. He also voted for this most contentious amendment as well as the Arthur amendment. His feeble attempts at recommitment came after a belated penitence when he realised the horror of what he had done. His penitence however was short lived and he decided to join the winning side and vote for the bill at the third reading.

If this behaviour is not sufficient evidence that he is a hard liner, a sentence in Brian Rudman's article in the Auckland Star, March 30th, p 17 should be. He is quoted there as saying 'If I could stop abortions being performed through legislation I would do so'.

Is it any wonder that Mrs Goodman and Mrs Wright (among others) would like to put him into a little box?

Yours sincerely,
W.T. Morris
Senior Lecturer in Surgery

Dear Craccum,

We do not wish to trade statistics, references or insults with Aussie Malcolm, M.P.

However, we feel we ought to qualify our use of the definition 'hard-line' as we used it in reference to him.

Mr Malcolm was a party to the drawing up of the Birch Amendment, whereby the woman seeking an abortion was to consult her own G.P. and an operating surgeon, and gain the approval of two State-appointed certifying consultants - with no right of redress to the Courts. There was no move made at the 3rd reading to re-commit this part of the legislation.

When the remit for Repeal was passed by the Eden National Party AGM by a considerable majority, Mr Malcolm voted against it.

And in fact since our article appeared in Craccum, Mr Malcolm has been quoted in the Auckland Star as saying 'If I could stop abortions being performed through legislation, I would do so' (30. 3.78)

Yours sincerely,
Frances Wright pp Barbara Goodman

CRACCUM

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A very full Craccum this week and so no room for the usual list of credits. As usual Louise edited, Brian directed, Anthony was the only one who actually brought in money (!), and Barbara type-set. And there was Hugh doing an enormous amount, and Donna and Katherine too. The Thursday night gang included Chris, Peter, Michael, Sean, David, Eugenie, and Comrade David Merritt, who has cut his toe-nails since we last saw him (or so he says - we couldn't see, 'cos he had shoes onwhat!) Jenny Robb and Paul Barton took the photos again, and Brian's flatmate Debbie drew the dots on the spotlight, and Brian says I must thank her - and everyone else.... it was fun wasn't it

ENVIRONMENT

As Environment the fact that I easily contact tions or criticisms (through gives everyone about the enviro and everyone (urged to contact yourselves or in

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Remember, yo about our envi watch for com

FERGUS POWER E.A.O.

CHILDREN'S

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The programme 11.00 am - 12.00 the ambulance general chaos; 12.00 - 12.45 1.00 - 2.00 12.45 - 3.00 and sports clu

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Sixty children will be present ability to mov Old Maid.

If you can hel Rory, at 762-2 and phone num invited to a sti

PEACE IS POS

In May/June o Session on Dis Several New Z will be attendi would like to delegation. As Disarmament at this session, both Geneva a should attend promote supp

The UN Assoc the travel cost session. Sir Ke Association is Donations to Richard North United Nation P.O. Box 628 Auckland.

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS 1978

As Environmental Affairs Officer (E.A.O.) I must stress the fact that I cannot get to all of you, but you can all easily contact me through StudAss with ideas, suggestions or criticisms. Involvement with environmental affairs (through mere interest or active participation) gives everyone the opportunity to voice their feelings about the environment, from campus to national level, and everyone (including each environmental group) is urged to contact me as soon as possible to introduce yourselves or initiate projects.

It is a truism that not all people pressing an issue hard for a particular line of action are fully familiar with all the information available on the subject. AUSA's Environmental Affairs Office will attempt to assimilate the views of concerned people involved in any issue, and pass this information on to all students on their request. If you believe strongly in something or would like to know more about it, call in or phone us at StudAss and we'll give you all the info we can. Remember that nobody knows it all, and if we can't help straight off, the Environmental Affairs Office is well-placed for contacts and voluntary sources of information, from what to do with your milk bottle tops to the social risks of theft of plutonium.

I'm very interested in a balanced view of environmental matters from the local to the national level, and to this end I hope to further enlarge a committee, with each person looking after their own field of special interest or expertise. If you are interested in talking about or becoming part of this committee call me, day 74-740 ext. 630, or evening 586-955, as help is always appreciated. Involvement can be at your discretion - put in the effort you can, even if it's restricted to making suggestions about how to improve the environment on campus. During the year, when enough interest is expressed, trips to various areas can be arranged amongst the interested people and these could prove to be very enjoyable.

Remember, you can't know enough or care too much about our environment. Do a little bit right now, and watch for coming events.

FERGUS POWER
E.A.O.

CHILDREN'S PARTY

Once again it's time for that amazing spectacle when hundreds of children take over the Student Union. This year it's even bigger and better than ever before. We are going to have 550 handicapped and orphaned children to lunch on Saturday April 29 in the Cafe. Also in attendance will be a fire engine, an ambulance, the TV2 bus, a police dog, clowns, puppets and a photographer.

The programme for the day, at the moment, stands thus:
11.00 am - 12.00 midday Orientation, clowns, rides on the ambulance, MOTAT fire engine and TV2 bus and general chaos;
12.00 - 12.45 Party lunch with singer;
1.00 - 2.00 films in K.M.T.;
12.45 - 3.00 Rides, demonstration from Police dog and sports clubs and puppets.

Willing hands are required the day before to assist in picking up donations of food, drink and decorations from benevolent business firms. We have lists and vans and need about 6 people.
'Cooks' are required from 6 am on Sat 29 to make sandwiches etc., and those with an artistic inclination to decorate the Cafe. Entertainers are required when the children arrive, and anyone else who can help: this means You.

Sixty children confined to wheelchairs and crutches will be present and so we need people with the uncanny ability to move wheelchairs around, especially into the Old Maid.

If you can help or have any bright ideas, phone me, Rory, at 762-263, or Hilary at 769-880 or leave name and phone number at your StudAss office. Helpers get invited to a stir afterwards.

PEACE IS POSSIBLE

In May/June of this year the UN is sponsoring a Special Session on Disarmament, to be held in New York. Several New Zealanders involved with peace organisations will be attending. The UN Association of New Zealand would like to include Richard Northey in the NZ delegation. As Chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament he co-ordinated proposals for consideration at this session, which have already aroused interest in both Geneva and New York; it is therefore felt that he should attend the session, if only for a short while, to promote support for these proposals.

The UN Association of NZ has opened a fund to meet the travel costs of Northey's trip to the disarmament session. Sir Keith Holyoake, a former patron of the UN Association is being asked to lead the contributors. Donations to this fund should be addressed to:
Richard Northey - UN Fund,
United Nations Association of NZ,
P.O. Box 6289,
Auckland.

PIPING HOT & TASTY

The Hot Servery on the Ground Floor of the Cafeteria is open Monday to Thursday from 4.30 pm to 6.30 pm.

The Restaurant which is on the 1st Floor of the Catering Complex, directly above the Hot Servery, is open Monday to Thursday from 5 pm to 8 pm. On Fridays the hours are 4.30 pm to 8 pm and a special \$1 hot meal is available, in addition to the normal fare of steaks, salads, etc.

VALUES CLUB

DR J. WOOLNOUGH "VALUES VALUES"
1 PM WED 19TH

Dr Woolnough graduated in medicine at Sydney University in 1938 and practised general medicine in a Sydney suburb for 23 years. He now lives in Auckland.

Although he is best known in New Zealand for pioneering liberal, safe abortion, he has been involved for years in the liberal political parties of Australia and New Zealand, and has ideas about basic morality. Dr Woolnough is concerned about the direction of politics in this country, and finds that many others share his concern.

This, our first meeting for 1978, in this most important of election years, promises to be an interesting introduction to Values both as a political party and social philosophy.

Dr J. Woolnough is speaking on 'Values' Values' at 1 pm on Wednesday April 19 in Room 114.

BUT IS IT NORML ?

Last Tuesday saw a highly successful inaugural meeting of the on campus Marijuana Legalisation group NORML. (National Organisation for the Repeal of Marijuana Laws).

Despite an understandably nervous, (paranoid?) start it soon became obvious that people were ready to support such a campaign and numerous future courses of action are being investigated by group members. Activities have been suggested by the large number of people who attended the meeting which appeal to a wide variety of tastes, so everybody is invited to come along, put in their twopenneth worth and become part of the campaign. See Craccum for details of future meetings.



Merv Says:

At times one feels that with too much planning for the future you miss the present. At present we are working towards a simply massive Bursaries campaign to be held on April 26. The other area is Capping Week in which all manner of the unexpected happens. The programme is outlined in this issue but you may still require info on stunts (how to finance or is it legal), boat race, or your own staff-student party. If so come along to the receptionist or ask me.

By the time this article is in print James Movick will have been "forced" to leave the country. This is an issue that will not be allowed to lie for the sake of any overseas student who through conviction of heart would like to be a 'normal' student and involved in our decisions. The appeal for finance to cover legal costs has been quite successful but is still below the \$1000 target.

There will be an NZUSA policy workshop over the weekend. Persons will be reporting back and in turn there will be forums on AUSA policy for May Council. If you would like any clarification on present policy please enquire.

It is most encouraging to see all the rooms being used at nights. If a club would like to raise funds by holding a dance feel free to come and ask for advice. It is one sure way of arousing interest within and outside of your club.

Merv
The President

Word from Underground

Mike Treen is now down in Wellington, and has got himself elected International Affairs Officer on the SRC at Victoria. The loss of just two people, Mike Treen and David Merritt, seems to make the Auckland campus noticeably deader this year.

'God Save The Queen' has been chosen by the University Council as the official anthem of Victoria University.

Massey, with fees up to \$40, reports a deficit of \$4000 for the financial year just gone; the President is now pulling in \$2500 a year, and the Treasurer gets \$750, after receiving rises of \$500 and \$250 respectively. There seems to be an increasing trend toward professionalism in student politics, which must be inevitable considering the growing complexity of the various portfolios, the economic situation and the lack of volunteers to help shoulder the burdens.

The AGM at Massey passed a motion proposing that Massey give notice of withdrawal to NZUSA by the narrow margin of 43/38. Lisa Saksen, President of NZUSA, was on the scene to defend the national union. With controversy about NZUSA on every campus, one wonders how much of the energies of Head Office are being expended simply in keeping the union from disintegrating.

'I have signatures on a petition from members of the Labour Party, the National Party, Social Credit, Values SUP the reason that I know that there were some rather high ranking members of the National Party who signed the petition, was that they signed after I had been invited as a guest speaker to one of their meetings After I had addressed them, shown them a film and answered their questions, some of them, a majority of those present, then decided that our cause was sufficiently just, that they could append their signatures to a petition protesting against Indonesian actions in East Timor. Now I hope that this doesn't suggest to some people that these ranking members of the National Party are secretly Communists that have infiltrated the National Party. I am convinced that they are simply people with some principle; people who are disturbed that atrocities can be carried out so close to New Zealand shores without the New Zealand Government standing up and saying 'That's wrong it has to stop.' The United Nations has condemned Indonesia, but New Zealand has abstained on every vote. Why?' Excerpt from an interview in Chaff with the late Peter Hopkins, New Zealand Representative of the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

According to Critic, Otago's President, Andrew Guest, chose a dramatic way of breaking the STB story to his Executive. 'Andrew locked executive in his office for a two-and-a-half hour meeting - in the strictest committee of course. He swore everyone to secrecy and promised to burn all the copies of the agenda and balance sheets distributed to Exec members. 'If Truth gets a hold of this' he whispered breathlessly, 'it could be the next Securitibank.' he is, after all, still only 19.' Perhaps Belinda does not quite understand the issue at hand. Confidentiality is a must

The Presidential Rave in the above-mentioned issue begins thus: 'I have been told by the editor of Critic that the article I submitted for a previous issue would not be printed because of a criticism I made regarding the editors reporting of an exec meeting.' And the editor's reply begins: 'Sorry, Andrew, but I do not give any column space for commenting or criticizing the standard of Critic reporting to any student, not even one with the label 'President'. ' Personality conflicts are the commonplace of student politics, but this student newspaper seems to be in danger of disintegrating into a school magazine. Executive is now attacking Critic at public forums and rumours are that the Critic budget will get a hefty lump cut out of it.

Down at Canterbury, student reps from all the local tertiary education institutes attended a sounding-out meeting to discuss the concept of a regional students association. I believe something like that was attempted in Auckland some years ago, but nothing came of it; possibly, just possibly, Canterbury has the requisite political genius on tap.

'The South African Government regards service clubs including (South African) Rotary as supporters of Apartheid, and uses them as propagandists. They go to the extent of providing each child in Rotary's Scholar Exchange Scheme with apartheid propaganda enabling them to answer anti-apartheid criticisms. New Zealand school children attend whites only schools in South Africa, absorbing the strong racial prejudices of the whites they live with and having no opportunity to experience the harsh reality apartheid forces on the blacks. These exchanges must end. They serve to promote apartheid. They are harmful to New Zealand's development as a multi-racial society.' Canta March 8.

HUGH COOK

The Great Motorcycle Ripoff

Motorcyclists are being screwed by the government, and many of them don't even know it.

The role of the motorcycle to students is in many instances an established pattern of life. Students need cheap, economical, reliable transport, and for many years the motorcycle has served these needs. But something is going wrong. Remember back to '74 when motorcycles completely filled Alfred St, Symonds St, and a few stragglers even invaded Princes St. Handlebar to handlebar, clean and glistening new in the sun.

Now, the ranks are indeed sparser and the bikes generally look older. Despite the biggest roll at Auckland University ever, the number of motorcycles is declining. The answer to this is simple. Students can no longer afford a bike and are forced to look elsewhere for transport. The sparseness of holiday jobs, higher cost of living and the constant erosion of the students dollar is taking its toll. Despite all the advantages of the motorcycle, eg cheaper purchase price (compared to cars) ease of parking, economy, and environmental benefits, students are shying away from an excellent mode of transport and recreation.

The increase in price of a new motorcycle to the buyer has been enormous. Statistics supplied by the importer of a leading Japanese make clearly show this trend in rising prices. A 250cc road bike that cost \$1099 in March 1973, costs \$1729 in January 1977. The projected figure (if the cost structure remains the same) for '78 is \$2095; a rise of nearly 100% in 5 yrs. The price of the vehicle at the factory gates went up 10.5% over the same period of time.

The reasons for this are:

- The continuing revaluation of the Japanese Yen compared to the falling value of the NZ dollar. In '73 the conversion rate was Y420 to \$1 NZ; in March '78 it was Y233.71 to \$1 NZ.
- The crux of the problem now arises; the NZ import duty and Sales Tax structure has a compounding affect upon changes in currency value. A small increase in Yen revaluation expresses itself as a sizeable increase in retail price in NZ. The present import duty on motorcycles from Japan (which constitute more than 80% of those sold) is 22½% on the current domestic value.
- Increases in shipping costs have been felt as have increased wharf charges and internal freight costs in NZ.
- After the wholesalers' mark up, the government levies a massive 40% sales tax on the motorcycle. Remember, this sales tax is levied on the price that is already inflated by 22½% import duty. Wholesalers claim to have held their mark ups static during the period of time in question.

Prospective buyers are faced with an ever increasing retail cost. Despite continuous representation by the Motor Vehicle Dealers' Institute and other interested bodies, successive governments have refused to give any relief to motorcycle buyers.

Now another blow is being dealt by the government; from July 1 '78 the import duty on motorcycles is being increased from 22½% to 30%. This will lead

to immediate and spectacular price increases. It seems as though government is determined to chase motorcycles from the road. Even if the present 22½% import duty is retained, the price of a new motorcycle is expected to rise 30% during the next twelve months. The import duty on cars under 1350 cc was recently dropped from 37½% to 30%. Why have motorcycles continuously been snubbed in this area? We indeed see a gloomy picture of discrimination against low cost, economical and environmentally cleaner transport.

Obviously few people can afford to pay cash for motorcycles at the current price. What facilities then are available to purchase motorcycles on terms?

There is only one deposit allowable (60%) and 12 month repayment terms. Despite constant approaches, government has neglected to grant any relaxation on terms available. On February 2 '78 the government extended the repayment period for purchase of used cars from 12 to 18 months. Why have motorcyclists been forced to endure only a 12 month repayment period?

It seems as though the motorcycle industry in New Zealand is to provide yet another example of the way in which the 'little man' in this country is being forced to suffer. After all, not many people of consequence and wealth ride motorcycles, and the motorcycle industry lacks the huge financial backing of the multinational car conglomerates.

The motorcycle is the working man's transport throughout Europe and to a lesser extent in New Zealand, and once again it is those who can afford little else who are getting screwed. Prejudice against motorcycles is spread throughout our society, despite motorcycles being used responsibly as an economical form of transport by New Zealanders and, as such, helping to conserve the use of fuel and so also our overseas funds. No doubt some of this prejudice has infiltrated into successive governments.

If you find this situation intolerable write to your MP and demand:

- That the import duty on motorcycles not be increased on June 1 '78, but rather that it be reduced.
- that the Sales Tax on motorcycles be reduced to a level where the retail price of motorcycles becomes realistic.
- that better purchasing terms be provided which will reduce the deposit and extend the repayment period.

If the present situation continues, the sale of motorcycles will decline to near standstill. In '73 25,760 new motorcycles were sold but in '77 only 14,028 were purchased and of these 73% were sold to be used as farm-bikes. Dealers are struggling to survive in the face of unprofitability, which means fewer service facilities, smaller stocks of spare parts and fewer trained staff. And it is the motor cyclists who suffer.

MARK PAVLETICH



Brian Brennan

Eat Cheap

Information handed out to you when you first came to Varsity is so vast that anything you think is totally irrelevant ends up in the wastepaper basket unread. But if you have overlooked the articles on the Varsity Food Co-op, you might find you've been missing out on the opportunity of a life time.

Listed below is the necessary info which will not only make life run smoothly, but improve your diet, clear up those delightful blemishes we all seem to sport at a certain age, and if your worried about your Libido, my mother assured me that a good diet is most essential. To place your order, obtain a form and envelope from Students' Information Bureau, fill it in and place in the bin provided by 5.00 pm Monday. Remember you must pay for the goods before you receive.

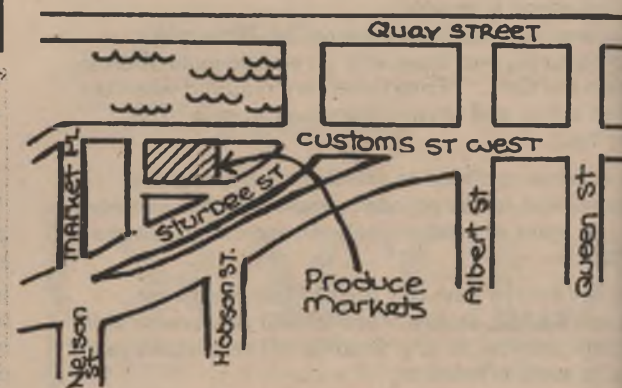
If you find you've got a spare hour or so in between lectures, tuts etc., and you don't feel like any academic stimulation, see if you could fill in some time here. The Food Co-op begins the week on Tuesdays, 1 - 2 pm at Room 203 in the Students' Union Building, collating orders. Or if you prefer the challenge of pitting your wits against one of the auctioneers at the Produce Markets. We'll see you down there on Thursdays, between 8.45 - 10.00 am. However, if your sense of direction is anything like mine, the map below might help.



Or you could help by stacking produce onto the truck from 10 - 11 am. Then again if you find you don't have time to move off Campus you might be of use unloading the truck outside the underground carpark (Princes Street entrance) for removal to SRC Lounge, or setting up shop outside the Students Information Bureau between 11 - 2 pm. However, if selling is your line why not spare an hour and serve in the shop, 2 - 5 pm who knows, this may lead to greater things.

As you can see, there's something for everyone and when you see the quality, quantity and comparison of prices with those charged in supermarkets, or green grocers, you will see the benefits immediately.

LOV FIONA



FUNERAL FOR A FRIEND

At the Executive meeting on the night of Thursday 13, as this edition of Craccum was being put to bed, the Education Vice President for 1978, Chris Gosling, tendered his resignation to the Association Secretary. When the Executive meeting was finished, he produced this statement for Craccum:

'Because of my financial position and academic commitments I have decided that I cannot give the full-time attention to being Education Vice President that the position requires. I believe that the position of E.V.P. is the most important, (and most relevant to students) of the positions on the Executive, and as such it requires a full-time commitment that I cannot provide because I need to work part-time to support myself and at least attempt my academic studies. I am very much aware of problems that my resignation will cause, and deeply regret them, however I believe I have no other choice.'

