

CRACCUM

Every year, at around this time, Craccum is 'bound', by duty rather than law, to publish a pre-election article, listing the candidates and elaborating on their policies. The first election, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, will be to pick the President, Administrative Vice President, Treasurer and Education Vice President of AUSA for 1979. Or, at least, that was the original idea.

It has become something of a tradition in the last few years to mount a 'no confidence' campaign against all the candidates standing for portfolio positions. This concept became so popular that in 1976 no-confidence trundled in with a whopping majority. This year however a group of innovative students have come up with a brilliant new idea - certain to frustrate even the most astute Craccum editor and make confidential the now open files kept in the Association offices.

When nominations closed on June 23 twenty-six would-be presidents were in running. Three were disqualified as they were first-year students. Thirteen of the remaining twenty-three were members of an AUSA-affiliated society known to its friends as Fuck The System. A further six were unknowns with similar associations and policy statements. Only two, Janet Roth and Jocelyn Gibson, were obviously serious candidates.

But the remaining pair seemed an odd choice. One, a female PhD student, was appalled when notified that her name would be on the ballot sheets. Her nomination

JANET ROTH (Heah/Cutforth/Braine)

Janet is a sixth year student currently completing her Masters in Political Studies. This is her third attempt at the presidency; this year she has been the Women's Rights Officer on Executive. And why does she want the job? 'I have definite ideas about how I see this Association functioning, and none of the other candidates as far as I am aware, have this same conception.'

Janet believes that student organisations such as AUSA, and NZUSA too, spend too much valuable time on administration and the operations of their commercial services. 'Less money and emphasis should go into the commercial side of student activities, and more should go into student activities. The Association has a responsibility to cater for the cultural, social and sporting needs of students, but it also has a responsibility to act as a union - a trade union for students.'

This responsibility includes fighting attacks made on students such as the '78 budget, 'but it must work for all its students, not just the majority.' This brings in such issues as overseas student cutbacks, abortion, gay rights, etc.

Janet is a member of the University Young Socialists, but 'my platform is not specifically socialist. I'm prepared to run on a slate with any other student - socialist or not - who agrees with my policies.' Her election, she insists would not mean a Young Socialist-controlled Students' Association, but rather, one where all students would be represented with the emphasis on student involvement.

Through Janet's Young Socialist involvement she has gained a wealth of organising experience which, she says, would be of great use to the Association in campaigns and every-day administration. Also 'the fact that I'm a woman and a lesbian means that I know what it is to be a minority on campus. It means that I'm less biased, and open to other disadvantaged students.' This is particularly relevant in view of the fact that most presidents have been male, white and straight.

On the subject of student control of the Union facilities, Janet believes that it is the University's responsibility to pay but that students must have some sort of control in the matter. 'We don't pay for the lecture theatres - why should we have to pay for facilities such as the Cafe, the Health Service and the Creche?'

With the referendum on the ballot sheet, Bastion Point should be a major issue in the election. Janet fully supports voting 'yes' on both motions - of vocal and financial support. 'The history of Bastion Point shows that the law has been changed to suit successive governments. Under the current law the supporters' stand has been illegal, but, in the past, 700 acres was made inalienable. The way the law's been changed there's been no justice for the Ngati Whatua from the Courts and the Law.'

Abortion is, or should be, another important issue for students. Here, Janet says, is 'another case of a law not necessarily being a just law. I think all the existing abortion laws should be repealed, and that abortion should be a woman's right to choose.'

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

10 JUL 1978

GENERAL LIBRARY

YOU PICK 'EM



Paul Barton

Jocelyn Gibson

form was perfect in all its details. Quite obviously the information had been taken from the AUSA information cards which are kept in the Executive workroom on the Ground Floor of the Student Union Building. The names of her nominator and two seconders were also culled from these cards.

The second example of this was a seventh year male student, currently enrolled in only one paper at University. It would appear that the relevant details needed to complete this bogus nomination form, and the names of the nominator and seconders (none of whom he knew) were also taken from the AUSA files.

This sort of behaviour is appalling. No matter how much the system needs fucking (and I am not necessarily pointing the finger at THAT society) this is no way to go about it. If this year has proved anything, it must surely be that AUSA must have a strong and capable President. And a nominee who's unaware of his/her name being put forward hardly inspires confidence in the whole deal.

However due to the large number of candidates only the 'serious' contenders were interviewed. But rather than leave myself open to criticisms of unfair discrimination, here are some choice 'policy statements' and tit-bits from the other 19. The names in parenthesis are those of the nominator and seconders - note the repetition.

JOCELYN GIBSON (Maxwell-Jackson/Leigh/Rose)

Jos is a sixth year student, currently completing her Bachelors degree in Social Anthropology. For the last two years she has been the Welfare Officer on Executive, and is currently an SUMC student representative. She is standing for President because 'I think the Association does a good job and by standing for President I can contribute as much as I can to that.' She sees the role of President as 'partly administrative, partly political as the figurehead of the Association. It also involves liaison with the University and, of course, availability to students.'

Welfare Officer is not, however, a particularly 'political' portfolio, 'but that doesn't mean I'm a non-political person. I can be political if I want to -- I tend to see politically, and look at both sides of the story. I don't push my own viewpoint, so there should be no conflict.' She admits too that she has had little administrative experience, but believes that she knows how the Association works.

On Bastion Point: 'I wholeheartedly support the Bastion Point protesters. New Zealanders have a lot to pay for in the way we've treated the Maoris, especially over their land. Bastion Point is one way of paying back our debts.' And financial support? 'I think it would be reasonable for AUSA to support Bastion Point but I don't agree with the fact that we seem to be the only financial supporters and also I don't think we've had enough back from Bastion Point.'

And abortion: 'It's a moral issue that the law has nothing to do with. I think AUSA's present policy is good, but if that policy was changed then I'd have to go along with it.'

On NZUSA: 'I've been to five NZUSA Councils so I know what it's all about. Auckland has always had difficulties in NZUSA because we don't want to make it a business but a students' association. On the whole, I think a national students' organisation is a good idea - I think we should stay with it.'

Running for Administrative Vice President is Greg Pirie, SRC Chairperson and Jos's boyfriend. Will this lead to a conflict of interests, or perhaps Greg taking the reins and Jos being only the figurehead? 'I disagree - quite strongly. When I decided to run for President I asked Greg if he'd stand for AVP, because I felt it was important, following a year like this one, to have a strong Executive. Greg would be invaluable for advice next year but I'm strong enough to stand up to him if I want to.'

And Also Running:



Paul Barton

Janet Roth

JEREMY ARDLEY (McCrory/Thomas/Parkinson)
Jeremy is a fourth year Science student whose ambition is to disprove Einstein's theory of relativity. He also has an ancestor who wrote a book on noses in 1848. But most important of all to his campaign - he is a member of the Fuck the System Society, the Tiddliwinks & Knucklebones Society, the Tonight's The Night Society and several others. Busy boy.

RICHARD AUGER (Goodinson/Overton/Malpas)
A third year Commerce student who can climb ladders, Richard wants to rid the campus of Pinko Commies, through a policy of flogging all preachers of revolution. He is also an advocate of death penalties for all aardvarks, but he does promise to give students what they really want. Another F... the System member.

ROBERT BLANCE (Overton/McCrory/Malpas)
Robert is standing on a particularly political platform: a Parliamentary seat for Auckland University; repatriate Engineers to Uganda, Angola, USSR and Vietnam; fight oppressive legislation such as not being allowed to copy off other people's examination papers. Robert is another Science student and another member of TKS and TTN.

DENNIS CHAN (Malpas/Maher/Parkinson)
Contactable through Dial-A-Date, Dennis, a second year Science student, can drive roller coasters and would like to see all Engineers exterminated or deballed. He also favours a 100% wage increase for all TTN and TKS Hit Men.

CHRISTOPHER EMERY (Malpas/Garera/Mitchell)
Yes, Christopher too is a member of F... the System, TKS and TTN, and he's a second year Science student too! He's standing on a nice little platform of dictatorship and no bursaries for aardvarks, with the money being distributed to needy students. He also intends to 'support and execute rational policies aiming to curb the tide of fascist/socialist/bourgeois/proletariat activity in the AUSA.'

SIMON FORDHAM (McCrory/Overton/Blance)
A Briton and a third year Science student, Simon has always hated Bastion Point supporters and anti-apartheid shit-stirrers. Enough said.

NIGEL GOODINSON (Overton/Malpas/Adams)
An ex-IRA terrorist, professional gambler and part-time Hell's Angel, Nigel is also a fourth year Commerce student and a member of TKS. And although he doesn't think he is a poofter he would like to bestow a knight-hood upon Matthew, and make sure students get what they really want, whether they like it or not.

PHILIPPE HAMILTON (Blance/Overton/Malpas)
Rather full this one. An Art History student, Philippe is the Film Soc President and doesn't seem to care about aardvarks or Engineers strange.

MARK HAXELL (McCrory/Thomas/Emery)
After arriving from Mars at the age of two, Mark spent years searching for the Holy Grail and meaning of life - but told all-knowing cosmic gurus to get f----- Yes, Mark is another member of TKS, TTN and F... The System and he has dissected a dogfish.

ROBERT LEYLAND (Thomas/Malpas/McCrory)
A well-thought out policy, this one: to give equal rights to all Andromedian races; to provide AUSA subsidies for people intending to invent faster than light drives; to give students what they want. Robert is a third year Science student and he belongs to all the right clubs.

JEFFREY MALPAS (Thomas/Light/McCrory)
Jeffrey claims to be the only person to meet Bob Dylan in the middle of the audience at the Bob Dylan concert, which is very interesting to know. He is a second year Arts student whose ancestor was a baron but not a king, and he too is in the mean club scene.

THOMAS McCAULEY (Light/Malpas/Foster)
Thomas can roller-skate and is a second year Science student, but, more important, was the Chairperson of

the Sub Committee for Parliamentary Explosions. And he too wants to be president.

PHILIP McCORRY (Malpas/Thomas/Light)
In a classic piece of election one-up-personship, Philip claims to have an ancestor who was a king. He is also the president of F.... The System and a placard-maker extraordinaire. But he is an Arts student, and he did pass three papers last year.

STEPHEN MITCHELL (Emery/Light/Adams)
Stephen is a humanist, which is very cute. His experience of having served as President of Utopia is no doubt invaluable. His policy is Individual Self Government.

STEPHEN MOSELEY (Goodinson/Overton/Malpas)
Stephen wants to become a dentist and he plays hockey every Saturday. He is a second year Science student and he is not related to Sir Oswald Moseley, but that's not necessarily a disadvantage.

JAMES NIELD (McCrory/Emery/Malpas)
A winning platform this one: install lifts in the StudAss buildings; will allow Cabinet Ministers to eat Cafe pies; will build a funnel over the speakers rostrum in the Quad to funnel near-miss water bombs onto the speaker. James is a Commerce student who lives in Papatoetoe and can drive a truck.

GARRY SMALE (Davidson/Overton/Blance)
Garry is a Science student who wants to earn a Finnish degree. He has no policy, but then who does in these hard times.

HENRICUS SLAATS (Blance/Emery/McCrory)
Henricus was a role monitor in Form III but is now a second year Science student, which just goes to show doesn't it. He's also a member of the Basketball Club.

BRUCE THOMAS (Malpas/Light/McCrory)
A closet intellectual, Bruce got an unprecedented 12% in an Ancient History test and is not an Engineer. Next year he plans to walk on water, feed the multitudes and knight Matthew. And he doesn't like Abba.

Treasurer

JULIAN LEIGH (Pettie/Vernon/Muir)

Julian is nineteen, a second year B.Sc student in maths and economics. He stood for the position of Treasurer last year, as the sole contestor, and is our current financial whizzkid, with an office on the first floor of the Studass Building. He sees Treasurer as 'one of the more responsible posts on the executive', as it involves keeping tabs on the spending of other executive members, as well as being there to 'help out clubs and societies' with their finances. He is 'ex officio' on most of the committees, such as Catering Committee, SUMC (Student Union Management Committee), as well as simply attending Exec. Julian had no particular past experience when he first stood as Treasurer, but wanted to become involved in student politics, and the economic side was one in which he had a special interest. He decided to stand for the position again 'because I was enjoying it, so thought I'd try and stay on'

His opinions on some of the current issues of concern around the university:-

Catering: 'it would be very nice if the University would run the catering complex, do all the hard work and take any financial losses that might accrue. There has been some trouble with the organisation, but the way its being run at the moment is fairly satisfactory - although I have been worried about the standard of the food being served up I certainly don't see any chance of catering services grinding to a dreadful halt the way some people have implied they might.'

On the present financial surplus of AUSA:

'We haven't got a massive amount of money. Most of our reserves are taken up in fixed assets - that is the catering complex and the houses we own. The present surplus is because we were expecting to make a large loss on the Cafe which didn't arise, and several people underspent their budgets, among other things, which left us not having to pay out sums of money we expected to. I certainly don't see any need for a fees reduction.'

