

CRACCUM

Court Courts Courtville

Last week, in a middle page photo spread we showed you Courtville flats, doomed to ultimate destruction. JOHN MACKLE, a member of the City Community Committee, wrote the following article, detailing plans currently underway, to save these residences.

You may have noticed recently that Radnor Flats in Waterloo Quadrant are being torn down. Why, you might ask. Because Radnor, along with three other blocks of flats stand on the site of the proposed new Supreme Court. The Justice Department bought the site in 1974, but with the site came 77 residents in blocks of flats which have been there for 50 years. All will have to go if the Justice Department has its way, but not according to the City Community Committee who are less ready to concede the need for the loss of the flats in the first place. The tenants desire to stay must also be taken into account.

But the Justice Department just isn't interested, because it sees the new court complex, which includes the old Supreme Court building, on the corner site. It has been pointed out that the cost of demolishing the flats, estimated at \$150,000 makes the Eden Crescent site more attractive, because it is also flat and does not require retaining walls for redevelopment. However, the Department appears to be committed to the Courtville site, regardless of the higher costs involved in providing housing, and development of the site itself.

The third alternative is a vacant piece of land owned by the Auckland City Council in Vincent Street, opposite the Central Police Station. What better site for a Supreme Court? Again, the Justice Department isn't interested. The site is a considerable distance from the present court - true. But the Auckland branch of the Architects' Association wants the court to stop

The Auckland City Council is committed, in principle, to the re-population of the inner city, a policy which the government has also come out in favour of. The savings on transport, energy, resources and suburban development are obvious. A settled inner city population also appears to be a material factor with which the Justice Department is surely intimately concerned. What the City Community Committee is up against is typified by the following occurrence: on January 6 1978 the Justice Department informed the City Community Committee that the Radnor site 'will be tidied up, fenced and grassed', yet on May 12 Mr Stewart, the Chief Executive Officer of Buildings for the Justice Department, was quoted as saying 'the site would be levelled and probably used for off-street parking.'

The Auckland City Council's Community Development, Housing and Property Committee on June 14 had set down for public discussion the Courtville flats and the proposed extensions to the Supreme Court. They then decided to exclude the public and press from the council proceedings. The City Council policy has been that the government should provide alternative housing for that taken for the Supreme Court. But by going into private debate the Council has excluded those interested in retaining Courtville from knowing what schemes are afoot.

If the Justice Department says that the Courtville flats will not be demolished until 5 years hence why is Radnor being demolished now? The City Community Committee feels that it was done by the Justice Department to stifle criticism of its actions and to make further demolition inevitable. However, the Radnor site alone will not be big enough for the Supreme Court. City Councillor, Rev. Dawson, has questioned the Justice Department's move over Radnor and called it 'indecent haste.'

The City Community Committee doesn't question the need to have a new Supreme Court, but we do feel that it should not be built at the sacrifice of precious inner city housing. In their own right these buildings have what the Auckland Architects' Association all unique examples of architecture and 1920's design. A petition calling for the City Council to do all it can to retain Courtville is circulating. Students and staff are urged to sign it.



The Auckland City Council believes it is desirable to increase residential population in the inner city area but is pressing the Government to provide accommodation elsewhere, still in the city, so that the flats can come down. The City Community Committee however believes that no demolition of residential buildings would be involved if the Justice Department decided on any one of the three alternative sites that have been suggested.

The first alternative is in Parliament Street, just down from the Courtville Flats, and next door to the present Supreme Court. The land is already being used for Supreme Court purposes - ie parking cars. What is the mentality of a government that would rather tear down the homes of 77 people than give up parking spaces?

The second alternative is a three-quarter acre site in Eden Crescent, one quarter of which is occupied, at present, by a vacant warehouse. The site has been offered to the Department of Justice by an Auckland land agent, Mr D.W. Rallison, for \$395,000.

Considering the rising land values on inner city properties property, this land comes cheap when the government valuation in 1974 was \$374,000. Remember too that the Auckland City Council is trying to persuade the government to built alternative accommodation for those displaced by the destruction of Courtville. A conservative estimate puts the cost of that project somewhere near \$1,000,000.

functioning as such and instead be preserved for the community as a historic building if the new complex is built elsewhere. The possibility that the present building would no longer be used as a court is known, by both the City Community Committee and the Architects' Association, to have been mooted within the Justice Department.

Why, then, is Mr F.K. Stewart, Chief Building Officer with the Justice Department, quoted as saying (Herald 13/5/78) that a 'new court complex including the old Supreme Court building was envisaged and the corner site (Waterloo Quadrant/Parliament Street) seemed to be the best place for it'.

The concern expressed by the City Community Committee lies with the residents, many of whom are elderly, have no transport and have lived in their flats for many years - at least ten, sometimes even more than twenty. These residents have no alternative homes, they depend on the proximity they depend on their proximity to the inner city and on the communal nature of the Courtville Flats to protect them from the otherwise inevitable isolation of old age. The City Community Committee has attempted to make the Justice Department consider the alternative sites mentioned above before embarking on a course of action which would mean the loss of people's homes and the destruction of the most gracious, yet relatively cheap, residential areas in central Auckland.

Latest. The Auckland City Council's Community Development, Housing and Property Committee has denied that the Council's Planning Department agreed in 1974 with the Government to demolish Courtville. The Committee's chairman, Mr Gordon Barnaby, pointed out 'that objections to the designation on the Courtville Site as reviewed in the district scheme may make it more difficult for Government to demolish the flats.' (Auckland Star, 15/6/78). Government plans to use the site must therefore go through the same objection procedures as all others under the Town and Country Planning Act. The Auckland City Council is now asking the Government not to demolish Courtville flats, a move that is encouraging.



LETTERS & STUFF

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY SPEAKS

Dear Sir,
I was very pleased to see the plight of Law Students given publicity in your paper. With respect, however, I must point out that the reason for the relatively high Law Graduate Unemployment is not simply the downturn in the economy.

Some interesting figures: Approx. 3,600 practitioners in New Zealand; N.Z. Law Schools turn out 350 students per year; Approx. 1,400 practitioners in Auckland District; Auckland Law School turns out 150 Graduates per year.

The Law Schools are adding to the profession by approximately 10% per year - but they are just not dying off at that rate - 80% of the profession are under the age of thirty five. Therefore there is an inherent structural problem - we are dealing with a very young profession.

There is also a 'limiting of the Lawyers domain': Accident Compensation Act; New - 'no fault' divorce laws; Impact of legal executives. The profession can no longer continue to absorb such numbers. As I see it, there are two possible remedies:

1. A cut-back in admission numbers (which does not by definition mean the turning of law into an elitist career). I notice that Prof. Northey argues that he doesn't consider it his job 'to play God with student careers'. The fact is of course, that he already does, and has done for years - we have had restrictions for years.

2. A very serious and hardhitting 'education' of law students - pointing out that the chances of them getting a job in law are getting progressively less. They can no longer afford to assume that they will automatically find a place in a legal practice and they must start thinking now about alternative forms of employment. This must start to be reflected in the courses they will take for their degree. This has got to be hammered home again and again - Law I and II students particularly must realise this.

A sad situation - who is to blame? Everyone - the Law School, the Law Society, practitioners and the Law Students Society. The situation has been allowed to drift. Now is the time for certain bodies to make a few hard decisions. It would be tragic if 'political considerations' forestalled any manner of change, otherwise another hundred or so law students will be condemned to walking the streets in vain. Practitioners and Lecturers have their jobs for life, but it is the student who gets it in the neck every time and he is unable to do anything about it.

Selfish considerations must be put aside - NOW.

Yours sincerely,
Simon Monks
Chairperson

P.S. Just a reminder that employers are now visiting campus right up until August. Now is the time for law students particularly to start having a look around. Any queries - see Mr Guy Nash - Careers & Appointments Officer.

INTELLECTUAL BRAIN BASHING

Dear Hugh,
I am very much perplexed by Mr Morrissey's views on literature and politics. He should express his thoughts more precisely. I do not understand what he means when he places himself in the class of writers 'who have to write'. Does he imply that he has to write just as one has to visit the convenience at times? He declares himself a psychological writer but does not specify which school of psychology he belongs to. His own school? Judging by the way he distinguishes politics from literature it is not inappropriate for him to compare his novel with 'books written about gardening and computers ie there is no difference between them.

There is no such creature as an 'apolitical' writer. All literature contains an ideological element. It is a matter of which side the writer is on - the exploiter or the exploited, the oppressor or the oppressed. An artist need not become a machine if he is consciously political. Art does not explain. It reveals. The writer can utilise this artistic function to depict social injustices and alienation in whatever regime it may be - whether in Russia or America. It is naive for a writer to focus mainly on the 'psychological' relationship between individuals without situating them in their social/political milieu and depicting how it affects their lives even Dostoyevsky, who is often mislabelled as a 'psychological' novelist is very politically conscious in his works. This is what distinguishes a good artist from a non-artist (to use Mr Morrissey's terminology). Brecht openly declared the political orientation of his work. Does it make him a lesser artist? As Mr Morrissey consumes part of the social surplus produced by the working class, how can he abandon his social responsibility towards them. If he continues to neglect the importance of the political situation in his works then he will end up in writing middle-class novels if not mediocre ones.

S.W. Yee

CRACCUM CLOBBERED

Dear Craccum,
As me ol mate Rick Steele (whose 'Bloody Daggaville' still packs more beer-sodden satire into one verse than does your whole paper) - anyway, as me ol mate Rick Steele was saying to me yesterday 'What would we do without the Island of Real?' Good question.

To give you some perspective, the key phrase in your article (Craccum 52/11) is '... you name 'em, Charlie pays 'em'. Exactly, and with what, pray tell? If there are two groups with poverty in common, they are students and musicians, and in my opinion the Island is about the only place in town that allows the possibility of those groups re-cycling and mutually supporting each other; and surely Charlie is entitled to a righteous profit.

When I dropped out of Auckland University about 16 years ago, the term 'dropout' was not yet fashionable in NZ, but the expression 'clobbering machine' had some currency. Pity to see that there are still vestiges of it about

And just for balance, every time I've played at the Island, the coffee's been so damn hot that I haven't had time to drink it in the band breaks. Maybe your reporter picked up one of my left-over cups.

Bruce Morley

BURT BITTEN

Dear Mr Burt,
Are you a Fascist, or just out for the Nastiest-Person-of-the-Year Award? From your letter 'Public Morals vs Private Virtues,' it would appear so. How on earth can you object to an aim which sets out 'to promote a social environment free from social attitudes causing fear, guilt, shame and loneliness,' for gay people? The answer, implicit in your own letter, is that you support oppression.

You then go on to suggest 'the cost of permitting one freedom will often be the compromise of another.' Looking about me, I must agree, but this is an appalling situation, especially when as far as gays are concerned, we have been the ones who have had to make that compromise.

As you so rightly say, toleration is the answer, but your opposition to the motion put to SRC on 31 May, does not reflect any toleration at all. You are welcome to hold your own views. Gays would be arch-hypocrites to turn around and deny someone that right. But when those views merely advocate the continuance of oppression, repression, and deny other human beings the right to lead their own lives, free from the hassles which they have now had to face for more than 2000 years, don't you think it's high time for a reassessment of those views?

And finally, SRC did not force the issue upon those present. Perhaps the people there simply realised that it's high time something was positively done for gay people, to end the derogation, denunciations, blatant discrimination, and arch-bigotry which we have to face, day in and day out, every day of our lives.

Chris Piesse
Chair: Ak Uni Gay Liberation

SUCH A GREAT IMPOSITION?

Dear Craccum,
re David Burt's objection to the motion concerning Gay Rights passed at SRC 31/5/78.

Mr Burt says 'If we are all to be free to hold our own values, views and beliefs, it follows that we, each and all, will have to tolerate views etc that are in opposition to our own.'

Is that such a great imposition? Is not toleration within a society for varying values and moralities one of the hallmarks of a decent civilized society? If Mr Burt cannot tolerate any views save his own, I suggest that he finds a nice little dictator with views akin to his own and leaves to enforce his own beliefs on others.

Mr Burt concludes by saying that AUSA has no place making statements in the area of private morality. This area is private morality. This area is private morality, but it is unfortunately, also a matter of legal morality.

And one would hope that most members of AUSA would have toleration to take a stand and protest against regulation of any private morality.

Yours
Philip Clarke

P.R. FOR STUDENTS?

Dear Louise,
What is Capping Week in Auckland coming to when the President of the Students' Association is forcibly removed from his offices, drugged, and shaved? It shows the distastefulness and lack of thought behind many of the student pranks that are propagated in this university. I would like to think that it is only a small proportion of the student population that can be so inconsiderate.

What are students at varsity for? I feel that the time has come for students to improve our image with the public at large. After all, what credibility will they give to appeals for bursary increases if they think the student's basic purpose is being neglected for bad-taste 'stunts'. It is obvious that the perpetrators of this stunt gave little thought to the overall meaning of their actions, let alone to the safety of their target. Such treatment I would not wish upon anyone.

Why do these people have to give the rest of us such a bad name in the community? They are so selfish that they obviously can't see past their own entertainment and have no inkling of the attitude of the varsity as a whole. My sympathies to Merv.

Signed,
A Concerned Student

HALF PRICE

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HALF PRICE

WED. JUNE 21.



LOVE

CAREFULLY!



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

N.Z. FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION
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BASTION PO

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Andrew Nichols

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BASTION POINT STAND ATTACKED

Dear Craccum,
Last Wednesday a racist remit was passed at SRC 32-31 (by the Chairman's casting vote) by expecting the pakeha to exercise more humane standards in its land dealings with the Ngati Whatua than those practised by the latter group towards the original owners of the Auckland isthmus as well as the land under present dispute. The warlike Ngati Whatua were originally from the lower Northland area i.e. the Kaipara and in the late 17th and early 18th centuries came down and took by force the regions of the Auckland isthmus whose land was fertile, had good access to waters abundant with seafoods and was far less dangerous than the west coast beaches from whence they came. They took away from the local tribes their reason to exist as Maoris; their land from which they gained great spiritual sustenance.

The white man arrived later and continued this process displacing in turn the Ngati Whatua from the land because he too saw the fertility of the land and the benefit of its safe waters. He tended to be a little more diplomatic at first and gave the Maori trinkets, muskets, axes blankets and liquor to conclude peaceful deals which were seen by the natives to be fair procedure at the time. Some Maoris didn't want to give up so much land and so the land wars began and the pakeha for a few years had to steal it by force.

But after the wars were over the pakeha decided to take it peacefully again with more control than ever before. They legislated and stole that way and gradually whittled down the Maoris' share. Today the Maoris have far less than they used to and are holding on to it much more vigorously. The Pakeha isn't allowed to kill in order to remove it from them. He even helps them develop it at his own cost, because with their outdated system of ownership that has forced more and more to the urban areas they get nothing done to sustain themselves from it.

Now when the government or I should say successive governments (Labour and National) suggest the development of one of the last tracts of Auckland Maori land to go to the government there was a sustained protest. The government could have evicted them straight away but instead chose to let them state their case in a court of law. They lost their demands but in the meantime the government of the day had taken heed and put forward a new set of proposals which were supported by the elders and majority of the tribe concerned. A minority chose to remain protesting - such is their right. But it should be noted that no such consideration was given by them to the original tribes of the area. (No, they weren't Morioris). They were presumably eaten. Now the white man is expected to deal out fairer treatment. That is the crux of the matter.

Yours,
Andrew Nichols

SADNESS AND DISGUST

Dear Craccum,
I must express sadness and disgust at Philippe Hamilton's so-called 'review' of the film 'The Hiding Place' now showing at the Embassy Theatre. One thing I was taught about reviewing is that one should be able to give a balanced view of the book/movie in all respects. While accepting that personal views must enter into the way a review is portrayed, Mr Hamilton's review is clearly biased from an anti-Christian, particularly anti-sensitive viewpoint.