SPECIAL FOR PRE-CAPPING DAY

COLOUR PORTRAITS

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anthony henry

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3 HEAVY POETS

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APRIL 26th
AT 8.30pmSTUDENT
CONCESSIONS**SQUARE DANCE**

with "BARLEYCORN"

FRIDAY 21st APRIL, 8.00p.m.

SRC LOUNGE (above Cafe Extension)

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Tramping Club

GAY LIBERATION FILM

**BOYS IN THE
BAND**

8.00 p.m. THURSDAY 20th APRIL

WOMENS COMMON ROOM

ADMISSION : 50c

EVERYONE WELCOME

S R C**THIS WEEK**

- 1) MINUTES OF 05.04.1978
- 2) MILITARY FUNDING OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH
- 3) POLYNESIAN INTERPRETERS IN COURTS & POLICE STATIONS
- 4) \$75 FOR SOWETO DAY \$340 FOR AMNESTY INT.
- 5) STUDENT REP ON CATERING COMMITTEE

**WEDNESDAY 1pm
SRC LOUNGE**

Movick Moves On

BACKGROUND

James Movick, the International Vice President of NZUSA, left New Zealand on Thursday April 13 because of a threat of deportation as an overstayer. James has been an overseas student studying in New Zealand for several years, and was elected to his full-time position at the end of 1977 after a very successful year as National co-ordinator of the National Overseas Action Committee. He then applied for a work permit so that he could take up his new position. The Minister of Immigration, Mr Gill, refused to give him this permit stating that, while they had not decided whether overseas students would be allowed to take up full-time positions within NZUSA, he considered that James was 'not a suitable person to be granted this position.'

JAMES REPLIES

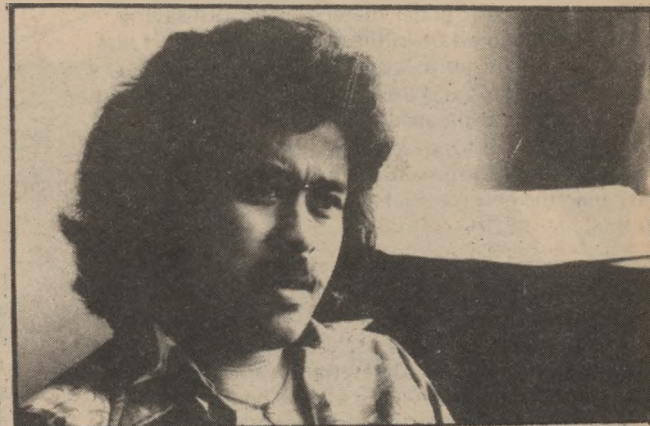
At a press conference before he left James was asked why the minister was so determined to have him deported, and whether overseas students were being discriminated against. James pointed out that overseas students had been under considerable attacks through cutbacks in their numbers, promised redistributions were not taking place and so forth. He also said that the government had been embarrassed by student opposition to such things as unjust treatment. Because of his leading role in defending the rights of overseas students James was thus an obvious target for a further government attack.

SUPREME COURT CASE

There will be a Supreme Court decision deciding first whether the minister's decision can be overruled, and then possibly asking him to reconsider the case. At this stage there is no way of knowing what this decision will be.

INFRINGEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The deportation of James Movick sets a very dangerous precedent of government interference in student affairs. It means that overseas students do not have the right to take up positions in NZUSA, unless they are approved of by the government. It also means that students as a whole do not have a right to elect any student they wish to such a position.



Brian Brennan

The question of academic criteria was introduced when the government released confidential information of James's academic record. The government attempted to divert the issue to one of academic progress. James pointed out that the criteria used for the election of officers to NZUSA positions do not include academic record. They do instead include the activities of these people in previous years. It is therefore likely that the best candidates for NZUSA positions would not meet the government's implied level of academic achievement. The Victoria University Admissions Committee has indicated that it is prepared to accept James for further study next year.

PETER GLEESON

Maidment

QUESTIONNAIRE ON STUDENT USE OF THE MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE

This questionnaire, restricted though it is, was compiled to give students a voice. A 'Suggestions' box outside the Old Maid has drawn little response. Perhaps the same will happen with this. We hope not, and look forward to seeing your answers. Please put the completed questionnaires in the Craccum pigeonhole by the reception desk on the Ground Floor of the Student Union Building, or bring them up to Craccum, on the Second Floor, next to Student Travel.

APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY TIMES THIS YEAR HAVE YOU BEEN INTO THE OLD MAID FOR A CONCERT/PLAY/ETC ?

AND THE LITTLE THEATRE ?

WHAT WAS THE LAST SHOW YOU SAW IN THE MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE ?

WAS IT DRAMA/MUSIC/FILM/LECTURE/OTHER ?

DID THE EVENT INVOLVE STUDENTS ?

HOW WOULD YOU RATE IT KEEPING IN MIND THAT THE MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE IS A STUDENT THEATRE ? (1 = EXCELLENT: 5 = DREADFUL)

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU FEEL ARE BEING ADEQUATELY COVERED IN THE MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE ? DRAMA, MUSIC, FILM, LECTURE/DISCUSSION, OTHER.

WHICH OF THE ABOVE DO YOU FEEL DESERVE MORE COVERAGE ?

AT THE MOMENT, FORTNIGHTLY FILMS ARE SCREENING IN THE OLD MAID ON TUESDAY EVENINGS. WOULD YOU PREFER TO SEE THEM IN THE CAFE EXTENSION ?

DO YOU FEEL THAT OUTSIDE (IE NON-STUDENT) GROUPS SHOULD BE ABLE TO USE THE MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE ?

IF SO, SHOULD THERE BE ANY RESTRICTIONS ?

HOW WOULD YOU SUGGEST INVOLVING MORE STUDENTS IN EVENTS AT THE MAIDMENT ART CENTRE ?

Annual General Abortion

Our notice in the last issue of Craccum was a little vague as to the venue for the Autumn General Meeting at 1 pm on Thursday April 13. We said it would be held 'somewhere in the catering complex' because this was the best we could get out of those responsible at the time of going to press. The idea was that a venue would be finalised and posters printed to advertise it, but that turned out to be so much pie in the sky. The meeting eventually took place in the dining room of the Cafeteria, amid the clatter of plates and the subliminal drone of Radio B.

Someone had fed false information to Titwiti, so that 1500 pieces of basic glider material came out saying that the AGM would be in the SRC Lounge, but I was up there at 2 minutes to 1 and I couldn't see any lost souls wandering around looking for democracy. I used my nut and got to the meeting before it started; nothing happened for at least eight minutes, so I managed to talk to some ordinary average students and gauge the general level of bewilderment which was high.

Agendas, minutes of the last meeting, and copies of the annual report and statement of accounts have been available for at least a week. Anyone passionately interested in informing themselves could have, but most people were in the Cafeteria to eat, not to participate in democracy, and a meeting dominated by those who live to eat rather than their loyal opposition is doomed to failure from the start.

Mervyn Prince, surprisingly unflustered in the face of blitzkreig acoustics, stood up at the microphone and asked for apologies. There was one from Bruce Gully; Bruce did get along to the first attempt to hold an AGM; as the 1977 President of AUSA he has a lot of experience and good advice to offer, and it's a great shame that first meeting never got off the ground.

Mervyn pushed through the essential administrative work without any opposition, and the meeting adopted the minutes of the last meeting, adopted the annual accounts, reappointed Hutchinson Hull and Company as auditors, reappointed Sheffield Young and Ellis as honorary solicitors and adopted the Annual Report of the 1977 President and Executive all within about 5 minutes. So at least the essential work required to keep the Association ticking over got done.

Next up was the motion 'THAT this General Meeting approves the establishment of a full-time Education Vice President to be paid a scholarship equivalent to

the President.' That would give us 3 salaried political personnel - the Resource Officer, the President and the Education Vice President. 'Salary' is a word that should properly only be applied to the Resource Officer; the weekly payment to the President is peanuts. Now our present Education Vice President is Chris Gosling, who is working extremely hard for everyone's benefit, and also cracking his skull trying to learn Latin. Last week he was quite snappish with me just because I beat up on his office door with my fists and my feet to get his attention, and taking into regard his generally excellent humour, I think this indicates that he is under a little strain.

The basic question of rewarding the Education Vice President for his work, and making him that much more efficient in his task by removing basic financial hassles, was never discussed at the meeting because the person who was to have moved the motion, Bruce Gully, was unavoidably absent, and nobody else would move or second it so the issue could be discussed. A related motion changing the wording of the Constitution also lapsed.

Then the meeting came to a complicated motion moved Pirie/Wright. We were now well under way but only about a dozen darts had been thrown - people don't even know how to enjoy their politics any more. Greg Pirie, who is chairing the Student Representative Council this year, spoke to his motion, which was eventually considered in two parts.

SRC is a student body which meets fortnightly in the SRC lounge and is well-advertised on posters. Anyone can come along and speak and vote; the quorum is 50. The first part of Pirie's motion would have left the making of policy on questions of the Association's 'attitude and belief' a function of SRC and of General Meetings, and would have removed this power from Executive. After some very heated debate, which was barely audible over the general static, the motion was lost.

The idea of those who opposed the motion was that a body such as SRC, with its quorum of 50, was too small to make policy for an Association of 10,000. Peter Gleeson explained to all present that Executive, with its quorum of 7, can and does make policy and publish it. Executive is the sovereign power in the Association, this constitutional amendment would have removed some of that power and given it back to a fortnightly forum where all students can attend, vote and speak. But the meeting, or a rowdy sector of

it, being in full knowledge of the facts, still voted for the status quo, in the name of democracy.

The impression I carried away from the AGM was that too many students are politically illiterate. The public forum where everyone had full powers to vote and speak was the basis of participatory democracy at its foundation. I have no complaints with the way Executive handles things at the moment, but that's hardly the point.

The next part of Pirie's motion, which would have set a 5 year statute of limitations on Association policy, and have got rid of outdated policy, was also defeated, on the flimsy notion that any old policy we don't like can be got rid of at General Meetings. Unfortunately, there is policy representing decades of decision-making, too much for anyone to sort out. So we find that AUSA currently supports compulsory military conscription, and all AUSA politicians are prepared to offer themselves up to the army - I'm not kidding you - because of policy established in the fever of patriotism round about the beginning of the Second World War.

Another of Pirie's motions on SRC was lost; two motions were withdrawn; Janet Roth got up to speak to the next motion, and the meeting lapsed for want of a quorum. What a bloody shambles.

At one stage, one uninformed idiot got up and said something to the effect that SRC is the body that gives away the \$36 you pay in fees. People cheered him; nobody contradicted him. But the accounts were there for all to see. Last year SRC had \$3625 to play with, which is about thirty cents a student.

Inform yourself. And next AGM, check the details, then, without trashing your lecturer's thesis, go to work on the blackboard in your lecture theatre. This means you. One of the functions of a students' association is political education of its members.

Mervyn has promised regular Thursday forums from 1 to 2 pm as from next week, some with speakers - next week it's a Mr Wilson to speak on a forestry controversy - some just free speech days for you and me. This kind of thing is vital for the development of informed debate on student politics; try to make it. But of course if you're not interested, the only thing that gets lost is democracy.

HUGH COOK

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Bastion Point

On Monday April 3, the court case began in the Auckland Supreme Court against four leaders of the Bastion Point land occupation. The case finished a week later on April 11, with Justice Speight reserving his decision.

Since the land in question is officially designated 'Crown Land', the obvious course of action would have been for the Crown to start trespass proceedings. Then it would have been simply a matter for the Police and Magistrate's Court. But the Crown elected to approach the issue by a more roundabout route, thus seeking an injunction against Joe Hawke, Mike Rameka, Grant Hawke and Roger Rameka. This was the Crown's way of acknowledging that the 16 month old occupation of Bastion Point was a sensitive and highly controversial issue.

However, the Crown's decision to seek an injunction against the protesters meant that the 4 defendants were able to defend themselves by claiming that the Crown did not come to court with clean hands - more precisely, that it had not done equity to the Ngati Whaatua of Tamaki in general or the 4 defendants in particular. Thus the whole history of the Crown's dealings with the Orakei block came up for scrutiny.

The Ngati Whaatua had once controlled all the Auckland isthmus, and the 4 defendants were the direct descendants of Apihai Te Kawau, the paramount chief of Ngati Whaatua who welcomed the Pakeha arrival in this area and offered them protection. After virtually giving away large tracts of land, Apihai became increasingly concerned at the continuing encroachment on his tribe's ancestral lands. He therefore appealed in 1869 to the newly-formed Native Land Court and succeeded in having a 700 acre block at Orakei set aside as 'absolutely inalienable'. In 1898 this decision was over-ridden with a Partition Order which gave title to the land to individual Maori owners and their successors. The way was now clear for the alienation of the land.

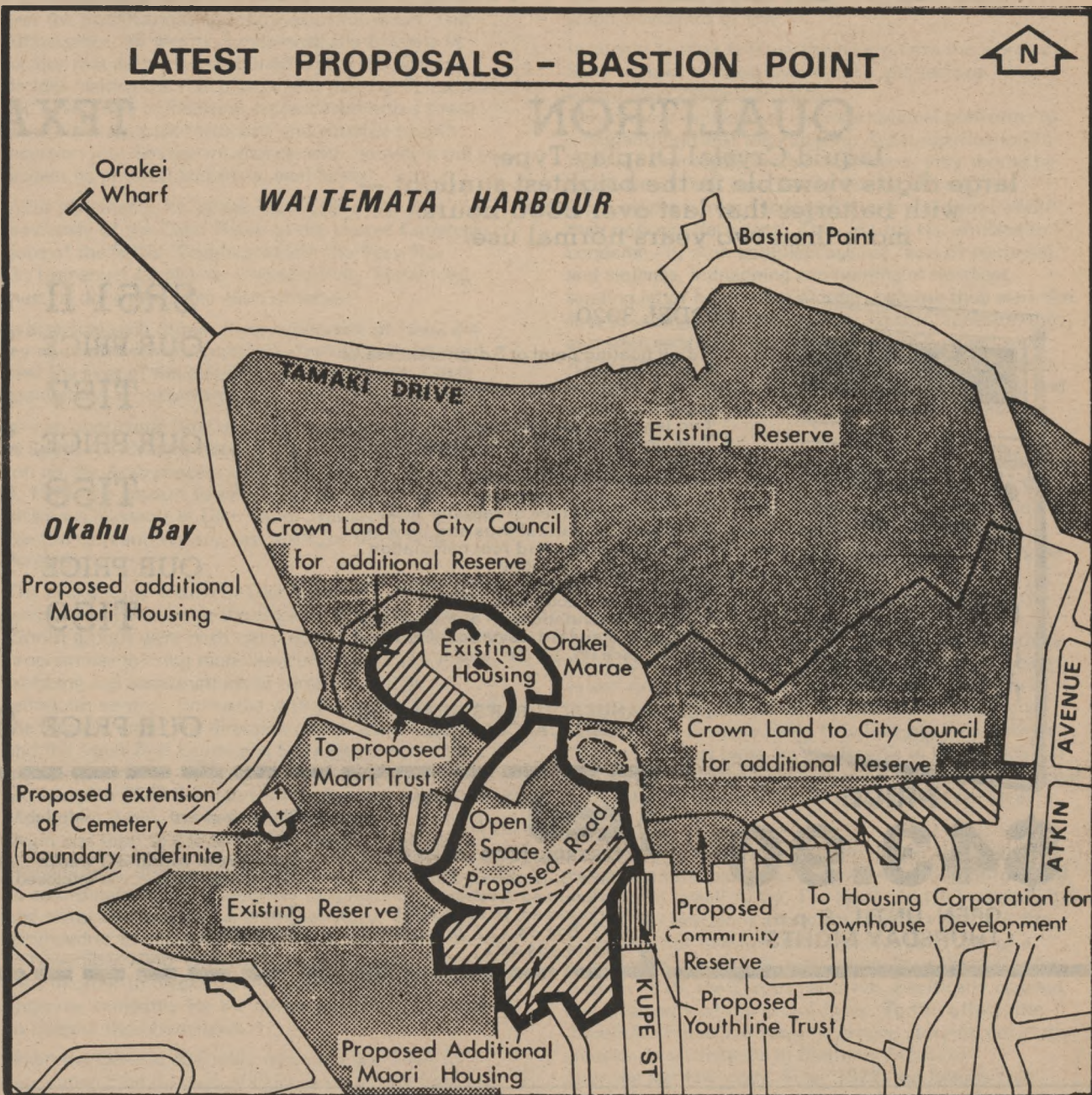
At this time the Auckland City Council, the Crown and private speculators all had their eye on the 'choice real estate' at Orakei. But in 1913 the Crown decided to acquire all the land and issued a series of Orders in Council which forbade alienation to anyone else but the Crown, which began buying portions of the land in a piecemeal fashion, approaching the owners on an individual basis. Pressure was applied to those owners who were not willing to sell, through the Crown's agents keeping track of who was in debt and who needed money for rates. The court also heard testimony from an old Maori woman who had owned land at Orakei and recalled how she had been pestered by officers of the Crown who twice waited for her outside the Roxy picture theatre and asked her whether she wanted to sell.

Under the Partition Order of 1898 a 50 acre reserve had been set aside at Okahu Bay. This was the site of the village and marae, generally referred to as the papakainga. Some Maori owners claimed that they were made more amenable to selling their land after Crown agents promised them they would not purchase the papakainga. In later years, after most of the papakainga had also been acquired, the Crown denied any such promise had been made.

By the 1920s the Orakei area was earmarked for a Model suburb. From this point on the Crown's plan was to remove the Maoris from the area altogether. The Crown moved to acquire what land was left and investigated 'reluctant' the Maori community at Okahu Bay, while throwing up its hands in horror at the allegedly 'run down' and 'insanitary' conditions in the village on the papakainga. The unbounded hypocrisy of this is obvious once the following facts are known: In 1912 a sewer pipe was built along the beach frontage at Okahu Bay, against the objections of the residents, and this interfered with natural drainage to the sea; as long as the village was in existence the Crown claimed that it would be too expensive to drain the papakainga, but the money was found to do so after the Maori occupants had been evicted in 1950; the village was not connected to the sewage and was supplied with water by only a few outside taps, yet the Crown repeatedly turned down requests from the Maori owners (and later Princess Te Puea and the Auckland Trades Council) to provide assistance to up-grade the area; Maori owners were refused building permits to improve their homes.

The Crown claims to have paid good prices for the Orakei lands. But this is brought into question by the Crown's actions in the mid-1920s when it sub-divided and sold by public auction land at Paratai Drive which it had recently acquired from the Maori owner. These sections were sold for around 1000 pounds each, a huge profit on what the Maori owner was paid for the land.

The Crown's determination to acquire the whole block is clearly illustrated by its actions in buying a four acre block called the Church site. This land had been gifted by Apihai to the Anglican Church in the 1850s, for use as a school, church, burial ground and endow-



ment for his people. The Church had used the burial ground of their own accord) and so the land had continued to be occupied by Maoris. Since this land was to be integrated into the 'model suburb', the Crown simply passed a special Act of Parliament which removed all prohibitions on the Crown acquiring it. The Church was paid a handsome 1000 pounds for the land and the Maori occupants were evicted.

Throughout the 1930s and 40s there grew a rising wave of protest at the Crown's dealings with the Orakei lands. Petitions, deputations to government, applications to the Land Court were used to demand the return of the land in the papakainga which the Crown had acquired, the up-grading of the village, the return of land taken for roads and not used for that purpose. All of these fell on deaf ears.

By 1950, after years of protest, only 12 acres remained in Maori hands; 2 acres on the papakainga and 10 on the eastern hillside. The Crown then moved to acquire the last 2 acres on the papakainga, evicting the Maori occupants and bull-dozing their homes to the ground. The marae, Te Puru O Tamaki, was burnt down in a 'mysterious' fire. The Ngati Whaatua of Tamaki were moved into newly-built State houses on the eastern hillside in Kitemoana St. As bait to encourage the Maoris to move, the Crown promised that more houses would be built. These never eventuated, resulting in overcrowding in the Kitemoana St houses and the dispersal of the tribe as the younger people were forced to move out.