On the control of student union facilities: 'I think the present system is a fair one, where we have the students paying for the facilities through the union, and also a large contribution from the University. The University actually own the buildings, they're the landlord we rent from, but I don't see any need for direct University control.'

On NZUSA: 'I think if a large number, say three, universities decided to pull out of NZUSA then I don't think it would be worth staying in; we should all pull out and start again. At the moment I don't think NZUSA has sufficient money to operate on; all its income tends to be swallowed up in administration. NZUSA in its present form could work well, but it needs the support of its constituent organisations, and it needs money to operate on if it's not to become a totally mickey mouse organisation.'

On Bastion Point:

'I personally don't agree with what has been Students' Association policy, and I will be voting against the two motions at the referendum. (Julian Leigh had Bastion Point declared a contentious issue at a recent SRC meeting, which means that it must go to a referendum).



Paul Barton

Julian Leigh

& Admin. V.I.

GREG PIRIE (Tennet/Gibson/Wright)

Greg is a fifth year student completing his degree in Educational Psychology this year. Over the last four years he has become increasingly involved in Association activities, starting off with the now-defunct Contact and then, last year, succeeding David Merritt to the SRC Chair where he has remained since.

Greg is running for AVP because 'I think I have something to offer the Association, and I think it has something to offer me.' Although he is 'interested' in the Presidency he doesn't want to try for that until he has completed his degree, so 'you could call AVP the next best thing.'

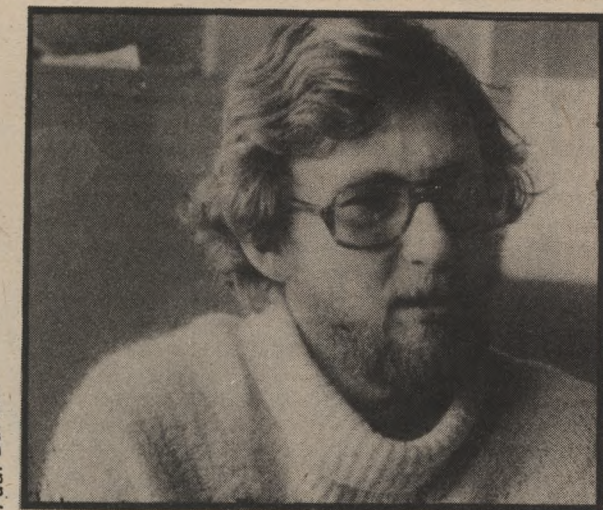
Greg has strong views on the AUSA-University problems that have arisen this year over Catering and other facilities. 'The University and the Association should work together to make the 'university community' you hear such a lot about. But it's not easy to draw the line as far as the University's responsibility to provide facilities goes. We pay for the Catering facilities, so we should have total control. I would in no way suggest that where the University subsidises the students have total control.'

On Bastion Point: 'I don't see the AVP primarily as a political position, that's the responsibility of the President. But, nevertheless, I see Bastion Point as one of the many clear cases of government injustice over Maori land.' And AUSA financing for the Bastion Point protesters? 'AUSA should be very careful about financing things outside of AUSA. We've got to make very certain that AUSA is following the wishes of its membership. I don't think my views come into it, because I don't think it should be left up to Executive, but if it was I would support money for Bastion Point most of the way.'

On abortion: 'I don't think anyone has the right to make moral judgements over anyone else. Moral legislation should not have been passed concerning abortion and the present law is obviously unworkable.' As for AUSA policy on abortion: 'It must reflect the views of our membership. If only a minority bother to come to SRC and support abortion then AUSA should respect that view.'

Many of Greg's statements are almost echoes of Jos Gibson's, and in fact Greg stated that they are running together on something of a slate. How then would he answer criticisms that he, not Jos, will wield the real power? 'I've got enough sense to know the limits of the job of AVP. I think I also know how far Jos would let me go, as far as encroaching upon her territory.'

Greg is also well-known as one of the leaders of a group presently engaged in attempts to roll this year's President. What changes does he envisage next year? 'The major problem this year is that Merv is just not able to do the job of President adequately. And I think Jos could. The change in personnel is the most important one.'



Paul Barton

Greg Pirie

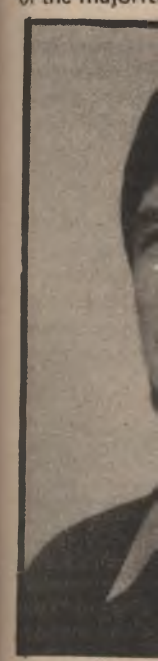
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David Rose

LETTERS & STUFF

BASTION POINT

Dear Craccum,
Andrew Nichols noted that because no consideration was given by the Ngati-Whatua to the original tribes, when they took the land, the Europeans should follow suit and also refuse to consider the rights of the Ngati-Whatua. Now if Mr Nichol had bothered to think this logic through he would have been able to completely rewrite New Zealand Law ie since the Europeans have taken, and Mr Nichol admitted that, much of the land was stolen, they have no real right to it either, and if somebody desires the land, or the wealth that has been made from this land, then all they have to do is take it. However, I suspect that Mr Nichols did not support the stand of the Action Committee when they reclaimed a small fraction of the land that was stolen from them. In fact the only consistent theme throughout the entire letter was that 'MIGHT IS RIGHT' ie that whoever has the strongest force - the biggest army - should have sole claim to the ownership of Auckland's lands.

Now this visiting of the supposed 'sins' of ones forefathers upon one's present generation must also have international repercussions. I can just see now, Mr Nichol in the forefront of any attempt to deny all Germans as he would deny all Maori's their civil rights and rights of access to a just and proper law. Surely the sins of Germans during the first half of this century must result in the denial of the rule of law in all cases concerning Germans. Or perhaps Mr Nichol can see justice in the killing of six million Jews because of their supposed 'sins' against the Ayrian people, notably the killing of Jesus Christ. After all is this not a case of blaming the 'sins' of past generations onto a present generation.

This possibly raises another point that might be of interest to the members of the National Club who have been attending the SRC for the past few weeks and putting forward an argument that the present Government was right to do whatever it did, because it acted within the framework of the law. Unquestioning acceptance of the law can lead to unjust solutions. Six million Jews were murdered in Germany and such actions were consistent with German law. Thousands upon thousands of South Africans are detained without trial for long periods of time, but this is also done within the framework of South African Law. Soviet dissidents are also tried and sentenced within the confines of 'the law'. I noted that several members supporting the 'Rule of Law' in the SRC meetings, wore 'REPEAL' Badges. A bit of inconsistency one might suspect. If the law was right, simply because it is the law, with regard to Bastion Point, then surely the Abortion clauses of the C.S. & A. Act must also reign unchallenged.

So I appeal to all members of this University, attend SRC and support the remits concerning support for Bastion Point. Justice Speight was called upon to give a legal judgement consistent with the laws of this land. This he did and his judgement was correct legally. New Zealanders are called upon to give a moral judgement on the moral worth of laws under which the occupants of Bastion Point are charged. In this case it is the Law of New Zealand that is guilty of the charge of 'Obstruction of Justice'.

Yours,
John Lipscombe

'FAIRER TREATMENT'

Dear Louise,
Andrew Nichols, in his letter of June 19 on Bastion Point, demonstrates a lack of logic, probably due to his self-righteous attitude.

His key sentence is: 'Now the white man is expected to deal out fairer treatment.' Well of course. That was the original deal. The Treaty of Waitangi was supposedly a statement that whites would administer justice, in its true sense of fairness. Of course, that was just a smokescreen. Whites can rly the laws as it suits their interests. The lack of Nichols' logic is that he doesn't see that on one hand whites claim to be just (eg the court hearing) and on the other do not act justly (as Nichols admits). His reference to Maori custom and history are just sour grapes.

He is also incorrect on one point. After the court decision a 'minority' did not choose to stay, all the original protesters did. He obviously does not understand the Government's divide and rule tactics.

His statement '.... their outdated system of ownership' is racist. Anyway it was imposed on Maoris by the white racist system.

Ros Hampton

AC/DC/JC

Dear Craccum,
It is well known that the basic Christian ethic is to love: firstly God, and secondly all other human beings. The Christian must love the homosexual on the same basis as s/he loves anyone else - it is because of their humanity, because they are a person - it is not narrower than that. The Christian does not love a homosexual because s/he is a homosexual or because of their homosexuality. It is because they are human beings, created in God's likeness.

I apologise for leaving unexplained the second paragraph of my first letter; 'The part of the motion which caused me to vote against it called on AUSA to 'liberate gays by promoting a social environment free from: social attitudes causing fear, guilt, shame and loneliness' I think that implicit in the motion, and a reason for it, was the condonation of homosexuality per se, and hence the freeing of homosexuals from 'fear, guilt etc'. But as I have said, that is not the basis of christian love, and that subtle difference is all the difference.

The Christian solution to the evils of 'fear, guilt, etc' involves accepting God's forgiveness and turning away from that which is wrong in God's sight, rather than to rely on changing social attitudes to call something right and make it acceptable, when the Christian believes it is not.

D. Burt

DON'T BOTHER READING IT

Dear Sir or Madam,
It gives me almost more pleasure than I can describe to contemplate the disintegration of NZUSA. I am sure that any other students who happen to have read the NZUSA handbook 1978 must feel the same way. Which was the more offensive - the sickening condescension of the Introduction or the blatant political propaganda which made this publication impossible to distinguish from 'Tribune' or any other Marxist trash?

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I came to the songbook section - were these pieces of doggerel seriously intended for us to sing ??? 'Is there aught we hold in common with the greedy parasite, who would lash us into serfdom and would crush us with his might?' To paraphrase the question: is there anything your middle class University student of the late 1970s holds in common with the militant Pommy proletarians of 1915? I would be most obliged if somebody would supply the name of the individual who was responsible for the inclusion of this particular item in a student - paid for booklet and, if he can bring himself to show his face, this gentleman's explanation.

The 'Movick Affair' was just one more example of the incredible arrogance which seems to be the common denominator of most of this breed - just why the hell should student politicians be exempt from the Immigration laws?

I might have expected that the eviction of the squatters from Bastion Point would provide the occasion for a first class wank for the commissars of the various Student Associations - and I was right. Already the outlines of the 'revised' version of this episode are emerging - a heroic band of Maori folk evicted from land rightfully theirs, by the fascist troops of a brutal right-wing dictatorship. If I might remind readers of a few facts:

1. The case was heard in the Supreme Court by a judge who was most sympathetic to the Maoris: nevertheless, it was found that the Crown had acquired the land both lawfully and fairly.
- (2) Far from being the representatives of the whole Maori people, Joe Hawke and his friends have been disowned by the elders of the Ngati Whatua and most other significant Maori leaders.
3. It is claimed that the Government over-reacted, that the squatters never contemplated violence. Well, we all know how much Joe Hawke deplores violence. How much was he fined for breaking the jaw of an inoffensive cyclist who believed he was crossing public land?

There is a smell of 1984 in the air, all right, from the systematic distortion of the facts by the drivelling flocks of liberals who bleat in terror at the prospect of fascism whenever a government shows the least sign of acting positively and decisively - whether in national security (the S.I.S. Bill), industrial affairs, or even ordinary law and order (Task Force). The only thing wrong with the Bastion Point operation was its timing - it should have been about seventeen months earlier. And if the long-suffering but apathetic students of Auckland don't watch out, they may well find themselves paying the legal fees of the 222 who were arrested there, courtesy of SRC. Where's Von Tempsky now that we need him? He always knew how to handle a few restless natives.

Yours etc.
C.

This letter is printed only because, in the liberal spirit, I decided at the beginning of the year that every student should have a voice. Now I'm the one struck dumb by facist drivel such as this - Ed.

WOW !!

My position - slowly starving to death on an abated bursary. Preparing to resort to unorthodox means of support, but hampered by a prudish orthodox Press. Please help present my case.

My services as gigolo are now available to all females, cost \$10 the session. Write to Ramon, P.O. Box 68-572 Newton, specifying requirements. Those desiring complete anonymity and prepared to finance a neutral venue can give phone number to complete arrangements. An anonymous phone number is any phone-booth number; specify number, date and exact time of day. (Preferably between 6 and 9 pm) then be there at exact time. Your privacy will always be respected.

Bolder women may make bolder arrangements. My advantages over any diseased drunk you might pick up off the street - I'm clean, courteous, healthy, co-operative, pleasant, plus no wearying high-drama emotional entanglements.

If you don't want to share, \$30 a week will stop my overdraft getting any worse, and will give you a monopoly on my services. Am I serious? Nothing is more serious than hunger.

Love,
Ramon

SCIENCE VS ARTS

Dear Craccum,
Surely science students in general have the most innate potential for the greatest arrogance of all the educated classes! They pout of 'airy-fairy', 'woofterish' arts subjects as though the social sciences were any more mythology than their own, narrow-minded, mechanistic cosmos. 'How can anyone study about things like that?' they ask, and although they might condescend to do an arts paper or two, it is just only for 'empirical justification'!