It is somewhat pathetic to note that the same reviewer finds cheaply produced extreme violence (in the film 'Golden Rendezvous') 'quite aesthetic'. The impression this leaves on me is that Mr Hamilton is out of touch with the reality of the horror and wonder of a true story such as 'The Hiding Place', and yet on the other hand content to lose himself in a fictional world of adventurous entertainment that 'Golden Rendezvous' presents.

He cannot accept the fact that some people are capable of emotional feelings; that love, care and sensitivity abounded in the Ten Boom sisters - that all the hate of Nazi's and fellow prisoners could not destroy. To a Christian this is well explained in a deep faith and love for a living God; to a non-Christian, surely, a picture of two women who possessed deep conviction to what they believed - and put it into action despite adverse circumstances. Many non-Christians I know were deeply moved by 'The Hiding Place'.

The film, and the TV series on Auschwitz hold special meaning for me - my father was a prisoner of war for nearly five years in Germany. That IS harsh reality - and much of 'The Hiding Place' is just that too. But one must also allow, at least, that dramatisation will tend to increase the emotionalism of such tense, bitter, but nevertheless credible experiences and situations that the two sisters faced in the concentration camp.

I do not intend to embark on a religious persuasion argument - and neither does the film. It presents a challenge to both Christian and non-Christian - possibly with different messages for each, and a chance to examine ourselves for qualities of courage, devotion and love seen in the film.

No, my review could not call it 'simplistic Bible bashing' or hammering home a completely partisan point of view. Because the Ten Boom's were Christian the film must be seen in that light and in that point of view - only then will the meaning of the film be appreciated. It is a touching, true story that any sensitive and inquiring mind will understand. Christianity dominates the film because of the two sisters, but its message of love and service is applicable to both Christian and secular viewpoints. To misrepresent it as paralleling a Billy Graham Crusade is the mistake of one who has failed to open his eyes and look beyond the Christian basis of the film to the full meaning it has for all of us.

My comment to students is to see and understand the film for what it is worth - a deeply moving story intermingling tragedy and triumph during a period of history that should remind us all of the atrocities that people like us did - and are still going in the world today. If one is a Christian then the film will have an additional meaning over and above the message of the story.

Lastly, to Mr Hamilton: I was annoyed at your review but do not intend this letter to be personal attack; moreover a criticism of the attitudes you present in your review. Look inside yourself - go and see the film again and appreciate its message for what it is, put away your anti-Christian views and enjoy the story of two REAL ladies, courageous and loyal to their opinions and THEIR faith (not yours - although it could be). I'm prepared to discuss it with you - try me out please! Drop a note care of the Student Letter Boxes, Medical School, Park Rd, Auckland.

Sincerely,
Peter Norrie
3rd yr Med Student

THE TRUE PICTURE

Dear Louise,

I finished my last examination paper in the middle of November last year and the next morning I went straight to the Employment Bureau. I was quite surprised at the crowd in there, coupled with the fact that 80-90% of the crowd were overseas students. It never happened since I was in NZ from 1975. I hung around for a while and seeing that I could not get a job, I went off.

On the third day, I went back again. As usual, the crowd was mostly overseas students who had been there for a few days. Nevertheless, I heard some 'noises' going among the overseas students that whenever there were jobs coming in, the Bureau officer was said to give the jobs preferably to some 'obvious local students'. I did not believe 'cos I thought I knew her and she wouldn't do that, thinking it might just be a misunderstanding.

A while later, coincidentally the phone rang, she picked up the phone and took down the details of the employment. Meanwhile, a group of overseas students mostly, crowded around her and it was true they hoped to overhear the conversations so they could apply the jobs before other students. However, she told the students to move back and she got up from her seat, went up to a local student who was in the bureau and came back with him to her table. She rang the employer and told him that she had a student for the job. She then allowed the student to arrange the job with him.

I was watching and was very disappointed. I went up to her and said it wasn't a nice thing to do. She replied it wasn't her fault as she referred to the employer wanting a local student for the job as it would be quite heavy. I looked at the detailed employment sheet and saw no indication of requiring a robust man. I asked her why she didn't write down the information that a robust man was required for the job. Her reply was she wouldn't do such a matter that I might insinuate. In addition, I am 5'10", weigh 160 lb and the student who got the job was of my size not to mention some other overseas students in Bureau could be bigger. I said no more, instead I took down the details of the job and asked some overseas students whether they would come with me as witnesses of what I would say to the president, in case he might think that was only a personal opinion. However, he (Bruce Gulley) was busy with someone else and I was told to come back later or the next day.

The next day I rang up the employer and inquired about the job taken the day before. He said the Employment Bureau officer had rung and told him about the matter and he wouldn't want to argue about it. Well, so I went up to see the president with two Fijian students. He was not in, instead we met Mr Merv Prince and we told him the story. His first response was, he said the Malaysians had jeopardized themselves for not turning up for the jobs after making arrangements with the employers and there were complaints made to the Bureau. I was pissed off with his attitude and asked him to give a case of which he knew and even if he could (he didn't), would it be wise to jump to such conclusions that all Malaysians should take the blame. Furthermore, other students might have done it also.

Fortunately, some female local students were around and agreed that wasn't a nice assumption and felt that was sort of picking on Malaysians. He then suggested some reasonable alternatives and said perhaps he would talk with the Bureau Officer.

I wasn't happy with his impression and while back at the Bureau again later, I met the secretary of International Students Hospitality, Miss Jean Downs. I told her too and said that I or rather we, wanted an equal chance for everybody to apply for the job and the employer was the one who could choose the student for the job and not someone else. I admitted the employment situation was very bad and there were students waiting for days and yet still couldn't get a chance to ring the employers. She sided with no-one, in fact just as I was, she didn't believe the Bureau Officer could do such a thing. However, she talked about the complaint with the officer. Not later than half an hour later the officer came up, asked whether I would like to try the job for which she handed me the employment sheet. As far as I could remember, I didn't hear any phone ringing for awhile but the question of how and why the employment sheet was produced to me did not actually strike my mind at that moment. Of course, I rang up the work and told the employer I would go to see him before making arrangements.

Two hours later (the job was at Otahuhu and took me some time to get there and return on a bus) while I came back just to inform the job was taken, I met some overseas students who knew what was going on in the Bureau. They said Mr Merv Prince was in the Bureau and told the overseas students off particularly referring to those Malaysians who were said to be the only students crowded around the room next to the

Bureau. Besides, the Bureau Officer said something unpleasant implying to the overseas students who she did not know, that she had made the complaint. I went up the Bureau and informed her I got the job. Well, she was very nice and cheerful, so I thought what the students told me was probably a joke or even if it was, it was quite understandable.

What hacked me off was that I thought that was it. But learning recently of the report prepared by Mr Guy Nash appeared in 'Auckland Star' I feel it was one-sided story. I feel this is going too far. Mind you when I got the job, I still heard preference of jobs was still going on in the Bureau for some time and some overseas students' complaints were just met by the Bureau Officer - 'It was just political'.

It is interesting if Mr Guy Nash and Mr Merv Prince could probably explain what was the report about and what did they want to get out of the report. I wonder what did Mr Prince mean he tended to sympathize with the overseas students? You know that sort of report rots and it really stinks too. I suppose many don't like it.

A Malaysian Student and Others
(Abridged)

CAFE QUARREL

Dear Craccum,

As one of the supposed clique referred to by Chris Gosling last week I should like to take issue with one or two points.

Firstly Chris suggests that the old Catering Sub-Committee of SUMC was under student control by virtue of the construction of SUMC. However, as Hugh Cook points out in his article 'Rating The Student Prince': '.... the university reps.... seldom have any trouble in guiding SUMC the way they want it to go.' - especially with our present incompetent in the Chair. Unfortunately for Chris's argument it is not the responsibility of the President and the ARSU to oversee the catering operations. The ARSU is responsible for the cafeteria and Catering Sub-Committee/Committee for the catering operations.

The steps taken by Executive do most certainly mean that the AVP and not the President chairs Catering Committee (point b.) As Chris well knows the Presidential chairing ability is absolutely zero - let alone his other shortcomings. Further it is only reasonable that catering should come to the Executive (points a & c), as they represent the 11,000 students whose fees meet the total financial liabilities of the cafe. Exec's financial know-how is considered good enough, and appeared to be considered so when Chris was on Exec, to manage the entire AUSA finances of over \$1 million. The services of the ARSU are in no way dispensed of by this paper shuffle (point d). As stated in his job definition he is responsible for the cafeteria and without him Catering Committee would have difficulty in performing its functions. To speak philosophically (point e), it is difficult to see the cafe as one of the services provided by the University, as nice as it would be, seeing as how the nearest they get to it is being landlord of the building.

Once again it must be said that the ARSU's role is not compromised by this change. As the landlord's agent he is employed by them to take responsibility for their buildings, amongst them the cafeteria. AUSA employs a Catering Manager to run the catering operations and it is not the ARSU's job to tell him how.

The long-term ramifications of this move, despite Chris's gloomy predictions, are not so clear-cut. At the worst it will force AUSA to run its catering services efficiently. At the best it will mean that students will lose no control over their funds, that service to members of AUSA will be kept at an optimum, and that the University will not have the weapon of control of catering to wield over us - especially as they don't want to run the bloody thing anyway.

Greg Pirie

Questions: What happens when those Executive members with the 'expertise' to control the catering operations leave University? Will we then go back to massive subsidies to keep the catering outlets alive? Or will we just shut down? - Ed.



Dear Louise,

Dear Craccum,
I er, umm wholeheartedly concur with whatever my colleague Gregory Pirie may say in this issue regarding the all-new and improved Catering Committee. Christopher Gosling is just trying to stir up a storm in a teacup. Anyways, as an ex-Craccum person said once (I think it was today): 'If you're criticised by Chris Gosling you're on the way up.'

P.A. Monteith,
Sports Rep.
P.S. Peter Gleeson seconded the censure motion, so that makes a gang of four. If Chris must act out his Maoist fantasies, can't he do it at NZUSA?
P.P.S. I do not wear sticky underwear - it just happens.

Nice to see Chris's allegations so nicely supported (see first sentence above). But I wonder just how serious Mr Monteith is about the new catering administration. He won't be around to catch the flak, I guess - Ed.

TAKE NOTE

COUNSELLING SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The following group activities and workshops are available free of charge to members of the University community (both students and staff) this term.

ASSERTION TRAINING

Four one-hour lunchtime sessions aimed at identifying areas of difficulty and learning and using assertive skills. There will be opportunity for practice, group feedback, homework assignments, to help increase effectiveness in coping with interpersonal situations. (Limited to 20 students) Resource Person: Aloma Colgan — June 27, July 11, 18, 25 from 1 pm to 2 pm.

COPING WITH DEPRESSION AMONG STUDENTS

One four-hour session for staff members to gain a better understanding of students and their problems related to depression. (Limited to 25 people) Resource Person: Aloma Colgan — Thursday, July 6 from 1 pm to 5 pm.

COPING WITH STRESS

A one-day workshop to enable participants to learn to identify tension and control it when necessary. A method for quickly relaxing in any situation will be taught. Participants will also be shown how to identify stress factors in their study and home environment and how to work more efficiently through application of relaxation. (Limited to 30 students) Resource Person: Aloma Colgan — Saturday, July 15, 10 am to 3 pm.

UNDERSTANDING SEXUALITY

Four one-hour lunchtime sessions to aid understanding and development of personal relationships and sexuality. Factual information, group discussion, and homework assignments. (Two concurrent separate groups for men and women, each group limited to 15). Resource Person: Aloma Colgan Wednesday July 12, 19, 1 pm to 2 pm. Friday July 14, 21, 1 pm to 2 pm.

MS/MRS/MYTH NEW ZEALAND

A course to examine some aspects of the place of women in New Zealand. What do we really know about New Zealand women? What do we want to know? Historical perspective into such areas as women's health, family law and social welfare, the Hite report, development of attitudes towards family planning, our genealogies through the maternal line, and where do we go from here? will be some topics discussed. (Limited to 20 women). Resource Persons: Claire-Louise McCurdy, Margot Roth — Tuesday July 11, 18, 25, 5.30 to 7.30 pm, Tuesday August 1, 5.30 pm to 9.30 pm.

For further information concerning communication therapy, groups for shy men and women, and study skills, ring Counselling Service at 792-300 Ext 595.

THE SOUTH REVOLTS

Canterbury, headed by Generalissimo Lee, has gone to the polls and voted in a referendum to practice contraceptive measures vis-a-vis NZUSA, ie to withdraw.

FOR SALE : CALCULATOR

An almost new 8401 Panasonic/Electronic Calculator. For further information call Mrs Partridge at 489-463.

LITERARY DWARFS

There are a lot of people around this place still smarting from Capping Book withdrawal. It's two years now since AUSA last published one such journal. Why? No Capping Book Editor. So get on down to the Association Secretary, pick up the application form and have it back to her by August 10 at 4.30 pm. Why not?

In the same league are the anti-carrot group. Unamused by Ms Sally Hollis-McLeod's oeuvre they aspire to the position of Orientation Handbook Editor. Same place, same time.

PAGE 4 JUNE 19 CRACCUM



Acne is a disorder of the skin's oil glands or sebaceous glands affecting the face, chest and back. They secrete an oily substance called sebum into the pores on the surface of the skin. When the pores become blocked, the sebum forms a hard plug and a clogged pore sometimes gets covered by a thin layer of skin. This becomes a blackhead when it is exposed to the air for some time. As the oil glands continue to produce sebum, a pimple forms and if this becomes infected with bacteria on the skin, a pustule forms - this is the cause of the infected areas on the skin surface which so many people squeeze or break to remove the pus like discharge.

The aim of treatment is to dissolve oil, open pores, fight infection, dry pimples out, and clean them out. There is no known cure but that there are many facts of treatment that help and modern thinking is designed to deal mainly with the infectious side or anti bacterial attack. Local applications play only a small part in management and washing the skin to remove the oily surface does help but too much use of soap can be harmful. An antibiotic is now recognised as giving the best approach to treatment and this is given over a period of 3-6 months. There is no doubt that this helps considerably but it is still a long way from a cure. Diet has little place in management or treatment but a heavy fat diet is not to be encouraged and too much sugar can be harmful.

Merv Says:

One of the inherent problems of going to the top of any organisation is that you can only go down once you are there. Last weeks Craccum article brought to light certain points that could be called fair comment but they have not brought to your attention the complexity of your students association.

Let us take catering for example. I was censured for not bringing up the reconstituted catering sub-committee at SUMC, and for not setting in motion the dissolution of catering sub committee from SUMC. This is untrue for I have done both with as much speed and haste as bureaucratic machinery will allow. There is also a good deal of history attached to students' involvement in catering. My predecessors have been working towards the handing of the Cafeteria, and Union facilities to the Auckland University to both administer and accept financial responsibility. The providing of common room and catering facilities was seen to be in the same light as the health service, Rec Centre and creche, that is a welfare service and as such provided for by the Government through the University. I personally felt this is an admirable and desirable goal to achieve and tried to find the delicate balance of allowing executive to reconsider their present moves without going against them. There are other factors such as the conflict with the previous deed (which at present is still being negotiated) and the persons on the catering committee which I would have liked to have further discussion at executive on.

The other points raised by Craccum concerning the publicity of meetings and level of activity on campus, I note, but must add that I and the executive have done the next best thing to begging in order to bring students to activities and meetings put on by your association.

Hugh Cook has justified his article on the basis that he would like some thought put into the selection of next year's President. This is admirable and I hope every student does give due consideration to what is said by those standing for the office holders position including that of the President. But the journalists in Craccum will make themselves no taller by loping the heads off others, and I hope future candidates will enjoy the constructive support of student press.

Next week will see the end of Engineering semester and the start of mid year tests which I hope you all do well in. If there are queries which you feel as though the department cannot assist you with, the Students Association is your next port of call. We have developed over the years a large and comprehensive list of persons who may be able to solve your particular problem. In particular there will be a mail out of the Student Representatives' Handbook shortly and any other persons interested in this booklet please enquire at the reception desk.

Wishing you a good week.