The Ngati Whaatua of Tamaki were now totally landless but for the 1/4 acre urupa at Okahu Bay. They had no marae, and when the Orakei marae was built in the 1960s it was not planned as a Ngati Whaatua marae but as a 'marae for all New Zealanders' and as a tourist attraction.

Over the years certain areas of land were taken compulsorily, and included Battery Reserve: this was an area down by the point which had originally been gifted by Apihai for defence purposes. The Crown later took it compulsorily and paid compensation. Bastion Point: this is the site of the present-day Tamaki Yacht Club which leases the area from the Crown. The Crown paid the Maori owners 18 pounds compensation and used imprisoned conscientious objectors from the Waikato tribes to level it during World War One.

During the court case the Crown claimed that its hands were clean because it paid compensation for the land it took thus reflecting the ignorant view that ancestral Maori land could be compensated for with pounds, shillings and pence. The latest government proposals were also the subject of extensive examination in court, in that they had a bearing on whether the Crown could claim to have clean hands in its dealings with the Orakei lands.

The 4 defendants pointed out that these proposals made no mention of the papakainga at Okahu Bay, which had been the subject of so much controversy from the 1920s to the 1940s; that the proposals ignored the question of the Orakei marae and the need to make it a Ngati Whaatua marae; that instead of returning only 25 acres to Ngati Whaatua control, the Crown should vest all the uncommitted land at Bastion Point and Okahu Bay in a Ngati Whaatua Trust Board (totalling about 160 acres); that the areas the Crown has allocated for more Maori housing were gullies which would be expensive to drain and provide roads for; that the proposals for more housing were vague as to how many houses could be built, how they would be financed and what sort of time span over which they would be built; and, finally, that the Crown's plan to charge the Ngati Whaatua of Tamaki \$257,000 for the return of this small area of land would place a huge debt on the people which they could have difficulty servicing and hence place their land in jeopardy once again. The defendants also pointed out that these proposals were part of a deliberate strategy by the government to divide the Ngati Whaatua, by 'negotiating' with one section of the tribe and excluding another.

Though all these facts were examined in court, and it is difficult to imagine how Justice Speight could conclude that the Crown has done equity to the Ngati Whaatua of Tamaki, the 4 defendants are fully aware that the judicial system is stacked against them and a ruling in their favour would be a major departure from what usually happens in issues of this type. As before, the only sure defence of their stand at Bastion Point is for all supporters to rally around in the largest possible numbers. As they await Speight's decision, work is now under way to begin mobilising that support once again.

PETER ROTHERHAM

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Moshe Ma'oz p solution' as a n Middle East. It not do this. If would only ser East by further and further aic Zionist state.

PETER GLEE

Gleeson & Carson on Israel

Since my article 'Man of the Year?' on Sadat's visit to Israel (CRACCUM 2) there have been several events which require further discussion: Israel has invaded Lebanon, and a Zionist speaker Moshe Ma'oz from Israel has spoken on campus. There have also been letters in Craccum attacking my article. In this article I briefly cover all these points.

In my earlier article I explained that a deal with Sadat would strengthen Israel's already dominant military position and could result in adventures into Lebanon and Syria by the Zionist forces. David Gluckman replied in a letter that this would not happen as Israel had nothing to gain from such moves. Within a week Israel had invaded Lebanon killing more than 1,200 people and destroying Lebanese villages! About 200,000 people fled before the Israeli troops and bombers.

The totally unrelated bombing of a bus by terrorists, was used as part of a cover for this invasion. Israeli Prime Minister Begin, described it as 'an act of legitimate self-defence', and Israeli Defence Minister Weizman said that they did not plan to hold on to the area.

This situation is similar to that which occurred in 1967 with the conquered West Bank of the Jordan River, when the Zionist leaders agreed to return this area upon the recognition of the state of Israel (something they were not prepared to do). Today Begin insists the West Bank is 'liberated' rather than occupied and must remain under Israeli rule. What is happening in Lebanon today is nothing new. The Zionist state was established in 1948 by these methods of military conquest and expulsion of the Arab population. In 1948 half a million Palestinian refugees were expelled from their homes in their native land. They were never allowed to return.

There is also a real threat of a wider war with the possibility of the Zionists extending their war in Lebanon into Syria. Such steps are the logical extension of the policy of establishing an exclusively Zionist state of Israel at the expense of the indigenous population - the Palestinians.

But back to campus. Professor Moshe Ma'oz who spoke here last week, is currently the Director of the Harry S. Truman Research Institute located at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. The centre has acted as an advisory body to successive Israeli governments. I attended his lunchtime meeting in B10 and the evening one in MacLaurin Hall.

His basic approach was to first attack the Palestinians and their demands in a very indirect manner. He then criticised the repressive Arab regimes (something that is very easy to do), and used the Arabs shocking treatment of Jews and other nationalities such as the Kurds as a justification for Israeli treatment of the Palestinians. He insisted that the Palestinians were the same as all other Arabs and used this as justification for removing the Palestinians from their homeland and establishing an exclusively Zionist State.

Moshe Ma'oz then concluded that the solution he saw to the 'Palestinian problem' was to establish a Palestinian area in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and put this under the control of Jordan. In answer to a question he then said that Palestinians would have no right of return to their homelands ('Jaffa is now Jewish. There is no way they can go back'.) and would instead be forced to live in areas designated by the state of Israel. A solution similar to this was at one stage favoured by many Israeli leaders. However, these leaders now seem determined to retain control of this occupied territory.

The real meaning of this 'solution' is to deny all rights of return for Palestinian refugees. The establishment of this 'Jordan-Palestinian solution' would then also mean that Zionist leaders would ignore the question of the rights of Palestinians within the state of Israel. One wonders whether mass deportations might also be justified in a similar manner.

Moshe Ma'oz also totally ignored the demand being raised by the Palestinians: the establishment of a free, democratic and secular Palestine where all Jews and Palestinians can live together with equal rights. Instead he preferred to talk about the conflict as two opposing nationalisms and branded the Palestinian nationalism as "false". The reason he gave for this is that it didn't exist before the state of Israel existed. The obvious reason for this is that the state of Israel was founded at the expense of the Palestinians. He further discredited the Palestinians when he talked of terrorism. There is no doubt that the terrorist activities such as bombing, hijacking, and assassination, open the Palestinian cause up for attack and reduce much possible support from many quarters including the Palestinians themselves.

Moshe Ma'oz put forward this 'Jordan-Palestinian solution' as a method of resolving the conflict in the Middle East. It is quite obvious that this 'solution' does not do this. If it was imposed on the Palestinians, it would only serve to increase the conflict in the Middle East by further denying the rights of the Palestinians and further aiding the establishment of an exclusively Zionist state.

PETER GLEESON

In the Wellington 'Evening Post' on March 3, the Israeli Ambassador to New Zealand launched a savage attack on a film reviewer who had sufficient temerity to ponder over the justifications and motives of terrorism. The Ambassador, Mr Morris, condemned the sickness in society that permitted such intellectual indulgences. Besides making the ridiculous claim that the Palestinians had never lived in Palestine, he launched into a tirade about 'international terrorism' and equated Israel's incursion into Southern Lebanon with 'society's will to protect its physical and moral well being'.

In his statements, he echoes the words a few days previously of the Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Commonwealth the Very Rev. Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits who said that, 'Something must be done about the nests of terror.'

In asserting such things, these supporters of Israel are trying to pull down a curtain on history and the wool over the eyes of the public at large. Israel was a state founded on terrorism and is still maintained by it.

It is an opportune time to remember this fact, for, just as South Africa remembers its Sharpeville massacre, so too do the Arab peoples remember that on April 9, 1948, the nascent Israeli forces carried out the infamous massacre at Dier Yasin. This article is to mark the thirtieth anniversary, last week, of those who perished.

The background setting of Dier Yasin is in the mandate territory of Palestine at the close of the 1939-45 war. Zionist groups were both carrying out illegal immigration programmes to bring more Jews into the country, and bombing and assassinations to force the British to relinquish control. Entrusted with the latter tasks were the Hagana, under the direction of the Jewish Agency and the Irgun Zvei Leumi and Stern gangs which were identified with the more extreme revisionist Zionist grouping. In 1943 the Irgun enlisted a new recruit, Manachem Begin, the current Prime Minister of Israel. Begin was soon to rise to the leadership of the Irgun.

These groups, despite their superficial antagonisms were to co-ordinate in their objectives to spread destruction and terror throughout the entire territory. This even extended to the blowing up of a ship in Haifa harbour in November 1940, with the loss of 252 lives - Jewish lives in order to blackmail the British authorities and to engender sympathy for the 'plight of the Jews struggling to liberate their homeland.'

When the General Assembly moved in late 1947 to recommend the division of Palestine into one state for the Jews and one for the Arabs, the Zionist cause was well prepared. Instead of letting a phased handover of power from the British take place, as prescribed by the UN, the Israeli state was declared and the terror gangs went into full operation; Dier Yasin was one result.

'Time' magazine recently described the massacre: 'An incident that shocked the world was an assault on the Arab village of Dier Yasin in April 1948 Using sten guns, rifles, hand grenades and long Arab knives, Begin's men massacred more than 200 villagers, mostly old men, women and children. Many were mutilated and the women raped But he (Begin) still takes credit for Irgun's actions. Asked not long ago about the Dier Yasin massacre, he replied, 'I was the commander, I was responsible for any of the operations carried out.' (30 May '77)

Begin, in an interview published in Tel Aviv on 19 May 1977, said the finest period of his life was when he led the Irgun in hostilities against the British in 1946-47 and not even being Prime Minister could compare with that. He wrote of his finest hours in connection with Dier Yasin: 'The massacre was not only justified, but there would not have been a state of Israel without the 'victory' at Dier Yasin All the Jewish forces proceeded to advance through Haifa like a knife through butter; the Arabs began to flee in panic shouting 'Dier Yasin'.

The outcry at this time was widespread. The British Secretary for the Colonies told the House of Commons that Dier Yasin was one of a long list of atrocities committed by the Zionists up to that time, while the historian Arnold Toynbee described it as 'comparable to the crimes committed by the Nazis against the Jews.'

An eye witness, Colonel Meir Pa'el, released a report of the massacre six years ago, after he left the Israeli military service: 'The Etzel and Lehi irregulars left the places in which they had been hiding and started carrying out cleaning up operations in the houses. They fired with all the arms they had, and threw the explosives into the houses. They also shot everyone they saw in the houses, including women and children ... In the meantime some twenty-five men had been brought out of the houses; they were loaded in a freight truck and led in a 'victory' parade (in Jerusalem). At the end of the parade they were taken to a stone quarry between Giv'at Sha'ul and Dier Yasin and shot in cold blood The men of Etzel and Lehi started a shameful massacre of the (remaining)

inhabitants - men, women, old people, and children, without distinction - standing the inhabitants against the walls and in corners of the houses. There is photographic evidence of this.'

In such a context it is worthwhile to note the words of Sami Hadawi, a Palestinian scholar and lecturer, who visited New Zealand in 1975: 'When the Israeli leaders use international platforms to indignantly protest the Palestine Arabs justification to fight for their rights in their homeland, they should be reminded of their own Zionist record of how they acquired the homes, lands and country of those whom they now call 'terrorists'. They are the last entitled to condemn - or even complain against - acts of terrorism and violence, kidnapping and holding of hostages, sending letter bombs and murder, because they were the first to indulge in such practices. To this repertoire, they, as a state establishment, have since 1967, added such refinements as torture, collective and area punishment, expulsion and deportation, destruction of property and confiscation of Arab owned land in the occupied territories.'

Since Dier Yasin the dispossessed Palestinian Arabs have had no other option but to take up arms to regain the land that was once theirs. Israeli orchestrated world outrage has been directed against such incidents as Munich, Ma'alot and the recent Al-Fatah raid along the Tel Aviv Haifa highway. Besides the fact that the numbers of casualties involved here are small, (more civilians were killed in a single day's air raids over Lebanon in December, than all those who died in these more celebrated incidents) they were a consequence of Israeli refusal to negotiate release of Palestinians in Israeli jails. The Palestinian 'terrorists' were trying to bargain with the only thing they had left. In a hideous fashion it makes sense for the Israelis to keep a hold on their 3,000 political prisoners and engender international sympathy by having a few of their citizens perish as martyrs.

As indicated, the terrorism of the Israeli forces did not cease when the old terror gangs donned the uniforms of the official Israeli Army. The recent Israeli invasion into Southern Lebanon is a long anticipated event, for the boundaries of Israel on the map have been that of a burgeoning amoeba. As early as the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, the Zionist cause has specifically claimed the area south of the Litani River. To this effect, the Israeli Air Force and Navy have been carrying out many attacks on settlements in Southern Lebanon over the last few years. Since 1972, the Israelis even abandoned the attempt to link their raids with specific Palestinian guerrilla attacks.

Then, last month, the Israelis adopted their habitual pretence of self protection in invading the Lebanon, to 'clear out the Palestinian infestation once and for all'. The formula is quite simple: the Palestinians are driven out of their homes to the border states and Israel extends to the limits of international acceptance. Next, border incidents are provoked by the Israeli forces against Palestinians, the Israelis claim they are compelled to invade for self protection to cast out these pestilent Palestinians and the cycle is ready to begin once more.

The function of the Israeli armed forces, for all their uniforms and sophisticated Phantoms and Skyhawks, is therefore exactly the same as that of the old terror gangs; to drive out the 'alien' native population and replace them with Israelis.

'Terror' is an expression used here in a very much different sense than that adopted by the Israeli Ambassador. His use of the word is designed to create hysteria, rather than a critical understanding, hypocritically condemning the raids into the lands the Palestinians once owned, while ignoring the rampages of his army through the Middle East and his secret police assassination squads through Europe.

'Terror' is a word that should be used sparingly, not senselessly and indiscriminately any time the dispossessed and frustrated retaliate against the fat and comfortable. It should only be used after a thorough examination of the motives involved, the alternatives available and the justice sought. Israel's actions, past and present, are based on the motives of racism, the available alternative of a negotiated peace and the justice of the oppressor.

DON CARSON

Don Carson was NZUSA's International Vice-President in 1976.

Please do not yawn, say 'My God, not another contentious Middle East article' or throw this under the table in the Cafe. It is important that students understand this issue if only for the fact that it comes up every year in a General Meeting. AUSA must have a policy on the Middle East and it is the student body who must decide that policy. Craccum has printed 2 other articles on this issue - copies are available from our office, next to STB.

The Good, The Ba

I have this sneaking suspicion that in spite of Craccum's explanatory attempts, few students really understand what the letters NZUSA mean. And extending them to New Zealand University Students' Association isn't going to make it any easier. The general tenor of the reasonably comprehensive NZUSA Handbook seems to be turning students off by the hundred, so I'll try to start again.

Imagine that in Auckland there are around 11,000 basket-weavers instead of 11,000 students; these basket-weavers belong to a union. In Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, Lincoln and Dunedin there are similar basket-weavers' unions. All 7 unions decide that they will be a stronger, more viable force if they join together and become a national union. So they do this and representatives meet throughout the year to thrash out problems, and even more come together in May and August to decide on matters of policy.

It's very hard to run a basket-weavers' union that covers the whole country so officers are elected and paid a nominal salary to co-ordinate and work towards actioning the union's policies. They have an office in Wellington but remain answerable to each individual union, who in its own area must follow the directives of their own elected officers who in turn represent the basket-weavers in that area. In addition there are committees of the national union which deal with education, women's rights and so on; representatives from each regional union are on these committees.

Got it? That's NZUSA - it's our union. Over the years NZUSA has come in for a lot of flak, but '78 must be one of the worst years to date. Three universities - Canterbury, Lincoln and Massey - have given notice of withdrawal from NZUSA by the end of this year, and it looks as if Otago could well go the same way. Which would leave the remaining universities in the minority.

The principle reason cited by the dissident campuses for their threatened withdrawal is that they don't agree with NZUSA policy. And yet, just like the basket-weavers each Students' Association plays a part in deciding this policy at May and August Councils. However, the importance of this issue can be over-estimated. There is at Canterbury a fairly strong group of students who believe that they should remain within the national body; at Massey the vote to withdraw was passed 43 to 38 at a late-night meeting, and looks as though it could well be rescinded. Fortunately most students seem to realise that without a strong and united national association little can be achieved in improving bursaries, protesting against government legislation and so on. Or, at least they should realise that

Every month or so representatives from each of the Students' Associations meet together for a National Executive Meeting or, even better, a Special General Meeting. On April 1 and 2 NZUSA held one of each at Canterbury University which was attended by the presidents and their entourages from each campus. A large number of topics were raised and discussed at such length that over 2 days the meeting clocked up about 20 hours.

Out of the mire rose several important issues of direct relevance to students everywhere, and that great bogey, the NZUSA Sexuality booklet came up yet again. The background of this argument is long and detailed and, to most, extremely boring. Briefly then: the Otago Human Sexuality Group who wrote and compiled the information for this booklet felt that changes made when the book was being laid out have significantly altered the finished product, and they are demanding that NZUSA take steps to rectify the situation.

The OHSG were out in full force at the meeting. They demanded that NZUSA publish apologies in all student and metropolitan newspapers; that disclaimers be inserted into all remaining copies; that the book be re-printed in the original form. The difficulty in solving this problem was in knowing exactly where to apportion blame, although it hardly seemed necessary at this late stage, and the argument raged for hours.

It seems that there have been 2 NZUSA-appointed Editorial Boards involved with the Sexuality booklet; one made up of National Officers from '77 and yet another for '78 because the publication had been delayed. From this point on one enters the grey area. Both Stephanie Dale (Education Vice President) and David Merritt (National Vice-President) maintain that they knew of their position on the Editorial Board only days before the booklet was sent to the printers. This is however only one of the points of contention. Simon Wilson, editor of Salient, did the lay-out for the booklet. He says that Jane McChesney, a member of the OHSG gave him permission to substitute photos for graphics where the photos were of a poor, unprintable quality, Ms McChesney denies this. And it goes on



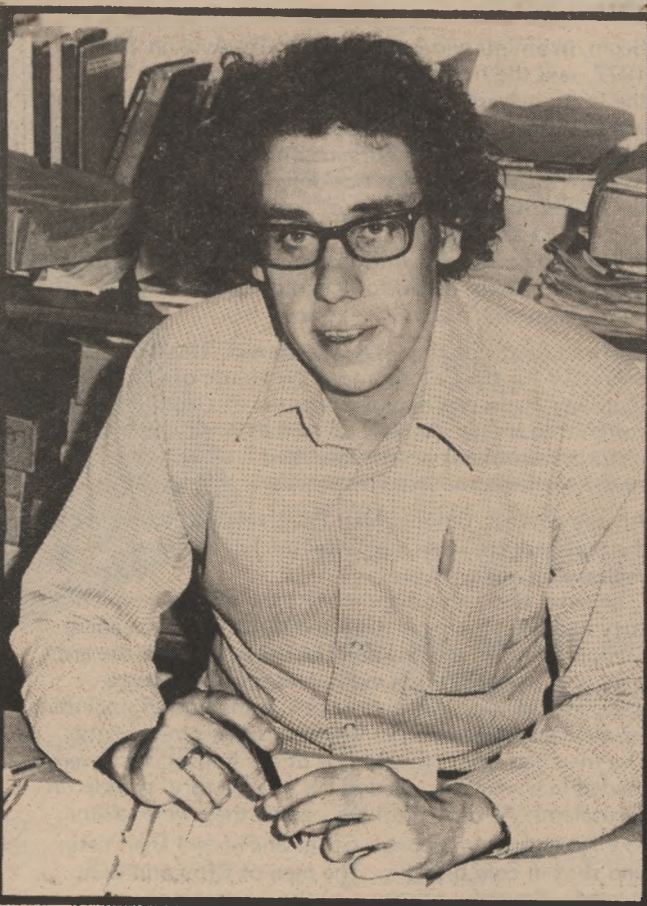
Jan Geary

Lisa Saksen, NZUSA President

The importance of this back and froing is not whether the Sexuality booklet as it stands is good or not. The overwhelming opinion on that point seems to be positive. But it must be remembered that the Otago Human Sexuality Group wrote the booklet for free. It was done as a service for students, by students, working through NZUSA. The most significant decision to come out of this mess was that in future all projects of this kind are to be covered by a signed contract. It is to be hoped that this will encourage more students to become actively involved in NZUSA publications.