Perhaps statistical proofs and scientific method provide something more tangible to grasp onto than social concepts, and when they hear some part of social theory, their jaws hang just as low and limp as that of the arts student being baffled by the best mathematical mumbo-jumbo. Albert Einstein was once asked why there were so many geniuses in physics, and so few, if any, in political science. He replied, 'I guess physicists work on easier problems'.

Christopher Slane
S.W.A.L.K.

in. V.P

DAVID ROSE (Leigh/Macleod/Scobie)

A second year Arts student, David has this year been on Catering and Finance Committees, as well as being Theatre Workshop's Treasurer. He is standing for AVP 'largely because I'd like to be on Executive, and because at the time I was nominated no-one else was standing

On the role of AVP: 'I see the AVP as responsible for fixing any loose ends, taking responsibility for committees and problems that are not obviously part of another Executive members portfolio. It's a rather ill-defined position, but I think AVP should also have overall responsibility for keeping things moving within the Association and giving things an extra push where policy or requests look like getting bogged down. AVP should also be something of a sounding board for the President, someone the President can turn to for extra support and advice. Also AVP should be the person students turn to if they feel hard done by the administrative channels at AUSA, and should be able to inform students on their constitutional rights and priveleges.'

On the financial and political relationship between AUSA and the University: 'The Association having full control over the catering seems a good move, but in general where the University is paying, I think 50/50 University/student control is the best thing.'

Bastion Point: 'I'm not an avid supporter of Bastion Point. I think the Maoris have an argument, but I don't think the information available makes that argument good enough. The government action wasn't what you might call 'sensible' but on the other hand something had to be done.' Financial support from AUSA? 'For phamphlets and that sort of thing - yes. But not for buildings or anything like that.'

Abortion: 'The laws should be liberalised, and it should be largely left up to a woman and her doctor.' AUSA's policy on abortion: 'It should follow the view of the majority of students.'



David Rose

LETTERS & STUDENTS

WHY NO MOVES FOR MOVICK?

Dear Ed,
During the final plenary to the International Students Congress, held in Canterbury, May 1978, a number of resolutions were passed. One of the areas covered by these resolutions concerned the continued struggle by overseas students to gain equal rights with local students as regards students politics i.e. elected positions in Student Unions and NZUSA.

In view of this struggle Congress passed a resolution of acknowledgement (R.16):

'That this Congress loudly acclaims the selfless dedication and contributions of James Movick in advocating the rights of overseas students while in his capacity as NOSAC co-ordinator and International Vice-President of NZUSA.'

James Movick had been in many ways the active centre for the vocalisation of overseas students interests. But a lack of foresight by NZUSA and the discriminatory policies of the Immigration Dept had made sure that the position of Movick was untenable whereby he was subsequently ordered to leave the country voluntarily or face the threat of deportation.

A previous letter from us (Salient April 24) had pointed out that it was NZUSA's bureaucratic mentality and lack of any real interests in the overseas students movement which allowed a situation to exist whereby although overseas students pay the same amount of union fees as the local students they have not been getting the obligatory equal rights in the union and NZUSA affairs. James Movick's ordeal had objectified this position sufficiently enough for overseas students to recognise the fact that the plight of James Movick was reflective of the general position of all overseas students.

The ISC thus passed two other specific resolutions in view of the need to continue the fight for equal rights.
Resolution 19 (b): 'That this Congress urges NZUSA to continue the struggle to win equal rights for overseas students to take up NZUSA positions. We recommend that NZUSA tries all possible means to bring James Movick back to New Zealand to continue the job he was elected to do.'
Resolution 12: 'That this Congress believes that the work done for overseas students and on international campaigns are a vital part of NZUSA's activities and thus strongly supports the retention of the International Vice-President position. (Carried unanimously with acclamation.)'

These wishes and interests of the overseas students had been expressed with the hope that NZUSA would continue its publicly stated campaign to fight for the James Movick case. But what subsequently happened at the NZUSA May Council, held shortly after the International Students Congress, has dealt a serious blow to the continuation of this struggle. The position of International Vice-President of NZUSA was scrapped. In their attempts to hold the bureaucratic status-quo intact by means of a series of compromises they found it convenient to sacrifice the interests of the overseas students. Thus the struggle to get James Movick back into the country and thus possibly win equal rights for all overseas students can no longer be continued, for the elected position left vacant by Movick's departure no longer exists.

In the light of the above, we believe that we have a right to ask of NZUSA and its representatives in the different campuses two questions:

- (1) What has happened to the continued struggle to win equal rights for overseas students?
- (2) What has happened to the campaign to get James Movick to his elected position of International Vice-President of NZUSA.

And to Lindy Cassidy, VUWSA president we have two quotes from her reply to our last letter, in which she defended NZUSA, followed by two questions :-

Quote 1: 'A great deal of time and money was put into trying to appeal against the Minister of Immigration's decision through the courts, and now that James has left the battle continues. Question: Could you please give us an outline as to how this battle is being continued, what headway has been made and whether the abrogation of the elected position of James Movick could have in anyway an adverse effect on the appeals to get Movick back into NZ?'

Quote 2: 'Though we have lost the first stage of this campaign NZUSA is obliged to continue to win equal rights for overseas students. It is an important principle, and one which I personally am prepared to continue to fight for.'

Question: Could Lindy Cassidy inform us of the position she and other members of the VUWSA delegation to the May Council took as regards the NZUSA position of International Vice-President?

We, the undersigned believe that the above questions be adequately answered and the situation be clarified if NZUSA hopes to continue being seen by overseas students as a politically dependable organisation reflecting the interests and demands of the general overseas student body.

Signed Forty-One Overseas Students
PAGE 4 JULY 10 CRACCCUM

WHO CARES

Dear Louise,
Who cares? A vital question you brilliantly exploited on the front page of Craccum last week. You point out the sadly laughable situation this year where the SRC couldn't get a quorum to vote the Students Association out of existence. You recall 'The Good Old Days' in the late 1960's and early 70's when there were 'causes' and people to fight for them. You rightly point out that most of these 'causes' are still around and that new ones such as the SIS and Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Bills barely manage to arouse student interest. You proceed to dismantle the university life piece by piece trying to find the cause of student apathy.

But I'm not so sure that students are as apathetic as you make out, just different, a deadly New Zealand crime. The 60's and early 70's are in the past now and so are some of their values, problems and attitudes. I'm not saying the causes students fought for aren't still around and worth fighting for. What I am saying is that you're dealing with a new generation now. The Beatles, the Vietnam War, the flower power movement - we weren't a part of that. We missed those turbulent years, we grew up in a seemingly secure comfortable little world, justice and equality aren't things we've really had to fight for.

The social and political issues of our time are provocative and emotional ones. If you don't support National you're a Commie, if you don't support abortion on demand you're anti-abortion, which isn't necessarily true. Maybe marching up and down Queen Street waving banners and chanting slogans and other means of confrontation aren't the answer. Just maybe it's about time people sat down with clear minds willing to talk - but more important willing to listen and try to understand other people and their views and problems. You can scoff and say 'they' won't listen, and you'd be the fools I'm thinking of who listen but don't hear.

Think of your poor 'apathetic' student - the nearest she or he's come to making a protest is staying in the coffee bar instead of going to lectures and scrawling meaningless cliches into table tops. Just maybe they are so damned confused with the tripe the media feeds us, the biased crap various pressure groups expect us to swallow and the childish, pathetic displays of the 'leaders' of our nation, that we don't know whether we're coming or going. Just maybe the students of today are so concerned about many things that they don't know which way to turn. Or more likely because this world is so disturbed and frightening, they have created their own little reality and nothing, nothing is going to upset it. Do we have the right to pierce it?

lan Bach

PICKING & CHOOSING

Dear Louise,
It is truly relieving to know that we at Auckland University have the advantage of a free press. It provides a forum for all students no matter who they are, or what their politics are.

However, of late, there appears to be a trend away from this concept and a move towards editorial control. This means that what appears in Craccum may be subject to the personal views of the Craccum editorial staff. I am referring to last week's Craccum, where at the end of an article entitled 'An Arab in the Knesset', appeared a footnote stating that '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 is all very well, but who is to decide what is current and topical? Would it be the editorial staff at Craccum? It appears that the footnote referred to the particular article on Zaitan Atashi, the Arab member of the Israeli Parliament. I read this article and I was very impressed with what this man had to say. He helps discredit the misguided assertion that Israel is a Zionist state. He believes that as an Arab he has all the rights of an Israeli citizen, with that I am impressed. What could be more 'current' and 'topical' than the state of human rights in a country so often wrongly accused of mistreating minorities.

I have been reading every edition of Craccum this year, and I am most interested in many of the articles that have appeared on the Middle-East. If you stop the Middle-East debate, then why not stop the debate of other international issues, like Angola, East Timor and South Africa?

Now another point of concern - in the same edition of Craccum appears an article entitled a 'Tug of War' allegedly submitted by a Syrian student who denies that the Jews are an oppressed minority in Syria. I think it rather a paradox that this article appears right beneath the interview of the Druze Arab M.P. for the Druze, in particular, have suffered terribly under the rule of the Syrians. It is true to say that they have been slaughtered in their thousands by the Syrian people.

Your 'Syrian student' prefers to remain anonymous. Frankly I do not believe that any well-informed Syrian citizen can deny the oppression of racial minorities in his own country. This particular one does not even relate any personal experiences or evidence that Jews are equals in Syria. Rather he prefers to rely on one CBS news reporter who went to Syria probably at the invitation of the Syrian Government as a propaganda exercise.

I myself have met several Syrian Jews who have related to me their experiences in that seemingly tranquil country, and believe you me their treatment can only be compared with the treatment of Jews in Nazi-ravaged Europe, notwithstanding Mike Wallace's misguided news interview.

I believe that human rights are very important and more attempts should be made to reveal the sickly oppression occurring in some of these totalitarian regimes.

Interested Reader.

I fail to understand how you can accept one article and reject another on the criteria you list above. Like everyone else involved in this debate, Interested Reader, your mind is made up, and no amount of statistics, background information or 'facts' will ever change it. That is why Craccum is 'getting a bit tired' of the Middle East; it's nothing to do with the attitude of the editorial staff. — Ed.

Dear Louise,
I take your point about the present state of student apathy. Things are not like they used to be, and we could well be excused for reminiscing about the good old sixties when students did get involved, politically as well as culturally. One point I would like to make, however, is that the stabbing which you referred to outside the Library two weeks ago led to a good response by the students present. In spite of the radio's claim that there were no witnesses willing to come forward, I know of at least 2 people who witnessed this horrible scene, and offered evidence to the Police. Some even apprehended the offender. That incident is not a good example of student apathy.

However, I believe that the present excess of ultra-left radicals on Student Unions in New Zealand is an indication of the extreme apathy and indifference of the vast majority of politically conservative N.Z. students.

Many of these radicals claim to represent student opinion. In many instances they do not. A lot of them get elected simply because there is nobody else, not because of their political affiliations. Discontent with that situation has led to three constituent unions of NZUSA threatening to withdraw from that Union.

But it is not just the student politicians who are elected, it is also the student newspaper staff who are appointed. For those who want to avoid active political positions on Exec, the next best thing is a position on the staff of a student newspaper. If successful one can more easily influence students by commanding their newspaper than by leading them as a member of Exec.

The Victoria University newspaper, Salient, is a good example of this. Everyone knows, and the Editor even admits, that the newspaper is biased. One need only read the letters of concerned Vic. students in a recent barrage of criticism to the Editor of Salient.

The Editor of Salient recently justified the exclusion of an interview with an Arab-Israeli MP on the grounds that he believed it to be Zionist propaganda. This interview was conducted by two Victoria students. I would like to see the Editors justification for publishing a blatantly anti-Zionist article in the April 24 issue of Salient. This was submitted by Don Carson, who is not even a student at Victoria.

Fortunately, we are better endowed with reasonable people in Auckland. However, they are not immune from criticism. They too have their political hang-ups. Recently, up at the Craccum office, Hugh Cook informed me that Craccum provides a 'Free Forum for all students', and he added, 'We're not like Salient, you know'.

Perhaps, but how does he justify the comment at the end of an article last week, that 'We at Craccum are getting a bit tired of the Middle-East and unless the author is dealing with current, topical information we will no longer print articles on the subject.'

Firstly, the Craccum staff may be sick of the Middle East, but what about all the other 10,000 students. Perhaps they are sick of East Timor, South Africa, and Angola. Will articles on these subjects also be cut back? And who decides what is 'current' and what is 'topical'? I can tell you right now!

Another major concern is editing of letters to the Editor. I have heard several people complain about this. I myself have suffered through overuse of the editors liberal pen. I think most students have a right to see that their which goes to Craccum each year gives them the right to 'free speech' and the 'free forum' that Hugh was referring to.

One more point, re 'Pride and Prejudice', Hugh Cooks report on the S.R.C. meeting. Frankly I see no significance in that title. Perhaps Cook, that illustrious reporter was trying to make allusions to Jane Austen's idea of differences between the classes. Cynical in the least!