Merv
The President

FOR WOMEN ONLY

'There is no such thing as self-liberation when there are other women suffering oppression.' Half-way House is a practical way of helping women combat oppression in society.

Half-way House gives an opportunity to become involved in an active feminist group. We need more members. New Consciousness Raising groups are starting soon. Contact Eva 775-299

Sue 605-711

We also need donations of clothes, bedding, toys, and money!

WANNA JOB?

Due to the large number of unemployed whom the Labour Department has been unable to place in permanent jobs, a new Temporary Employment Scheme has been introduced. Only those registered with the Department of Labour as unemployed are eligible for the scheme, which enables local authorities, community organisations, hospital boards and education authorities to employ them on a fully subsidised wage.

Work offered is full-time and must be limited to a specific project and time limit - preferably less than three months. All types of workers are needed - unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled - and the work is enormously varied: University departments can employ graduates for research; local authorities need people to work on park maintenance; streams need cleaning, trees need planting, schools need their grounds maintained.

Further information is available from The Employment and Vocational Guidance Service of the Department of Labour.

FIDDLES & THINGS

The University Orchestral Society has after one term under Phillip Clark, decided to expand from 15 string players into an all-comers orchestra. Professor Seaman has taken over the conducting and hopes to present a variety of modern and traditional music.

During this term, the Society aims to do a one-day workshop, with a concert at the end of the day. In the third term there will possibly be a formal concert involving several instrumental combinations.

Practices are from 6.30 to 8.00 pm on Mondays in the SRC lounge. All orchestral players of a reasonable standard are welcome although eventually numbers in some sections will have to be limited. Bring your instrument and music stand please.

CRACCUM

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The smoke settles. Chris Slane crawls from under a shattered table, coughing up black Rotoring ink. Chris Incomprehensible waves his hand and shouts in seven languages at once. Louise tries to sort the living from the dead - David, Mairi, Katherine, Hugh, Eugenie, Isla. Brian pulls pieces of shrapnel out of the layout sheets and starts muttering about failing to meet deadlines. Who could have done the dastardly deed? Scurvyn M? The Ruling Clique? The Red Diarrhoea Gang? The NZ Journalists' Union? Somewhere, in the distance, a siren begins to howl.

It would be fair to say that the motorcycle world is a bit of a rip-off. Many young people are in many respects who are ignorant of the condition and value of one of the man's cycle.

Often students many people have a trail bike that is the same machine, and off road fun, and often lower prices. People's bikes has no doubt suitably chosen.

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Take-off or Rip-off?

It would be fair to say that in many cases buying a motorcycle would probably be the biggest single investment many younger students would have made. But all too often students become the party to the receiving end of a rip off. They pay too much for machines that are in many respects nothing but rubbish. Often students who are ignorant of market values and mechanical condition and who listen to uneducated opinion fall into one of the many traps awaiting them in buying a motorcycle.

Often students buy bikes ill suited to their needs. How many people have paid hundreds of dollars extra for a trail bike that they have never used in the dirt? The same machine, because it is a compromise between on and off road functions, has proved less suitable to exclusive street use than a road bike of similar capacity and often lower price. The solid, chunky styling of trail bikes has no doubt led many riders from the path of suitably chosen machines.

Choose a bike that will suit your needs. Do it with regards to engine size, and type of machine. This advice applies to buyers of new and second hand machines. If you need to do considerable stretches of motorway work always try to purchase a bike of at least 200 - 250 cc upwards. People who ride 50 cc bikes on the motorway need their heads read, and will probably have it happen when their countenances are spread out all over the Symonds St on-ramp. If your bike is smaller than the previously mentioned sizes, take an alternative route, it will be much safer and easier on your machine. Smaller bikes do however give excellent service in congested city streets and built up urban areas.

Some machines that are in a high state of tune (ie relatively high horsepower per cc) become temperamental when exposed to continuous slow running in congested city streets. But don't be misled by rumour. Some very highly performing two strokes can give excellent service under all conditions providing they are kept in tune and a good state of repair eg RD 350 Yamahas and Kawasaki H2 750 cc machines. It also makes no sense buying a machine that is too big for your needs. Often the money could have been better spent buying a smaller, newer bike.

Unsuitability is perhaps the only serious trap that a new bike purchaser can encounter. However, the purchaser of used bikes, (second hand, pre-owned, call them what you will), can find him/her self confronted with many pitfalls. Savings can be made buying used bikes, but always be careful. There are many excellent used bikes around, but I'll bet that for every good one there are two heaps of shit that will require expensive repairs within the next twelve months.

There are ways of making sure that you will be in the happier third of used bike buyers. Unlike a new bike, many used bikes have been subjected to abuse, butcherous mechanicing and lack of maintenance, and just plain old fashioned wear. But I stress once more that savings can be made in buying a good, clean used bike. Unlike new bikes there are alternative sources of supply.



Paul Barton

First let us consider the dealers. Buying from a dealer has many advantages. The Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1975 provides a buyer with a sure establishment of proper title to a bike so that stolen bikes, even if completely unknown to the dealer, are honoured in payment to the buyer who is protected by the Motor Vehicle Dealers Institute Fidelity Fund. Any dealer worthy of his salt provides warranties of some sort on any late model used bike. Of particular interest to students, some dealers have hire purchase arrangements so that students can buy bikes they might otherwise be unable to afford.

Dealers operate in a very competitive environment and rarely are any scruffy and unsound machines seen gracing their floors. Dealers and their salesmen are professionals who know exactly what a make and model is worth. Expect little in the way of low prices, but instead ensure that you obtain quality for a reasonable price. The only real pitfall in buying from a dealer is that often some can be seen to be charging excessive prices for machines, that are no doubt good quality, but nevertheless overpriced. These dealers use high demand, easy terms and consumer ignorance to obtain higher than usual prices. Shop around, but remember that

quality of bikes is the ultimate economy. Dealers also offer after sales service facilities, parts supply, and may be helpful in ensuring that you get a bike suited to your needs. The salesmen should see to it that you receive this attention.

The second source of used bikes is the private market. You might have heard that someone got a real good deal privately on a bike. It's quite possible to get a gem sometimes for a good price, but be very, very careful! Low price is the only real advantage of buying privately. Anyone who pays the same price for a privately purchased bike as they would pay for a similar one from the dealers is probably paying too much. Something to remember when buying privately - you're the person with the cash. You can guarantee that the dealers have offered the seller much less than he is asking or he would have sold the bike to them. Use this as a lever to reduce the price. Low price is the only advantage in private buying, so make sure that this advantage is real.

Pitfalls are many. Often the seller is wanting to get rid of a bike that he knows is on the way out. Make sure that you don't pay big money for that machine. Take along someone who knows something about bikes, not just someone who once owned a Suzuki 50. If no such person is available get the prospective purchase checked over by the AA or a competent motorcycle workshop. Most shops will give you an idea of what a bike is worth and what condition it is in.

There is no guarantee with bikes purchased privately, so make sure that when you buy, it is a good one. No protection is afforded the private buyer when it comes to the possibility of purchasing a stolen bike and later losing it all when the police come and take it away. If you suspect a bike is stolen, avoid it like the plague, you might lose your money and the bike! Insist on the seller having the relevant registration certificate (ownership papers) but remember, these papers *do not* constitute ownership, but merely record changes of registered users. If possible insist on a receipt of payment from the bike's previous owner. Look closely for signs of tampered serial numbers and accept no shady explanations or tall stories.

Of course, when purchasing privately make sure that you have sufficient cash as no terms are available to the private buyer. Check to ensure that the previous owner does not have outstanding hire purchase on the bike. If he does, ensure that suitable arrangements are made to make sure that these outstanding amounts are settled immediately, preferably before you buy the bike.

A good motorcycle gives many miles of pleasure and economical reliable riding. Make sure that you listen to good advice and get a good bike. Both new and used bikes in good order, can give you damned good value for money providing you choose one suited to your needs and ability to pay for it. If you can't afford a good, safe bike, you're better off walking than paying for rubbish.

MARK PAVLETICH

At about two o'clock on the morning of June 10 one of the old Architecture School buildings, immediately behind the Computer Centre in Symonds Street, started to burn. It had, until the opening on the new Architecture School building, at the beginning of the year, been the School's main studio, and was a 'much loved building' says Professor Bartlett, the acting dean. It had been built about 10 years ago from departmental grants and donated services, and was designed by Professor Toy and other senior members of staff. Plans were underway to have it re-located for use in the community.

At the time it was burnt down it stood empty, but for a small group of students who were using it for the construction of models. All the work of this study group was lost: materials, drawings, books, plans - all destroyed. Apart from this however, the building was unused.

As we go to press the report of the Fire Inspection Officer has not yet been released. However, it is fairly certain that the fire could not have been the result of faulty wiring or any other electrical fault. Professor Bartlett is unable to think of anyone who would want to destroy such a building, but the Auckland CIB are looking into it.



Gil Hanly

An Arab in the Knesset

Zaitan Atashi, 36, is an Arab Druze member of the Israeli Parliament. He has served in the Israeli delegation to the United Nations and in the Israeli Embassy in the United States. While in New Zealand recently he agreed to participate in an exclusive interview with two students at Victoria University, Dianne Davis and La Heymann.

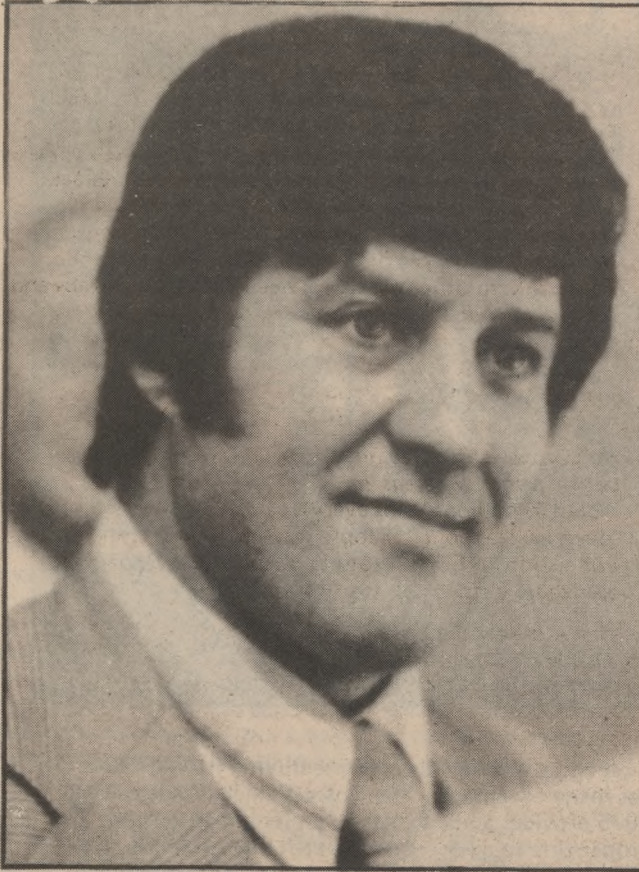
Are Arabs residing in Israel subject to discrimination, as has been suggested by various anti-Zionist groups?
Discrimination in the sense of laws - which means discriminatory laws - are non-existent in Israel. As far as the Arab community is concerned we are Israelis, and, I'm talking about the Israeli Arabs to whom Israeli citizenship has been available since 1948. Those who did not leave the State of Israel after '48 have an Israeli identification pass, they are citizens of Israel and they have an Israeli passport. However there are some groups in Israel who feel they are unequal to the majority and other ethnic groups. But this is a worldwide feeling in any society which has a majority group and minorities living inside the same borders. Arabs in Israel can vote in the national elections and in local body elections. They can be elected to parliament and at present there are 7 Arab members of the Knesset (The Parliament) who are elected by both Arabs and Israelis. These are the political rights.

Now the religious rights: I think Israel must be considered as exceptional in the world as far as religion is concerned. Because the Moslem community, the Christian Arab community and the Druze Arab communities have their own religion and they practice it very independently in their own shrines and their courts, and this embraces divorce, marriage and heritage. In regard to language, Arabic is not a second language in Israel, Hebrew and Arabic are both the first official languages of the State of Israel. There is no preference for either one. Any Arab can speak Arabic in any court, in any parliamentary speech, anywhere, and he also has the right to correspond with the Ministers of Parliament in Arabic and must be replied to in Arabic.

How does this compare with other countries around Israel - the other Arab countries?
No comparison. Hebrew cannot officially be used in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon or Egypt.

The Middle East conflict; do you feel that there is a real desire to a solution being found that satisfies all parties?
I do believe that there is a very deep desire among Israelis and the Israeli government to reach a peace agreement with the neighbouring Arab countries. However we certainly cannot accept the Arab approach as far as the Israeli withdrawal is concerned. That is one thing. The second thing: I do believe that the Egyptian people and the Egyptian President want to achieve peace with Israel. But unfortunately Mr Sadat came to Israel and spoke on behalf of all the Arabs while he had not

been given such a mandate. It is hard to predict what will happen in the Middle East in the foreseeable future. But in the last five months both sides, the Israelis and the Egyptians have shown a great desire to achieve peace and to try to avoid any wars in the future. I hope that this precedent will enable the Israelis and the Egyptians, and the other Arab countries involved in the dispute to make major concessions in order to reach peace.



Marti Friedlander

I would like to turn to the PLO. The PLO claims that it represents the voice of all Palestinian Arabs or at least it has their consensus. As an Arab who lives in Israel how do you view the PLO, how do other Arab Israelis view the PLO?

The Arabs in Israel do not see the PLO as being representative of all Palestinian Arabs and certainly not the representatives of Israeli Arabs. Let's assume for the sake of argument that tomorrow morning a Palestinian State was established somewhere in the Middle East. I believe that no one Israeli Arab would move from Israel to live in this Palestinian State. To most of the Israeli Arabs the PLO means a terrorist group whose avowed aim is to put an end to the physical existence of the State of Israel.

It has been claimed that the Israelis are as bad if not worse than the PLO in regard to the numbers of people killed by either side. In other words the argument is reduced to one where an atrocity committed by the PLO is surpassed in brutality by an atrocity committed by the Israelis?

In Lebanon the victims are not necessarily killed by Israelis. Because no one can determine where the bullets which kill civilians come from. They could come from the PLO, from Israeli forces or from the Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon. In Lebanon you have internecine fighting; Palestinians and Moslem leftists kill and torture Lebanese Christians and in turn the Christians kill the Palestinians and the leftists What do Israel's opponents say about Cyprus, what do those people who highlight Israel's supposed brutalities say about Northern Ireland where numerous innocent civilians are killed by Protestant Christians and Catholic Christians. Obviously they are only interested in impugning Israel and thus attribute all death and torture in Lebanon to Israeli forces.

In a recent Time magazine (March 13, 1978) Israel was given the highest rating for civil rights and other freedoms out of all the Middle Eastern countries. In marked contrast Iran, Iraq, Syria and Yemen were given very low ratings because in these and many other Arab countries civil rights are few and far between. As an Arab living in Israel what are your rights?

As far as civil rights are concerned, Israel is an exception in the Middle East. In Israel we have an Arab Israeli political party and it has representation in the Knesset. Further no one in Israel can be imprisoned without first of all being convicted and this is because like many other democracies we believe that an individual is innocent until proven guilty. In Israel we have freedom of speech ... we can demonstrate without fear of any government reprisal, we can openly criticise the Prime Minister and the government 24 hours of the day if we like. We can write to any Arabic newspaper in Israel criticising any government policy. As far as civil rights are concerned I think that Israel holds a unique position in the international community - For what other country faced with the prospect of constant war upholds the rights of its citizens and practises democracy in the true sense of the word?

Israel has occupied a number of territories since its inception in 1948. It cannot be denied that Israel needs defensible, secure borders but those who oppose Israel maintain that it is expansionist, that it wants to become a bigger nation in order to accommodate more Jews.
I think that history up to 1967 has proven that Israel is not an expansionist country. Because we did not start the 1967 war; the other side unfortunately waged war in order to put an end to the physical existence of Israel. So far we do not have a peace treaty, we do not have any Arab concessions and we do not have Arab recognition of the existence of the State of Israel, except for

Tug of War

Subsequent to the article 'Of Jews In Syria' submitted by Mr Shenken, a Syrian student arrived at the Craccum office with this counterblast.