And, finally, onto new business. In March Stephanie Dale resigned from her post as Education Vice-President of NZUSA. In her letter of resignation she out-lined her reasons for doing so, and at Mike Lee's insistence, she elaborated upon these points at the meeting. She stated that NZUSA's policies were far-removed from student opinion, adding that she did not agree with many of them. Elected officers misleading National Executive to save their own necks, lack of co-operation between elected officers and extreme political philosophies were also reasons for her resignation. It was the last of these that hit the fan.

Peter Franks, NZUSA Research Officer



John Miller

Ms Dale had been told by David Merritt that all other members of NZUSA's National Executive (this includes all the constituents presidents!) were members of the Wellington-based Marxist Leninist Organisation (MLO). Now up in the sunny north this may be of little importance, but elsewhere it seems MLO smells of communism. Ms Dale maintained that NZUSA was 'governed' by MLO, even though its membership is apparently minute. This really had the feathers ruffling.

Peter Franks, one of NZUSA's 2 Research Officers, is probably the best-respected of all the National Officers. He seldom speaks at National Executive Meetings and when he does people listen: 'It distresses me to see this in-fighting ... there is an element of red-baiting in all this, and our credibility will suffer.' Then the bombshell of the evening: 'I'm a member of MLO and I'm proud of it.' And if that doesn't stop the rumours nothing will.

Cashing in on the emotional scene David Merritt came next, chanting the confiteor: a feeling of responsibility had held him back from resigning: the situation in National Office was intolerable; vindictiveness and deviousness were rife; he was being made the scapegoat. Although in some situations this may be true, there however, do seem to be an alarming number of Merritt-inspired cock-ups.

But before any more could deny their MLO membership or the allegations of inefficiency, Lisa Saksen, the President of NZUSA, took the floor. She pointed out that the 2 National Officers held up by Otago as the best (Merritt and Dale) were probably the worst in National Office. 'Stephanie was never dedicated to the Association' and this would seem true in the light of her non-action in the bursaries campaign - the most important NZUSA campaign this year. As for David Merritt: 'One of my aims is to make him a good National Officer. He's not at the moment he's a thorn in my side.' Although hardly a purge, it was bloody exciting

Andrew Guest, President of Otago, then asked that the meeting move onto 'Management', his pet subject. The meeting adjourned for 15 minutes while the various delegations went into caucus to decide on how to vote. According to Guest he had the support of both Canterbury and Lincoln and the promise of abstentions from Waikato and Auckland. But it certainly didn't look that way. Mike Lee gave the motion pro-forma seconding, which meant that he could withdraw his support once Guest had spoken for the motion: 'NZUSA is a top-heavy machine ... Lisa's a figure-head leader ... 3 campuses have already given notice of withdrawal this year; there would be another soon 70% of the debates this year have been to clear up fuck-ups ...'

But it just wasn't enough to convince Canterbury and Mike Lee withdrew his seconding of the motion, so that the vote was never taken. In her reply to Guest's allegations, Ms Saksen raised some interesting historical points. From '66 to '68 both Auckland and Victoria threatened to withdraw from NZUSA. Their bitch? The national body was too right-wing; it was 'controlled' by the National Party! You can never please everyone.

The highlights of meetings such as this can easily overshadow other issues discussed which, because they fail to draw an emotional response, are not necessarily of less importance. There were several such 'sleepers' during the weekend. Otago has set up a fund to help meet the costs of James Movick's court case. Details of this were published in Craccum 5, but for those who missed it please send donations to: James Movick, Trust Fund, P.O. Box 1436, Dunedin.

James is still in NZ working for NZUSA but he faces deportation unless the Minister of Immigration's decision is over-turned in the courts, reversed by the Minister himself. If all else fails NZUSA will take the case to the Supreme Court. The costs for such an appeal are high and all students are urged to give in order to protect the rights of overseas students in NZ and also to prevent Government interference in our national body.

James Movick, as International Vice-President, moved that a speaker from the Vanuaaku Pati be invited to tour the campuses, instead of the proposed tour by a speaker from the Banaban Islands. Vanuaaku is the nationalist name for the New Hebrides, and it was accepted that the conflict there is of greater relevance to New Zealand students.

The bursaries campaign should be in full swing by now. Leaflets and posters are being produced by NZUSA and its subcommittee, the National Education Action Committee. On April 21 the bursaries petition (with 7,000 signatures from Auckland alone) will be presented to Parliament and Bursaries Action Day, featuring National mobilisation, speeches, etc will be on April 26.

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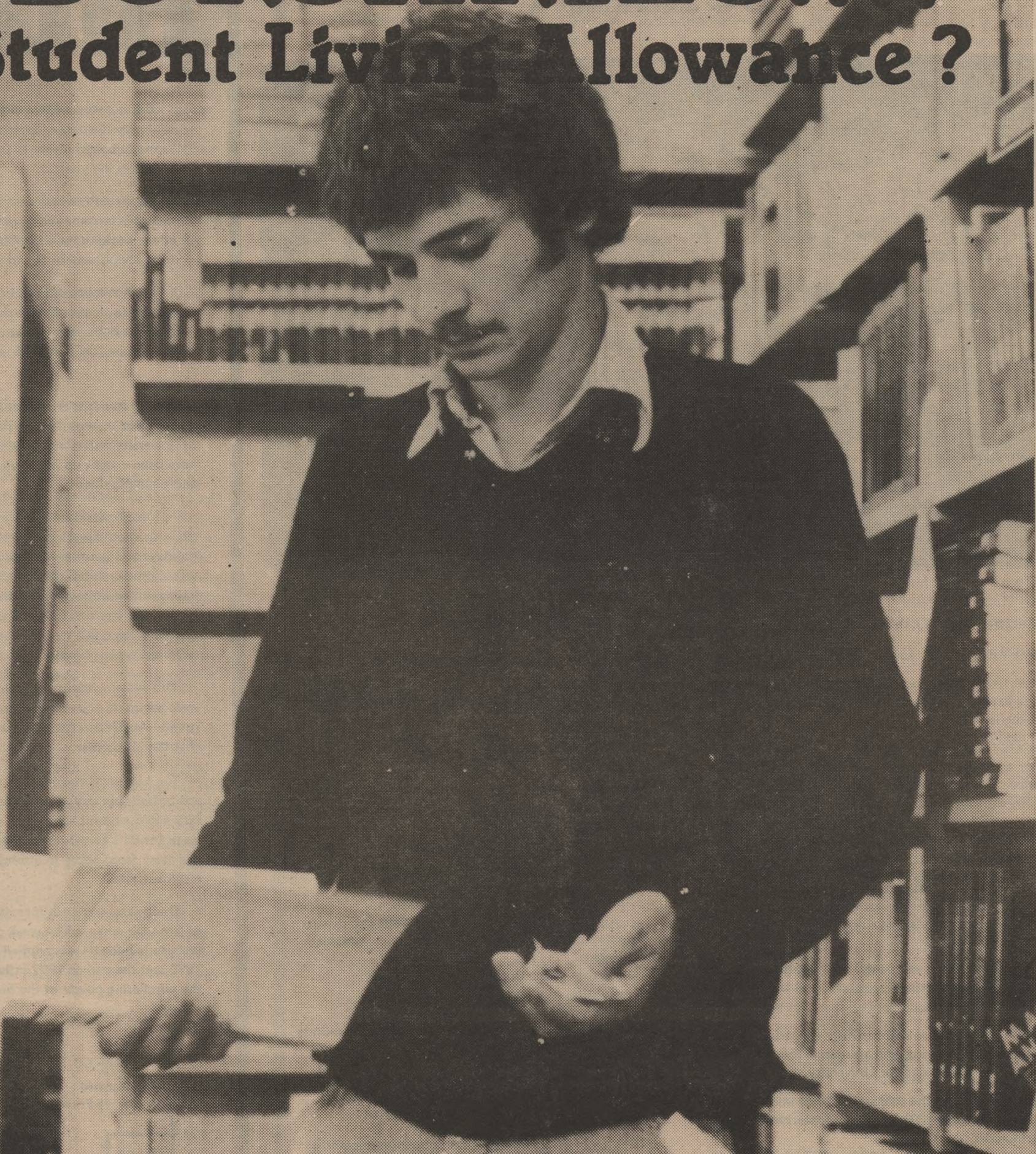
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BURSARIES...

A Student Living Allowance?



NOVEMBER 1972: The Labour Party becomes the Government promising a Standard Tertiary Bursary that would be an adequate living allowance.*

NOVEMBER 1975: A National Party election advertisement promises that "All students will receive the Standard Tertiary Bursary. "At each point National's proposals will be as good as, and in many cases better than, the labour proposals."

Throughout the last 6 and more years, the New Zealand University Students Association (NZUSA) and the New Zealand Technical Institute Students Association (NZTISA) have made submissions, attended meetings and conferences, protested, and made every reasonable effort to communicate to the Government the concern students have felt about the Bursaries system.

The total time given to the National Government's promised consultation on Bursary reforms does not exceed 40 hours over a period of 2½ years.

Since its proposal in 1972, subsequent implementation in 1976, and to the present time, the level of the bursary has only been increased by \$2.00 – hardly the

These, and other, broken and latecoming promises are a fair representation of the frustrations University and Technical Institute students have had to put up with for years. Both major political parties have caused these in their cynical chase for votes, in this case at the expense of students. Students are looking for a major improvement in their performance in the near future.

*Standard Tertiary Bursary not introduced until February 1976.
**April 1978, and National's promise still not implemented.

'substantial, across-the-board increase' recommended at the two government-organised Bursary Conferences, and bearing no relationship whatsoever to the increase in the cost-of-living over this period.

The National Government has undoubtedly moved as slowly as its Labour predecessor

With the provision last Xmas of the Student Community Service Programme (employment for unemployed students over their holidays) and subsequent \$7 a week hardship provision, the Government has acknowledged the inadequacy of holiday employment opportunities and of the basic bursary. Further acknowledgements is the provision of the unemployment benefit to young persons on the full-time pre-unemployment program-

mes in Technical Institutes. Surely, if the Bursary was an adequate living allowance, it would be more expedient for them to have given the STB, rather than the more expensive (but of course, more realistic) unemployment benefit

The Minister of Education, Les Gandar, has said repeatedly that there will be no piecemeal changes in the Bursary system.

Clearly the government is not ready to implement the Reformed Bursary it promised in 1975. . . . We have yet to see the establishment of working parties as recommended in the 1976 and 1977 Bursaries Conferences. Obviously, the 1978 election promises are going to include the fabled New Reformed Bursary – how much longer will students have to wait for these?

THE STANDARD TERTIARY BURSARY



A SHORT HISTORY OF SWEEPING STATEMENTS & BROKEN PROMISES.....

NOVEMBER 1972: Labour's STB Promise.

JULY 1973: Education Minister Amos promises a White Paper in the Standard Tertiary Bursary (STB) for August 1973.

AUGUST 1974: One year after the promised white paper was due, Assistant Director-General Renwick outlined a 'statement of principles' which included a weekly Bursary based on unemployment benefits (then \$26.85). Full-time students only would be eligible for assistance, there would be no boarding allowance and no bonding.

OCTOBER 1974: Student Organisations were informed by Mr. Amos that, because of the current economic crisis, 'the Standard Tertiary Bursary would not be introduced in 1975.'

FEBRUARY 1975: Mr. Amos, in a meeting with NZUSA, disavowed the Education Department's 1974 Bursaries white paper.

MARCH 1975: Technical Institute Bursaries were increased by \$100 a year, and an extra \$150 hardship allowance was provided for University students.

MARCH 1975: In the Budget, Finance Minister Tizard announced the STB for implementation in 1976. This included:-

- Weekly allowances of \$24 or \$27, abated for those students who do not have to live away from home;
- Teacher Trainees were offered the STB or a bonded allowance, with preference to those on the STB;
- Provision for costly courses using grants to Tertiary institutions;
- A special allowance of up to \$48 weekly for married students;

And promising discussion with student organisations on some form of indexation to compensate for cost-of living increases.

AUGUST 1975: Mr. Amos dropped extra bonding for Trainee Teachers and reinstated equal selection.

SEPTEMBER 1975: The National Party promised to return existing teacher trainee allowances, reinstate the A & B supplementary allowances and to replace the Standard Tertiary Bursary with a new Reformed Bursary to be adjusted annually with increased costs. More consultation on this promised.

NOVEMBER 1975: National Party election advertisement (see front page).

JANUARY 1976: Mr. Gandar, new Education Minister, reinstates A & B supplementary allowances and announces assistance for University students transferring to paramedical courses at Technical Institutes.

MARCH 1976: Govt., Education Dept, NZUSA & NZTISA meet. Govt. states that its review of Bursaries would be completed by the end of 1976 and included in 1977 Budget.

OCTOBER 1976: 8 months after the Bursaries introduction, regulations gazetted for them.

DECEMBER 1976: Representatives of student and teacher organisations, tertiary institutions and Government Departments hold Conference to discuss changes to the Bursaries system. It agreed that:-

- The Bursary should be a living allowance, fully indexed for cost-of-living increases;
- The Abatement should be abolished;
- A working party should be established to discuss further changes. It recommended some immediate changes:-
- Increase in the Bursary;
- abolition of employment restrictions;
- some provision for an appeals procedure
- full transferability between Techs and Community Colleges
- a second course entitlement for Tech. students.

MAY 1977: Mr. Gandar announces that employment restrictions would be removed.

JULY 1977: Prime Minister Muldoon announces in the Budget:-

- a \$2 a week increase in the Bursary;
- full transferability between University and Techs;
- 2nd course entitlement for Tech students;
- some assistance for Tech students on costly courses;
- Bursaries for students undertaking full-time tertiary education programmes in secondary schools.

AUGUST 1977: Education Dept paper floats idea of student loans, the possibility of a reduced student entitlement and means testing.

OCTOBER 1977: The 2nd Bursaries Conference convened. Discusses Education Dept. Paper. Conference basically recommends along similar lines to 1976 Conference. There was little support for Education Dept floated idea.

OCTOBER 1977: In a mini-budget, the Prime Minister announced the provision of a 'Student Community Service Programme to provide vacation employment for unemployed students.

MARCH 1978: Mr. Gandar announces the provision for up to \$7 a week hardship allowance for students who had experienced employment problems over the vacation.

APRIL 1978: First Bursaries Working Party meeting set up - 16 months after it was proposed.

Bill & Jenny

Bill is a student at a large New Zealand university. In May of this year. Coping with varsity work isn't too much for Bill; his money's coming from to pay the landlord, buy food and get some earlier in the year.

At the end of last year Bill was flat broke. He had about \$1,000. He had to sell his car to get his bursary and cover his living and study expenses. But jobs were hard to come by. He had to work for a local body under the government. His total savings amounted to only \$400. Now he's back to work.

It's not much consolation to Bill that he's a bit better off than his friend Jenny. Jenny's got a different problem. She's been employed for most of the holidays after the department. She's got the sack right after Christmas. Jenny's got a different problem. She's got to earn money working full-time or to go into debt.

Not all students are in the same boat as Bill and Jenny. But their situation typifies that of thousands of university and technical institute students who have been caught up in the vicious spiral of inflation and unemployment.

In New Zealand it has always been accepted that students should work during their long summer holidays and use their savings to supplement their bursaries. Students have liked this principle because it has meant that they've had the chance to get out of the universities and technical institutes and get to meet other people from different backgrounds, doing different types of jobs.

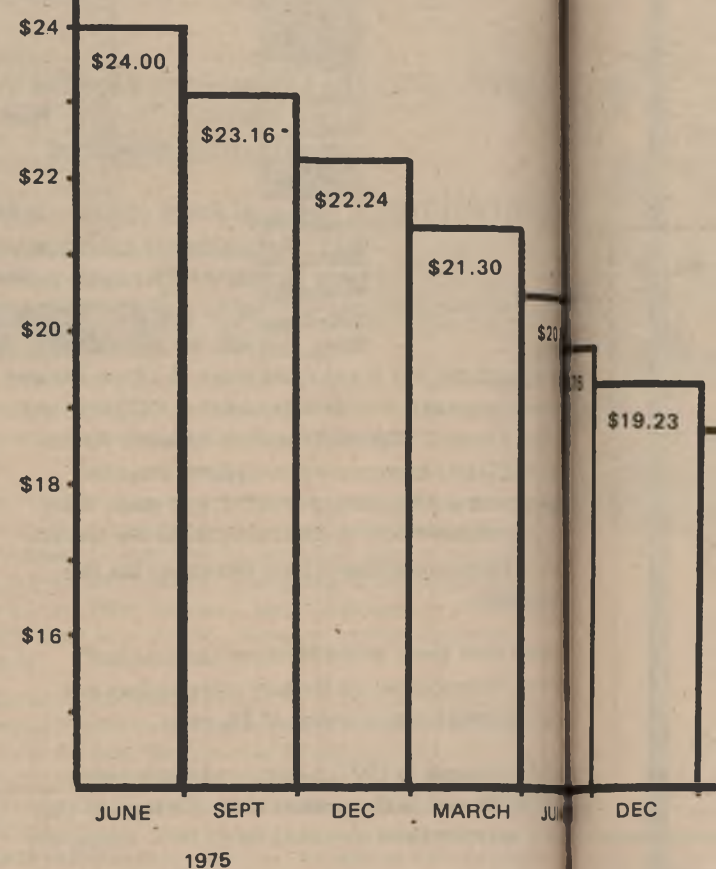
This system would work well if students' bursaries were adequate and if there were enough jobs to go round. At present the plain fact of the matter is that there's neither.

The Labour Government announced a new, standard tertiary bursary scheme for students at the end of May 1975, and set the level of the bursary at \$24 a week (or \$13 a week for students who did not have to live away from home to attend a university or a technical institute).

These rates were not increased until the beginning of this year when a \$2 a week increase (announced in last year's budget) was applied. But between June 1975 and the end of 1977 inflation had eaten away at the purchasing power of the bursary and its real value had declined.

THE DECLINING VALUE OF THE STANDARD TERTIARY BURSARY

Value of the unabated Bursary in June '75 Prices



& Jenny

Zealand university in May and hopes to finish off his science degree. Bill isn't too much of a worry; his biggest worry is knowing where the landlord, buy his flat and get some of the textbooks he couldn't afford

flat broke. He has about \$1,000 over the summer holidays to supplement his income. But jobs were hard to get over the holidays. Bill ended up under the government-funded students community service programme and his \$1,000. Now he's looking for part-time employment to keep himself going.

Bill that he's a lot like his friend Jenny. She ended up registered as unemployed after the department that employed her in November suddenly gave her Jenny's got a difficult time in front of her now: to drop out of varsity and try and to go into debt to finish the law degree she started last year.

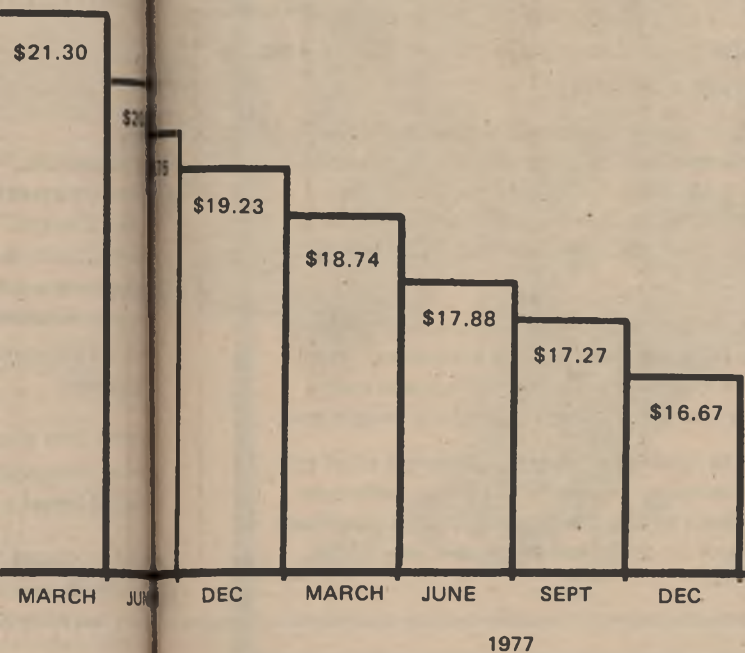
as Bill and had declined by 30.5% or almost one-third. The graph on this page shows how the bursary has steadily declined in value because of inflation.