If Craccum is trying to break students out of their apathy, then I suggest they be more realistic when it comes to choosing a title. What's more, Mr Cook's chronicle of events at S.R.C. is lacking in content although well endowed with bias. He makes reference to the point that the National Party was there to block the Bastion Point motion, yet he omits the fact that the Young Socialists put a lot of effort into stacking the meeting too.

If my friend Hugh had wanted to attract attention, he may have mentioned the remarks of an innocent young boy (currently involved in A.U. politics) bordering on contempt of Court, in his remarks about the judgment in the Bastion Point court case. That really would have broken students out of their apathy. But, I suppose that omission indicates the 'unity' amongst the left that was mentioned on last weeks front cover of Craccum.

But that's not all, Mr Cook refers to my 'nasty little innuendo'. I admit my comment was general and was open to interpretation, but I hasten to add that Mr Cook's suggestion was not the meaning that I intended. And I resent any attempt by the Craccum staff to interpret what I say. Finally, may I suggest that if Cook wants continued credibility from the Auckland students, that he behave himself, and may I suggest that any more of his articles for Craccum be balanced and objective. And if Mr Cook wants to formulate any more distorted articles, that he leave my name out of it. Otherwise, may I suggest that he put more time into poetry writing.

Yours,
Mark Shenken

Goodness me got at from all sides! To kick off -- 'ultra-left radicals' controlling student politics. Pray tell, Mr Shenken, why don't YOU do something about it. Give the ultra-right the voice you seem to think they deserve. And if it's such a crime Salient printing articles by Don Carson, a Massey student, why then do you, an Auckland student, submit letters to the Victoria newspaper?

Onto Craccum's Middle East policy: to date we have printed 9 articles on that subject, compared with 6 on South Africa and 2 on East Timor. For a fuller explanation, see the reply to Interested Reader.

And doctoring of the letters column? If students would keep their letters to a responsible length, type them and write in acceptable English we would be able to print all letters. As I have said - repeatedly - we print all letters we receive. Keep them short and to the point - your letter is neither - and we will most certainly print your view. — Ed.

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Advertising Typesetter

Tonight is li make Cracc icated souls, Bigwigs' gla limelight, K Helen, Jam ray, Chris (i we musn't f Louise, Bri

TAKE NOTE



There are many causes of jaundice and in the young age group, two of the commonest are Infectious Hepatitis and Serum Hepatitis.

The two conditions, infective hepatitis and serum hepatitis are very similar in respect of their clinical and pathological features. The differences are in the modes of infection and severity. Firstly, infectious hepatitis.

This common infectious disease is characterised by jaundice, fever, a short incubation period and a low mortality rate. It is due to a virus which may be spread by human faeces and which usually enters the body by the oral route. The main lesion is in the liver where cells are destroyed with jaundice occurring. The urine becomes dark, the eyes and the skin become yellow. The liver enlarges, becomes tender and there may be chills, headache and a sickly feeling.

Secondly, serum hepatitis. This occurs after a blood transfusion, from contaminated needles used in injections and is even thought that it can be sexually transmitted. The incubation period can be from 15-100 days; it is caused by a virus and it is much more virulent than the virus of infective hepatitis.

There is no specific treatment for hepatitis. Infectivity is greatest in the early stages before jaundice has developed. Isolation is unnecessary but hygiene is important especially if others are concerned. Bed rest is necessary until activity has subsided and this is usually 2 - 3 weeks. Diet is not now considered to be important and can usually be dictated by the patients desires.

The best results are probably obtained by a diet of 3,000 calories with a high protein, low fat content. In early stages, this may not be tolerated and a light diet supplemented with carbohydrate in the form of fruit drinks and glucose would be adequate. Alcohol is contraindicated and in women on oral contraceptives, some alternative form of contraception is advisable.

CRACCUM

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Editor	Louise Chunn
Technical Editor	Brian Brennan
Assistant Editor	Hugh Cook
Arts Editor	Katrina White
Photographers	Paul Barton
	Mairi Gunn
Advertising Manager	Anthony Wright
Typesetter	Barbara Amos

Tonight is little people night. The people who make Craccum a reality. Those harmless, dedicated souls, constantly blinded by the Craccum Bigwigs' glare of fame. Sigh. Step into the limelight, Katrina Laan, Sean, Paul, Peter, Janet Helen, Jamie, our coffee bearing custodian, Murray, Chris (in) Slane, Eugenie and Martin. And we musn't forget the stagehands. Thanks Louise, Brian, Katrina, etc. . .

BITCHING IN THE COUNCIL ROOM

Merv Prince, AUSA's President was in the wars again at the Executive meeting on June 29 when SRC Chair, and AVP candidate, Greg Pirie, used a constitutional rule on the independence of Craccum to censure the President. Merv had apparently taken a photograph of himself from Craccum which had been submitted by an 'anonymous' person to be used in an apparently derogatory advertisement.

Louise Chunn, the Editor, had been annoyed by Merv's rather high-handed attitude as she considers all copy, advertising or otherwise, to be the property of Craccum. Executive's motion of censure however was seen by the Editorial staff as a juvenile and particularly nasty action, potentially embarrassing to Craccum. While it is vital that Craccum remains an independent voice they resent Craccum's petty disputes with the President being distorted and exploited in this fashion.

As for the advertisement -- would the 'anonymous' advertiser who just happens to be waging an exceedingly vicious campaign against the President while trying to get himself elected in the forthcoming elections for AVP, etc, please note that we will no longer accept his copy.

HUMAN RIGHTS & DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA

On Tuesday July 11 in B15 at lunchtime, the National Overseas Students Action Committee and CORSO have organised a programme on Asian rights and development. There will be two speakers -- Muto Ichiyo, the Director of the Pacific-Asia Resources Centre, and Rita Baua, the President of the Punla Foundation, an organisation involved with developemnt in the Phillipines.

LEARNING HUI

With the recent police and army eviction of protestors at Bastion Point, the whole question of Maori land has come to the fore. This has had its reflection in a number of SRC meetings held recently. To discuss the whole issue the Executive has decided to hold a learning hui on Maori land on Monday July 17 in the Functions Room from 10am till 4pm.

So that all views will be heard represntatives from the Government, Opposition, Police and various land rights groups have been invited to speak.

And You Decide

On July 18 and 19 all members of AUSA will have the right to vote in the elections for President, Administrative Vice President, Treasurer and Education Vice President. On the same ballot, however, will be a question of equal, perhaps even greater importance -- that of Bastion Point.

At a recent SRC meeting Bastion Point was declared a contentious issue. This referendum will decide AUSA's stand once and for all. The motions, which each voting student must affirm or deny, are:

THAT SRC condemns the Government's actions in evicting the protesters from Bastion Point.

THAT SRC call on the Government to drop the charges against the 222 people arrested at Bastion Point and call upon it to return the land to its rightful owners, the Ngati Whatua of Tamaki.

What follows is a short history of Bastion Point and the struggle of the Ngati Whatua of Tamaki to retain their land. A further article on the issue is printed on page 11.

1840: The Ngati Whatua persuaded the Governor, Hobson, to establish the capital on the Waitemata, and ceded 3000 acres on its southern shores for a total cash value of two hundred pounds. In the next year just over 38 acres of this land sold for twenty-one thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine pounds

1858: 5 acres of Orakei were given to the Crown for a Church site, burial purposes and a school. The land was never used for these purposes.

1859: A total of 20 acres was given for defence purposes and roading to be returned after use or if the land was not used for these purposes. On application for return of this land, the Crown refused and seized it under the Public Works Act.

1869: The Native Land Court decided that the 700 acres belonging to the tribes of Tamaki. The land was declared inalienable to any person in any manner whatsoever ad placed under the trusteeship of Apihai Te Kawau and 12 others.

1898: The Court now decided that the original trustees were in fact owners and parcelled out the land in 13 individual titles. Now the 40 acres of the Papakainga heart land around the Marae, were declared inalienable.

1917: By this time, most of the 700 acres had been bought by the Crown; only the forty acres fo the Papakainga remained.

ALMS FOR THE POOR

The Grants Sub-Committee will be meeting on Wednesday 26 July at 1.00 pm to hear further grant applications. There is only just over \$2,000 remaining so grants will be low and priority will be given to those clubs that either got no grant or received small grants before travel grants will be considered.

If you feel your club is a needy case please submit realistic (and detailed) accounts for this year and a projected budget, as well as your clubs activities from March to July of this year. Reapplication forms are available from the Receptionist's desk, Studass Offices.

In addition, the Grants Sub-Committee will be distributing the Orientation profits to clubs that participated in Orientation according to recommendations from the Orientation controllers. (There will be no applications from clubs for this).

FOUND!!!!

The Auckland CIB have found a Casio Calculator, a Sanyo Pocket Transistor and a Silenteair Surgical Kit. These tiems were nicked from the foyer of the Auckland Public Library in mid-March of this year. Ring Mr Mansell at 794-240 Ext 841 for further info.

WANTED

One lady singer for up and coming 'Head Over Heels' band: must be able to handle folk, blues, the works If you're interesting ring cosmic Noel at 573-227 after 6pm.

HEY YOU!

A poem/photo/poster on Bastion Point by Tim Shadbolt is now available at the StudAss Reception Desk for only 50 cents. All proceeds go to the Bastion Point Defence Committee.

CROSSWORD COMPETITION

Sorry for the delay in judging, but finally our adjudicator has made his decision. JAMES PENFOLD is the lucky person -- please come up to the Craccum office and collect your prize, James.

1928: The first sections of the 700 acres were auctioned at high prices by the City Council, a number of them to prominent Auckland business men.

1940: By now, most of the Papakainga had become Crown land and 12 acres was all that was left in Bgati Whatua hands. During the 1930s and 1940s, applications were made to the Court for the return and preservation of the 40 ac res of the Papakainga. The legal costs of this campaign forced the sale of more land in the hope of saving at least the Marae.

1950: The new National Government announced that all remaining land except the church and the cemetery would be compulsorily acquired. Alternative Maori development proposals were rejected summarily and 10 acres were taken for housing.

1951: The two remaining acres were purchased or taken for reserve. Over a period of time the people on the flat were induced by various means, including the construction of a few State houses, to move up the hill, off the Marae.

In the following years both Labour and National Governments dreamed up different schemes as to how to use the land at Bastion Point. These included building a multi-storey tourist hotel, sub-dividing it for housing, or handing it back to the Auckland City Council as park land. Every one of these schemes totally ignored the rights of the Ngati Whatua. The Government did promise to build more Maori housing on the eastern hill-side, but this never eventuated.

Later the Government made a great show of its generosity ity by handing over one acre for the establishment of the Orakei Marae. Later this was increased to 3 acres.

But this land is still legally defined as Crown land. It was not handed over for a Marae for the Ngati Whatua of Tamaki exclusively. The Marae was for all Maoris and is used as a tourist attraction. The Ngati Whatua are entitled to only 4 representatives on a trust board of 16.

By 1976 the Government had come up with a plan for a high-class subdivision on part of the open land at the Point. Despite widespread public opposition the Government pushed ahead with its plan, prompting the Orakei Marae Committee Action Group to occupy the land from January 5 1977, supported by the Auckland Trades Council in the 'Green Ban'.

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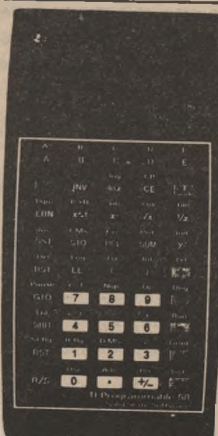
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☐ Up to 10 user flags available: Set, Reset, Test.
☐ 72 useful labels.
☐ Up to 6 levels of subroutines available.

☐ Extremely flexible addressing of:
Program Steps
1. Absolute
2. Indirect
3. Label
Data Memories
1. Direct
2. Indirect

☐ Complete program editing: Insert, Delete, Single step, Backstep, No Operation.
☐ 10 user defined label keys.
☐ Up to 9 sets of parentheses allowing up to 8 pending operations.

☐ Over 175 functions and operations in scientific, engineering and statistical fields.
☐ Operates with PC-100A printer, plotter.

An AC adapter/charger is included for AC operation or rapid battery recharge.

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Too Many Cooks

The room was hushed. The players filed in and took their seats under the bright lights. On one side, the University, Jay Clarke (ARSU), Dave Pullar (Registrar), Dorothy Winstone (Pro Chancellor), and Warwick Nicol (Finance Registrar). Opposite these grim faces were the students, the front line defence of AUSA, Julian Leigh (Treasurer), Brian Dowdle (your average student), Jos Gibson (Welfare Officer), Chris Gosling (your average ex-Exec member), and Anthony Wright. Placed strategically at the head of the table, AUSA's Prime representative, mediator of disputes, and President of N.Z.'s largest single Students' Association, Mervyn Charles Prince. A meeting of the Student Union Management Committee is about to begin.