A February 1975 CBS News '60 Minutes' programme on Syria triggered an outpouring of protests from American Jewish groups because it depicted Syria's 5,000 Jewish citizens living normal lives, free to engage in professional and religious life, and loyal to the Syrian government. The American Jewish Congress (AJC), registered a formal complaint against CBS News and reporter Mike Wallace, (who happens to be of the Jewish faith) charging the show with 'excessive, inaccurate and distorted' reporting. CBS repeated the programme in June 1975, citing the criticisms and defending the original presentation. Mike Wallace made a second trip to Syria and in March 1976 broadcasted a new and more in-depth programme in which he concluded once again that the life of Syrian Jews is normal and even prosperous. 'Our American Ambassador to Damascus felt that broadcast was 100% on target' he said when interviewed.

The charge is made that foreign journalists and other non-Syrians seeking to interview Syrian Jews are required to have government officials present and that they cannot select their subjects. Foreign journalists who are unfamiliar with the language and the people are provided with translators and guides whose services they are free to accept or decline. David Hirst of the Guardian commented in his February 1975 article, 'I spoke to several Syrian Jews, individually or in groups, with or without the aid of the Syrian authorities.' Over a year later at the outset of his March 21st broadcast Mike Wallace stated: 'We were permitted to talk to anyone we wanted, many of them in private.'

The charge is made that Syrian Jews are denied the right to emigrate. Nowhere is made mention, however, that restriction not denial of emigration applies to all Syrian citizens. Governmental regulation of emigration stems in part from an effort to slow the 'brain drain' of talented individuals or to make sure that they fulfil national obligations, including military service, before leaving the country for good. University graduates, a group which includes many Syrian Jews, are particularly needed to help in the development of the country.

The charge is made that Syrian Jews are singled out for restrictions concerning travel within the country. In fact the Syrian government has no travel policies that pertain solely to Jews. During wartime and in other special circumstances, Syrian Muslims, Christians and Jews need special permission to travel from one city to another and sometimes to travel within the city. In most cases, authorization is granted upon request. Wallace in his third broadcast reported that "... a call to the local police station is sufficient notification now for Jews to travel throughout Syria."

The charge is made that Syrian Jews are not permitted to practice their religion or preserve their culture. Judaism and Hebrew are taught along with the standard curriculum at Syria's two private Jewish schools. Tabitha Petran states in Syria, 'Jewish Syrians live unmolested and with full cultural and religious freedom.'

The charge is made that Syrian Jews are subjected to a curfew. The curfew in question took place during the October War and was imposed on the entire city of Damascus. According to Mike Wallace, Dr Nasim Qatri is proof that there is no curfew for Jews in Syria. He reported 'We photographed Dr Qatri and his new bride, after midnight at one of Damascus' night clubs.'

Similarly, the charge is made that Syrian Jews are denied drivers' licenses, a claim that was punctured in Mike Wallace's report on '60 Minutes' when Mr Wallace was told by the mother of a Syrian Jew that her son 'had gone off to pick up his car.' An additional charge made was that 'Mossawi' is printed in large red letters on the identity cards of Syria's Jews. This was refuted when Mr Wallace examined the card of Dr Hasbani and discovered this label was nowhere to be found.

However, of greater significance than refutation of charges is the positive role that Syrian Jews have played and continue to play in the professional, culture and business life of Syria. An objective assessment of the true status of Syria's Jews must bear in mind that Syria is a developing country where luxuries are scarce. Only a small percentage of the population have cars, telephones or television sets. This minority includes Christians, Muslims and Jews.

Syrian Jews are included among the most prosperous business and professional people in the country. Examination of the fields of teaching, law, medicine and a retail merchandising reveals a significant proportion of Syrian Jews in the most prestigious occupations. No Syrian citizen is restricted in choosing his career or place of employment.

It is probable that on a per capita basis Syria's Jews are better off financially than the population as a whole.

There is no doubt that Jews living in Syria, as well as in other parts of the Arab World, have been placed in an awkward situation by the creation of Israel in Arab Palestine in 1948. Israel has constantly attempted to strain the relationship between the Jewish Community and its Arab homeland. Despite these attempts, the historic interaction of the Muslim; Christian and Jewish

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Egypt. So those who claim that we want to expand and to occupy all of the territories, simply do not understand the situation. We want defensible borders, we want secure borders but those secure and defensible borders must be agreed upon by all parties in the Middle East. During negotiations we have stated categorically that we do not need all of the Sinai, nor all of the West Bank. So Mr Begin, as I said, has mentioned many times that all territories are negotiable. We do not want to expand at the expense of others.

The PLO suggests that the ultimate solution to the Palestinian problem is the creation of a democratic secular state.

Lebanon used to be a secular state too. And you know what happened in Lebanon. Such a secular state is just not viable when one considers the infighting that takes place among the various Palestinian factions. Israel is a secular state as I stated previously. Israeli democracy is secular. There is no state religion in the State of Israel. So we don't need any offers for a new secular democratic state because we already have one.

I would like you to comment on an argument put forward by students and particularly by anti-Zionist groups that Israel condones apartheid by trading with South Africa. I understand that figures for trade between South Africa and Libya far exceed those for Israeli/South African trade.

I tell you what. If you were to scrutinise the realities of the situation you would find that almost half of the world and many of the third world countries have diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa. It is not only Israel. They want Israel to be the scapegoat for everything. Let Israel's critics and detractors inspect the kind of relations that many countries calling themselves non-aligned and/or Third World have with South Africa

There are many Palestinians in refugee camps. Would those people be allowed to come back into Israel?

No. For the reason that Israel has been created as a refuge and homeland for the Jewish people who have been persecuted and oppressed throughout a 2000 year period. All nations in the world have their own sovereignty, their own land. I think the Jewish people also deserve their own land in order to be the master of its own destiny. Nobody denies the right of any Palestinian to have a state, that is prepared to function as a peaceful and reasonable entity. Anti-Zionists should consult the Encyclopedia Britannica or any impartial source, and they would find that Israel occupies only 20% of Palestine, and that 80% of Palestine is outside the borders of Israel. Which means that part of the West Bank, parts of the Gaza strip and all of present-day Jordan used to be within the borders of historical Palestine. So the Palestinian problem could be solved by resettling them in Jordan, where the culture is theirs, the language is theirs and where their heritage lies.

You said earlier however that these things exist in Israel. So why should the Palestinians not be allowed to enter?

They exist in Israel for Israeli Arabs who have chosen to live and work in the State of Israel. For the Palestinians to return to Israel is simply not realistic because they chose to leave Israel and to support the Arab states of their own free will. It must be stressed that after the 1948 war new physical realities were established in the Middle East. You cannot turn back the hand of time some 30 years.

Could you tell me about the 'open bridge policy'?

This is a policy that has been in operation since 1967. It enables all Arabs living in any Arab state who have relatives residing in the West Bank or in the Gaza strip, or in any part of Israel to visit their relatives in Israel. These people have the right to come under certain arrangements that seek to foster trade and the free movement of people between the West Bank and the East Bank; in other words between West Bank Arabs and Jordanian Arabs. The Israeli government does not want to place barriers on the borders in order to divide nations or to prevent nations from maintaining relations with one another. The 'open bridge' policy proves that co-existence is possible between Arab and Israeli.

Do you have any idea how many people in fact travel between the two areas?

About 1/2 million Arabs every year take advantage of the 'open bridge' policy. People travel not only from Jordan but also from Egypt, from Lebanon, from Syria, from anywhere in the Arab world in fact.

It is said that the Israeli government considers Russian Jewish emigrants have a greater claim to live in Israel than has a Palestinian, who was originally born there? Again this state was created as a Jewish home land. This was agreed upon in the Balfour declaration and was agreed upon in the United Nations partition agreement of 1947. Of course we welcome Jews of any nationality to settle in Israel. If we allow the Palestinians or the Arabs or New Zealanders, Australians or Americans for that matter to come to Israel it will cease to be a homeland for the Jews.

Do you think a homeland for the Jews is valid?

Anyone who follows or traces Jewish history - the holocaust, the oppression must sympathise with the Jewish people to allow them to be the masters of their own land, somewhere, sometime.

At the time of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Time Magazine (April 3, 1978) claimed that Arab students of the West Bank were beaten, attacked and molested by Israeli soldiers.

I know of the incident you are talking about. I wonder whether the correspondent checked out the other side of the story? I don't believe that Israel behaves any differently from other countries. The Arab students Time talks of live in the West Bank, which is under military administration. Therefore they are not strictly speaking Israeli citizens. No one must be allowed to overstep or subvert the freedom and democracy offered in Israel. That is the situation in any country. Anyone in Israel can demonstrate and we have many demonstrations especially in the universities, and most of the protests are led by Jewish students. If you compare this situation with that which occurs in Egyptian or Syrian universities or even in the United States, (Kent State) then, obviously, Israeli students have greater freedom of movement and expression. Two years ago university students at the University of Cairo were arrested and detained for a long period, with the Egyptian authorities accusing them of causing disorder. You have to realise as I have emphasised Israel is an open and democratic society; we even have the Communist party represented in the Knesset with a policy that endorses the dissolution of the state of Israel and supports the PLO.

We at Craccum are getting a bit tired of the Middle East. Unless the author is dealing with current, topical information we will no longer print articles on the subject. This applies to both sides of the debate.

religions in the Arab World is a source of hope for the future.

The Arab World has served as a place of refuge for Jews fleeing from Christian Europe and persecution since the Spanish Inquisition. The Arab World continued to receive Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler long after the doors of the United States and Great Britain were closed to them.

Zionist allegations against the Syrian government concerning the Jewish minority are a source of concern to the Jews in Syria. In numerous interviews with members of the foreign press, Selim Totah, President of the Syrian Jewish community council, has denounced these allegations as false. John Cooley of the Monitor quoted Mr Totah in 1971 as saying: 'No one is more militant than I am when it comes to standing up for my rights'. The Religious Council of the Jewish Community of Syria has issued a formal statement repudiating attempts to misrepresent the reality of Jewish community, and considers itself and wishes to be considered by others abroad as Syrian citizens above all else.

American Rabbi Elmer Burger eloquently summarized the issue by recently stating: 'The security of the Jews of Syria is threatened not on any religious basis and not by the majority of the people of the country or by the Syrian government, but by the Zionist apparatus who claim in a messianic sense to be saving the Jewish people - and so the oppressed have become the oppressors. And in the long history of Jewish tragedy and suffering this may well be the most tragic and unhappy chapter of all.'

Excerpt from 'On Syrian Jews' Published by NAAA Washington, DC. Distributed by the Arableague Information Centre.



Peoples Theatre



'The Impresario' - Sef is the man in the middle of it all.

There was a time in this city when theatre meant the Mercury and a handful of amateur companies in the suburbs. Theatre meant a stage and props and lighting grids and pancake make-up. Things have changed since then, not by chance, but design. Those responsible for the metamorphosis worked hard to extend theatre into New Zealand society. No one claims total success just as no-one claims total responsibility, but Sef Townsend's name stands well to the fore in both areas.

Sef was born in England and after some years in amateur theatre, then theatre-in-education, he attended the London School of Contemporary Dance. 'A lot of my work is based on movement. In fact, all of it is. There's no theatre without movement, something that's often forgotten in theatre today. They're making the head worth 90% instead of the 10% it really is. That's not to say I'm anti-intellectual - on the contrary. In order to communicate simply and directly you've got to take into account that the body is there and people pick up things from body language.'

After two years in Holland Sef came to New Zealand to join Theatre Action, a troupe formed by Francis Batten and other students from the Jacques Le Coq School of Mime in Paris. Although principally a school for mime Le Coq centres his teaching around the clown - the ingenue, the child, open to the world. 'And that's what theatre ought to be.'

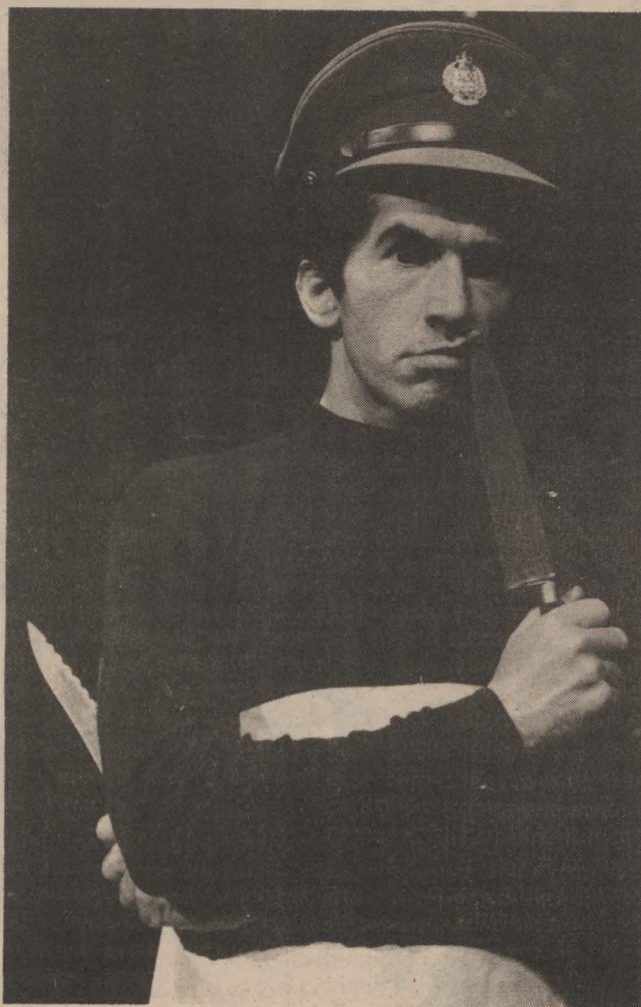
'Because you can't just perform political theatre in the streets and say, 'Look! here is political theatre', and it's so heavy that people turn off.'

Theatre Action worked out of Martinborough and Paekakariki performing in shopping malls, at festivals, in prisons, hospitals, parks and schools. In early 1977 they disbanded but Sef has kept close to their common philosophy. Socio-political theatre perhaps? 'Yeah, possibly. Things that would appeal to people on many levels. Because you can't just perform political theatre in the streets and say 'Look! here is political theatre' and it's so heavy that people turn off. If you're going to do political theatre you HAVE to do something that really APPEALS. That's raunchy and really good and rhythmical with lots of songs in it. And people hear the rhythm and the songs and they see people dancing and really enjoying themselves. So you've started political theatre because you've started to get people to listen to what you're saying. It's not necessary that everyone understands everything that you're doing. They'll have an understanding for themselves. A child should be able to watch such a performance and still get something out of it.'

After Theatre Action split Sef came to Auckland where he became closely associated with the Old Maid. But street theatre was not forgotten. His most successful street character is a middle class Dutch immigrant woman who lives in Remuera. 'She shocks, amuses, horrifies, outrages the people who see her. And it's marvellous because people start giggling and joking and

screaming 'F - u - c - k ! Did you see that !' I'm not just in drag, I'm really sending up the whole thing. That character is so successful on building sites. It releases something in the Kiwi male, because they never show any overt affection to another male. And then when a man comes up in drag it makes a joke of the whole thing, because it's such a mad, bizarre thing anyway. I believe that's a positive thing I've done in street theatre.'

Late last year Sef performed 'The Third America' - a one-man show on the current situation in Chile - in the Little Theatre. Although he worked closely with Ros Clark 'It's something that is very much mine, that I totally believe in and so it's the most important piece of theatre I've done in Auckland. Because I believe in it so strongly I think it works. It makes a statement - a strong statement. I tried very much in that piece to tell New Zealanders what the situation is and I think that's what theatre is all about. It's not didactic theatre and it shouldn't be didactic. It should be GIVING all the time so the audience can make a --- decision?'