The decline in the real value of the bursary by the end of 1977 meant that students would have to save more money over the summer to keep themselves going this year. But jobs were hard to come by for many students and unemployment was growing steadily. Despite the creation of over 2,500 jobs for students through the government-funded Student Community Service Programme, hundreds of students were unemployed. At the beginning of December last year, 1497 students were registered as unemployed or 4½ times the number of students registered at the same time in 1976.

Unless there is a real improvement in students' bursary rates a large number of students are either going to have to find part-time work (which will distract from their real job — studying), go substantially into debt or leave university or technical institutes. Any of these 'choices' will mean personal hardship for the students concerned and the risk that the investment that has been made in their education will be wasted.

For the sake of our country's future, New Zealand cannot afford to waste the talents of its young people. That fact and the concern that most people feel for others who are hard-up are the reasons why the student case for better bursaries must be supported.

DECLINING THE STANDARD TERTIARY BURSARY



The Hidden Problems

Quite apart from the low level of Bursaries, Tech and Varsity students are very concerned about the many serious anomalies that both reduce the availability of Bursaries to students and also lower their value. These anomalies cause great hardship for a large number of students and, as well, stop other people even considering going to Polytech or Varsity because of the expense involved.

Abatement

The major anomaly in the Bursaries system is the 'abatement' — which reduces a student's allowance by \$11 a week if he or she does not have to live away from home to attend Tech or Varsity.

The abatement causes many problems for students and is quite unfair. These problems are listed below:

- ** There is no age limit on the abatement, unlike the unemployment benefit which pays a higher allowance to people over twenty.
- ** Married students receive abated bursaries on the grounds that they are living "at home". The exception is that two full-time students, married or married de-facto to each other, get the full bursary.
- ** But students who are separated, divorced or widowed are not so lucky. They are treated as though married and get abated bursaries.
- ** Orphans are abated when they reach the age of majority. While a minor the orphan gets the unabated bursary, unless his or her guardians live in the town where he or she is studying. But once the orphan reaches the age of majority, he or she is treated as independent and, having no home other than where he or she lives, is automatically abated.

- ** In some cases a student's home is so far away from a tertiary institution that it is impracticable to expect the student to live at home.

If, for example, the distance between the home and the institution exceeds 48 km; the home is situated more than 2.4 km from the nearest public transport; or the travelling time for a one-way journey between the home and the institution exceeds 1½ hours; the student can live away from home and get the full bursary.

But these rules are arbitrary and it is just bad luck for those students who fall outside them.

- ** Students may attend a tertiary institution outside their home town and receive unabated bursaries if their chosen course of study or their major is not available in their home town.

The philosophy behind the abatement is out of tune with the realities of today's society. The only way to solve these problems is to abolish the abatement completely.

Other Anomalies

Although the abatement is the most unfair of the anomalies, there are many others whose effect is just as detrimental to some students:

- ** Bursaries are only paid to students on full-time, full-year courses. Students on block courses (e.g. 8 or 12 weeks at a technical institute) and 'sandwich' courses (e.g. a period of study followed by practical work experience followed by more study) do not get the bursaries.
- ** Technical institute students doing full-year courses courses part-time are not eligible for fees bursaries. University students are with the exception of Ph.D. students who receive no assistance with fees and pay a total of \$300 in fees over a three year period.
- ** Ph.D. students are not eligible for the standard tertiary bursary. Although two-thirds of them receive competitive scholarships, grants or wages, one third get nothing.
- ** Some students have to work as part of their courses and receive only bursaries. Examples are student nurses who have to work "on section" at hospitals as part of their technical institute courses, and social work students at Massey University who have to work on supervised field placements as part of their course.
- ** Students at technical institutes are paid their bursaries fortnightly by direct credit. University students are paid three times a year by cheque (four times a year at Victoria University). More frequent payments would help university students with budgeting.
- ** The Education Department is often placed in the position of being judge, jury and executioner in cases where students appeal against decisions on their entitlements to bursary assistance.

Costly Courses

Some students take courses which are far more expensive than normal. Although the actual government Bursary regulations don't themselves cause problems for students in these cases, the fact is that this additional financial burden (with little or no aid from the government) causes many students even greater hardship than normal. These extra costs are for expensive course materials and books, or for travel on 'field trips' or work 'on section' in hospitals.

a). Technical Institutes

Student nurses have to travel from the Institutes to work at hospitals. This is a compulsory requirement of their courses. They also have to provide their own protective clothing for clinical work, unlike Hospital Board Student Nurses.

A survey at Auckland Technical Institute last year found that it would cost \$60,000 to pay public transport fares (and taxis after 11 p.m. and before 7 a.m.) for the travel costs at that institute alone.

Yet the Government has provided this year only \$85,000 to reimburse students on 10 paramedical courses and 15 design courses for the extra costs they face. Welcome though this money is, it will simply not cover more than a fraction of the costs involved. Design students face particularly heavy expenses for materials which are an essential part of their courses. They can pay up to \$500 per annum for these materials.

b). Agricultural Courses

Many students at Lincoln College and Massey University have to undertake compulsory field trips as part of their courses. These trips involve students in expensive travel and accommodation costs.

In 1975 the Government agreed to subsidise student Field Trips. Lincoln College received \$30,000 to subsidise its Field Trips in 1976 and 32,000 in 1977.

But increases in Field Trip costs have reduced the value of the subsidy to Lincoln students to 36% in 1977 (from 51% in 1976), and even lower this year.

This year students on some courses at Lincoln will pay \$215 for a compulsory Field Trip — this will take up more than eight weeks of their Bursary allowances (if they are on the unabated rate) or over 14 weeks (if they are on the abated rate).

Wellington Student

I am eligible for an STB as I have UE and Higher School Cert. However, during my first year of varsity my parents went overseas to live. I am not eligible for a boarding allowance because I cannot prove to the authorities that my parents are going to return to New Zealand, either in the near or distant future. As my parents are not in a position to give unconditional promise that they will be returning, I have been forced to apply for a boarding allowance on grounds of hardship. Although my case is confidential, it is a degrading process to have to prove how hard up you are.

I applied through the liaison office. They take a statement of your income and assets (in detail) and forward it to a committee which considers your case. The results come through fairly quickly, which is a good thing.

\$15 is simply not enough when you are flatting and cannot rely on parents for loans and/or gifts. The bursary must be raised to a level which meets people's basic living needs.



Dunedin Student

In 1975 I left varsity owing to severe psychological stress late in the year. On leaving, I was asked to re-fund my entire bursary for that year to ensure that I would get one when I re-enrolled. I could only repay a small amount of this as I had other outstanding debts, no money and no job.

I re-enrolled in 1977 to do a full-time course and was ineligible for any bursary assistance at all. As a result I had to borrow substantial sums of money from my parents to pay fees, buy books and stationary etc. All those huge sums one has to fork out at the beginning of the year. I had to live off borrowed money until I could find a part-time job (difficult in this day and age, especially when you're a woman) waitressing for 20-plus hours a week, in poor conditions at below-average wages.

I was literally on the breadline — such things as meat and toilet paper were unheard-of luxuries. Pubs, movies, concerts — any such form of social life was above my means.

Working as well as a full-time course was a strain to say the least — at times I wanted to throw the whole lot in. I had no time for non-academic activity on campus which alienated me from people I had previously known through clubs and sports — varsity was for study and lectures — no joy at all to be there. As a direct consequence of the strain, which was particularly great near the end of the year, I failed one of my units. I'm positive it wouldn't have happened if my situation had been different.

This year I have a bursary (abated — \$15 per week) and feel like I'm living in the lap of luxury. This is something of a fool's paradise however. Owing to difficulties in getting a job last summer I was unable to save very much money. To return this year, I was forced to borrow a further \$500 from my mother and I have another part-time job, which is necessary to make ends meet. I now owe my parents \$1500 which I can't see being paid back for some years.

This is something which I feel very bad about. I loathed asking them for money in the first place, feeling that as a twenty year old adult I should be financially independent. However the present bursary structure doesn't allow me or anyone else to relieve parents of the burden of giving financial support.

Auckland Student

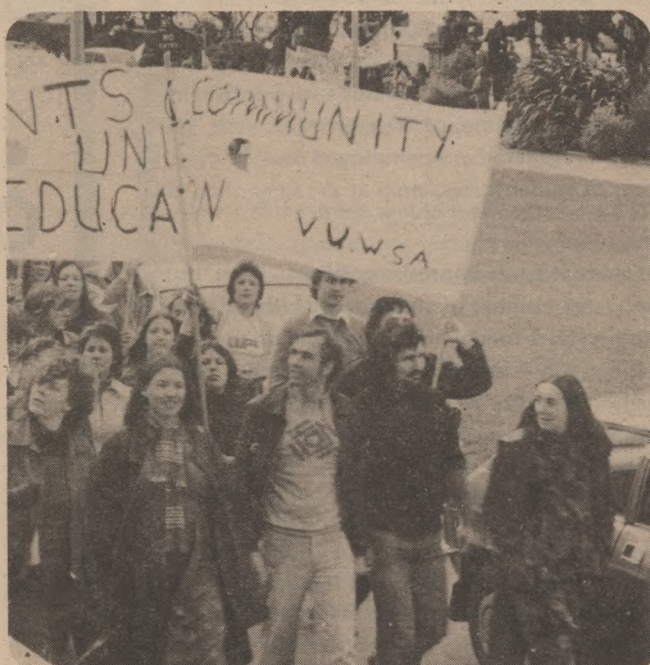
The 1978 Auckland University School of Architecture Handbook states that "students should be prepared to spend about \$300 during the year on draughting equipment, books, stationery, photographic expenses, site visits and incidental expenses".

The figure of \$300 represents over 30% of the total of the Standard Tertiary Bursary paid annually to people forced to live away from home, and 55% of the total for those living at home, or choosing to live away from home.

A typical 1st year Architecture student staying in a hostel at a minimum of \$28 a week rent plus an additional \$9.00 a week for fees and course costs has already (on absolutely basic costs alone) incurred a weekly deficit of \$11.00 on his/her STB of \$26 a week. If clothing, occasional entertainment, etc., is added, the absolute inadequacy of the STB is shown.

High course costs are not isolated to Architecture students either. All professional courses, such as Engineering, Law and Medicine, face very high extra costs, even Arts students average between \$100 and \$200 per year in texts and stationery.

Students academic performance will suffer dramatically if the STB remains at a level where it cannot cater for basic living costs and essential study costs.



Chaplains Support Student Case

The following statement was prepared by the three counsellors at Auckland University's Counselling Service, Mrs. Lorna McLay, Mr. Brian Lythe and Mr. David Simpson, and by the University's chaplains Rev. John Hinchcliff and Wendy Cranston.

While the overall roll numbers at Auckland University are up marginally this year, we are left with the gnawing impression that some academically capable students did not even contemplate returning to University because of financial circumstances.

The roll numbers remain up marginally, we suspect, because of part-timers who can afford to enrol realising more than ever the necessity for that "bit of paper" to survive.

The absence of those that should be back for studies camouflages the hardship being encountered. What we most deplore is the wastage of human potential.

Our observations on 1977 were that many students were hit by increasing costs. Book prices sky-rocketed. Living costs were often far beyond what a student could earn in the holidays and bursary allowances. As a consequence, many students were having to work part-time during the year, which frustrated their devotion to studies and cut down their efficiency. It meant also that those from wealthy families had a

clearer and therefore often more successful run at their studies.

Some of the chaplains affirmed that our society was becoming divided along the lines of the haves and the have-nots and that this was particularly evident in the University.

We worry about the widespread unfounded criticisms of students. Probably this has always been the case but it is important that we try and correct the misinformation. A common prejudice is that students are committed to a life of drunkenness, motorbike racing, indiscriminate sexuality and high living of one sort and another. However, it is clear that the student population reflects very closely the moral values of society at large. As well as their poor image students do have to put up with a sense of powerlessness. When they feel unjustly treated they cannot, for example, take "industrial action" by withdrawing their labour, since no one except themselves is affected by their action. Also they have to be what might be considered selfish because they must lock themselves away and bury themselves in books for large periods of time. Some people do not consider reading a book is work. But these periods of intense concentration sometimes struggling with complex thoughts require considerable effort which can be unrewarding and frustrating.

A most persistent myth is that the University and the people in it constitute an Ivory Tower, out of touch with the real world.

Our experience in having the privilege to work with students explodes this myth absolutely. For a start ideas and beliefs are subject to critical assessment in the University environment. Much of the half-truth prejudice and hunch acceptable in the community is not tolerated at a University.

The University is not a cocoon from the cold wind of unemployment and shortage of cash. Students by and large are well aware of what it feels like to earn daily bread and live in humble condition — and be uncertain about both the immediate and long-term future.

Loss of casual work and the tedium of chasing a few hours work here and there is a real experience. Planning the future becomes more hazardous and even a small luxury like playing sport is carefully weighed up.

The need is to retain optimism that amongst all of this there are developing processes and trends unforeseen at present which will in the long run make a significant positive impact on our communities and way of life.

d and The Ugly...

And that was about it. But there's a lot more work to be done, and the only way to do it is on a national level. Hence the existence of NZUSA. But tacit approval of Ms Saksen does not mean that the bad times is gone. NZUSA still faces a rocky future. With the distinct possibility of Otago soon giving notice to withdraw there can be no assurances given as to the fate of our national body. Obviously it needs strengthening; it also needs change. The Working Party has been set up to find out what constituents want out of NZUSA. Any students can submit proposals; all students should, just as all students should understand the importance of having a national body.

Submissions should be sent by April 27 to :

The Working Party on NZUSA,

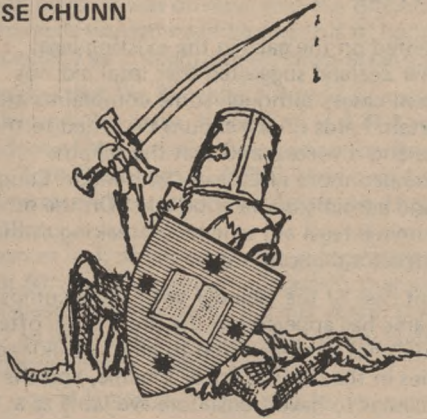
P.O. Box 9047,

Courtenay Place,

Wellington.

Go to it !

LOUISE CHUNN



The International Students' Congress is sponsored by NZUSA to bring overseas and New Zealand students together to share their ideas and learn about each others' cultural backgrounds. This year the Congress is to be held at Canterbury University from May 6 to 10.

All students are encouraged to attend and learn more about matters which are of relevance to, and affect, overseas students in particular. At this Congress, and all others after it, the Annual General Meeting of the

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

National Overseas Students' Action Committee (NOSAC) will be held. This will include elections for national officers and discussion of action and policy. However, the NOSAC AGM will not be held until the last day of the Congress, so if politics and NOSAC are not of great interest to you, don't be discouraged - there are many other activities.

This year the theme for the ISC will be 'Understanding, Friendship and Unity' and topics to be discussed include:

- the overseas women's movement and the problems of women in the Third World.
- education in society - learning what and for whom ?
- the economic crisis and recent legislation in New Zealand.
- the overseas student movement in New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere.
- modernisation and development.
- the welfare and social problems of overseas students in this country.

Not all the Congress will be spent in forums, panel discussions and the like. On the Saturday night there will be a cultural evening and on other nights participants will have the opportunity of putting on their own cultural shows and teaching the others their national dances and songs. Campus groups are encouraged to prepare at least one item for performance; such sharing contributes to the sense of unity and good-will this Congress hopes to create.

The registration cost for the full 5 days is \$13 per person. This includes all meals, cultural activities and accommodation arrangements. Casual admission is \$2.50 per person per day, including meals. Students are encouraged to arrange accommodation with friends in Christchurch if possible, otherwise billets will be found. There are also a number of rooms available in the local Seminary, and these will be allocated by a lottery system. It is important that NOSAC representatives on campus know soon how many students will attend the ISC, so that they can arrange group travel where possible. AUSA will also be approached to subsidise travel costs.

Pre-registration forms are available from AUSA or the NOSAC rep, Choong Tet Siew at 764-835 or in the Overseas Students' Reading Room on the 2nd floor of the Student Union Building. Otherwise write direct to :
THE ISC PLANNING COMMITTEE,
P.O. BOX 8375,
RICCARTON,
CHRISTCHURCH.

NZUSA China Trip



It was in the early '70s that NZUSA first started sending student delegations to the People's Republic of China. A number of students have in the past taken up this unique opportunity, and once again NZUSA have arranged such a trip.

The NZUSA China Delegation tour is designed to enable ordinary, and not necessarily ideologically sympathetic, students to see and learn for themselves what is happening in China, one of the most politically, economically and socially interesting countries in the world. The NZUSA tour is unique in that it combines the touristy sight-seeing aspects with visits and discussions, which are aimed at explaining China more fully. The planned itinerary includes visits to Kwangchow, Changchow, Anyang, Shihchiachung, Peking and Hong Kong.

The total cost of the tour will be approximately \$1,500 but this will be confirmed by the end of April. This includes international airfares from Auckland to Hong Kong return, foreign travel tax, internal travel in China, accommodation, food, translation and guide services, and miscellaneous administrative costs. To help students to meet the cost NZUSA have arranged loans for those who need them. Up to \$750 or in special circumstances, up to \$1,000 can be loaned at an interest rate of 9%; these are not however guaranteed of right.

Selection will be done by a selection committee who will interview each candidate. The committee will be made up of a returnee from a previous delegation and two other members nominated by National Executive; there will be no NZUSA National Officers involved. The cost of this interviewing, to be done in Wellington, will be covered by adding to the fares of the delegates travelling to China. This is NZUSA policy.

The committee's decision's are based on the following criteria:

- candidates need not be highly informed about, nor ideologically sympathetic to, Chinese society, but they must be keen to learn more about the country, and be able to keep an open mind.
- candidates should be able to speak knowledgeably about New Zealand, or, in the case of overseas students, about their own country.
- candidates should be co-operative with other members of the group and be able to make group decisions.
- candidates should take an active interest in student life.
- candidates must be willing to share their impressions of China when they return to New Zealand.

A seminar for all candidates will be held in Wellington on Queen's Birthday weekend, June 3 to 5. Successful candidates must also attend an orientation seminar on the weekend of June 7 to 9. While this is not planned as an indoctrination session, it will attempt to provide candidates with an understanding of the socio-political forces within China and so better prepare them for the trip. It will also enable everyone to meet before setting off.

All successful applicants will receive information about visas, passports, inoculations, etc but anyone applying should ensure they have a current, valid passport. As regards money, very little cash will be necessary, but should you wish to buy souvenirs (China produces some excellent ceramics and textiles) American dollars are recommended. Remember too that you pass through that duty free paradise, Hong Kong, on your way back.

Applications for the delegation should be post-marked May 12 at the latest and should cover the criteria, noted above, which the selection committee has laid out.

All applications should be sent to :
THE CHAIRPERSON,
CHINA SELECTION COMMITTEE,
P.O. BOX 9047,
COURTENAY PLACE,
WELLINGTON.

Any queries should be addressed to James Movick, NZUSA's International Vice President at the same address.

NZLST Conference

From the opening ceremony on Tuesday 27th March to the plenary session on the Saturday of that week, Auckland was over-run by lawyers present for the New Zealand Law Society Triennial Conference. Each day different sessions ran simultaneously; Craccum reporters nosed around and covered what they could. The following articles were written by Hugh Cook, Eugenie Sage, Frances Danaher, Martin van Beynen and Michael Sterling.

LEGAL EDUCATION

Much of this session was devoted to contributions from the audience. Although most of the legal profession are dissatisfied with the practical training law students receive, academics tended to outweigh the number of practitioners present.

The different attitudes with which students approach Law School were said to compound the problem of what a Law Degree should include and how the practical training should be given. If the academic content of the course were decreased one would be discriminating against those who don't go on to practice.

As law is likely to become more rather than less complicated the necessity of a sound grasp of legal principles was stressed by one practitioner. Some figures were tossed around indicating that over three years, on average only 53% of law graduates end up in law offices. Whether this was due to personal choice or inability to get a job wasn't made clear.

The institution of a post-graduate course was discussed. This would be beset by the problem of funding. Professor Northey saw this as being beyond the resources of the profession and it would be unrealistic to expect Government or students to pay.

As any attempts to teach practical subjects in the lecture theatre always involve the problem of artificiality there seemed to be some agreement that the profession should take more responsibility for practical training. This could involve a return to the articles system but the disadvantages suggested by one of the English lawyers present included difficulties in methods of control and training being patchy as the onus was on individual firms.