The agenda contained few surprises and only two possible bombshells. Items such as the minutes of the Catering Sub-Committee (the old one!) of May 17 1978 - the speed with which such things travel through the system is overwhelming - were dealt with quite summararily. With equal alacrity, approval was given for the building of the Welfare Officer's Information Office - to be charged against the Special Fund (the rental from UBS), up to \$600 for display boards in the employment office (from minor capital works), and carpet for the Old Judo Room (from the Special Fund).

The first of the possible bomb shells surfaced amongst the pile of paper and was entitled 'Theatre Management Sub-Committee - report 8 June - part one, clauses 1 - 7'. The best bit was this resolution: 'THAT the Chairman be asked to inform the AUSA Exec that the Theatre Management S/C considered

(1) That the amount of \$12,000 allocated by it (AUSA) towards the cost of running the centre was impracticable and that in the interest of students it was vital that sufficient funds should be provided to maintain the amenity at a high level of activity.

(2) That it would be unfortunate to revert to the previous position when the secretarial assistance provided was clearly inadequate.'

Mervyn swallowed, squared his Presidential shoulders, and, taking a deep breath, said (more or less): 'the Exec is almost emphatically committed to a maximum contribution of \$12,000'. Whereupon, AUSA's Accountant made the point that determining such a level of assistance is irrelevant as under the present agreement AUSA pays the Theatre's deficit no matter how much it is. The dreaded Finance Registrar (he of fee reduction threats) argued that it was necessary to advertise to increase hireage by outside groups over the various vacations. The Accountant's rapid riposte to this countermove was to point out that he had been informed that the Theatre was being used to maximum capacity, so why advertise for custom we cannot take? The discussion was left at a suitably vague and inconclusive stage.

The question of a revolving stage had been raised in a memo from Mr M. Thompson, a senior lecturer in the Dip. Drama course, which included such pungent remarks as 'Now that the Students Association has sold out on the Arts Centre' and 'were the pieces of silver which fell into Studass hands really worth this sacrifice'. However it seems the University is prepared to finance Mr Thompson's storm in a teacup.

Now the really juicy bit of SUMC raised its ugly head, entitled 'Student Union complex: Deed between University of Auckland and AUSA'. Attached was the ARSU's response to AUSA's moves over the catering question, ie a particularly inflammatory memo containing some provocative inaccuracies.

Mervyn rolled back his sleeves and played his trump card 'I move that the Catering Sub Committee be dissolved'. The Registrar rose slowly and ponderously to the occasion, leaning heavily upon his authority and speaking in ever so tremulous tones: 'I fear that this is out of order - any such moves must be done within the context of renegotiations of the Deed'.

Mr Pullar, drawing to his full height, laid the first of the University's dramatic moments upon the table - 'if AUSA sees the Deed as inoperable, then the University may not necessarily be bound and the Association would then have to pay the full Accountant's salary' (rather than the 50% at the moment). The AUSA forces reeled in front of this blow (unbearably trivial as it may seem).



AUSA responded with an intense barrage of mumbles that was declared 'ultra vires' by the Registrar. The sniping shots, aimed subtly by the Finance Registrar picked off the numbed AUSA reps: 'You are cutting your own throats as the University may withdraw all financial support': 'You have control on the catering sub-committee (the old one !!)'

Like Blücher at Waterloo, AUSA's reinforcements, in the guise of the Accountant, Misra, lunged to separate the combatants. 'Where is your control? When I arrived, the Catering Manager spent 90% of his time on functions, so there was no stock control, the staff turnover in the last five months was twice that of the whole of last year, transfer of stock was nil, and costing was nil. We had a \$250,000 stock movement completely uncontrolled.'

However, the day was prevented from closing on a conclusive victory. The Welfare Officer, half in submission and half in defiance: 'We shall refer it back to Exec - noting the Registrar's comments'. But that was not the end 'any major change in the Deed will involve questions of the overall contribution of the University's funds' - the Registrar's passing broadside.

Reviewer's comments of the production were: 'a witty little farce'; 'a true attempt to recreate the old Studass/University schism'; 'let's play them at their own game'.

NZUSA Wins

NZUSA has scored a visible triumph with its successful campaigning on behalf of the Massey social work students. PETER FRANKS, NZUSA's Research Officer, outlines the case and results:

The social work degree at Massey is the only one of its kind in New Zealand, although there are diploma courses for training social workers at Victoria and Canterbury.

Combining theoretical and practical training, the four year Massey course requires students to work in supervised field placements in the vacations between Parts II and III and Parts III and IV of their degrees. Up to the last long vacation these students had to do this work without being paid wages and received only the tertiary bursary. This created big problems for them financially. Many of them had to pay retainers for their flats in Palmerston North while they were working and paying rent elsewhere. And none of them were able to accumulate decent savings from their vacation work.

During last year's bursaries campaign the social work students brought this problem to NZUSA's attention and asked for our assistance. Mike Shaskey (then EVP) and I had discussions with the lecturer running the course, and NZUSA wrote to the NZ Social Work Training Council supporting a university proposal that special study awards be created to supplement the students' bursaries during the long vacation.

When the Student Community Service Programme got off the ground last October-November, we immediately contacted the Massey University Social Work Unit to suggest that this programme would be an ideal source of grants to voluntary community agencies to pay the students wages during the long vacation. Our suggestion was followed up and a number of the agencies employing these students applied for SCSP grants.

About the same time, the University agreed to approve payment of bursaries to the students during the long vacation because there was no guarantee that they would be paid wages from any source, given the general confusion that existed at that time about the SCSP and the long time delays that were taking place before Treasury would actually pay over the grants to employing agencies.

At the start of the 1978 academic year, the university discovered that some of the social work students had been paid wages, as well as their bursaries. It contacted the Department of Education for advice and was told to recover all the bursary money on the grounds that students couldn't be paid twice out of public funds for the same work.

Just before Easter I visited the students, discussed the problem with them and agreed that NZUSA would take their case up with the department. It was very clear from my discussions with the students at that time that most of them were very hard up and some of them told me that they were in debt.

I wrote to the department on March 28 and April 10ril outlining the students' case and requesting a meeting to discuss the problem. In my first letter I suggested that the department suspend any action to recover the money from the students pending the outcome of discussions with NZUSA. This request was agreed to verbally and a meeting was arranged to discuss the social work students' case and the wider question of students who had to work during the long vacation as part of their courses for little or no wages.

On April 21 Lisa Saksen, Guy Macindoe (LCSA President) and I met the department. We had a lengthy discussion about the general question and then talked about the Massey social work students' case. The department would not budge on the principle of the dispute but agreed that the students could repay the money by instalment. Lisa invited them to visit Massey with us to talk to the students concerned but they refused and asked us to consult further with the students. Lisa visited Massey a few days later, met some of the students and found that they were still determined not to repay the money.

While these things were going on, I approached NZUSA's solicitors for a legal opinion on whether the students would have to repay the money. Their advice was that the department had no grounds to force repayment and that if the department tried to take the money back from the students we could take them to court.

I therefore decided to raise the question at May Council so we could get a clear expression of opinion from student representatives on other campuses. Education Commission discussed the problem at some length and was addressed by Russel Taylor, a fourth-year social work student and a Massey welfare delegate to Council. At the end of the discussion the commission unanimously resolved to back the social work students at Massey in their demand that they should not have to repay the money.

During Council we were able to get further clarification on the amounts of money which the university and the department claimed that each student owed. This showed that students were being asked to repay all bursary money they had received during the long vacation despite the fact that some of them had only

worked for wages for a small part of the time. It seemed then that the 'other side' had an even worse case for reclaiming the money than we had originally thought.

After Council I wrote to the department outlining the position taken by May Council on the problem and asking them for detailed information on the amounts of money owed by each student. The department never replied to this letter.

On Monday 29 May students at Massey received their second term bursary cheques. But when the social work students fronted up for their money they received a note to go and see the Assistant Registrar, Mr John Birkbeck, who told them that he had received instructions from the department to immediately recover the money the students allegedly owed. He later told NZUSA that the department had given him no advice as to how he was to recover the money and had failed to advise him of the assurances it had given us on April 21 about the repayment. He then told the students that he had decided to deduct the full amount of money they 'owed' from their second term cheques and to pay their third term cheques in late July.

As soon as found out about this, we contacted our solicitors who delivered a letter to the Education Department on May 31 stating that it was illegal for them to recover the money and threatening court action unless the students were paid their full second term bursary cheques.

The department then started to prevaricate and failed to give us a speedy answer to our solicitors' letter. By Wednesday June 7 I decided it was time to make the whole issue public. The department was informed of our decision to explain the problem to the press and I released a statement outlining why we had threatened the department with legal action in the courts. On the same day the social work students were interviewed by TV One at Massey.

The issue received wide publicity in the Wellington and Palmerston North papers and on radio and television. The department made some non-committal comments to the media but remained silent on the key issues in the dispute.

Finally on the afternoon of Friday, June 9, the department contacted me to say that it would send instructions to Massey University to pay the students the balance of their second term bursary cheques. I immediately released a statement to the press which said that we were very satisfied with this action and that there would be no need for us to take the department to court.

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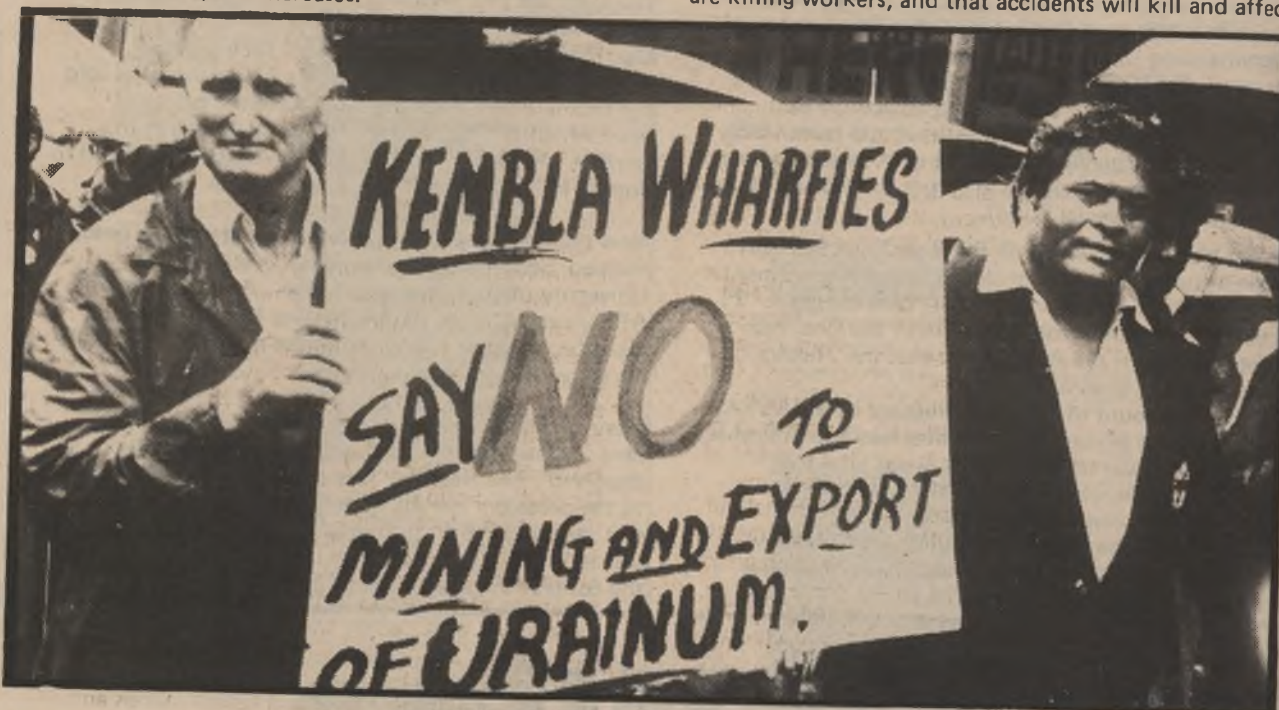
Uranium Kills

Australia today is in the grip of an economic crisis. Unemployment figures are the highest they've been since the Depression of the 1930s, and inflation is rampant. Workers are continually blamed for the state of the economy, when in fact they are carrying the burden of the crisis.

Increasing numbers of workers are being laid off in the car and other industries, whilst the Government is stepping in more and more to help employers and attack workers. The legislation directed against working people already includes the Industrial Relations Bureau with its industrial police force and wide-ranging powers to arrest, inspect, fine, jail and intervene in disputes between workers and bosses. The Government has also attempted to isolate, threaten and abuse militant unions, and has intervened in indexation hearings to keep wage increases behind price increases.

One reactor accident in the US in 1971 killed three workers, one of whom was impaled on the roof by a fuel rod when the reactor exploded. There have already been 2000 reportable nuclear accidents in the US alone. And there are also the immense dangers to workers in transporting and storing nuclear wastes that will be dangerous for a quarter of a million years. It is estimated that, if the US continues its nuclear programme, by the year 2000 there will be four road accidents a week involving spillage of waste so dangerous that one kilogram could kill every person in Australia.