Sef Townsend in 'The Third America'

On a similar level was The Boys - Derek Ward and Sef - who performed at festivals, in the streets, at youth clubs and even to the National Council of Churches. But above all they were entertaining and polished performers. 'Unless your statement has a strict and understandable form, no matter how avant garde it is, then it won't be digested. It's got to be enjoyable and fun - like 'The Third America'. However desperate and horrible the end point is, there's also got to be some humour. It gets the audience laughing, slowly they start to feel uncomfortable and then the point is made.'

'Unless your statement has a strict and understandable form, no matter how avant garde it is, then it won't be digested. It's got to be enjoyable and fun.'

But street theatre and political statements don't pay the grocer; working in other people's productions does. 'On the whole I've managed to work in productions that I've approved of - to various degrees. But if you're a creative artist, which I believe I am, you want to perform what you create so you're responsible for what you say. But you've also got to make your bread and you've got to continue working rather than going stale, so what do you do - wait for inspiration or work in other things?'

Sef opted for the latter and has appeared in a number of Maidment productions, including 'The Impresario', 'Tristan and Iseult' and 'The Pied Piper'. 'I enjoyed working in 'Tristan and Iseult' very much. 'The Impresario', on the other hand was fun but it can't be compared with 'The Third America.' The fact remains that I'm not just the sort of person who wants to act; I want to create.'

And so Sef is leaving. Working on one's own is difficult; it confines. 'I want to go further and I can't in New Zealand. I'm looking for common experience and I need to work with people who've done what I've done instead of giving workshops and teaching people what I've already learnt. I NEED to learn now and other people are a necessary part of that.'

First stop is Cuba and the International Festival of Students and Youth. 'I'm looking forward to performing 'The Third America' there, giving it exposure to students who, mainly, will come from the Communist world. I've performed it all over this country where you could say sympathies lie to the right. It will be fascinating to see the reaction in Cuba.' And then on to the Edinburgh Festival, a totally different concept. 'It's a prestigious festival and I expect a totally different reception. So I'm excited and frightened and looking forward to both of them.'

'People are always talking about community theatre but I wonder sometimes if they know what they're talking about.'

'From there I'm going on to Europe. I'm very interested in seeing what is universal in theatre and what is unique to a particular area. Why a Dutch joke isn't funny to an Italian. I'm also very interested in going to Poland. It's one of the main centres of theatre in the world. In terms of what's going on there we're just skimming the surface.'

But what about New Zealand? What is the future of theatre here? 'There's a certain elitism about theatre and there has been for the last 150 years or so. People are always talking about community theatre but I wonder sometimes if they know what they're talking about. There's a big problem here now. In the last two years there have been various groups who've done exciting, wild, amazing things that have not been devoid of meaning, of social comment - like Ratz, Red Mole. But now a lot of these people have made their statement and are leaving.'

And his old stomping ground, the Maidment? Why isn't it going as well as it might? Too plush for the hooligans? 'Yes, I agree. It is a little too plush, and as such it could inhibit creation. The little Theatre is a good space to work in, as is the Grafton Road Arts Centre. The major problems though seem to be the continually changing student population and the need for students to motivate themselves.'

And so the interview drew to a close. During the time we had been speaking a number of people had come into the office. By the end about half a dozen were scattered around the other half of the room, listening intently to what Sef was saying, nodding their heads sagely, and laughing occasionally. And so the point was made.

LOUISE CHUNN

& Beaux Stratagem

'The Beaux Stratagem', reviewed below, must be one of the biggest productions ever mounted by a student group. Theatre Workshop, the University drama group, played a large part in the production. KATHERINE WHITE spoke to Sarah Scobie, the Chairperson of Theatre Workshop, about its past and future aims and aspirations.

Theatre workshop is a sub-committee of StudAss, a club for anyone interested in any aspect of drama. People can participate; if they are really interested in acting they can be in as many plays as they can get parts in, and if they just want to be on our mailing list and get our newsletter, then that's fine too.

Being a sub-committee means that StudAss supports us, in the sense that if we make a loss they will help us out, and if we make a profit they keep the money for us, although we can get it out again. There was talk last year of disaffiliating from the Students' Association, but there were problems involved in this, and we seem to be getting on reasonably well with StudAss, so everything's fine.

The committee decides what plays will be put on each year, and how many. The number depends on what sort of plays they are - for instance 'Beaux Stratagem' this year is just eating money, because it's a period costume drama. If we weren't doing 'Beaux Stratagem' we could probably do three other small productions, so it really depends on what choices have been made by the previous committee, because 'Beaux Stratagem' had been planned before we even got elected, as had 'Albert's Bridge.' This year's committee only had to make decisions on two plays during the university year then, plus the summer Shakespeare. It would be good if we could do more, but the problem is finance of course.

We try to get a varied programme; this year we've been more staid than previous years, with Tom Stoppard, a well-known dramatist, 'Beaux Stratagem', and an Oscar Wilde play, 'Salome', coming up. Hopefully the final play for the year will be something 'experimental', or

more what one associates with student drama.

For finance, we generally rely heavily on our summer Shakespeare to make a profit, which we use to finance the rest of our productions for that year, and hope it lasts. Our first play for this year, 'Albert's Bridge', made a profit, and we're hoping to at least break even with 'Beaux Stratagem'. It's a large production, which is unusual for a mid-year one. One of this scale, where the budget is running into thousands of dollars, hasn't been taken on for some time. Usually we put on a series of small plays, of interest mostly to students; it's good that there is something which is, hopefully, a big drawcard in the middle of the year, because the public tends to forget that we exist throughout the year.

The constraints on the kind of plays we can do: well, one of the major limitations is the number of people involved. We can't do anything with too many men in it - like Richard III which we were going to put on last year, but had to do the 'Merchant of Venice' instead. Not many men seem interested in acting, maybe there's still some social stigma or something. For the Shakespeare we usually try to do something from the 5th to 7th form syllabus, as we advertise directly to schools, and a large part of our audience are school pupils.

Another problem, last year at least, has been the huge cost of hiring the large Maidment theatre. It's such a huge outlay, before you even begin to put the play on, that it makes it difficult to come out with a profit. All our productions except 'Beaux Stratagem' are in the Little Theatre this year, so they should have more chance of at least breaking even. I don't think that will be limiting at all, because it's such a versatile theatre - you can put on a very conventional play there, or you can do extraordinary things with it. I don't think the Little Theatre is used nearly as much as it should be, and on the whole it suits student theatre, because we are an amateur group, although we try to be professional about what we put on!



THE BEAUX STRATAGEM
GEORGE FARQUHAR
OLD MAID TILL JUNE 24

Traditionally the Summer Shakespeare is the annual Theatre Workshop/University showcase. Students, school parties and the public fill the wooden benches and - regardless of the quality - the production is always a success. Sadly this has often been the sole University contribution to Auckland drama. Smaller productions, again, regardless of quality, are studiously overlooked by the general public, and the last attempt at mounting a full-scale long season production, 'Bam', was a financial and critical disaster.

Now Mervyn Thompson, leading light behind the Diploma of Drama, is hoping to change all that. This is but the beginning of a major move in University drama - an annual mid-year production to run for a full two week season. And, with 'The Beaux Stratagem' it looks as if he'll do it - well.

George Farquhar's play is an ideal vehicle. Amusing and fast-moving, it has an extraordinarily general appeal: it's humorous enough to attract the man-in-the-street, 'meaningful' enough, with its central theme of divorce, rather than the traditional happy-ever-after marriage, to catch the connoisseur. But, best of all, it's an excellent production. Mervyn Thompson, a man much-maligned, has proven his worth beyond all shadow of a doubt. Not a character is miscast, the pace is perfect, and every line with a trace of humour is exploited to the full. Granted opening night did have its hitches, and it's a lengthy first half, but these are mere trifles.

With a cast of 24 staff and students 'Beaux Stratagem' truly is a 'full-scale' production. There is no one lead role, but instead a group of three couples whose fortunes intertwine in the course of the play. All six performed admirably but special mention should be made of Jonathan Lamb, and Simon Philips (re-hashing his Romeo act) in the male camp, the Cheryl Sotheran and Lucy Sheehan from among the women. There were also a number of cameo roles, such as Nicholas Tarling's Scrub, performed with the hilarity one would expect from a dean, and Peter McIntyre portraying, with all the flourishes, the French dandy, Bellair.

This production has an astronomical budget of somewhere near \$4,000 - surely the highest in the short history of University drama. Of this the single most expensive item was the purchase of a revolving stage. This was used surprisingly effectively with none of the awkwardness that might have been anticipated. Priscilla Pitts' stage design was excellent: on one side the earthy, wooden interior of a country inn; on the other, the simple elegance of an Eighteenth Century drawing room. Not a chair was out of place and this was equally true of the costumes, which avoided the more garish overtones so often associated with Theatre Workshop productions.

A eulogy? -- True. And there were faults. One could hardly call Restoration farce totally relevant to Twentieth Century New Zealand, even in spite of its concern with divorce. But regardless of such quibbles Mervyn Thompson, the Drama Diploma students and Theatre Workshop have done an excellent job with 'Beaux Stratagem'. And it is a romp. See it.
LOUISE CHUNN

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New Maori Land Wars

Last month, the National Government forced its own 'final' solution onto the long drawn-out Bastion Point controversy - in a manner that will force the whole Maori Land Movement to higher and more intense levels of activity.

Although Bastion Point is by no means the only land dispute in New Zealand at the present time, the focus of public attention there and the popular movement that has sprung up to support the Ngati Whatua case means that the Maori Land issue overall is beginning to be tackled in a more direct way - people are beginning to relate to other land issues through what they have learnt from the struggle at Bastion Point.

One of the most important things to realise is that the same legal and bureaucratic structures that caused the Bastion Point situation back in the Nineteenth Century are still at work today, perpetuating the same types of injustices and creating Bastion Point - type grievances for future generations to come.

The Native Land Court last century split up Maori land like the Orakei Block and appointed a few of the tribe as 'Trustees' (or, in effect, owners) who were subsequently pressured by Crown agents to sell. The dubious morality of these tactics was covered up by recourse to 'Law'.

It is through the exercise of present day Maori Land Laws that the Maori Land Court (only the name has changed) is attempting to perpetrate another Orakei Block type Maori Land 'transaction'.

For three years now, the Maori Land Court in Northland has been attempting to force 13,626 acres / 5514 hectares of Maori land near the Bay of Islands into the control of Carter Holt Holdings Ltd - the country's third largest forestry company.

The land, known as the Ngatihine Block is 'owned' by Maoris in multiple title - that is 1700 shareholders 'own' differing size 'shares' in the land.

As is normal with such land 'transactions' only a minority of shareholders know what is going on. However, of this group, the vast majority oppose the Maori Land Court's activities. This group in itself represents roughly a third of the total shareholding.

Notwithstanding this spirited opposition that is well known to the Maori Land Court, the Maori Affairs Department and the forestry company concerned, a 75 year lease to Carter Holt has been approved by the Maori Land Court which has used a particularly vicious piece of legislation known as Section 438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.

This provides that:

[438. Court may vest land in trustees—(1) For the purpose of facilitating the use, management, or alienation of any Maori freehold land, or any customary land or any European land owned by Maoris, the Court, upon being satisfied that the owners of the land have, as far as practicable, been given reasonable opportunity to express their opinion as to the person or persons to be appointed a trustee or trustees, may, in respect of that land, constitute a trust in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) A trust may be constituted under this section on the Court's own motion in the course of any proceedings before it or upon application in that behalf, by the making of an order vesting the land in any person or persons (with their prior consent) upon and subject to the trusts declared by the Court in a separate trust order. The person or persons in whom any land is at any relevant time vested by an order under this section are hereafter in this section referred to as the trustees.

(5) The trusts declared by the Court pursuant to this section in respect of any land shall be set forth in a separate trust order, but that order, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, shall not be capable of registration under the Land Transfer Act 1952. Any trust so declared may authorise or direct the trustees to use and manage the land for any purpose, or to subdivide the same, or to alienate or dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, in any manner whatsoever, and whether for consideration or otherwise. The order made by the Court may confer on the trustee or trustees such powers, whether absolute or conditional, as the Court thinks fit, but, subject to any express limitations or restrictions, the trustees shall have all such powers and authorities as are necessary for the effective performance of the trusts.

Maori Affairs Act 1953

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In other words, any individual or organisation whatever can become the virtual 'owners' of Maori land - the Maori shareholders themselves being rendered absolutely powerless.

There is no equivalent legislation anywhere in New Zealand law that is used to exercise the same powers over land owned by non-Maoris. One is forced to con-

clude that this particular piece of legislation is racially discriminatory in nature.

Section 438 has been used increasingly over recent years for the benefit of the New Zealand forest industry. Of the 400,000 to 500,000 acres of Maori land leased out for North Island exotic pine plantations since 1965, roughly 250,000 acres have been pushed through by recourse to Section 438.

This section was created in the first place to do away with the bothersome task of actually involving the Maori shareholders in land organisation and group decision making. The decisions over large blocks of land end up being made by 'Trustees'. They need not be shareholders of the land, they don't even have to be Maori! County Councils can be created Section 438 Trustees in order to cease or sell Maori lands for recovery of rate arrears. Even the New Zealand Insurance Company is believed to be a S. 438 trustee over some 40,000 acres of Maori land in the Bay of Plenty. One of these N.Z.I. administered blocks around Lake Rotoiti has been leased to Tasman which is now ripping out all of the native forest around the lake and planting pulp trees, to the great dismay of local conservationists.

This whole iniquitous process is at present being challenged in respect of the Ngatihine Block where the shareholders' action group, the Ngatihine Block Action Committee, has been supporting the stand of one particular Section 438 Trustee, Graham Alexander who opposes the Carter Holt deal.

Appointed trustee in 1974 along with six others (one has since died), Alexander refused to sign the Carter Holt lease in early 1975 as he felt that the deal should have gone to open tender.

Later that year the Maori Land Court resorted to another clause of Section 438 and sacked Alexander so a unanimous decision by the trustees, necessary for such a lease signing, could be obtained. In spite of appealing to the Maori Appellate Court and being re-instated, the Section 438 clause was invoked yet again against Alexander. This Upper Court actually changed the operating rules of the trust ('Trust Order') to make it the sole function of the Ngatihine trustees '... to execute in favour of Carter Holt Farm And Forests Ltd as alienee, an instrument of alienation of the said land exclusively for afforestation purposes for a term of seventy five years (including any term or terms of renewal to which the alienee may be entitled):.....'

In other words the Maori Land Court system is trying to set a legal precedent by removing the discretionary powers of trustees. The Ngatihine Trust is reduced to a 'rubber stamp' of the Maori Land Court in the interests, it seems, of the forestry companies. Where is the justice in this?

Meanwhile, Alexander, sacked a second time by the Maori Land Court late last year, continues to be supported by the Ngatihine Shareholders Group in opposing the activities of the other acquiescent trustees, the Maori Land Court and Carter Holt.

On Christmas Eve last year counsel acting on Alexander's behalf successfully applied for Supreme Court orders reversing his dismissal from the Trust and freezing the execution of the Carter lease document. Earlier the same month, the Whangarei Trades Council placed a 'Green ban' on the block 'until the wishes of the majority of owners are ascertained.'

While struggling to fend off this enforced alienation of their lands, the Maori shareholders of the Ngatihine block are beginning to learn of other forms of land administration and land use - forestry co-operatives, horticulture schemes, three-tier forest farming and so on. Members are attending land use seminars to learn more about land management techniques.

As time has passed, it has become manifestly clear that the Maori Land Court imposed lease holds no real benefit for the people over the long term - merely suiting those shareholders who might prefer to limit the exercise of their turangawaewae to passively sitting back and receiving a cheque in the mail every ten years or so.

The use of the Section 438 legislation for such types of land leases is an insidious way of ensuring that the Maori people as a cohesive independent racial minority eventually disappear into the abyss of New Zealand's assimilationist society. The continuing loss of control of Maori land on such a huge scale means that there will no longer be cause for Maori tribal groups to meet together, organise and make decisions about their lands. Maori culture as popularly known will in time become a mere museum piece and the worsening social conditions

of the urban resettled Maori may ultimately trigger an uncontrollable backlash against those edifices that are now depriving the new generations of Maori of both their sense of group identity and their land heritage.