The fact that only 18 of Auckland's law firms participate in an observation scheme for third-year students seems to demonstrate the lack of commitment by the profession to the practical side of legal education.

MARRIAGE-EVOLUTION AND RESOLUTION

With the exclusion of our esteemed comrades on the sixth floor of the Library Building, legal terms and the technicalities of legislation will be foreign to most students and placing myself among the majority, I shall endeavour to give a pretty general outline of the panel-type discussion that took place on the subject of marriage.

Representing the religious viewpoint the Rev. David Coles said that marriage was a natural institution and was an elementary form of communication. He said marriage was designed for the pro-creation of children, for the security of its weaker members (children) and for the fulfilment of natural instincts and affection. Ms Penny Fenwick (an Assistant Lecturer in Sociology at Canterbury University) rejected Rev. Coles' view - she felt that marriage was a social contract. She also noted that more men and women, in preference to marriage, were living together for mutual companionship rather than take the responsibilities of married life.

The discussion started to heat up a little on the question of the role of the state in marriage (or the break-up of marriage) because, as one person did point out, lawyers are more involved in the dissolution rather than the creation of marriage - this tended to show a rather negative involvement of the part of lawyers and he went on to suggest that lawyers could spend their time devising ways at trying to make marriages last.

With regard to this more positive outlook, one member of the panel stressed that it was the duty of lawyers to try to attempt a reconciliation between prospective divorce clients. However, money motives were stopping some lawyers from doing this, as well as the fact that other lawyers did not consider themselves social workers and they felt that it was the state's job to ensure that adequate counselling services were provided where needed.

Jim McLay, M.P. for Birkenhead, who is at present preparing marital reforms to be introduced into Parliament, said that if the state were to create the machinery to enter into marriage then it could also provide machinery for the dissolution of that marriage. Arising out of the comments on the dissolution of marriage both Jim McLay and others stressed that children must be taken into careful consideration to ensure that they are sufficiently looked after.

LEANING ON LEGISLATORS

'Leaning on Legislators' was a rather promising title for what turned out to be a less than exhilarating session at the Law Conference.

The opening speaker, Sir John Marshall, exuding gentility remarked that the most effective forms of pressure are direct representation to a department or Minister and added that open protest and petitioning 'are usually pretty futile'. Maybe Sir John would have been more reluctant to utter such a statement in front of a more partisan body than the assembly of lawyers. If a significant number of demonstrators, protesting with a certain amount of decorum, thereby avoiding the label 'extremist', take to the streets the government cannot help but take notice.

On the subject of pressure groups in industry, Noel Woods, ex-Secretary for Labour, pointed out that it is generally the Trade Unions which initiate legislation with employers playing more of a book-balancing role. He said that as Unions gained increasing power there was a need for Legislators to calmly appraise this increase without over-reacting.

Next came Andrew McGecgan speaking on the role of the Law Society as a pressure group. He said that in the limited scope of technical evaluation of legislation, the pressure the Law Society exerted had a significant effect. But on the wider aspect of social issues, the Society's voice was barely heard. He cited two examples. The deliberate absence of any evaluation of the security clauses in the SIS Amendment Bill and the Society's impartial stand on the Abortion question.

In the following discussion it was generally agreed that if the Society was to be more effective in its social comment it would have to implement machinery to sound out its members' opinion.

VIOLENCE

A glutton for punishment, I attended this session of the Law Conference in the hope of something meaty. Alas, woe and nurglers, this session was also a dead loss. A film was supposed to be shown; however, that was not forthcoming.

A Johan Galtung from the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo was supposed to attend and expand on the excellent paper he produced for the conference. Alas he was unable to attend and the other two speakers - Dr R.H. Culpan, Clinical Reader in Psychiatry at Auckland Medical School, and Mr R.J. Walton, Deputy Commissioner, New Zealand Police Force, put forward their various reasons for the increase in violence.

Mr Walton started off with 'Why I shouldn't have stood up.' He referred to Moby Dick's advice to one of his offspring: 'The only time you'll get harpooned is when you are up spouting'. Prophetic words indeed for he then regaled us with facts and figures, graphs showing crime in relation to population and police strength etc, but he did not give any firm proposals as to how violence should/could be controlled without the proposals themselves escalating violence.

He cited the example of shadowing bikie gangs at a 'discreet' distance in unmarked police cars so that if trouble did erupt the law would be on the spot. He then gave us a run-down on the causes of violence that we know so well. Drunkenness. Psychotic illness. Lower socio-economic causes. Gang Violence and premeditated crime. In section 8 of his paper 'Common characteristics of violent offending' we see that 45% of offences took place in streets, carparks, licensed premises and dance-halls. In other words Saturday night fever accounts for nearly half of the physical violence. 87% of offenders are unskilled or in semi skilled professions. 58% of those convicted for violent robbery were unemployed. The pattern is obvious. Though Mr Walton had no answer.

Dr Culpan gave his learned medical opinion on the causes of violence and defined them in medical terms so that he came to the following conclusions: 'We must make every major effort, using every possible educational approach, to provide young people with interests and challenges which will channel their aggressive drives into satisfying, fulfilling and non-violent activities.'

Heady stuff indeed folks but where is the money going to come from? Fang a burglar or two and you save the government the money needed to keep them in jail each year. Therefore folks it's open season. Be a good citizen for your country. Fang an offender and the money saved can be used to 'provide young people with interests and challenges which will channel their aggressive drives into satisfying, fulfilling and non violent activities'.

Of course you could send your kids to a boarding school where good physical sports such as rugby are a substitute for violence and the evils of masturbation.

DEFAMATION

The debate on defamation was far from lively. The one notable quote I brought away was a statement by Mr Justice Kirby, that 'coming to court 2 years later to get a pot of gold is really an inadequate way of dealing with the flow of information.' There was a general agreement that New Zealand's laws on defamation err a little on the repressive side. Norman McBeth, the editor of the Christchurch Press, might have thrown some light on that, but he was saying very, very little, because his newspaper now faces the largest defamation suit ever laid in New Zealand history. The person laying the suit is Mr Muldoon. This of course is sub judice, which means one cannot print anything that would be likely to subvert the course of justice; a woman got up and said that this usually means that most newspapers choose to print absolutely nothing at all. Hence the excessive caution of the media means that there is an absolute news blackout which the law itself does not require.

LEGAL SERVICES

A paper presented on the gaps in the existing legal services in New Zealand suggested that legal aid was adequate in civil cases, 'although some complaints are made that certain fields of law should be added to this, eg legal advice and divorces, and that the scheme should be extended more effectively into Maori Land Court work and administrative tribunals.' On the other hand, 'The criminal legal aid scheme is creaking at the joints and is ripe for demolitions.'

And the recent case of the Islander with three combs - a man whose name has appeared in the press quite often enough already - has demonstrated to all of Auckland the deficiencies in the duty solicitor scheme, and the need for the courts to have translators available as a matter of course.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Although the session on Human Rights was based on interchanges between seven panelists, discussion focused on remarks made by Dr Neville Linton, a senior lecturer in International Relations at the University of the West Indies.

He pointed out that Carter's adoption of human rights as one of his political platforms has perpetuated the problem of post-war discussion of this issue being dominated by western nations. Their emphasis on civil and political rights is less relevant in the Third World where the attainment of more basic economic, social and cultural rights are more pressing problems.

Moving outwards from Rousseau's belief that civil liberty is not possible without a high degree of economic equality Dr Linton warned his audience that a re-organisation of the international economy and the stabilisation or decline in First World living standards which this implies, is necessary if 'survival needs' of sustenance, shelter and safety are to be met. Only if people survive is there the possibility of moving to the next stage where one can afford to be concerned with civil liberties.

But the generous applause which followed a rather impassioned speech by Mr Geoffrey Ferrow, a Sydney lawyer, seemed to indicate that Dr Linton's remarks had made little impact on his well-fed and well-housed audience. Mr Ferrow decried the lack of attention given by Mr Linton to the 'genocide' occurring in the USSR and Cambodia and the activities of the KGB (any mention of the CIA was noticeably absent).

In his remarks Mr Ferrow exemplified the tendency of many Western 'Liberals' to cling to the notion that individual human liberties should always be of foremost importance.

In the same vein Dr Linton was also criticised for his acceptance of the situations in some Third World nations where governments overlook certain rights such as the right to hold property because they impede the mobilisation of resources for economic development. He believes that it is only individuals of any elite present who are hurt and that communal interests benefit in the long run through the more equitable re-distribution of wealth.

From the beginning of the conference, when Chief Justice Sir Ronald Davison warned lawyers to keep a close eye on political changes that might 'threaten some of the basic rights of the individual', to the plenary session, where South African barrister Sydney Kentridge received a standing ovation for a speech concerning the problems facing defence lawyers defending clients charged under some of South Africa's notorious laws, the conference displayed a fairly liberal attitude to the public eye. But there was still no enthusiasm for a comment by a woman practitioner who suggested that in the future maybe lawyers should not automatically expect to be among the country's top money-earners, averaging \$22,000 a year!

Gleneagles Breached

'THEY'RE JUST FOUR GOOD BLOKES - IT ISN'T ANYTHING TO DO WITH APARTHEID - YOU ARE ALL WRONG'. A comment from a well dressed woman as she moved between her expensive fishing boat and the Bay of Islands International Bill Fish contest's celebration dinner.

Well whoever was right the N.Z. Government was keeping very quiet on the issue. It's not really surprising because they probably knew little about the contest. The ball started rolling when it was announced in the Northland Advocate that a South African Team had come third in a certain fishing class. The Whangarei H.A.R.T. branch couldn't believe their eyes, and started to check up. They discovered that there were four South African fishermen participating in the contest, but they had great difficulty in finding out much more. A veil of secrecy surrounded the whole tournament. Whangarei H.A.R.T. managed to locate a programme for the event, but no times or dates were laid down, making it very difficult to mount a protest on the final day.

The previous year Whangarei and Auckland H.A.R.T. had combined together and had staged a picket up at final weighing in. It was obvious that the organizers of the tournament wanted nothing like this to happen again, especially as it might attract press attention.

The same day that the Northland Advocate noted the South African's 3rd place, Whangarei H.A.R.T. rang the President of the Citizens Association for Racial Equality, Tom Newnham. C.A.R.E. then sent a telegram to the Minister of Recreation and Sport, Mr Highet, warning that:

'The apparent lack of action by the government to keep the South Africans out would indicate further violation of the Gleneagles Agreement'. Further more, C.A.R.E. called for an urgent public statement of any steps taken by the government to oppose the visit.

However, the N.Z. Herald noted that Mr Highet was attending a function and could not be reached and the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon said he knew nothing of the team's presence and could not comment at this stage.

The next day the Herald reported that the Government was seeking a report on the status of the South Africans competing in the fishing. Commenting on Mr Newnham's telegram, Mr Highet said:



'We don't know whether they are actually South Africans or whether they are here to represent their country or just as individuals.'

Now this may surprise those of you who actually read what the Prime Minister puts his name to. The Gleneagles Agreement makes no distinction between individuals and teams. The National Government had tried to make this distinction once before, when certain South African Squash players visited N.Z. The Secretary General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, at that time in N.Z. stated quite explicitly that South African individuals were covered by the agreement.

So it was quite obvious to H.A.R.T. and C.A.R.E. that the distinction was entirely of the Government's making, and was being used as an excuse with which to hide their non-action - itself a breach of the Gleneagles Agreement.

H.A.R.T. then issued a statement (N.Z. Herald 10/3/78) noting that the Black African nations would be told that the Gleneagles Agreement had been broken. Trevor Richards said that a letter had been sent, along with newspaper clippings and H.A.R.T.'s letters to the Government, to Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the Organization for African Unity, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Three days later, the Herald published its final piece of information on the visit. Headlines on the back page noted:

'Gleneagles Pact Not Breached, Fisherman Claim.' The President of the Bay of Islands Sword Fish Club, Mr B.E. Irvine said they had come to N.Z. as individuals and that each had paid his own expenses.

The report then went on to talk about the South Africans and the way they fish in South Africa. It also noted that the South African team had been delighted with the welcome it had received in the Bay of Islands, and the captain of the team

'Sincerely hoped to have at least a couple of New Zealand teams in our November bill fish competition which has four venues Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Sandwana.'

At the end of the article there was a paragraph noting that C.A.R.E. had sent another telegram about the Gleneagles Agreement, but it neglected to include information about the actual breakage namely the irrelevance of the individuals distinction. Never mind, the Herald correspondent in Kaikohe, who wrote the story, probably hasn't seen the Gleneagles Agreement either.

New Zealand has still got a long way to go, and the Black African nations are well aware of the distance still to be travelled. So don't book yet for Edmonton. It will be interesting to see what happens again next year. Mr Irvine said that South African teams had competed in the Bay of Islands since 1963; it's pretty obvious that they intend coming back next year. H.A.R.T. and C.A.R.E. have learnt something and will be better prepared. Let's hope the Government has learnt something also.

JOHN LIPSCOMBE

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Gay Rights

'Sing if you're glad to be gay,
Sing if you're happy this way.'
So runs the chorus of a recently released song by British folk-singer Tom Robinson, and such was the feeling of the 150 delegates at the National Gay Rights Conference held in Wellington over the Easter weekend. This, the Sixth Annual Gay Conference held in NZ, was the biggest and, judging by feelings expressed at its close, probably the most successful. It was also a Gay Conference with a difference in that the name was changed from Gay Liberation to Gay Rights, thus proclaiming a fundamental change in the direction and overall aim of the gay movement in NZ.

The conference opened with a call to 'get committed'. Judith Emms, a past National Co-ordinator of the National Gay Rights Coalition, called on the gay movement to:

'ensure that the issue of Gay Rights gains recognition as being a vital issue of national concern by homosexuals and heterosexuals alike, because the erosion of any person's human rights, nibbles away at the fullness of rights that others have.'

— 'use every platform available to challenge those fallacies and myths which heterosexuals have developed in order to reinforce their bigotry and justify their oppression of us',

— 'no longer rely solely on the 'liberality' and 'fair-mindedness' of others to win full equality for gay people. It is time now not to appeal to others, nor to demand of others, but to get out and take action ourselves.'

For the rest of the weekend, the conference split up into a series of workshop sessions. There were five of these, each handling about five topics which covered most aspects of gay life: Gays and Employment, Gays and the Church, Women in the Gay movement, Gay Welfare, Relationships, 'Coming Out', Gay Culture and so on.

It was in this area of group discussions that the conference probably had its greatest success. The large numbers of people involved and the fact that they came from all over the country and covered all ages and both sexes made these workshops extremely educational and

informative. Discussions later showed that most people had profited immensely from these sessions, increasing their own knowledge and awareness of others' problems and/or feelings, and helping others to accept to an even greater degree, their own gayness and sense of gay consciousness and pride.

At the same time, the Conference naturally had its faults and problems. One particularly irritating incident was the decision by the lesbian feminists to close their workshop, on political strategies, to others. This met with a great deal of opposition as, in many ways, it seemed to deny the whole point of the conference, namely the unity of the gay movement. Although the reasons behind the decision are understandable perhaps, they were on the whole very negative and denied others the opportunity to understand more fully the women's cause.

The time factor was also a problem. The conference lasted 2 days only and in this time there was a great deal of discussion and activity. Limited time meant that only a few workshops could be attended. However, these are practical problems which cannot really be solved when delegates, in many cases, have to travel great distances to be there.

But perhaps the main problem is what might be termed 'the scale of the Gay Rights Movement'. Gay Rights are concerned with human rights and one of the most pointed results of the conference, was the realisation of many people that the movement is not just concerned with repealing the Crimes Act and other discriminatory laws which make homosexual acts illegal, but with a major education programme for society as a whole. One of the aims of the National Gay Rights Coalition is to support other oppressed groups, thus the gay movement also involves the women's rights movement, Pacific Island minorities, and so on, in fact, any group fighting for basic rights as individuals in society. This factor however along with many other ideas from the conference, mark it out as perhaps one of the most important stages in the contrived growth of the gay movement and of a gay consciousness in NZ. Perhaps the best illustration of this was the conference's response to media, and specifically, to television coverage. In the past,

delegates have been filmed from the back and one or two of the more vocal and articulate, interviewed. This year, however, the conference insisted that TV crews filmed from the front of the hall and while appearance on film was voluntary, few people objected, and more were prepared to make a public stand. The climax to this increased sense of a consciousness and commitment came on Sunday evening when approximately 50 conference delegates silently marched on Parliament.

Thus the conference was, for one reason or another, a remarkable success, and in the aftermath, it is now up to the delegates to instill the feelings of warmth and pride in their local areas and so gain the very necessary support to push the cause of Gay Rights to a successful conclusion.

If you are interested in supporting Gay Rights, contact Auckland University Gay Liberation, c/- Student Union, or Phone Chris at 769-455, Janet at 765-924, or Alan at 372-420. Come to our meetings on Fridays at 4 pm in the Executive Lounge on the first floor of the SUB.

CHRIS PIESSE



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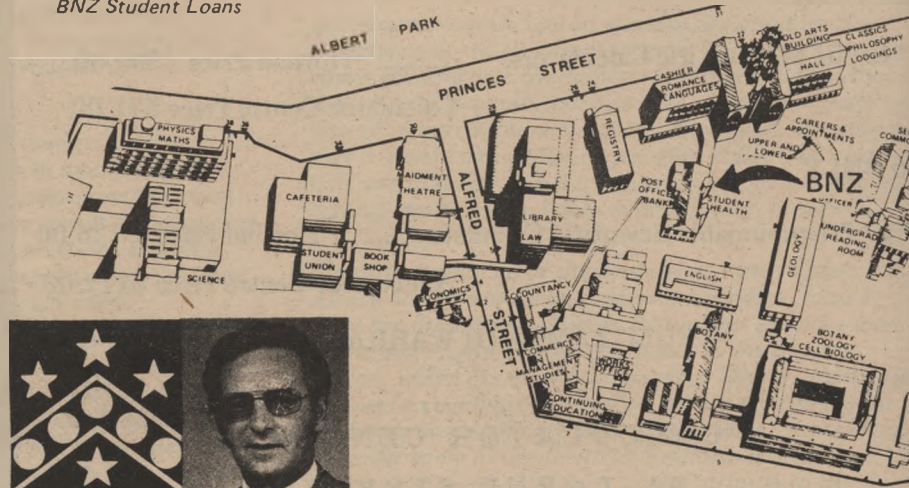
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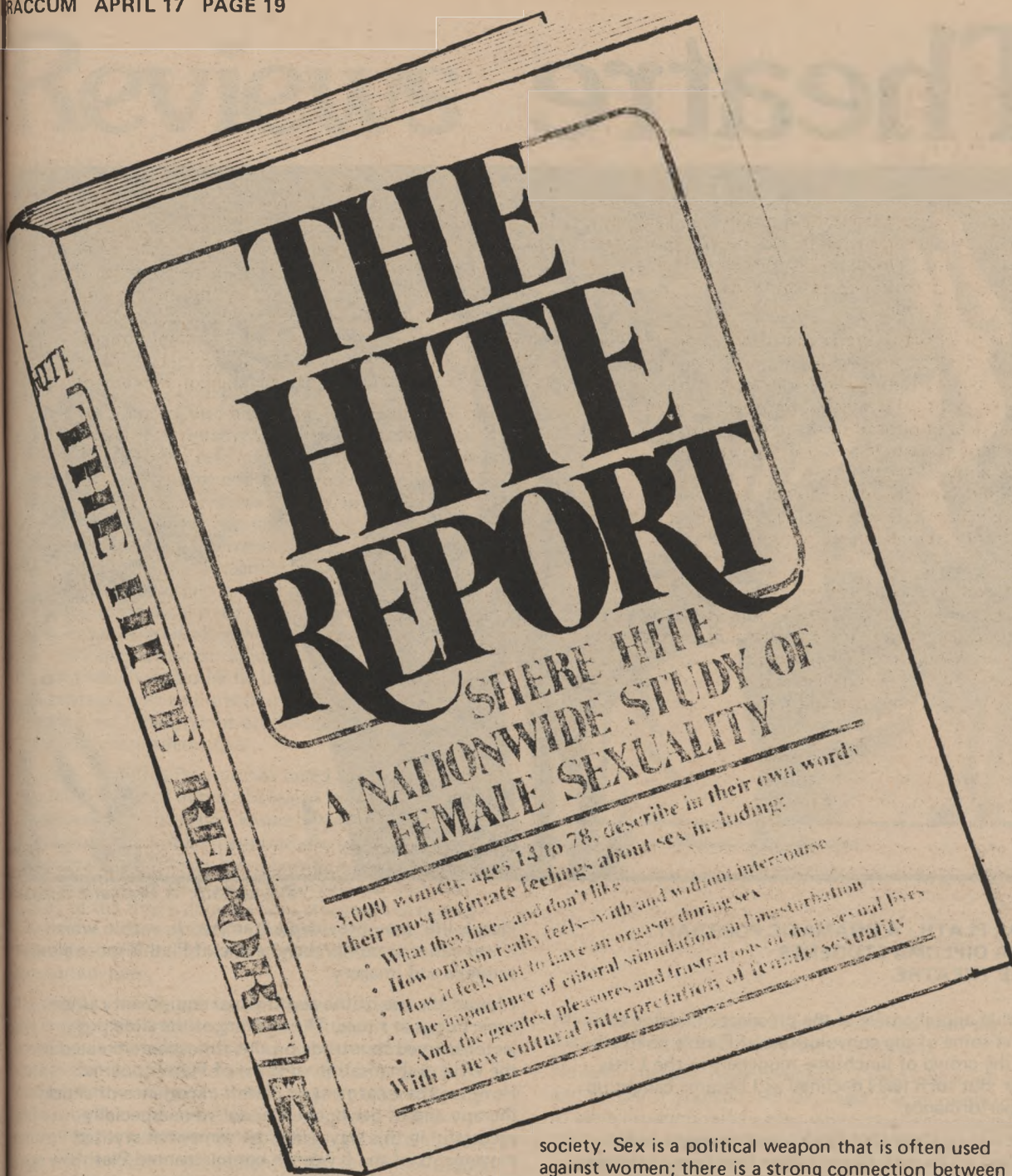
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One very important aspect of 'The Hite Report' is that there are no real answers - only more questions. Women must question what they have been taught to believe their sexual responses must be; what they have been taught to accept about their position in society; what they have been taught to regard as the norm in sexuality. Shere Hite does not lay the blame on men; society gets it. While women are bound economically and politically there is little chance of real sexual 'emancipation' in the best sense of the word. As Shere Hite says: 'When you talk about female sexuality you tend to talk about a problem. But we don't have a problem. Society has.'