There is no safe method of storing wastes. Over 430,000 gallons of waste have already leaked from storage tanks at Hanford, USA. And it is supposed to be stored for 250,000 years! The nuclear industry bosses know they are killing workers, and that accidents will kill and affect



Businesses, in a desperate attempt to maintain their profits are redirecting their money into areas that increasingly rely more on capital than on labour, ie into capital-intensive industries. Fewer jobs are created. For example, the electric power industry requires \$4m to create one job, whereas this money would create many jobs in the health and education areas.

Because decisions to produce are based on their profitability, rather than on their collective value to society, Australian industry is suffering from a crisis of over-production. More television sets, cars and consumer items are being produced than people can afford to buy whilst at the same time the mass of working people are never paid enough to provide a decent life.

But is uranium mining any solution to this crisis?

The mining of uranium will create few jobs, as the Ranger Enquiry noted. Uranium mining will increase total income by only 0.2% to 1.3%, and a large amount of this will flow overseas to the international energy corporations in the form of profits and payment for mining equipment that is brought in. Few jobs will be created in service industries in Australia.

And those that are created will only be for a limited period. Internationally the nuclear industry is floundering, with frequent accidents, breakdowns and technical problems increasing what is already a prohibitively expensive industry. Reactor construction has stopped in some countries, and drastically slowed down in others. Because of this there will soon be no use or market for Australian uranium.

In the long term the nuclear industry, like many others, will only be able to survive with increasing government subsidies and concessions. Government spending will be further directed away from socially useful areas such as health, education, welfare and housing.

If uranium is mined in Australia, those who will first suffer are the miners themselves. Uranium mining releases radon gas, the first of a long line of radioactive products that are created throughout the nuclear fuel cycle. Studies of uranium miners in the US show that one in six will die of lung cancer caused by breathing in radon gas and radium. Even tiny amounts of radioactive products can cause cancer and leukemia, as well as causing genetic damage that will be transmitted from generation to generation.

When large profits are at stake, no concern is shown for the health or safety of workers, and accidents are played down. So radioactive and dangerous are nuclear power plants that a worker fixing a breakdown can receive the legal maximum dose of radiation in three minutes. So the nuclear companies employ temporary workers, who receive their dose of radiation and are then returned to the unemployment office.

thousands of others. Already they've told the insurance companies, who refuse to insure against nuclear accidents.

In order to ensure that the mining companies can go ahead, the Government has amended several laws, including the Atomic Energy Act 1953, and has also introduced the Environment Protection (Nuclear Codes) Act.

This legislation denies workers full information on the dangers of the materials they are handling, allows the army to be used as strike breakers, and makes it an offence punishable by fines and jail for any worker, union or Australian citizen to not fully accept the mining and export of uranium. It could be used to outlaw any opposition to uranium mining.

Uranium mining clearly doesn't help the worker: it will not provide jobs for the mass of unemployed, it kills those who do get jobs, and further threatens our democratic rights. Yet the pro-uranium lobby in their expensive advertising campaigns tell us that we need nuclear power to solve the 'energy crisis'. What they don't say is that we can solve our energy problems without ever touching uranium.

Over half the energy produced during electricity production never reaches the user, and what does is not used efficiently. An energy conservation programme would increase the efficiency with which we produce and use energy, meaning we could get more use from less energy. For example, hot water from power stations can be used to heat nearby towns, properly designed buildings can be heated with less than half the energy now needed, solar energy heats water twice as efficiently as electricity.

And because programmes such as insulating houses properly are labour intensive, they will create a large number of jobs for the amount of money spent. We can save energy without affecting our standard of living. Energy conservation does not mean doing or producing less, but simply doing it more efficiently and creating jobs at the same time. For example, studies in the US show that energy conservation programmes, keeping energy production at today's level would, by the year 2000, lead to 46% less energy being used and a 3.3% increase in employment, compared to the alternative of no conservation and a 3.5% annual energy growth rate.

Why then have energy conservation programmes not been implemented? The answer is simple - there is not as much private profit in them as there is in producing more and more energy at ever increasing prices. In questions of energy we find that what is socially useful and best for society as a whole is opposed by governments who are more concerned about the profits of private capital.

ALTERNATIVE NEWS SERVICE

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Grave New World

The New Zealand working class is vanishing. The country's poor in the late '70s are no longer the single-income families or the low-income individuals -- they are those with no income at all. Inevitably those groups in society who always bear the brunt of a crisis suffer most from unemployment: Islanders, Maoris, women, gays, youth.

For the New Zealander with a job, who isn't part of a minority, unemployment is still something to feel smug about -- it doesn't really happen here, not for those who want to work. But within a relatively short time --span those without jobs have grown to become a significant social force. Forty thousand people can wield substantial political power, and they can do a lot more than wait passively to be shuffled through the bureaucracy of a Government which regards them as an awkward economic necessity.

The Youth and Unemployment Conference, held at the Freemans Bay Community Centre on Sunday June 25, was evidence of increasing activism around the unemployment issue. With financial assistance from the Auckland Trades Council, the Conference was organised by people from a variety of political and community groups. Although intended as a youth-orientated event, the conference workshops also dealt with the sexist and racist aspects of unemployment, the role of the Trade Unions, and the short-comings of the Social Welfare system.

In a statistically heavy session economist Carl Walsh traced the recent development of unemployment in this country. Clearly the official figures leave out a significant number of people who want work but can't find it, as they only include those who have registered with the Labour Department. Walsh's estimates of the true unemployment figures are based on a number of indicators: the number of registered jobless is one; another, is the decreasing apparent size of the labour force relative to the total population -- this is a result of the increasing numbers of unregistered unemployed, who are not included in official labour force data. Because most of his analysis was of the 1965 - 1976 period, Walsh was reluctant to give a very confident estimate of current actual levels of unemployment, but his guess was around 6% --- twice the Government's figure.

His assessment of the age and sex distribution of the unemployed supports the fairly obvious observation that women and youth suffer disproportionately. In October 1976 he estimated that 25,000 women were unemployed (6.5% of the female labour force) compared with 21,000 men (2.5% of the male labour force). Official figures for this month were 2600 females (0.7%) and 9000 males (1.07%). The difference between the official and unofficial jobless totals for women is very much greater than for men, probably because there is little incentive to register for the many part-time and married female workers, who are entitled to a reduced dole or none at all.

For the same period (October 1976) Walsh concluded that 11% of the 15 - 19 year old labour force was unemployed -- 7% of males and 16% of the females in this age group. Unemployment among teenagers is particularly tragic, as it creates a generation of young people who have never worked long enough to develop a worthwhile employable skill. Even when they are employed, the 'last-on, first-off' policy ensures that young workers rarely hold down a job for very long, and a large number have poor or non-existent work records.

The primary intention of the Conference was to initiate a Union of the Unemployed, organised by the jobless themselves. A similar group existed in the Depression of the '30s, but forming such a union under present-day conditions is very much harder. Decentralisation of Social Welfare functions means that the unemployed are not likely to congregate at any one place, and the stigma of being without a job discourages them from accepting their status.

However, with the support of the Canterbury Trades Council, a group of unemployed people in Christchurch have set up a local centre for those out of work in that city. With impressive enthusiasm and passion, one of the organisers of the project outlined the history and functions of the group to the Conference. Operating out of premises provided by the Engineers' Union, and, surprisingly, assisted by grants from the Christchurch City Council and the Ministry of Recreation and Sport, they have established food and labour co-ops and an

alternative employment service, they have official liaison with the Social Welfare Department, and they regularly picket businesses which lay off workers, and all MPs, regardless of party.

A similar organisation in Auckland would probably be based around a number of area depots to improve accessibility, and it would provide the kind of positive, practical support for the unemployed that the southern group does for its members. Considerable debate centred around the question of the Trade Unions' role in such a body. Some felt that Unions tend to be concerned only with the welfare of those who still have jobs, but the experience of the Christchurch group, and the presence of a number of ATC heavies, including the 'evil mastermind' behind Bastion Point, Bill Anderson, seemed to indicate otherwise. Another sign of Trade Union concern was the involvement of the ATC's Unemployment Officer, Des Slater, in the organisation of the Conference. Des has counterparts in Wellington, Christchurch and other centres, and with the help of small Government subsidies these officers deal full-time with the problems of the unemployed.

Unemployment is definitely a class problem, and from the top of the heap it's easy to feel that those who haven't got jobs don't deserve them anyway. Those from the middle class who are out of work get first pick of the cushy relief work in Government offices, or else have elaborate programmes such as the SCSP set up for them. But the rest put up with the dole or get given so-called 'relief' work, which in most cases is of no productive economic value (eg the experience of the Ponsonby Labour Co-op, which, while on relief, found itself cutting the same patch of scrub they had cleared nine months before.)

The Government's reaction to unemployment is to hand out subsidies to private enterprise, supposedly to stimulate the economy and create jobs. A real solution to the unemployment problem would require a substantial restructuring of the economy, so that the emphasis was placed on the encouragement of useful public enterprise such as housing construction, expansion of welfare and education services, etc. Long-term full employment is by no means impossible, but it will never come about as long as we have a Government which regards unemployment as a necessary and desirable part of its economic policy.

DAVID POINTON

The South Returns

Wednesday lunchtime at Canterbury last week. A huge Special General Meeting (over 800 people): by 3 o'clock the result was known. The University of Canterbury Students' Association had voted to remain in NZUSA and rescind their notice of withdrawal. While the Meeting itself is very interesting, and the result a long awaited shot of confidence in NZUSA, what preceded the meeting is perhaps even more interesting.

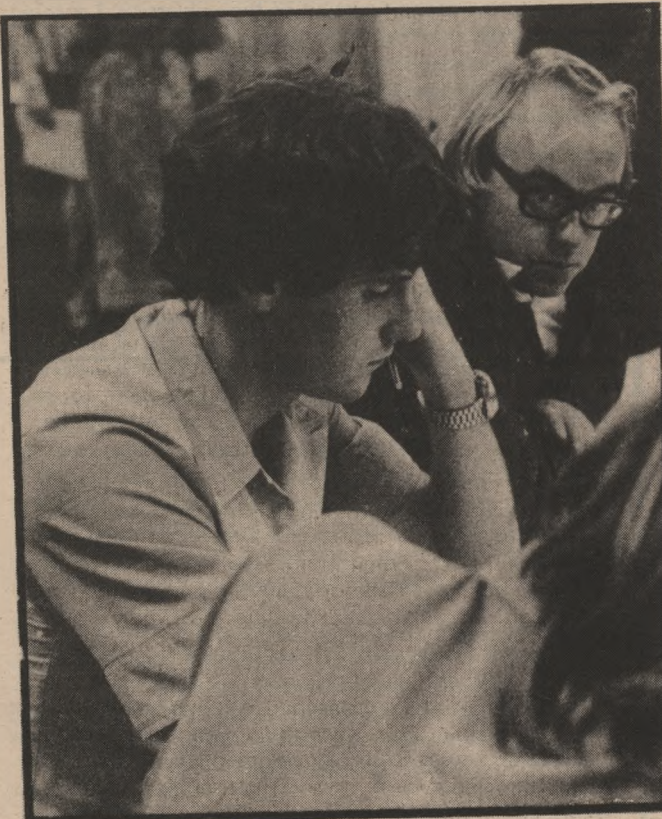
Mike Lee, the Canterbury president, who was elected on a platform of getting Canterbury out of NZUSA, took a leading role in a number of slur sheets that came out prior to the referendum and prior to the SGM. On the morning of the referendum a printed leaflet surfaced which instead of putting forward rational arguments for withdrawal, attacked personally many of the people on the Canterbury Executive and on Cantu (the student newspaper) who were in favour of UCSA staying in NZUSA.

This leaflet was handed to the Cantu typesetter by the Cantu business manager and ex-Editor of Cantu, Mike Wall. The Cantu Typesetter was told to tell anyone who asked that the leaflet material had come in as part of the ordinary Cantu typesetting. Later on Mike Lee also told the typesetter to tell the same should anyone ask her. At a publications committee meeting some time in that same week the scene was set for the Editor of Cantu to resign because he could not discover from the Cantu Business Manager who was responsible for the leaflet being typeset and who was going to pay for it. The leaflet bears the unmistakable imprint of a former reporter for Cantu and a former Golfish editor -- a person no longer a student but obviously one with some influence on Mr Lee.

This leaflet must have had the desired result for in the referendum the vote was strongly for withdrawing from NZUSA.

On the morning of the SGM another one of these 'factual' handsheets was presented to the students of Canterbury. This alas was not typeset (the typesetter being sick) but was printed and was anonymous. This leaflet attacked the members of the National Office of NZUSA. Again no reasons why students should vote to withdraw were put forward. It seemed that the only way that those persons in favour of Canterbury pulling out of NZUSA could fight for their beliefs was to use personal attacks against their opponents.