As the struggle of the Orakei Maori Action Committee and its supporters is continuing to encourage other Maoris elsewhere to redress past and continuing land issues, more and more of the 'iceberg' of Maori land grievances will be exposed.

The Ngatihine case is also continuing - in July of this year, legal proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court by counsel representing Alexander in an attempt to have reversed the Maori Appellate Court's interpretation of S.438, forcing trustees to sign leases against their own judgement.

This case will be an extremely important one as it sees a judicial confrontation between a group of Maori shareholders and the Maori Land Court system which many people, both Maori and Pakeha, believe exists for the benefit of the Maori.

That the Ngatihine case has ever reached this stage at all is only due to the determined resistance of a small group of people, who, in believing in real justice for the Maori and their lands, have stood up to the incredibly obstructionist pressures of the Maori Land Court system.

At this time, it remains to be seen if the Ngatihine Block Action Committee can alone successfully raise the hundreds of dollars needed for the legal expenses involved in the forthcoming Supreme Court hearing.

It makes one bitter to think that all this legal warfare would have been totally unnecessary if the land holders concerned were non-Maori or if all in this country were treated equally in respect of their lands, regardless of race.

There are certain self proclaimed experts in Maori land law who maintain that the present Maori land legislation discriminates in favour of the Maori! However, those who have had actual experience with the system will believe differently.

It is plain that there will be no improvement whatsoever in the present Maori land crisis until the present legislative and bureaucratic procedures in force over Maori lands are completely reshaped from top to bottom.

Since 1953, there have been two National and two Labour governments. The former have progressively fine-tuned the Maori land alienation processes into an extremely effective land conveyancing machine, the latter have limited any attempts to redress the balance to 'band-aid' type patch-up jobs which are in effect nothing but a palliative.

In this election year Maoris from many backgrounds and regions are expressing disillusionment with both major parties handling of the Maori land issue. It may well be that whoever represents the Maori Electorates in Parliament and after November will be those who recognise the seriousness of the present situation and can put forward real, meaningful solutions to the Maori people.

For those Maoris involved in the struggle for land retention and social justice, the time for compromising principles for political expediency is over.

JOHN MILLER

LATEST SITUATION. On Sunday, 11 June last, a meeting of the Ngatihine Block Action Committee Shareholders was held at Nga Tapuwae College, Mangere. The meeting considered the steps to take to be ready for the Supreme Court case commencing in Auckland on Monday July 3. Many hundreds of dollars are still required for legal expenses.

Members of the Committee are arranging a public fund-raising social at the Newmarket Railway Hall for Friday evening, 23rd June.

For all those interested in supporting this Maori land issue, a meeting is being held in the Executive Lounge, 2nd Floor of the Student Union Building, beginning 7.30 pm on Tuesday, 20th June. Members of the Ngatihine Block Action Committee will be present.

Any Further Enquiries to:

Secretary, John Miller, Box 6117, Wellesley St, Auckland

Word From Underground

Before The Event, I never believed that anyone actually bothered to read this crap, but finally it happened. Someone came in and complained that the mis-spellings from Salient had not been mis-spelt. I looked at the relevant lines, and, sure enough, some super-efficient son of a gremlin had corrected the errors out. For the curious, they were 'became and Act' and 'It is highly probably that he will not be'. Why indulge in such petty sniping? Because it's more socially acceptable than coming right out with it and saying that a diet of 100% Maoist polemical tirades is likely to result in constipation of the brain. And I have a very strong ideological bias against being bored.

The sic-spellings ultimately mis-corrected were in a passage concerning the SIS, so while we're on the subject, why not take a bit more out of the relevant Salient issue? (You tell me). Here it is, from the Salient of April 24, discussing TV One's Dateline Monday: 'On the programme interviewer Fraser mentioned the names of two SIS agents and asked a Wellington businessman what he knew about their activities as secret police. Indeed he effectively asked the businessman whether he had ever worked for or with the SIS. Of course, Mr Fraser could merely be following the policy of the NZ Journalists Union which has declared that its members will defy the SIS Act when they believe it is in the public interest to provide information about SIS activities. Either way, the new Act has failed the first test in its aim of stopping conjecture about, and disclosure of, SIS activities - a good thing in itself, but not the major factor of this article.'

Incidentally, note that the SIS, which got a whacking great lump of jam slapped onto its million-dollar bread-and-butter budget in Muldoon's Budget, only bugged three people or organisations. Muldoon told us so. Maybe a little cost-efficiency analysis is indicated, or maybe the secret police are not fully operational yet - they're just gearing up for the time when the Pig goes the whole hog.



Friends of the Earth is a non-profit environmentally-concerned organisation whose offices are up the road in Symonds Street. What follows is taken from an FOE energy report written by Dr Dennis Hocking, an environmentalist who recently spoke on campus.

We have recently seen three significant steps along the tortuous path of New Zealand's energy policy formulation. As is so often the case, the good and the bad is intermingled into a hotch-potch of politics and short term pragmatism.

Chronologically the first event was the release of the Report of the Royal Commission on Nuclear Power. In retrospect this will probably be seen as the least significant event. As one of those who sacrificed a lot to try and ensure that the Royal Commission received a diverse range of input, received reasonably well researched proposals of 'alternative' energy futures, I am both disturbed and hurt by the total failure of the Report to explore any of the manifold implications of a lower energy 'alternative' future. Rather, the Royal Commission concentrated on an energy, which if lower than historical expectations, still represents a massive growth in energy consumption and a massive investment supply.

I, for one, do not believe our economy will be strong enough to allow a six-fold increase in electricity supply and consumption by 2020. Meanwhile, the lower energy 'alternative' future was dismissed with the comment that the bulk of the general public would not like it. This both demands that social trends be instantaneous hits, and ignores any possibility that we may well be forced into a lower energy future by our present economic trough becoming a permanent condition. By refusing to explore the low energy future, and contribute their thoughts on the matter, the Royal Commission has failed to perform what could have been their most valuable role.

With 'Goals and Guidelines' as a broadly readable document, we could have had a very useful debate through the media, and indeed there were plans in the civil service ranks, and in some political areas, to launch 'Goals and Guidelines' with extensive media debate and publicity. Somewhere along the lines such plans were scuttled and 'Goals and Guidelines' may well peter out to be the non-event of the year. This would be little short of a tragedy.

In general, Friends of the Earth welcomes the steps taken in the Budget. The moves towards LPG and methanol for liquid fuels are logical, though we would seek some reassurance that Maui Gas will not be squandered in a short term attempt to prop up a non-viable transport system.

A concern for endemic local mental diarrhoea overcomes an ideological bias against boredom, and so on come a couple of 'Cesspool Snippets' from Otago's Critic: 'DID YOU KNOW that everyone's favourite food monopoly - Watties - through one of its subsidiaries - NOW IMPORTS South African apricots. There are two important issues involved. The government is about to destroy one of the most beautiful (and one of the few remaining 'wild') rivers (the Clutha) and at the same time will flood the apricot orchards. Isn't the leader always going on about the need for import controls? Secondly, the imported dried apricots that are from South Africa?'

And: 'HOW MANY people who oppose the USSR's handling of the Orlov trial have considered the parallel with recent NZ events? After all the Soviet state was only proceeding with legitimate legal action. Orlov was guilty of 'anti-soviet activities'. The moral question however is not necessarily solved by a legal decision. SIMILARLY the moral issues that are at the heart of the Bastion Point controversy cannot be solved by implementation of the rule of law. It should be remembered too, that it is fascist regimes like HITLER'S AND MUSSOLINI'S who justified their actions because they were following the rule of law.'

And finally: 'HAVE YOU NOTICED the distinct lack of MP's on Campus this year? Last year we were blessed/ cursed with numerous drones from the Beehive and even an old dragon, but this year none at all. Are they too scared to show their faces? Do they fear relentless questioning over their insulting treatment of students? It is up to the political parties on campus to invite their MP's to speak. Are THEY perhaps, too embarrassed to ask? That last MP's actually read MO's in the original, but my shaky reputation couldn't stand it if another sic took a sickie on me. (My rapidly developing proclivity for making weak jokes must be blamed on reading too much TITWITI.)

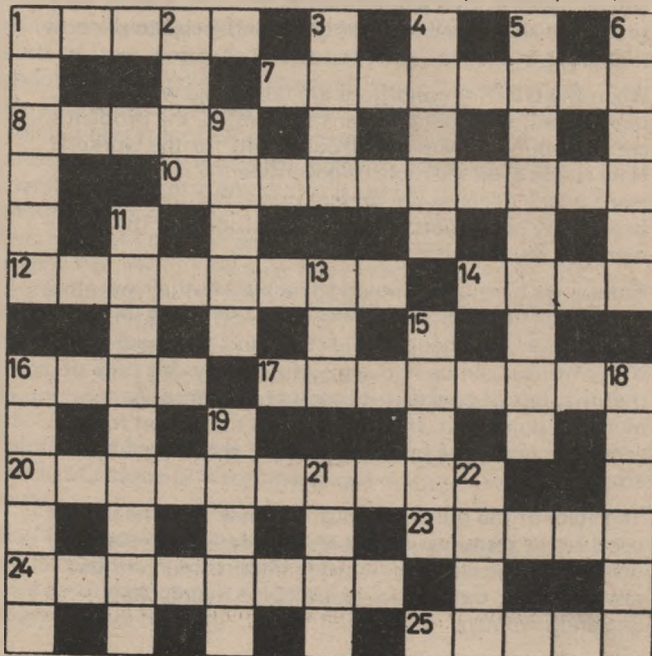
This week's sole entry was put together by Glenn Clark, having a second go at the wonderful prize we're offering. Results will be published in next week's Craccum.

ACROSS:

1. It's easy to get down from it (5)
7. Women conceal it, perverts steel it! (8)
- 8 & 10. A third rate movie by Spielberg? (5, 10)
12. Inscription is happier with G? (8)
14. Winners play these cards with poker faces! (4)
16. Overlook an opinion (4)
17. No sniper will appear in the flesh! (2,6)
20. Frozen ewes introduced onto campus this year, a summer treat! (4, 6)
23. Boredom when nuisance leaves? (5)
24. Request if rat's O.K. (3, 3, 2)
25. The topic is about Susie! (5)

DOWN:

1. Customary duty! (6)
2. Someone who's not himself? (4)
3. Bacchanalian extremist! (4)
4. It coupled with ecstasy when Michelangelo (alias Charlton Heston) painted the ceiling. (5)
5. Short court action for an attache. (9)
6. Prepositional opposition (6)
9. We often try to get in through this (5)
11. Sparks fly! (9)
13. A play on words (3)
15. C's? (5)
16. These valets were quite chaste! (6)
18. This nun is new to the game! (6)
19. Twelve inches astir? (5)
21. Tide turns on censorship (4)
22. Getting these two to meet can send you crazy! (4)



Chaff tells us (us who read it) that Massey's President Mike Pratt has resigned. (To take a job with General Motors, yet - I don't blame him.) CHAFF: What's your position on the notice of withdrawal (to NZUSA)? PRATT: This is the most critical decision that this association has to make this year. It must be fully discussed and resolved at the SGM - I would weep if MUSA pulled out of NZUSA. CHAFF: Thank you.

The Massey campus has had no more luck than Otago as regards visits from drones, dragons, white mice and other bees, but Bill Rowling spoke in Palmerston North a while back, and Chaff went along and gathered a little moss. Since the man has not yet showed up in B28 to face the 1st AUSA Glider Battalion, here are some of his pretty promises: 'The Building Industry is sick' said Rowling, 'because of the deliberate policy of this Tory Government to raise the price of money.' Labour would restore interest rates to those that existed at the time of the third Labour Government. Furthermore, they would introduce the principle that mortgage repayments to the Housing Corporation be no more than one days pay for one months payment. They would also finance renewing of older homes.'

Remember that the above are political promises, and should properly be marked FRAGILE: HANDLE WITH CARE. There are more of them: 'No Labour will not re-instate subsidies on basic foods. They will encourage collective bargaining for State Servants. They will raise the STB to its real '75 value and tie it to a Student Price Index. Motorcyclists should not be discriminated against in the matter of ACC levies. Labour will not tolerate nuclear warships and will press for a nuclear free pacific.

No room to quote from the latest (State Of The Union) issue that Nexus has put out. Get this really top-notch issue from the Lower Common Room and read it yourself.

HUGH COOK

The results to last week's crosswords are - for the top crossword by Michael Parkinson:

ACROSS - 1. Labour 4. Intern 8. Unrobe 10. Tiaras 11. Arras 12. Corona 14. Recant 16. Are 17. Six 19. Tau 21. Car 24. Orange 26. Sirens 27. Loser 28. Retain 29. Accent 30. Sundry 31. Centre.
DOWN - 1. Launce 2. Barbra 3. Urbane 5. Noises 6. Earwax 7. Nasute 9. Era 10. Tar 13. Organ 15. Cigar 18. Boards 19. Tartan 20. Uglier 21. Circle 22. Recent 23. Tsetse 25. Eon 26. Sea

And for Ken Grace's effort:

ACROSS - 1. Pander 4. Castaway 7. Capital Offences 9. Peer 10. Egg 11. Make a jest 12. Hen 13. Brenda 14. Furred 18. Ram 20. Blueprint 21. Moa 22. Lilo 24. Old Arts Building 25. Distaste 26. Grated
DOWN 1. Pickles 2. Drive 3. Reads and Recites 4. Croiset 5. Safer journeying 6. Wicket 8. Strum 9. Psalm 11. Men 12. Hello 15. Rat 16. Cello 17. Trouble 19. Ravaged 20. Blades 23. Media

James Penfold's solution is:

ACROSS - 1. Companions 8. Ninth 9. Strange 10. Extremes 11. Bean 13. Larder 14. Loosen 17. Test 19. Vege soup 21. Origins 22. Bantu 23. Self assurance
DOWN - 1. Cancellation 2. Monitor 3. Achieved 4. Issued 5. Nord 6. Hinge 7. Pregnant pause 12. November 15. Shown in 16. Lenses 18. Spill 20. Lisa

And last of all the answers to Glen Clark's entry:

And last of all the answers to Glen Clark's entry:
ACROSS: 3. Staggered 8. Band 9. Abrasion 10. Rounds 13. Irate 14. Athlete 15. His 16. Nuclear 17. Smile 21. Meteor 22. Strangle 23. A tot 24. Erogenous
DOWN: 1. Abortions 2. Insurance 4. Tease 5. Garnets 6. Easy 7. Eros 11. Delineate 12. Penetrate 14. Air 15. Hand gun 18. A menu 19. Star 20. Bang

ELECTIONS

- YOUR CHANCE TO
MAKE A CHANGE IN
1979

Nominations are now open for the positions of President, Treasurer, Administrative Vice President and Education Vice President for 1979. Nomination forms are available from the reception desk, ground floor of Studass, and close with the Association Secretary on Friday 23 June 1978 at 4.30pm.

YOUR ASSOCIATION DEPENDS ON
YOUR INVOLVEMENT

X Marx the Trot

Over Queens Birthday weekend around 100 people attended the Young Socialist Conference in Wellington. With a programme of organizational and educational sessions and workshops, the conference set out to look at the current political developments and crucial issues facing us this year - particularly the elections.

In the two and a half years of the National Government, the working people, women, Maoris, Pacific Islanders and students of this country have been faced with stepped-up attacks on their rights. Rising unemployment, soaring inflation, and cuts in education spending, have worsened the situation of university and technical institute students who have had to get by with one miserly \$2 increase in the STB in the last three years. In 1977 the Muldoon Government gave its consent to an abortion law which denies women abortion on virtually every ground. The government's year-long campaign against the Maori land rights occupation at Bastion Point and their continued harassment and wholesale deportations of so-called overstayers are proof of its racist attitude. The 1977 SIS amendment Act, which gave legal blessing to snooping and bugging by N.Z.'s political police, was part of the overall attack on democratic rights.