LOUISE CHUNN

THE HITE REPORT
SHERE HITE
SUMMIT PAPERBACK \$3.95

'To assume that intercourse is the basic expression of female sexuality during which women should orgasm, and then to analyse women's 'responses' to intercourse - is to look at the issue backwards. What should be done is to look at what women are actually experiencing, what they enjoy, and when they orgasm - and then draw conclusions. In other words, researchers must stop telling women what they should feel sexually, and start asking them what they do feel sexually.'

Over a period of 4 years, 1972 - 1976, Shere Hite distributed 100,000 questionnaires concerning female sexuality, to women throughout the United States. 3,000 women, aged between 14 and 65, replied. The results are published in 'The Hite Report' - a book which presents 'what the women who answered said - in their own words and in their own way, how they feel, what they like and what they think of sex.' Because female sexuality has been seen essentially as a response to male sexuality and intercourse, Shere Hite hopes that the book will lead women to re-evaluate and re-define their own sexuality.

'Sex in our society is an extremely important way of being close - almost the only way we can be really physically or even spiritually intimate with another human being.'

The Hite Report

Unlike most research which focuses on intercourse and considers masturbation to be incidental, Shere Hite's book begins with a section on masturbation. Her intention is to show that masturbation is an integral part of female sexuality, contradictory to popular belief. This can be seen in the results where 82% of the women said they masturbated; 90% of these women could orgasm easily and regularly whenever they wanted. In sharp contrast, only 30% of the women in this study could orgasm regularly from intercourse without additional clitoral stimulation. Once again, the myth of the vaginal orgasm is exposed. And Shere Hite asks - why have we insisted women should orgasm from intercourse?

'There has rarely been any acknowledgement that female sexuality might have a complex nature of its own which would be more than just the logical counterpart of (what we think of as) male sexuality'

The Hite Report

The section on orgasm and clitoral stimulation contains descriptions of how orgasms feel, multiple and emotional orgasms, feelings about clitoral stimulation and cunnilingus, and how women like to be stimulated sexually. 8% of the women in this survey said they preferred sex with women. However many other women mentioned they were interested in having sexual relationships with their own sex. It was also found that lesbian sexual relationships differed from heterosexual relationships in that there were generally more feelings and tenderness, affection and sensitivity, and more orgasms.

The chapter on sexual slavery emphasises the reasons why women tend to satisfy men's needs during sex and ignore their own, ie as in other aspects of life a woman's role has been to serve others.

The effect of age on female sexuality is dealt with in a chapter on older women. Most felt that their sexual pleasure had increased with age. The final chapter looks toward a new definition of female sexuality.

For us, and for any woman who reads it, the book is extremely important and relevant. We would identify with the women and their sexual experiences. Shere Hite's use of direct quotes accentuates these shared feelings. It is a very supportive book for women, in that certain negative experiences are shared and more importantly, there are alternatives which offer positive solutions. In looking at the personal experiences of women from a political perspective, we start moving away from a male definition of ourselves and our sexuality. 'The Hite Report' can lead women to re-evaluate and re-define their own sexuality. Read it.

HEAH LEE LEE
JAN GEARY

Kinsey told the world who did 'it' and how often; Masters and Johnson used mechanised penises but only surveyed women who had a history of orgasm during intercourse and masturbation. And then there was Shere Hite. Of 100,000 questionnaires sent out to women throughout the United States, Ms Hite received 3,000 replies. Each was a highly personal tract on the sexual activities, pleasures, likes and dislikes of individual women. These, with Ms Hite's conclusions make up 'The Hite Report' and the findings of her survey, although long-recognised by most feminists, surprised many - mostly men.

Shere Hite was in Auckland last week as part of a world wide tour, designed not so much to promote sales, but to arouse discussion about the book. 'The Hite Report' can stand on its own. Ms Hite and the women who answered her questionnaire have said it all, or so it might seem. But only the first half of 'The Hite Report' is dedicated to female orgasm; in the second part there is a 'cultural interpretation of sexuality'. It was this aspect of her work that Ms Hite emphasised in interviews and speeches while in Auckland.

In a chapter of the book called 'Sexual Slavery' Ms Hite asks: 'Why do women so habitually satisfy men's needs during sex and ignore their own?' The rationale behind such self-sacrifice, says Ms Hite, can be largely attributed to women's place in society. Before the Industrial Revolution women fulfilled an important role as child-bearers. Their status relied on the number of children - ie potential workers - they could produce.

With the advent of mechanised industry children ceased to be the unit of wealth. Women lost their power position in society. They remained financially dependent on men and had little access to work. The result is intimidation, whether sexual or otherwise. Society supports this state and in most countries of the world the rape of a woman by her husband is not recognised by the law. Women support it too when they allow themselves to be exploited - 'serving up his orgasm at night and coffee in the morning. Women must question men's attitude. Sex should be an expression of love, not slavery.'

One of the astounding things about 'The Hite Report' is that such a project was never undertaken before now. Ms Hite blames individual isolation for this. Sex was not spoken about in public; if ever, it was only discussed for this. Sex was not spoken about in public; if ever, it was only discussed by husbands and wives. Even now the barriers have hardly been touched and open discussion of male or female sexuality is rare and usually painfully self-conscious.

And why now? The women's movement, says Ms Hite. Women are fighting to regain positions of importance in

society. Sex is a political weapon that is often used against women; there is a strong connection between sex and economics. To gain equality with men, women must first acknowledge their own sexuality, instead of following the patterns that have been set out for them by men. The female sex organs are not just 'backwards carbon copies' of their male equivalents and 'The Hite Report' proves this, particularly in regard to orgasm during intercourse (only 1/3rd of the women surveyed regularly orgasm during intercourse).

One of the reasons that a survey like Ms Hite's has never been attempted before now is society's restrictions on the discussion of sex. However the 'sexual revolution' of the '60s liberated us from all that. Or did it? Ms Hite and a large number of the women she surveyed, believe not. We went from one extreme - sex a secret, taboo subject - to the other - sex as 'cool', impersonal and easy. There has been no real 'sexual revolution'; the prevalent attitude of 'you're liberated, let's screw' was the antithesis to the feminist philosophy. Women are in more of a bind than ever now that men expect all women to use contraceptives and offer sex freely. A true 'sexual revolution' would have liberated both sexes to choose without pressure; it would also have included older women who instead were left feeling down-trodden and unwanted.

While only 1/3rd of the women who answered Ms Hite's questionnaire regularly orgasm during intercourse, over 90% regularly orgasm during masturbation. Ms Hite was asked whether she felt that in view of this women mightn't find greater sexual satisfaction with other women in lesbian relationships. 'We're all born sexual - not homosexual or heterosexual. Most authorities would now agree with this. We should be able to own our own bodies and not allow ourselves to be channelled into one particular way of relating.' Therefore there should be more than simply heterosexual and homosexual relationships. Men, she said, should not feel threatened. There are many more options open to women than simply celibacy and lesbianism. 'At the moment people in close physical contact are lovers or nothing. There's no word for non-genital intimate relationships'. And if that's not in the dictionary then society rejects it and that is exactly what Ms Hite is fighting against.

While undoubtedly a feminist Ms Hite is concerned for the plight of both men and women. At the moment she is conducting a survey on male sexuality. She hopes that the results will question the stereo-typed categories into which men have been pushed, and will show that their attitudes stretch a little further than the traditional 'get it up, get it in, get it out'. Through this work she anticipates showing 'a whole spectrum of ways in which men and women can relate physically. If men are really honest with themselves they'll come out of the woodwork and admit to very different feelings from what we might expect.'

Campus Theatre

TRISTAN AND ISEULT
GILLIAN WHITEHEAD
MAIDMENT THEATRE

If you haven't had access to television, radio or newspaper recently, there's still a good chance you've heard of Gillian Whitehead's opera. The \$21,000 budget was not recouped but large audiences (*the theatre was half full when I went - Ed*) and favourable critical reception more than justified this most ambitious of Festival Society ventures. An invigorating outcome, for Ms Whitehead has many things going against her. She's the wrong nationality (isn't it good for someone local). In the land of 'the great male boor, she's the wrong sex. She's writing in a medium which means to many school productions of Gilbert and Sullivan, and, for the really daring, revivals of 'Madam Butterfly'. Most crippling of all, comparisons with the masterpiece of the great Richard Wagner are well nigh inevitable. That her opera has survived these hazards alone, is some mark of its real quality.

The Tristan story has early medieval roots, but in one sense the legend is immemorial; an archetype of frustrated, illicit love. Wagner found it ideal for his paean to redemption by earthly love. Ms Whitehead's approach to her subject is rather different. She has taken the earliest, simplest sources of the legend available, stripped them to the bare narrative outline and presented them in terms of a 'medieval court masque' (Ms Whitehead's phrase). In terms of scale, theme and treatment, the end result is so consciously removed from Wagner's 4-hour blockbuster that any comparison seems slightly impertinent. This astringently beautiful chamber opera is more than capable of standing by itself.

I am not at all sure that 'opera' is even the right word to describe Ms Whitehead's creation. 'Music theatre', that useful phrase coined for the experimental works of composers like Carl Orff in the 1930's, and latterly associated with Ms Whitehead's mentor Peter Maxwell Davies amongst others, is much more comprehensive. Gretchen Albrecht's 5 huge coloured canvas panels form an imposing backdrop. In front of these a series of shifting tableaux are broken by occasional use of mime and puppetry. The effect is difficult to describe. Sparse stage action and music of transparent beauty create an almost dreamlike aura around the simple tale. One is detached and, at the same time, greatly moved.

The music itself is a compendium of styles. Medieval musical patterns blend, occasionally jostle, with twentieth century atonality. Maxwell Davies, minus that gentleman's satanic venom, is certainly behind much of the instrumental writing. On the other hand, the vocal narrative amalgam of plainsong, balladry and a conscious quasi-primitivism shows the influence of composers such as Honegger.

Whatever the similarities, Ms Whitehead's scoring for 13-piece orchestra is sparkling, lucid and immensely attractive. The use of varied percussive effects, sinuous string writing, and (best of all) that beautiful oboe solo after Tristan's first banishment, were particularly striking. One need make no apologies for the conducting of William Southgate nor the standard of orchestral playing. Nor for that matter of the four singers. Roger Wilson and Robert Oliver were far surer than they had been in 'Impressario', while Graeme Wall and June Manning coped very well with the title roles. Ditto costumes; ditto the extraordinary puppets; ditto direction; ditto, well, most of the mimework.

One of the most heartening aspects of the production was the uniformly enthusiastic response from the cross-section of generations and musical tastes. Let's be generous and suggest that even a Remuera culture-vulture recognises true quality when he/she sees it. Anyway, a landmark in NZ classical composition and an excellent production to boot. All of which is rather more than could be said for the first-half performance of Mozart's 'Impressario'. An ungainly 1930's set and an embarrassingly hip libretto by Dory Previn try to place the opera firmly in the twentieth century. It's not just that the attempt doesn't work; it also ends up being closer to Wolf-Ferrari than W.A. Mozart. Ros Clarke's direction wisely tries to minimise the cast's shortage in dramatic talent by stylization of movement and vocal delivery. Surprisingly, she is let down by weaknesses in the singing, for goodness sake - only Halina Nieckarz as an 'ambitious soubrette' skirts vocal pitfalls successfully.

Still, 'twas but an entree. The main course was what counted, and that was superb. If you missed out first time round, radio tapes were made, so check the Listener for further developments. Amor volat undique !

PAUL STONE



'Sylvia Plath: A Dramatic Portrait'

SYLVIA PLATH: A DRAMATIC PORTRAIT DRAMA DIPLOMA STUDENTS LITTLE THEATRE

Somewhat apprehensive at the prospect of having to interpret some of the convolutions of Plath's poetry I joined the crowd of lunchtime munchers in the Little Theatre. But such fears declined as I became caught up in the performance.

In their aim to show that Plath's poetry ought to be recognised on its own merits rather than being validated by the tragic overtones inherent in her early suicide, I think the Diploma of Drama students succeeded well. There was more of Plath the person, than Plath the myth in their recounting of incidents such as her interview with a rather inane reporter from a woman's magazine. The performance was based on the reading and dramatisation of excerpts from Plath's work, interposed with slabs of biographical information.

Moving chronologically through her life the three women involved in portraying Sylvia, Michele Smith, Sandra Kyle and Jacquie Lowit, slipped easily from narrating to acting. One was aware of the 3 as individuals but they worked well together to give a rounded portrait of the poetess. By sketching in the incidents which shaped

Plath's life, they provided a framework, within which it was easier to comprehend some of Plath's more elusive symbols and imagery.

I found the use of the audio-visual equipment rather superfluous at times. The clicking of the slide projector seemed to intrude on the atmosphere created by the vivid dramatisation of some of Plath's poems. However the treatment of Plath's experience of shock therapy and of her poem 'Daddy' were especially successful in this way. Here the somewhat stylised movements of the 3 women complemented Plath's words.

There were incidents though, when some of the actions and dialogue seemed a little less than spontaneous. But this is only a technical detail and it was overcome by the sincerity with which the pieces were delivered.

Hopefully we shall see some more of the students involved, in future productions arising out of the course. Their success was evident in that one was made to realise the extent of the gap between our shallow perceptions of events around us and the intensity with which Plath experienced things.

E.S.

ALBERT'S BRIDGE TOM STOPPARD LITTLE THEATRE

Albert is a philosophy graduate who wants to paint the local bridge. He likes the perspective on the world its height offers. Not surprisingly, his wife and parents have reservations about whether this is the ideal career for an educated lad. But it's only when the Cloughton Town Council considers it more expedient employing 1800 men to finish the bridge in one day than have Albert dipping his brush for 8 years that his position is really threatened ...

'Albert's Bridge' had its genesis as a one-act radio drama, heavily relying on verbal humour and swift, ironic changes of locale. The difficulties this poses for a successful stage 'transplant' are obvious. Stephen Dee's production did not entirely disguise the play's origins, but, with limited resources, he performed some very commendable feats of dramatic surgery.

Skilful lighting and a 3-point set smoothly switched the action from scene to scene. Only in the opening minutes did the pacing perceptibly waver. Suggestion, rather than concrete depiction, is the maxim of much of the direction. I particularly liked the doubling of the 'suicide' Fraser with Albert-on-the-bridge, although heavy makeup somewhat spoilt the effect.

Most of the cast are relative newcomers to Theatre Workshop productions. North English accents had the stability of an oscilloscope, but performances overall were more than adequate. Tim Mahon's Albert made up for in resilience of performance what he may have lacked in subtlety. Wendy Dicker was delightful as the maid who becomes Albert's luckless wife, Chris Paynter pedantically potty as Fitch, the Council accountant, while Philip Ridge's chairman could have stepped out of 'The Workhouse Donkey.' Actor of the week award, however, to Peter MacIntyre, both for an Excellent as

Fraser, the Failed suicide, and for his lithe mimework as Albert on the bridge.

And so Theatre Workshop have returned and staged a successful production. Perhaps 1978 will see the end of apathy to student theatre. Here's hoping.

PAUL STONE

'Albert's Bridge'



Paul Barton

Reviews

MEASURE FOR MEASURE
ADAPTED BY CHARLES MAROWITZ
NEW INDEPENDENT

Charles Marowitz's somewhat radically re-arranged adaptation of 'Measure for Measure' makes an interesting and exciting choice for a lunchtime production at New Independent. However it is also an extra-ordinarily demanding work inasmuch as Marowitz, with what amounts academically to little more than downright arrogance, has compressed the major concerns and events of the original into an hour-long piece of potentially alarming theatrical intensity. In accordance with his view that the play is necessarily tragic, Marowitz has excised the scenes of comic bawdiness and reduced the main plot to its tragic essentials. Pivotal to this revised structure are his two most daring departures from Shakespeare - Isabella's surrender of her virginity to Angelo and the actual beheading of Claudio - which Marowitz sees as explicit realisations of situations that are compromisingly averted in the original. The result is a stark, concentrated work which relies for its effect upon the exploitation of rapidly mounting tensions. It is a script which would be taxing to the most professional of professionals and it is thus not altogether surprising that the New Independent production is marked by some rather obvious inadequacies.

One feels that Lois Paynter has failed to appreciate the essential difference in scale between the adaptation and the original and the rather leisurely overall pace of the production may not be inappropriate to a full-length Shakespeare but it lacks the intensity and urgency which seems essential to Marowitz's requirements. This also applies to the finely detailed Shakespearean costumes which tend to detract from the play's powerful simplicity. Something starker and more stylised would be appropriate here.

The cast as a whole suffers from a general lack of drive and energy. Nevertheless Norman Fletcher's Angelo possesses an intensity and concentration which often reaches the required level and Peter Brunt as Lucio displays flashes of great vitality, notably when directly addressing the audience. John Curry gives a nicely controlled performance as the Bishop, gliding across the stage with a subtly malign dignity. On the whole though there is a regrettable flatness about the production and the failure to build to a terrible climax at the point



John Curry in 'Measure For Measure'

where Isabella discovers Claudio's severed head means that much of what follows loses its impact.

However, despite these criticisms, I urge you to go along and judge for yourself. At very least it is an opportunity to see a production of a play which goes considerably further than many towards stimulating whatever unatrophied grey-matter the Auckland play-goer has left.

MURRAY BEASLEY

INTERNATIONAL JAZZ FESTIVAL
TRILLO'S DOWNTOWN
24 - 26 MARCH

Being exposed to good music for three days can prove to be very exhausting as I found over Easter at the International Jazz Festival held at Trillos. A glance at the posters advertising the event gave a good indication of what was in store for your run of the mill jazz enthusiast though I was lucky enough to have listened to several recordings of both Judy Bailey and Kerry Biddell before I went along. This gave me a good idea of the standard of performance to be expected from the New Zealand born pianist and the Australian singer. I wasn't disappointed. Ms Bailey's opening melody of George Gershwin pieces was certainly something I won't forget for a long time. Ms Biddell's relaxed approach between numbers was a delight and added to the atmosphere.