On that same morning Mr Lee produced his own leaflet called 'The President on NZUSA'. Exactly what Mr Lee



Mike Lee, Canterbury's President, with trusty standby, David Parry on his left.

wished to say on NZUSA was not clear as his leaflet did not exhibit any single line of thought and was confused and badly written. The interesting thing again is that Mr Lee intends to pay for this leaflet out of his expenses as President. This apparently is not what the Executive of Canterbury think, as Mr Lee is bound by the policy of the last half AGM which is to give notice of withdrawal and nothing else.

At the Special General Meeting itself, it was Andrew Guest President of Otago, who flew up from Dunedin at his own expense and finally put the kybosh on both Mr Lee and Canterbury withdrawing. Guest made a speech in which he ripped into Lee for not supporting his motion of no confidence in Lisa Saksen, President of NZUSA, and likened to the move to withdraw as being like people cutting out their necks and expecting the arms to keep in contact with the head. Mr Lee quite clearly was upset at being bearded on his own campus and attempted to cut Guest's speech short, but he was howled down by the meeting and made to withdraw his motion of closure.

One last point; at the meeting last year that voted to pull out of NZUSA Mr Lee made a triumphant entrance, with arms up-raised, and rushed to the front of the meeting shouting that he had just confirmed with the Christchurch branch of NAC that Canterbury students would be able to negotiate their own stand-by fares and did not need to worry about STB services being withdrawn. This later turned out to be untrue, but it was very effective and dramatic. It seemed that Mr Lee was willing to have another go at the same kind of thing again for at a bursaries forum held the day before the SGM when students were asking what was going to happen to Canterbury students in relation to bursaries if the withdrawal went ahead, Mr Lee informed the meeting that there was no worry as he had spent the last

two days talking on the telephone to Gandar and Templeton about bursaries and their response had been very encouraging. Some people asked what the Ministers attitude had been, and when pressed on this point Mr Lee had to admit that he hadn't actually talked to the minister but only to his secretary. To howls of 'liar, liar', Mr Lee sat down, with one of his tricks for the SGM exploding about his ears.

It was reported in the Dominion that Mr Lee will present the Canterbury Executive with his resignation. I wonder if they will accept it?

Why Are You Here?

'Our educational and social systems are responsible for all our glaring failures on the purely academical side. At the beginning of the year one has to answer a number of questions on neat printed cards. We are asked who we are, where we live, and even what degree we are taking, but no-one ever thinks to ask why we are taking a degree course. Gentle reader, will you honestly answer the question: Why are you taking a degree? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the answer will demonstrate one aspect of the failure of our College. It is because the majority of our students want a degree merely as a pass into the professions that the lectures are so disappointing

.....
'Why Our College is a Failure'
Craccum March 14 1930

Universities can be big institutions. The University of Auckland has a total population of over 11,000 people. It has buildings, a place of address and an internal hierarchical structure - Council, Senate, Faculty, Dept, student, descending roughly in that order, which doesn't really mean very much unless for example, you happen to be a student and you know what it is like to be at the bottom of the pecking order. But no-one escapes and wherever you happen to be within that order there is frustration and resentment, as we each struggle against one another. And yet if it is obviously such a rotten system, why do we put up with it? Probably because no-one has come up with a way to organise people without using force.

The real problem stems from the fact that none of us lives in isolation, we relate to people whether we want to or not. Just how we go about doing this, seems to be a never-ending source of fascination for humankind; the behaviour of humans has occupied many people down through the centuries. For organisations however, it is a delicate path strewn with an array of obstacles usually in the shape of stock characters. There are those who won't pull their weight, or go out of their way to be unco-operative; those who are well-intentioned but always out of step; those who plot surreptitiously; those who talk too much and those who talk too little. One character on his/her own is relatively harmless, although there is the fear that they might be seen by outsiders as typical of the organisation. When there are several people involved, the effect can be disastrous. The delicate balance of the organisation is lost, its existence threatened. This is the same thing facing the university. It is a basic question of how to get 11,000 people to co-operate. The bureaucratic solution is the internal structure where everyone knows and stays in their place, co-operation then is supposedly assured, the irrational emotive factors are kept under control, and the organisation survives. But of course it isn't that simple. People just don't behave in ways that are entirely predictable, their relationships are complex, forming an intricate network with everything and everyone around them - a fact which government, law and the social sciences find difficult to accept. Very often the laws and regulations which have been so carefully put together prove to be self-defeating and elusive. A good example is Auckland University's Calendar, where over the years the original regulations have undergone so many alterations without changing the actual wording, that they are rapidly becoming useless.



Paul Barton

Assuming that some kind of order is necessary, and assuming that there has to be a limit to how far that order should go, then there is some truth in the old axiom that rules & regulations were made to be broken. But when should they be broken? Where do you draw the line? There doesn't seem to be any direct answer to this, except to say that you need to be in possession of a lot of relevant facts to know exactly what you are doing. At University there are only a chosen few who have access to this kind of information. Whoever they are, they are not the teaching staff or the students. Bureaucracy has chopped up the university so that information is scattered and fragmented; issued separately by the different faculties and departments, or by associated groups like the Library or the Registry, or tucked away under the title of 'Student Welfare' and then separated into neat little categories: - Counselling, Liaison, Careers & Appointments, Health, Chaplains and so on. (It is ironic that the bureaucratic system, the

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Paul Barton

Here's how dozens of up and coming scientists, accountants and engineers spend their youth. Neat fun, eh?

cause, simply creates an internal department to handle its victims, the effects). The Calendar is one attempt to pool all the information together but it has particular problems as was pointed out earlier.

Some-one has to run the university, and for that reason only, the bureaucratic system is as good as any other. But does any system have the right to tell you what to do, or what to think, or what to learn? It is so easy to forget why you are really here and what the university is really all about. What is at issue is not so much the hierarchical structure as the ever-widening gap between the structure and the function of the university. Learning, the prime function, can take place anywhere at any time, it doesn't need structured courses and the promise of academic achievement. Yet the structure or rather the organisation has no meaning without aim or purpose.

Once the differences are established then the relative importance of one to the other can be understood. Nowhere have the differences and that relativity been more clearly defined than in the following quote
"The real university has no specific location. It owns no property, pays no salaries, and receives no material dues. The real university is a state of mind. It is that great

heritage of rational thought that has been brought down to us through the centuries; a state of mind regenerated through-out the centuries, by a body of people who traditionally carry the title of tutor, lecturer, professor, or whatever, but even these titles are not part of the real university.

In addition to this state of mind, there is a legal entity which is unfortunately called by the same name, but which is quite another thing. This non-profit corporation is a branch of the state with a specific address. It owns property, is capable of paying salaries, of receiving money and of responding to legislative pressures in the process.

But this second university, the legal corporation, cannot teach, does not generate new knowledge or evaluate ideas. It is not the real university at all. Confusion continually occurs in people when they fail to see this difference, and think that control of buildings implies control over knowledge."

From 'Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance' by Robert Pirsig

GLYNIS GAIN

cliques -- the crappum clique, the student politician clique, the druggie clique, the artie clique - even the sports clubs are run by cliques. And maybe those cliques make up 1% of the student 'population'.

This could well be because people don't believe in the university structure and don't think it's worth changing or even participating in. But I don't believe that political consciousness is that advanced. I don't believe it exists at all. And I think that is because people are too scared to become involved. Their first excuse is that they must devote most of their time to their studies. (I don't know if they really believe that). The excuses go on to say the *shit-stirrers* always spoil things - but no counterplots are conceived. That would indicate there was some life there.

My point has been made if you feel angry about this. My point has been made if you recognise someone to whom this could apply. Perhaps that helps you to understand what I'm saying.

What I want us to do with crappum is to try and involve the voiceless people, the lonely people, the scared people - and that means about 98.97% of you all. Let us try to make this campus an exercise in living together and learning to live. You can be good at physics or psychology but probably you'll be no good at living. You'll vegetate, measure out your lives in coffee spoons and units, no doubt propagate at some stage, but never participate. That is the probability, and I refuse to take sociology to learn that. All I need are my eyes and ears and gut. All anyone needs to learn with is what they were born with but has been progressively squashed out of them - energy feelings imagination.

Craccum, March 2, 1972

The University has approximately 10,000 students. Maybe each one of those students knows by sight up to a hundred other students. Maybe that one student knows about twenty people to talk to. Maybe he/she feels he/she really knows and can talk with five people.

Maybe that person feels vaguely out of place at the university - everyone around him/her looks happy and busy and clever - but after all it doesn't matter cos he/she is only going to be there for a couple of years, and then can start doing what he/she really wants to do.

Maybe that person gets involved with one of the big clubs - a sports club. Maybe that person reads the notice-board but doesn't see anything that he/she is particularly interested in, because he/she has heard from someone that this club is run by so'n'so who doesn't care too much for newcomers. Maybe that person reads the newspaper and wants to say something too. Maybe one day he/she goes up to the office and looks in, sees people talking and working together and feels they would not welcome his/her intrusion.

Maybe when he/she graduates, he/she looks back and says his/her university years were the happiest of his/her life. And recount lovingly the exploits of the capping clique (of which of course they were not a member), remember with contempt the professor, or with warmth a tutor. But what does he/she remember of his/her contemporaries. What can he/she say other than 'ooo yes so'n'so went into public service, made quite a name for him/herself.'

The point really is that although people who are not involved with a university talk about 'the university community', they are talking about a fiction in their own heads. The university is fragmented, made up of

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After The Crying, What?

New Zealanders are not easily shocked. Yet thousands were on Bastion Point Day, May 25 1978. This was the day when the nation did two things. First, in the name of law and order it mounted a paramilitary operation against the protestors of Bastion Point and moved them off the land. We were told by the press that this was the largest operation of its kind ever mounted in New Zealand. The Police, the Army and the Air Force were all involved in an operation that was frighteningly precise and awesome in the sheer power that was demonstrated.

But the second thing the nation did was that its citizens both Maori and Pakeha cried in front of their T.V. sets. How many cried I do not know. Probably thousands, when you count them up. I have heard of many cases and even of large numbers of secondary school students. Whether proportionately more Maoris cried that day than Pakehas, I do not know. The exact statistics are probably less important than the reasons why so many people cried.

A large number of people did not cry; they reacted in other ways. Some fell silent, others became angry and disgusted, while a few were simply upset at what they saw on television. There were many New Zealanders who did little work that day. I was among them. Measured against the awesome happening at Bastion Point one's own work faded into insignificance.

No doubt there were some, perhaps a majority of our citizens, who applauded the actions of the police, who delighted in the successful removal of the protestors and who were glad to see Joe Hawke's group of 200 arrested and herded off in trucks to the police station. There may have been several citizens who were proud of their country that day. I don't know their number but I suspect that Pakeha and Maori are included in the count. Why they were proud is a question that they can best answer for themselves.

Among the people who cried were many policemen. I was told of this by eye-witnesses. If we include policemen among that proportion of the population that was upset and cried and if we remember that the whole operation was to be seen as upholding law and order we can ask an interesting question. Why did so many people cry on Bastion Point Day?

There are probably many different reasons and I could not do justice to all of them. The sheer scale of the operation frightened a lot of people. It was an object lesson in the mobilisation of part of the nation's power. Previously most New Zealanders had no idea or concept of large-scale power until television presented them with an example of it.

More importantly, however, was that this unexpected scale of power was being used internally against our own citizens. The shock of this was highlighted by television bringing the events into the drawing room of every household. For the first time many people realised that but for the grace of God such power could have been used against them or might be in the future. And this might well have been one of the objectives of the exercise. Some Maoris are already saying that the event is a clear warning to other Maori protest groups of what to expect if they do not do as they are told: the present Government intends to be tough.

It could well be that the Maori people had more reason to cry than the Pakeha. As a people in our situation we have always been sensitive to injustice, aware of our lack of unity and frustrated by the power that the majority group in New Zealand wields. Our people were psychologically crushed and symbolically defeated - again - on the battle ground by the almighty Pakeha. The tears were to add to those shed for Parihaka, for Rua the Prophet and many others who were destroyed when Pakehas of an earlier day called in the law.

All of the events culminating in the spectacular clearing of Bastion Point highlighted poignantly the vulnerable and weak position of the Maori people in our New Zealand society. Ngati Whatua who happened to be caught in the centre of the action symbolised our weaknesses - our disunity, our confused thinking, our lack of expertise and our lack of effective power. All of this, the bitter truth, was brought out into the open for all to see.

The ease with which the Prime Minister exploited these weaknesses and his eager willingness to do so cut deeply. His subsequent denial to the Maori of a role in the protest and his attempt to blame it all on the Socialist Unity Party and the Communists only added to the hurt. We are so ineffective and insignificant in the Government's thinking that the Prime Minister can proclaim that we did not even exist at Bastion Point!

It might be said, with some justice, that Ngati Whatua did not seem to sense the importance of the moment in which history placed them, that they did not realise the issue was larger than they. But the same can be said of many other tribes and of many Maori individuals,

including myself. The full significance of the Bastion Point protest did not emerge until the eve of the big police operation. For some people it was not until the 25th of May actually dawned that they stopped sitting on the fence. By then it was too late to help.