These numerous attacks against the rights and living standards of working people under the National government are part of their efforts to solve NZ's economic crisis in the interests of business. While working people are being forced to tighten their belts, many larger companies are making record profits.

The YS Conference stressed the need to fight back against the attacks of the government by building mass campaigns around all the important issues. There were sessions set aside to discuss how to build these campaigns - 'A socialist strategy for youth in the elections', 'Defending women's rights and the campaign for legal abortion' and 'The Crisis facing the student movement'.

The role of students in the struggle for change is an important one. Students Associations and students generally have been under attack with inadequate bursaries, entry quotas for Malaysian students, deportation of a student leader and overall cut backs in education. It is up to student associations to take up the issues facing society as a whole, such as a woman's right to abortion, Maori land rights etc. The crisis in NZUSA today has arisen because it has lacked this perspective. Patrick Mulrennan in his report explained how, despite a promising start to 1978 for NZUSA - with its work on abortion, defence of Bastion Point, bursaries and James Movick - dissension has reigned within NZUSA. Within the student movement there have been calls for an end to political activity, and to restrict concerns to education and welfare, so-called non-political matters. The conservative nature of many of these attacks on NZUSA does not mean that the lines are always clearly drawn between the right wing of student politics and the left. The situation is a confused one. Neither NZUSA's National Office nor its critics are putting forward a programme that can involve students in heading off the crisis.

From outside the student movement there has also come a threat. Through the deportation of Movick, the government has raised the threat of further intervention into the whole student movement. Thus NZUSA faces a challenge on two levels - from the danger of NZUSA splitting to its foundations, and from the offensive mounted by the Muldoon government. NZUSA has to be transformed by the mobilisation and involvement of students in NZUSA. The Young Socialists believe that NZUSA must be a militant student union with a socially and politically conscious leadership if it is to be able to stand up to the Muldoon offensive. But such a union requires the active involvement of thousands of students. For that to happen, NZUSA must build a broad united struggle based on demands set by students

through democratic decision-making. The student movement has a long way to go towards that goal as one of its tasks this year, and to co-operate with as many other groups working in the same direction.

Mike Treen's report on 'Winning Youth to Socialism - The Tasks of the Young Socialists', clearly spelt out the need to build YS as an activist youth organisation based on campus. The three main priorities for the rest of the year were

1. Urging students to take full advantage of election year - to take political campaigns such as abortion rights, and the fight for a cost of living bursary, into the elections; to support the Socialist Action campaign and elect a Labour Government.
2. Involvement in key struggles - abortion rights, bursaries, Maori and Pacific Island rights, union struggles etc.
3. Actively campaigning for socialism - selling socialist press, holding forums and discussions on campuses.

Special educational sessions were held during the conference covering the Liberation struggle in Southern Africa, Maori control of Maori things, Women's liberation vs the Nuclear family, racist oppression Pacific Islanders face, and China's politics and N.Z. With 1978 being election year, a debate on 'How we can defeat the Muldoon government in 1978' proved to be one of the highlights of the conference with three viewpoints being heard - Labour, Values, and Socialist Action. The Socialist Action League also held a most successful election rally where the 6 candidates from Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington, spoke on main issues in the elections. With the projections from this conference, election year promises to be one of action and progress for the socialist movement.

FRANCES McCALLION

Threadbare

In Tokoroa, there is (or was) a factory that made Montana shirts, employing 60 workers. It seems that the management removed the new machinery over the last few weeks, leaving the old machinery on the floor. Then on Monday 21 February, the 60 women were given 2 hours notice of closure. They were told that the place was in liquidation.

The Palmerston North Trade Union Council suspect that the machinery may be moved elsewhere, and a similar operation started up in an area where the union is less strong. There are all kinds of restrictions placed on Trade Unions and workers, but there is nothing to stop employers doing this kind of thing. They are responsible to no-one.

Tokoroa is not alone. All over the country a deep recession is being felt in the industry. Mr Jackson Smith (of the Palmerston North Trade Union Council) is adamant that Government action has caused more closures than any combination of activities by the unions. If it was not the intention to engineer the collapse of the clothing industry, then Government has made a grave miscalculation. Why has this situation developed so suddenly?

The Secretary of the Clothing Workers Union, Mr Hugh McCrory, points to two factors: the NAFTA agreement and the economic crisis. The NAFTA agreement (New Zealand - Australia Free Trade Agreement) sets the amount of exports between the two countries. NAFTA is a package deal and involves many different industries.

Before May, 1977, New Zealand made clothing had free access to Australia and the balance of trade was in New Zealand's favour. However, the new agreement of May 1977 set a limit on New Zealand exports to Australia. This limit was \$20 million worth of apparel for the year 1 March to 28 February 1978. A limit was also imposed on Australia's clothing exports to New Zealand.

One problem with the agreement was that it was back-dated to 1 March, 1977. The Australian agents for New Zealand companies are unlikely to get definite quotas until June. Any exports to Australia since the NAFTA re-negotiation are held in bind by the Australian authorities. This costs the New Zealand exporter money, and there is no guarantee that the goods will subsequently be allowed entry.

This has thrown the industry into a state of confusion. While some are confident about getting good quotas, others are maintaining only limit production. There is little or no indication of how much New Zealand companies will be expected to produce and this leads to insecurity in forward planning.

The limited production of clothing companies seems reasonable in the light of such insecurity, but it means many redundancies for clothing workers.

Not only does the clothing industry have to suffer and survive this blow, but it seems that the Australian companies may be allowed to increase their exports to New Zealand. Originally, Australian made apparel made up only 2½% of the total amount of clothing sold in New Zealand, but it seems that the Australians are expecting to increase this percentage.

The balance of trade in most of the other industries favours Australia. It seems that much was made of the imbalance in the clothing industry to gain increased access for Australian goods. But as the NAFTA discussions are private, we cannot be sure that the two parties did not work out some sort of 'trade-off'. For instance, our clothing industry collapses but the carpet and white ware industries boom.

The Australian clothing industry is large and secure, New Zealand is young and vulnerable. It is widely accepted that the system of tariffs is imposed on outside goods to protect the home industries and give them some time to get well established. With the enormous cost of redundancy payments, the industry may not be healthy enough to compete with Australian goods.

The Minister of Trade and Industry (Mr Adams-Schneider) has said that the NAFTA agreement he made with his Australian counter-part was reasonable and would not adversely affect the industry. He has only to look at the record number of redundancies to see how ridiculous this is.

When the NAFTA conditions are combined with the poor economic situation over the country, the problems are compounded with disastrous results for the workers. Here is one clear example of governmental mismanagement which deepens the present crisis. But there have been many scapegoats sought. The favourite is the women's movement.

Employers have been known to include in their warnings to staff of the poor times ahead, the comment that this would never have happened if it weren't for equal pay. Many women can be hurt and confused by this type of rhetoric, but of course it is absolute nonsense. As McCrory points out, if equal pay was the reason for the economic crisis, the building industry should not be affected at all.

The state of the building industry concerns some people because the resources it uses are largely New Zealand's own. While the clothing industry imports much of its raw materials, the labour resources are mainly New Zealand's women.

These women must have work available to them. With the increasing trend towards a two income family the poor state of the clothing industry cannot be ignored. We must recognise it as a priority for action and the Government must face up to its responsibilities.

ROSITA McKAY
CHAFF

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Reviews

ALTERNATIVE MEDIA
AUCKLAND ART GALLERY
JULY 7 TO 31

Relax the boundaries separating literature, music, art, poetry, drama, dance, and even politics and sociology - what do you have, a fusion of the arts? Futurists, Constructivists, Dadaists and Surrealists doubtlessly would advocate such a fusion, but what of the decade-dated Zealander, such an idea may not fit into your little concrete square, or does it.

Coming soon to the Auckland City Gallery is a unique exhibition of Artists' Books assembled by Jackie Apple of the Franklin Furnace Archive. It consists of 33 one-of-a-kind books, 10 audio tape works and 89 printed-edition books and records. All the work was done between 1965 & 1978 by both well known, established artists and younger emerging artists from the USA and Europe. If you think that the act of reading is merely the process of following a sequence of words across a page and you like the idea of being shocked out of habitual ways of thinking then go to this exhibition; but give yourself about two hours or more because it isn't a matter of a quick whip around the Gallery.

Artists all over the world are producing books and periodicals which are not 'books' or 'periodicals' in the conventional sense. They take their origin from the anti-art Dada movement and specifically from Marcel Duchamp's invention of an art object lacking uniqueness, the 'ready-made'. The 'original' art work was thus downgraded in importance and Duchamp established the idea that multiples could be as valuable as originals if the idea rather than the material of the work was the locus of art.

Frank Young's China Times (1977-8) is a typical example. In 1975 he started inserting in this New York paper a black square. 'The space cost \$20 a time. Mr Yin, the advertising manager, told me readers had complained. They wanted to know why, and when the paper couldn't provide an answer they got angry. Mr Yin said they could not accept the black square in the future.' A copy of the China Times with Frank Young's insertion can be seen at the exhibition.



The exhibition is certainly not short on entertainment value, in fact many of the books are very funny: the random sentences of Davi Det Hompson's 'You know it has to be a Hair Piece', the hilarious inventiveness of the photography in Martha & Torres' 'The Fantasy of a Continuous Erection' with its Hindenberg as phallic symbol. Don't miss Bruce Fier's Deck of Essence at which you are invited to sit at a table with your partner (take one, but chose her/him carefully) and 'Tell about a time you were close to your father' or 'Both players wet their lips with their tongues - slowly' and more. Such is the bewildering diversity of this exhibition that it is impossible to come to any final or general conclusions about it. However, it is guaranteed to rocket you out of your usual conservatism (even if you suspected you weren't), and will give you a good laugh as well as making you think ?

JOHN BROAD



Paul Barton

UBS SALE UBS STAFF A U QUAD

Planned as usual to coincide with the World cup, this years major on-campus academico-sporting event got under way last week. I refer of course to that gruelling display of commercial cunning known to the cogniscenti as simply 'The Sale'. Rewarding though it may be for many, the sale can prove a disillusioning experience for the uninitiated. Hence, continuing its policy of providing relevant but useless service features, Craccum presents a step by step, all-nonsense guide to 'Sale Success'.

I BASICS

1. Can you read?

IF NOT - tell the person who's reading this to you to shut up at once - this article is not for you. (Unless of course you go in for glossy art books or sexmanuals - but even then it's helpful to be able to read the captions.....) IF SO - read on, this could be for you.

2. Where is the Bookshop?

It seems only fair to stop beating about the bush on this one and declare that, contrary to many rumours which begin to circulate at this time of year, the bookshop has not moved. Beware of anyone who tries to tell you that it has moved to Waterview for the duration of the sale - this is not only silly, it is UNTRUE.

II WHAT TO WEAR

I personally recommend that as many people as possible, and especially ladies with nubile young bodies, wear tight fitting body stockings with high-heeled, shiny black boots and lots of leather straps and thonging. This is purely a personal preference and has nothing whatsoever to do with the sale.

III CHOOSING A PARTNER

Many people like to go saling with a friend. There is nothing wrong with this, however extreme caution must be exercised in choosing one's partner. Apart from the obvious risks such as infection etc, there is also a danger that people with identical or similar interests may attempt to go to the sale together. This can be fatal (not literally, silly - although there was a case a couple of years ago in which an acquaintance of mine, after consuming several pints of lager, began to beat another friend vigorously about the head while exclaiming 'That's for nabbing all the Rod McKuen books, you tart'. This is however an isolated occurrence - the real damage comes from the emotional stress which such incidents can cause.) The moral to be learnt from all this is simply that one should choose someone totally uninterested in any of the things that interest you. But another word of warning - take your time over this because there can be a considerable degree of overlap between apparently unrelated subjects. For easy reference I list a few of the ideal combinations that I've worked out over the years; you will no doubt come up with your own preferences: Endocrinology of Ferrets/ International Monetary System. Babylonian Cuniformic Expletives/ Badger spotting. Marxist Critique of Neoromanesque architecture/ Yachteer songs.

Sex/ (No really safe choice here - best to go alone and get in quickly)

Photographic History of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir/ Photographic History.

IV PAYMENT

Payment for purchases is really dependent on individual consciences and resources. Just a word of warning though - don't hand over any money except to the lady behind the till as I hear a couple of my acquaintances are taking unfair advantage of people languishing in the middle of queues.

V WHAT THEY THINK - A SELECTION OF COMMENTS ON THE SALE.

'No books on Brian Howard' - Comte Christophe de Pavanne et Gavotte.

'Who's Brian Howard?' - Unidentified lady with hairy arms who was standing next to Monsieur le Comte at the time he made his comment.

'Some really boomer ones. Me mate picked up one called 'Adopting a Lesbian Life-Style.' That looks really good.' - Trevor Hickey (13), Auckland Grammar Swimming Pool Monitor.

JOAN ARMATRADING TOWN HALL JUNE 12 8.30 pm

As I came out of the Joan Armatrading concert someone said to me 'It was a women's show.' And perhaps he was right. Everybody loved her but maybe only the women really 'felt' her. Because that's what Joan Armatrading is all about - affection. And that's what she got in return.

Of course it was an amazing concert. But it went far further than that. Concerts happen when performers play to an audience who pay money to hear them. It may be a romantic notion, but all such interests - on both sides - were soon lost with this woman. From the first booming note of 'Down To Zero' a relationship began between audience and singer. Every secret 'request-prayer' was answered as she covered her three most recently released albums - 'Back To The Night', 'Joan Armatrading' and 'Show Some Emotion' - although the majority came from the pivotal 'Joan Armatrading' release. It was here that she'd won her following and it was here she kept them.

About mid-way through the concert she asked whether people hadn't ever just started to feel really good about a performer just when the performance was finishing. She often did. So she just kept on going. The audience were obviously overwhelmed. Dancing, clapping, yelling and stamping for more they called her back for encore after encore. And I like to think it made her happy too. She looked pleased.

Although the grand old men of the music world may well throw up their hands in horror at the thought of it, I don't want to write about the band. They didn't matter except as support for her voice and guitar. Thankfully they never intruded. It was a Joan Armatrading concert - no-one else's.

But it was all so personal. Anyone who can write a critical review of a concert like this one didn't 'feel' it. And I did.

LOUISE CHUNN

SRC

THIS WEEK

1. MINUTES OF MEETING
14.06.78
2. EXEC MINUTES FROM
15.06.78
3. NGATAHINE BLOCK
ACTION COMMITTEE
4. \$300 TO BASTION POINT
5. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
- Campaign for the Abolition
of Torture
6. GENERAL

WEDNESDAY 1pm
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COMMERCE STUDENTS SOCIETY

BRUCE BEETHAM

will be speaking in the Edwardian Room
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Monday June 26th, 12 - 1.00pm.

Cost \$1.50 (includes coffee and sandwich lunch).
Numbers are limited. Members have
priority. Those interested, phone
Irmelin Lee, 773-560 during business
hours

More Reviews

THE KING DAVID REPORT
STEFAN HEYM
QUARTET, \$5.55

This novel is the story of a historian whom King Solomon appoints as editor of an official report on the life of his father, King David. Solomon wishes this report to lay to rest embarrassing rumours and to support his own claim to the throne of Israel, a claim which he is in the habit of maintaining by terror, torture and murder.

Our historian, Ethan the son of Hoshaiiah, from the town of Ezrah, immediately realises the dangers involved in researching the life of David ben Jesse, 'who served as a whore simultaneously to a king and a king's son and the king's daughter, who fought as a hired soldier against his own blood, who had his own son and his most loyal servants assassinated while loudly bewailing their death, and who forged a people out of a motley of miserable peasants and recalcitrant nomads.' But Solomon knows what he wants, and Ethan is condemned to his fate.

Ethan makes his way cautiously in Solomon's Jerusalem, a city beset by poverty and bureaucracy, by corruption in High places, by the uncertainty caused by the secret death-list which controls the purges. Ethan receives many warnings. Amenhotep the eunuch asks him 'Is it not the duty of every son of Israel to walk in the ways of the Lord and be an informer unto the authorities?' He sees those who are informed on end in violence, and scribes and priests warn him to adapt the truth to suit the politics of the State.