In addition to Judy Bailey other expatriate NZers Mike Nock and Bruce Lynch also showed what this country can produce. Nock's early performance on the Friday night hinted of McCoy Tyner while showing the style which has made him well known as a composer-arranger in the USA. It is disappointing that we see few of his records in NZ. Bruce Lynch (bass) and Billy Nuku (Brass) on drums and the NZers who accompanied this formidable group, Julian Lee and Andy Brown.

Another highlight of the weekend was the return of Don Menza (sax), Carl Fontana (trombone) and Chuck Findley (trumpet and flugelhorn). These men were consistently polished and credit is certainly due to Nick Seroli who amongst other things, was with the Tijuana Brass on drums and the NZers who accompanied this formidable group, Julian Lee and Andy Brown.

It must be noted that the above does not reflect on the standard of our own musicians who showed they deserved to be there. This was especially relevant at the Sunday afternoon jam session.

A final note would be that 'Jazz Cabaret' which, when I first came across the term, sounded a trifle above the likes of me, proved to be an enjoyable experience. Let's see more of the same soon.

RICHARD FLETCHER

AN EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH CERAMICS
FROM THE COLLECTION OF JOHN GLADDING.
AT PETER ROGERS', PONSONBY ROAD.

Probably few readers will have seen this exhibition which is due to close as this article goes to press. This is a pity because the exhibition provides an elegant insight into a neglected aspect of a period now very much in vogue.

The sizeable display of pots, vases, figurines and other ceramic items is taken from the collection of John Gladding who has spent several years searching junk shops, flea-markets and other repositories of the undervalued and outmoded for likely pieces. It takes a certain sense of vision to appreciate the significance of a Carlton ware butter dish fashioned in the likeness of a lettuce leaf - to most of us it represents the epitome of the sort of kitsch associated with maiden aunts and cat-loving ladies-next-door. However, once assembled in the context of other, similar pieces, it appears as part of a general style which is not only coherent but visually startling as well.

But Gladding's vision extends beyond this sort of appreciation. He rejects the glass and chromium Art Deco revival, with which many of the exhibited pieces are apt to be erroneously associated, as characteristic of the early seventies when people were recoiling from the backlash caused by the exponential growth rates embarked upon after the war and frantically taking stock of what remained of twentieth century culture. Thus developed that vogue for virtually anything pre-war that led popular taste to tolerate even the most elegant excesses of industrial Art Deco.

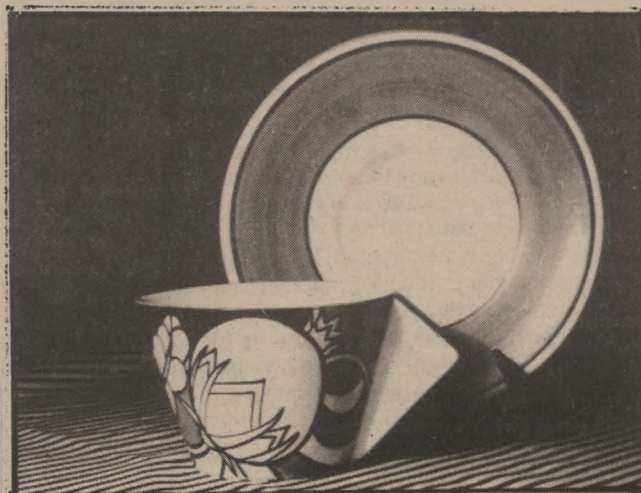
Gladding, who was originally attracted to his own world by the vibrancy of the colours and the simplicity of the shapes involved, sees the ceramics in his collection as providing an important alternative to much of the mass-produced hardware which is still being trendily revamped as 'twentieth century antiques'. His pots are all either hand-thrown or hand painted and as such provide an important link with the late nineteenth century Arts and Crafts movement which Gladding sees as persisting as a valid force until around 1930. Even beyond this date - in the individually painted pieces of Clarrie Cliff's 'Bizarre Ware' for example - there is still a sense of personality and

craftsmanship not found in totally mass-produced items. In fact these pieces form an essential part of the fine art of the period. There are obvious links with painting - not the intellectual avant-garde of Vorticism or Futurism but the robust Post-Impressionism which characterised Bloomsbury and persisted into the academic art of the twenties and thirties - and indeed the majority of the pieces are intended as decorative rather than functional objects.

The limitation of the collection to include only English pieces is determined by the relative unavailability of continental items in what is, after all, a former British colony. 'These are what we received for our wool and butter', observes Gladding, harkening back to a period of comfortable economic nostalgia. He sees the ceramics in his collection as representing some of the last vestiges of true English craftsmanship, maintaining a precarious survival in a world which (after 1945) was to become dominated by the dubious aesthetics of American commercialism. They are quite simply 'some of the last art before the bomb'.

Suffice perhaps to add that they will survive to form a significant part of the archaeology of the twentieth century when the gentler and more selective ravages of the Neutron bomb makes its compilation a necessity.

M.J.B.



Mairi Gunn

SOCIALISM WITH A GERMAN FACE
JONATHAN STEELE
JONATHAN CAPE

Most people know little of East Germany beyond the existence of the Berlin Wall and the six thousand political prisoners locked away behind it. Most people probably have little desire to increase their knowledge in this field, but, in his preface to this history of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Steele suggests that a study of this state may give valuable insights into the Communist parties now increasing their power in Western Europe.

The events at the end of the Second World War, the fortunes of the Communists, the Soviet occupation, the first post-war elections and the legacy of economic and political problems left by the War are dealt with in detail. The book then presents the problems that the GDR faced through the 1950's, and the subsequent economic progress that eventually raised standards of living to a level comparable to those in Great Britain.

The second half of this work deals with East Germany as it is today. The Party seems to have had much success in establishing a welfare state. Abortion on demand, free contraception, eighteen weeks' paid pregnancy leave, and adequate pre-school facilities; this is how the GDR caters for the problems of people who have or do not want to have children.

Steele concludes that it is only the care of the aged that is less than it should be. He does not gloss over the problems of the modern state - shortage of housing, ideological disputes and a lack of personal liberties - but the impression he gives is generally favourable. He is at pains to point out how the GDR differs from the USSR: for instance, the church is free to preach, to publish Bibles and prayer-books, and is the only private land-owner in the state. The GDR also takes special care to avoid the dangers of anti-Semitism.

Mr Steele was once East European correspondent for the Guardian. His book provides a readable survey of East Germany for the general reader, and may have something to offer the serious student. 256 pages with adequate notes and index.

HUGH COOK

More Reviews

**WAITING FOR COLUMBUS
LITTLE FEAT
WARNER BROS (THRU WEA)**

The quality of the music a group puts down in the studio is not always an indication of how well the group will do in concert, because the two elements call for different things. People do not expect that they will necessarily enjoy an album the first time they hear it - repeated hearings often reveal a quality previously unnoticed. A live performance, though is much more immediate and people expect that whoever is on stage will play to the audience - will evoke some sort of positive response for the short time they have to play. It is for this reason that Donny and Marie, despite their lack of musical ability, will always have a certain amount of appeal whereas groups like Pink Floyd do not always come across well, live.

The ideal concert situation, then would obviously be one in which good music was combined with a charismatic performance. Such an example can be found in the double live album from Little Feat - 'Waiting for Columbus'. For the entire length of this album Little Feat do one thing extremely well - entertain. This they do by means of constant variations in the type of music played and a very high standard of musicianship. Perhaps above these considerations, however, is the undercurrent which runs through 'Waiting for Columbus' - the constant impression is that Little Feat are having a good time on stage and this impression is conveyed through their music.

Any attempt to describe the music of Little Feat would not do justice to the breadth of what they play. It is worthwhile mentioning though that they come from the southern United States and when first formed sang and played gospel music. This influence can still be heard on this album for those who care to listen - especially on Side 4. Their tastes have since extended to include rock, blues, and a number of other shades of music. Little Feat's brand of rock is peculiar to them and does not easily conform to description. The bulk of the music on this album is built on guitar, piano, drums and the horns of Tower of Power - all at once, with no single instrument dominating. The effect is a mellow sort of sound.

One of the more appealing features of Little Feat is their approach to music. In contrast to groups like Yes for instance Little Feat don't take their music too seriously. Their lyrics do not try to say anything too profound and this they succeed very well. Their instrumental work is unpretentious - Yes often seem to be trying to drag the last drop of blood out of each instrument in extended flights of musical fantasy, which is fine if you're in that mood. Little Feat, in contrast are most un-cerebral in the use of their equipment - far better to play simply and well.

All of which may seem to be an indictment on the ability of Little Feat, but far from it. One of the things which sets this album above many other live recordings is the 'tightness' of the music, the way in which the arrangement of the instruments holds each song together and prevents it from becoming a jangle. The same is true of the vocals - especially so in Little Feat's rendering of 'Don't Bogart That Joint' from the film 'Easy Rider', a song in which the mistiming of voices and band has to be heard. George Lowell, who does most of the lead vocals, has the sort of voice which seems to be climbing out of the back of his throat - he has come in for criticism from some but if nothing else he adds a bit of flavour to the sound.

'Waiting for Columbus' opens with a traditional number 'Join the Band' before moving on to a more rock oriented triad of songs which climax in the fast-moving 'Oh, Atlanta'. Side 1 ends with the second switch of the album 'Old Folks Boogie' the sort of song which could only come from a group with southern origins.

Side 2 sees yet another shift with songs like 'Time Loves a Hero' and 'Mercenary Territory'. It is on this side that 'Tower of Power' are first given the chance to display their talents as a brass group. Tower of Power are well respected as a backing group having worked with such bands as Chicago, and they have a following as a band in their own right.

Side 3 of 'Waiting for Columbus' will probably be the one which receives the most airplay. It opens with one of Little Feat's better known songs 'Dixie Chicken' - a nine minute romp through honky tonk piano, brass which sounds as if it's on hire from Count Basie and whatever else the drums and guitar can add. It is, if you'll pardon the expression, delightful music which cleverly gathers speed gradually so that instead of ending in a flourish it slides straight into the faster 'Tripe Face Boogie' aided by a quick rattle of the drumsticks by Richie Hayward. 'Tripe Face Boogie' features a synthesizer solo from Bill Payne which, while it may not have you dancing in the aisles, sounds good on stereo. It finally winds up with a wailing guitar and Lowell George falling in a screaming heap at the microphone. The final song of the side 'Rocket in my Pocket' is another powerful number by which time if you don't like Little Feat, chances are you never will.

Side 4 sees a complete break from all the previous music on this album. The first track 'Willn' is pure country music - the sort of song some guys would have no qualms about playing when alone with their girlfriend. After a short rendition of 'Don't Bogart That Joint' Little Feat move onto the blues, the 'Apolitical Blues' to be exact, followed by more of the same in 'Sailin' Shoes'. In their final number 'Feats Don't Fail Me Now' Little Feat do it - get the crowd singing. A fitting finale to possibly the best live album I have heard.

Eat your heart out Dylan.

KEN GRACE



Lots of Feats

**LEIF GARRETT
LEIF GARRETT
ATLANTIC (THRU ATLANTIC)**

If a friend of yours told you he was recording an album which included 'Johnny B. Goode', 'California Girls', 'Surfin U.S.A.', 'The Wanderer' and 'Put Your Head On My Shoulder' you would think him a fool. Ah, so?

Leif Garrett is one such fool. A member of the L.A. leisure-suit/ponced-out clique, Leif darling has compiled an album (although I have a sneaking suspicion he had no say in the matter (of bland songs for presumably bland people. There's really little point in detailing musicians featured etc. as they all do their jobs just short of too methodically.

It is just as well WEA are guided by a promotion-thoughtlessness (with records that sell themselves there's no need for hard work) otherwise we would have the likes of this sap pushed down our throats.

D: with no hope on a recount

L.B. SANDS

**THE THIRD NEW ZEALAND WHOLE EARTH
CATALOGUE
ALISTER TAYLOR & DEBORAH McCORMACK
ALISTER TAYLOR \$9.95**

This tabloid collection of interests for the New Zealander at large is the third in a series which has established a reputation of giving variety, common sense and general good value. The expectation consequently is very high and I don't feel that this latest edition quite compares with its predecessors.

Quite apart from my immediately tarnished opinion of it upon finding half a dozen pages fall out, it is noticeably shorter than the last two, by a third, which means it doesn't contain anywhere near the same copious amount of ingenious but simple things-to-make-and-do.

This is disappointing, but then perhaps we should judge this edition purely on its own merits and not in the light of the others, in view of the change in editorial staff.

Inside the covers you'll find articles on alternative living, foreign control in New Zealand, energy resources and consciousness, while an extensive section on natural birth, featuring the Leboyer technique contains some very good photographs.

The producers of the catalogue, by the way, are very proud to present their first introduction of colour photographs but I wasn't very impressed by their selection.

As usual, the catalogue offers us the cheapest, and probably most interesting ways of doing things - cheap Pacific airfares, for instance and alternative accommodation in Tonga and Samoa. The Environment/Ecology section is small but encouraging, including ways of recycling rubbish and the best places to benefit from the 'returnable' bottle system. There are also the perennial book reviews and helpful hints for gardeners and gourmets. Basic legal rights are out-lined quite comprehensively, to conclude the catalogue, giving a useful list of Legal Referral Centres.

This may not be the book you can mull over for hours like the other two, but it does have one redeeming feature - the mention it gives to Radio B on page 116.

JULIE PENDRAY

**THE GOODBYE GIRL
HERBERT ROSS
CINEMA TWO**

First up I'm going to recommend this film to all and sundry without reservation. That way even if you can't be bothered reading the rest of this review you won't miss out on a film of rare charm and optimism. Go and see it. Only the most hardened cynic could fail to be won over by this thoroughly likeable film.

'The Goodbye Girl' commences with Paula McFadden (Marsha Mason) a retired dancer suddenly finding out that the actor she has been living with for the last two years has up and gone. What's more he has sub-let their apartment, in which Paula and her daughter Lucy (Quin Cummings) are still living, to another aspiring actor, Eliot Garfield (Richard Dreyfuss). When Eliot and Paula agree to share the apartment he is not long in trying to restore her faith in actors as a romantic proposition. Meanwhile he prepares for his first Off-Broadway performance, and she attempts a comeback as a dancer. There are many moments both funny and touching before the plot proceeds by sometimes novel steps to its predictable conclusion. Of course it's light stuff but a tasteful and humorous romance provides a very palatable alternative to the gritty realism that has dominated the Cinema of the '70's.

The credit for the film's success must go in no small measure to the script by Neil Simon. True Neil Simon buffs inform me that this script is not a patch on some of his past efforts. Nevertheless there is light humour aplenty and more than a dash of wit in the dialogue. This, coupled with both freshness and maturity in the romantic episodes, charms away any possible reservations.

If the script is good stuff then the main actors play it for all it's worth. Dreyfuss's performance must surely place him in the uppermost ranks of modern actors, a position he has been rising to somewhat uncertainly for several years now. His Eliot Garfield amuses but not at the expense of depth or conviction. Witness Eliot's disastrous New York stage debut as a gaudy and foppish Richard III and his misery in the subsequent backstage scene.

Similar praise must go to Marsha Mason. Though she does not get such a feast from the script as Dreyfuss, with what she does get she makes Paula into a character both funny and human. Finally a mention for Quin Cummings, and this from someone who loathes child actors (I mean I could cheerfully throttle Tatum O'Neal). This girl wisely avoids relying on any dubious cuteness. Instead she uses comic timing for her laughs and restraint where the script is not above a little tear-jerking.

As this is not a director's film Herbert Ross performs unobtrusively in that capacity. Nevertheless he does well in maintaining the snappy pace the light-weight material demands. Similarly photography is discreet but polished. Here the credit goes to David M. Walsh. Though the action takes place largely within interiors, when Walsh gets a chance at outside scenes he makes the most of it as with the effective aerial shot of the couple dancing at night on the roof of the apartment building.

If you've made it this far then I can only repeat my recommendation. Go and see this film. It really is classic Friday night fare.

DOMINIC FREE

MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE EVENTS

- 17 April 8 pm Old Maid John Cairney in person.
- 18 April 1 pm Old Maid Preview for April 23 Trio Concert by the University Music Group.
- 11 April 6.30 pm Old Maid Two films will be shown, Love and Death and Nashville. The cost is \$1.00.
- 19 April 1 pm Little Theatre Wednesday lunchtime arts event - mime artist Robert Bennett.
- 20 to 21 April 1 pm Little Theatre Sylvia Plath - a Drama Diploma presentation. \$1.00 for the general public, 75 cents for students.
- 21 April 1 pm Old Maid Conservatorium of Music lunchtime programme.
- 21 - 22 April 8 pm Old Maid Campus Arts North presents Schtung with Chapman and White. This will be one of Schtung's last concerts before returning to Wellington to record their second album. The concert will be a preview for some of the material that will be on the new album.
- 22 April 8 pm Little Theatre. '12 into 6' - music by Brent Carlsson and Nicholas Oram. Six pieces of contemporary chamber music by two Auckland composers performed by 18 of Auckland's leading music students.
- 23 April 7.30 pm Old Maid The University Music Group Trio concert with David Nalden on piano, performing works by Schubert, Mendelssohn and Skalkottas.
- 24 April 1 pm Old Maid A Campus Arts North and Theatre Activities lunchtime concert with Citizen Band.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

The photograph of the week of invited to see be fantastic, to Mr Averar held on open exhibitors. admitted on sions for this on a chunk StudAss off 21.

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NO MORE CAN COME TO PASS

And I think I hear the crying of The Bantu Christ
But I'm wrong.
So long as we nail Him dead to His own bed
To the park bench marked "Black"
There can be no resurrection.
No more can come to pass
But the breaking of bodies
And the humming of flies.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me",
Said the pale European Galilean
In the pith helmet and the stiff starched face:
And the children came;
And the children suffered
And the children died.
Wide hearted, from afar,
I pretend that my side is torn:
That, I too, bear the thorn and bleed:
That I have ears to heed His call.
But how can any
Word be heard
When I've shoved a leather ball
Between His tongue and teeth
And walled myself in silence.

GAVIN DREW

HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL OPPOSITION

The blood-red banners, the grey sky.
The harsh, flat voices
Equating volume with eloquence.
The cashbox retailing hotdogs.
The child-people and dog-people
Running about our feet;
The bored policeman,
Half out of sight, discrete.
Two hours under the sullen sky.
And then the march,
Down Sunday's street,
A solid chant, a sectional obscenity.
Then all disperse -
Movies, meals, travel and conversation,
Private loves, formless desperation.

HUGH COOK

THE REVEREND SOMEBODY OR OTHER

He spent six years sitting under a fig tree
Demythologising Noddy;
Seeing Big Ears,
Mr Plod, Toadstools before breakfast,
And asking algebraic questions
Of his navel.
He spent six years deciding whether to cover
His pubes with a fig leaf,
Or to leave it bare
And be stared at in Lambton Quay.
He spent six years before he found
His dog-collar had rabies,
That it left mad teeth marks on his jugular,
That he should have been a politician,
A big billed pelican,
A catcher of the slippery fish.

GAVIN DREW

PARK - TIME DREAM/ BRIAN TELLS THE PHONE TO SHUT UP

Friendlessly; just deals
at the library
Buys bullets for his gun

So sweetly pops his aspro.
Does he have to die in order to live !

Duel purple haze
lends little dots - little people
skirt gold capped cliffs
Clouds in their plastic majority,
spastic simplicity.

Sees hit and run images
in California sunshine
Junking, recreational unilifestyle
He makes it his scene
Honestly; from his biased viewpoint -
Their dichotomy
his oxymoron.

R.A.F.

PIT STOP

Aquaplaning on dying dicebels,
Slides in, and kills his cigarette
Just before reproof.
High octane drowns his litres
Over-slowly:
His time is pressurised,
Too tense to waste
With idle breathing, idle life.
Electric windows slam to save goodbye.
He hits the mainstream,
Over-rides a light,
And lights up cancer.
Cool.

HUGH COOK

A GAME OF GO

Black and white contend
To dominate a grid.
The all crusades for abstracts,
The miles human flesh in execution.

After half an hour,
My first fifty stones
Lie rotting in a ghetto, dead or dying,
Locked in by a pressure of oppression
Which fractures my skull with migraine.

In all war games, death's haemorrhage
Is entirely inward.
I bleed into a smile,
And heal concussion with a laugh.

HUGH COOK



CRACCUM