Ethan is too honest to suppress the past or to re-write history. As Ethan goes in search of truth, the annointment of David by Samuel and the killing of Goliath fall in doubt; soon he has knowledge of monstrous crimes in his hands. The inevitable clash with the apparatus of the State provides all the tension the novel needs.

Stefan Heym left America when McCarthy was on the rampage, and settled in the German Democratic Republic, which may since have regretted giving him house room. To the East German censors, this story reads as an anti-Stalinist novel, but they allowed its publication all the same. For those who have no interest in Stalin's Terror, or who would rather forget the sorrows of the Twentieth Century, this book still works admirably as an entertainment - though the distributors must be pretty optimistic if they expect many students to pay the going rate for this paperback.

HUGH COOK

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE HARVARD
BUSINESS SCHOOL
PETER COHEN
PENGUIN \$2.95

That's what it is: a title that's apt as well as cute. Mr Cohen was actually fool enough to enrol in the subject of this book, and now, after getting fat and wealthy and escaping to Switzerland for asylum, he has had the audacity to do an expose of Harvard, and not simply the ordinary Harvard, but the part where they train the high priests of capitalism, hence the 'Gospel'.

Don't think that you can sidestep this book by reading our own Faculty of Commerce's handbook: that would be like playing snap instead of ice-hockey, the schools are so different. Out of more than three thousand applicants, the Business School takes seven hundred and seventy-six; not all of them graduate. It's sort of like Searle's 'How to be Topp' without the cartoons, and a lot more like Edgar Allan Poe without the reassuring knowledge that it's fiction. Because this really is a tale of the macabre: Cohen documents his classmates as they crack up trying to make the biggest profits in imaginary business deals; a professor shoots himself and the classes are told: 'Here is another way where Harvard provides you with a good learning experience'; the median starting salary for a graduate is \$15,000 and they all start. And you thought the Med School was weird.

A reasonable interest in economics is an asset in understanding some of the terms and procedures, but the book is not heavy going; an interest in psychology and a delight in the morbid aspects of competition will be amply rewarded. The book is written on that slant. It wouldn't sell otherwise (remember the guy spent a lot of time and pounds of flesh learning how to fleece the world). It's no ordinary book because it's no ordinary subject. Read it and find out what you're controlled by.

D.A. KIRKPATRICK



ADAM AND EVE
JOHN DYLAN
NEW INDEPENDENT THEATRE

Genesis has never been quite like this before. Sid James and the rest of the 'Carry On' crew would not have felt out of place in this cheap and vulgar comedy on original sin. Satan's apple has been replaced by a frosted banana and the Evil One himself pouts.

Rather like a university revue skit in fact, which is more or less how this play started out. Add satin 'n' tat, funny one-liners and a message in the finale and you have the current production. I'm tempted to dismiss the result entirely but Ms de Groot's direction is gaudy enough to make the material fitfully amusing. Simon Phillip's Satan and the original nuclear couple of Peter McIntyre and Wendy Dicker also help flesh out the meretricious script. Howard Haydn as the Almighty is somewhat less than omnipotent in his knowledge of lines, but in a play like this I'm not at all sure that this is a disadvantage.

A programme note informs me that the production is supported by the Northern Regional Arts Council. As the P.M. said to Simon Walker - 'No comment.'

Objectively, this is the biggest load of old cobbles since 'A Real Woman'. But if you can set aside your taste and decorum for 40 minutes, it is an amusing enough way of passing a lunchtime.

PAUL STONE

RY COODER
PARADISE & LUNCH
WARNER BROS THRU WEA

This album reflects Cooder's varied background in ethnic music and displays his ability as an instrumentalist gained when he was a much sought after session musician on the U.S. West Coast. His earliest influences came from Rev. Gary Davis from whom he learned in his teenage years. At this time he listened to Delta Blues and perfected his skills on Bottleneck guitar.

His session work led to work on films 'Candy' and 'Performance' with Mick Jagger and he also worked on the Stones Album 'Let It Bleed'. Cooder has researched country, blues and jazz of the 1930's and apparently approached this with an academic thoroughness that has led one writer in this country to compare him to Bela Bartok. Not that there's any musical similarity. Only recently has Ry Cooder become a concert performer, with tremendous and immediate success.

All these influences come through strongly on this album, particularly in the use of instruments such as bottleneck guitar and brass in the track 'Jesus on the Mainline', a traditional tune into which Cooder has injected a distinctly modern flavour. 'Mexican Divorce' has a delicate Latin touch (could we hear marimbas?) and in 'Ditty wa Ditty' he has secured the services of Earl Hines (piano) who imparts a characteristically raunchy virtuoso element.

Cooder has the ability to encompass a wide range of musical styles including blues, reggae, calypso, country, country-folk and rock. He has looked back into the musical past and created a new synthesis out of a blend of new and old. He is a true original.

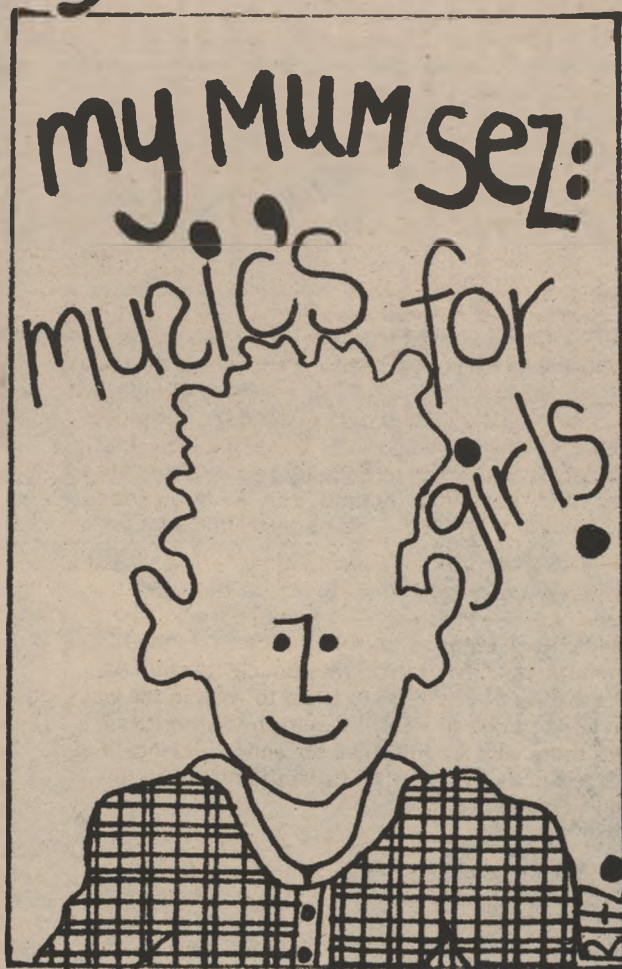
JOHN BROAD

Dear Diary...

From 19-23 JUNE in the LITTLE THEATRE Campus Arts North are presenting a PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION. On JUNE 30, TUESDAY in the KMT the CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC will be presenting a preview of the UNIVERSITY MUSIC GROUP concert planned for the night of SUNDAY JUNE 25. There will be one more conservatorium item on FRIDAY JUNE 23. In order to balance the artistic scales somewhat, RICHARD VON STURMER will be presenting a theatre piece for free.

The SUBURBAN SUBVERSIVES are meeting in ROOM 202 at 12.30 pm to don a scowl and a trowl and be prepared to discuss plans and proposals for the rest of '78. Meanwhile, on the other side of the quad the YOUNG LABOURERS will be staging their own show starring BOB TIZARD discussing 'National's Rural Retention Scheme' and on MONDAY JUNE 19 at 1pm in B10. Jonathon Hunt will discuss 'NZ Parliamentary Reform' on MONDAY JUNE 26 in B15 at 1pm. ECOLOGY ACTION regret to inform that their lunchtime series on Tuesdays has had to be cancelled due to problems in finalising speakers. However, a different programme will begin in several weeks time. Richard Fong, recycling officer at the Devonport Borough Council will talk about the Devonport Recycling Scheme on THURSDAY JULY 6 at 1pm (go to the Epicentre, 171 Symonds Street).

The FOLK CLUB are grossly underpopulated so if you're feeling philanthropic please attend their ten cent guitar lessons on TUESDAY from 6 to 7 in the LOWER AND WOMEN'S COMMON ROOM, or attend from 7 to 8 if you're advanced. On WEDNESDAY there will be a club night from 7.30 to 11 in the WCR and on THURSDAY there will be folk dancing in the DANCE STUDIO from 8pm. A versatile American (he must be good) called Jody Stecher is being dangled in front of our noses like a carrot before a mule. Able to play the fiddle, the banjo, the guitar and the oud (Jack of all trades and master of none) he will be performing at the Maid on THURSDAY JUNE 29. THE POOH SOCIETY are offering wine and stories for free so watch their noticeboards for the dates.



CONCEPTUALISING

Bruce Barber, while visiting New Zealand, will be giving a slide lecture in the Auckland City Art Gallery. The topic is his recent works - 1.10 pm Wednesday June 21.

PRIMARY COLOURS

Words on water
Words on stone
A solo performance
By Richard von Sturmer
Little theatre
Wednesday June 21 1 pm

Boys of sleep
We play
In a kindergarten for clouds
The yellow fields of linoleum
Beyond a door of wind

Back garden
Back summer
Back into the eel kingdom
Blue leaves
Waiting breathless
On a jetty
The still lake
A trampoline
The sun
Bouncing

He cut his thumb
Deep
Parting the wound.
I held a magnifying glass
Close
Watched doors of blood
Opening
To red staircases
Leading
To scarlet corridors

Far down
I found
A crimson room
A bed for us to sleep

RICHARD VON STURMER

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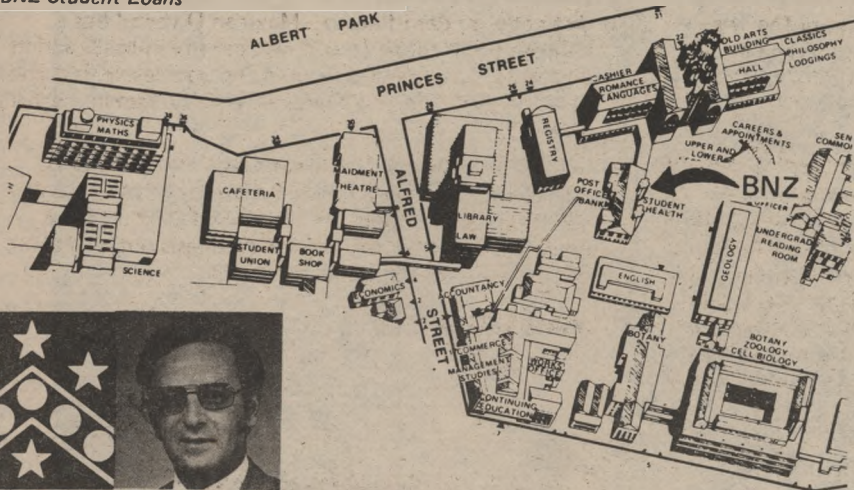
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Pre~Festival Films

The Auckland Film Festival will sponsor various film events at the University between June 26 and July 7 (the opening of the main Film Festival season at the Plaza). During the first of the two weeks, there will be a series of free screenings of New Zealand films in B10.

Monday June 26 1 - 2 pm: A programme of N.Z. films (titles to be announced).

— Same day 7.30 pm : **THE GOD BOY**

— Wednesday June 28 1 - 2 pm : **BIRTH WITH R.D. LAING**

— Friday June 30 1 - 2 pm: **THE OLD MAN'S STORY** (from a short story by Frank Sargeson) and other N.Z. films.

— Same day 7.30 pm: **BIRTH WITH R.D. LAING**, and **THE OLD MAN'S STORY**.

THE GOD BOY, based on a novel by Ian Cross, is regarded as one of the best dramatic films made in this country. The R.D. Laing film caused a lot of controversy when it was premiered on television (after attempts were made to keep it from being publically screened). It packs tremendous impact, and it has been included in various overseas film festivals.

After the above screenings (all in B10 of the Library Building), there will be a one-day seminar on 'New Zealand Film-making Today' on Saturday July 1. This will be a very high-powered programme, aimed primarily at people who are film-makers (or who want to be film-makers), but it is also attracting quite a few other people who are simply curious to get a look 'behind the scenes' at the world of film-making.

The list of speakers reads like a 'who's who' of local film people: Ian John, Sam Pillsbury, Eric Price and Harry Reynolds (forming a panel discussion by film directors); Arthur Baysting, Piers Davies, and Jan Farr (as a panel of script-writers); Don Blakeney of the new Film Commission; Tom Williamson, leading National Film Unit producer and director; Allan Martin, Director-General of TV2; and others yet to be confirmed. The seminar starts at 10 am on Saturday morning and runs through to 5 pm. The location is Choral Hall 1 (in the Continuing Education building on the corner of Alfred and Symonds Streets). To attend, pay a \$3 registration fee in advance to Roger Horrocks of the English Department. Enrolment is limited, so those who are interested should see Roger soon.

During mid-term break, there will be some lectures and screenings by Albert Johnson, an American film critic and Professor of Film Studies. He was Programme Director of the San Francisco Film Festival for 8 years and was editor and co-founder of Film Quarterly magazine. He is bringing with him film clips from classic

American films. We don't yet know the exact titles of his lectures, but he is scheduled to speak in B10 on three occasions:

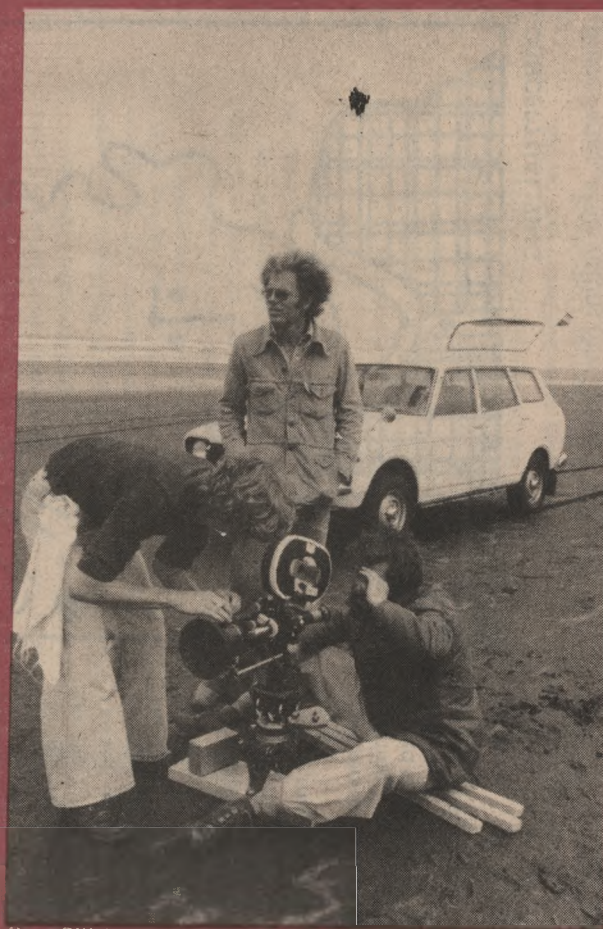
Tuesday July 4 at 1 pm

Wednesday July 5 at 7.30 pm

Thursday July 6 at 7.30 pm

We assume that each lecture/screening will be a different topic.

All the above events are arranged by the Film Festival and co-sponsored by the University English Department. Albert Johnson is visiting N.Z. under the auspices of the American Information Centre.



Sam Pillsbury (director of 'Birth with R.D. Laing') at work on an earlier film with cameramen Jim Bartle and Sean Leslie.

NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK

Craccum will print its annual guide to the Auckland Film Festival, compiled, as always, by Roger Horrocks. Be sure to get your copy.



CRACCUM