Support from other tribes could have been obtained, I believe, very substantial support, had Ngati Whatua united and acted as a solid group. Their lack of unity played into the Government's hands and made the issue a relatively easy one to win. Influential groups that might have helped were deftly sidelined by the policy adopted successfully by the Government. The King Movement, the New Zealand Maori Council, the Maori Women's Welfare League, the churches were kept out of the protest.

Some of our old people could well have cried out of exasperation and anger at the elders of Ngati Whatua. They stubbornly refused to come together as a group. Instead we saw the spectacle of one faction making a separate deal with the Government and confusing rather than resolving the issue. One might cry at the continuance of the 'divide and rule' strategy which put people into the categories of loyalists and renegades. It is time we saw an end to this sort of policy. History has a habit of later showing the renegades to be right and the loyalists to be wrong so that both groups lose.

We might have witnessed either a partial or a total eclipse of the elders as an influential group in Maori affairs in the future. The example of the Ngati Whatua elders will not be unnoticed among today's youth. Yet we might be expecting far too much of our elders, because they are as vulnerable and as weak as any other group of people. We expect them to be wise in handling the political problems of the day. An issue like Bastion Point, however, is a large and complex one. Some of the best land in New Zealand is at stake. This land happens also to be in the Prime Minister's electorate. As prime land it is bound to be coveted by powerful interests. We expect perhaps, unreasonably, that the elders can cope with the forces aligned against them. How would the elders of other tribes have fared against such odds? Probably not much better.

Anyone familiar with our history knows that tribal oneupmanship has often played a part not only in our relations with other tribes but also, unfortunately, in our relations with the Pakeha. In the not so distant past some tribes were only too willing to take up arms against our own people and side with the Pakeha. This sort of thing has not helped our cause. Today we see an example of whanau one-upmanship and this cannot help the cause of the Maori people either.

There was indeed a lot to cry about and much to think about. Yet, there was also something to be thankful for. A large number of Pakeha were equally upset by the events which television portrayed before us. The Maori people can take comfort from the fact that they were not alone, that there were hundreds of Pakeha who cried with us. This important fact must not be forgotten now, in the immediate future or ever.

We need to take a good look at our Maori organisations with a view towards making them more effective and cohesive. Different tribes might for example, find out whether their present organisational structures permit a tribal point of view to be stated whether one person can on certain occasions speak for the whole tribe. At a high level we might find a way of expressing the solidarity of a group of tribes associated with a particular canoe, such as Matatua and Te Arawa. If we lack the organisation to permit such unity and solidarity we need to explore ways of making this possible.

We need, too, to make the New Zealand Maori Council a more effective organisation - to strengthen, if necessary re-structure, and give it new purpose so that it can represent the Maori people with confidence. There are many other organisations such as those associated with the Churches which might look again at their structures and their objectives.

I see a need for Maori and Pakeha organisations to come together, to co-operate with certain tasks and to help one another. A stand-off stance serves no useful purpose. We might also look at the manner in which we conduct protests. Here we might take some hints from Muldoon's operational code as described by John T. Henderson in a recent article (in Levine 1978, Politics in New Zealand). I do this not because I really want to give advice to the protestors but rather to make a point that ought to be made.

'Politics is a 'tough game' - a battle where only the strong succeed' is the first belief in the Prime Minister's operational code. Applied to the Bastion Point protest the suggestion is that only the strong should take part, that is, those who are tough enough to see the thing through no matter what the odds may be. Harry Truman's saying is to be taken to heart, 'if you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen!'

A second hint is contained in Belief No. 2. This says - the moment you let your guard down someone slips one underneath it. The suggestion here is to adopt an aggressive 'counter-punching' style in all negotiations. There is also the suggestion that one should not listen too carefully to the other side because one's guard might be let down.

Yet another of the Prime Minister's beliefs has to do with strong leadership. Notions such as 'sincerity coupled with firmness, taking a strong stand, leading from the front, speaking your mind and challenging all incorrect statements are important features of leadership. Included here are other matters such as facing up to issues, never dodging a question nor turning down an interview. But an important one is 'determination not to be pressured into submission'. Probably, then a well-led protest is one which never submits or compromises what it set out to do.

There are obvious hints in the beliefs which the best time to act is now and say what's on your mind when it comes to mind. But the trickiest one advises that 'politics is a high risk profession, and success demands a willingness to accept these risks'. When this is accepted as a principle for protestors to follow the possibilities are enormous and horrendous.

I could go on in this vein: taking ideas from the Prime Minister and applying them not only to the Bastion Point protest but also to all Maori organisations. What would result if these as well as other ideas of his were adopted with enthusiasm would be an unprecedented increase in confrontation politics in New Zealand. This style of politics would severely strain the rather fragile edifice which represents our race-relations.

It would, I believe, also result in moving us closer towards inter-ethnic violence. The realism and pragmatism which our Prime Minister advocates and which involves facing up to issues and identifying the facts may in the arena of inter-ethnic affairs point towards an inappropriate solution. One cannot trust people to act with common sense in such a situation. Facing up to the issues and identifying the facts associated with Bastion Point might lead the more militant Maoris to draw conclusions which might be realistic and yet from the country's point of view totally unacceptable and amoral.

The conclusion which I draw from looking at the Prime Minister's style and manner of politics is that it is highly dangerous. What took place at Bastion Point produced far too much anger and disgust. It put our race-relations in jeopardy, it damaged our national reputation and our self-esteem. It compromised our armed forces and our police. It humiliated Maori and Pakeha alike and it hurt. An action taken supposedly to uphold the law must have been wrong if it made many of our people cry.

One positive move which we can initiate almost immediately as a way of preventing a reoccurrence of a Bastion Point situation and as a way of providing more information for everyone but especially for aggrieved Maoris, is to institute a Maori Affairs Research Unit which is semi-autonomous and not attached to any Government Department. The function of such a unit is to provide the best possible information which a Maori group requires in order to bring a grievance before Government or before the Courts. Its intention is to provide equality of information and expertise to a group which has rarely ever enjoyed such equality. This would ensure fairness to the aggrieved parties and provide them with competent advice. It should go some distance in preventing the sort of misunderstanding and misinformation which threatened the Bastion Point protest.

In addition I believe it is essential to provide the Maori with a different sort of equality namely equality of access to the mass media or equality of expression. It took the Bastion Point issue to point out to me how tightly controlled the newspapers, radio and television are by the Pakeha. I realised that there was no true freedom of Maori expression in New Zealand except at Maori hui, of the communication systems in our country only the telephone allows true freedom of expression. The rest are so dominated by the Pakeha that at most times we are permitted to say only those things which the editors allow.

We might also look again at the idea of a Radio Polynesia or Radio Aotearoa in order that some degree of equality of access to the mass media can be obtained. Te Reo Maori's petition for a Maori Television Production Unit also needs to be looked at seriously for it too, is aimed at providing more equal access than is the case now. The result of all of these measures which I am suggesting is to ensure that we are all better informed so that in the long run we can be more understanding of one another. A lot of aroha exists already. Why don't we build onto what we have so that we can all enjoy being New Zealanders.

SIDNEY MEAD
PROFESSOR OF MAORI AT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
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AGE 12 JULY 10 CRACCCUM

Hamilton Heavies

The following article was written by BRIAN SWEENEY, the Editor of NEXUS, the Waikato students' paper. But don't think it only happens there

Any scrap of rationality and humanitarianism left in this university's power structure was thrown out of the B Block windows last week when Asmat Begum, a 29-year-old student from Bangladesh was denied the opportunity of completing her Master of Arts degree by the Committee of the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans.

Asmat was directed to return to Bangladesh from New Zealand in late April by the Department of Immigration. She had completed two-thirds of her degree, and was only seven months off finishing. An appeal was made by Professor Paul Day, Vincent O'Sullivan and David Parker, all of the English Department, and Professor Roy of the Politics Department, and Doug Drever of the Waikato Students Union, on May 30 to the Vice-Chancellor Dr Llewellyn and the Deans Schmitt, McCraw, McLaren, Ritchie and Zeidens to grant Asmat the opportunity of submitting work from Bangladesh for the completion of her degree. Professor Day's request was turned down. On June 13, Professor Day appealed to the Vice Chancellor and Deans against their decision, but was again turned down (Ritchie absent from the meeting). However, there are ways around their decision, ways which would give Asmat an opportunity to finish her degree. Read on

Asmat's husband, Mesbah-U-Saleheen, assistant Professor of Geography at Jahangirnaga University, Bangladesh, took up study here for an M Phil degree in 1974 after being awarded an University of Waikato Post-graduate Scholarship. Asmat and their family joined him in New Zealand in 1974. In 1977 she enrolled for an MA in English. She passed her three courses last year with B plus, B and C plus passes, and continued her studies in 1978.

Mesbah was conferred his MPhil degree in October of 1977 and tried, unsuccessfully to obtain further leave from his university in Bangladesh. Negotiations went on between Mesbah, the Department of Immigration and Jahangirnaga University for a number of months, which resulted in an order by the Department of Immigration for the family to be out of New Zealand by April 20. Because Asmat was the spouse of a student, and not on a student permit, she was required to leave the country with her husband and family. (She had been trying to obtain a student permit ever since entering New Zealand). Appeals to the Minister of Immigration Frank Gill failed and the family left New Zealand on June 6 - minus one MA degree.

The English Department and Asmat, in anticipation of the Department of Immigration's decision, began in early April to collect the material necessary for her to read for work that was set for her to do in Bangladesh. This involved the purchase of a large number of books and the photocopying of numerous chapters and articles from journals, all at considerable expense. Then came the appeal by Professor Day, who was representing the unanimous feeling of the English Department on the issue. The decisions of the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans came as a real kick in the face for Asmat, the English Department and other staff and students of the university, and for any principles of humanity that universities are supposed to embrace.

The Vice-Chancellor and Deans Committee had three reasons against the proposals of the English Department. None of them hold any validity.

One: they said that such an arrangement between the university and Asmat would be a breach of faith with the Immigration Department. This is no justification. Legally, there is no formal relationship between the university and the Department. The university is an academic institution: the Department is a political one. They are (or should be) concerned only with residence qualifications, no academic criteria. If there is some agreement of 'faith' between the Department and the university over academic qualifications, then the Department is delving in issues that are out of its jurisdiction and the university is cowardly bowing to something it should not tolerate. In any case, how can a supposedly intelligent and liberal institution as a university have 'faith' with a Department which has shown itself to be completely lacking in integrity, is racist, selective and usually unyielding.

Two: The Vice-Chancellor and Deans claim that Asmat was warned at enrolment that she may not be able to finish her degree. This is not true. On June 2, Asmat signed a statement saying: 'I have heard that the Vice-Chancellor believes that I was warned by the University that I might not be able to finish my degree if I enrolled in it before my correspondence with the Labour Department was completed. This is not so. The Labour Department told me that I would need to apply for a student resident permit, but no-one in the University, or in the English Department, warned me that I might not be able to finish my degree. I do not write this in any spirit of criticism, but to make it quite clear that the

Committee understands my relationship with the University.'

(signed) Asmat Ara Begum June 2 1978.
 The Vice-Chancellor and Deans ignored this statement. It has already been pointed out that Asmat had been trying to get a student residence permit since entering the country.

Three: The Vice-Chancellor and Deans say that allowing her to complete her degree from overseas would set an undesirable precedent. This is not true, as precedent was set by this university in 1973. In 1973 the Committee of the Vice-Chancellor and Deans gave their approval to Mrs Asmah Asmat to undertake her MSoSc (Geog) dissertation at home in Malaysia. It is obvious that the setting of this precedent was not desirable, or else their approval would not have been given. Also it is callous to suggest that the allowance of a student who wishes to finish her/his degree overseas through unavoidable circumstances is undesirable.

Therefore the invalidity of the reasons given by the Vice-Chancellor and Deans turn into three powerful reasons why Asmat should be able to finish her degree from Bangladesh. One, there should be no grounds for a breach of faith to occur between the Immigration Department and the university; if there are, then there is something wrong. Two, Asmat was not informed by the University at enrolment that she may not be able to finish her degree, as the university claims. Three, there has been precedence set in 1973. There are three more equally powerful reasons.

Firstly, the English Department felt that Asmat had performed 'creditably' in 1977, and her work in 1978 had been 'assiduous and sustained.' The vigour with which the Department has pursued Asmat's case obviously indicates their faith in her ability as a student.

Secondly, there are no courses similar to the ones Asmat was taking at Waikato for her to enrol in Bangladesh. In any case, a cross-crediting system does not operate between Bangladesh and New Zealand universities. Waikato is the only place she can complete her degree.

Thirdly, and the most important consideration of all, there are important and basic humanitarian grounds. Every person in the world has a right to education, and if New Zealand can assist in any way to give people from the Third World countries the opportunity of education, then they should do their utmost. The Vice-Chancellor and Deans have denied Asmat and the people who would have benefited from her degree the right to education. Bangladesh is an overcrowded, underfed and under-educated country. People with university degrees are about as scarce as food. Are the Vice-Chancellor and Deans lacking in the basic humanity to allow the benefit of a university education to filter down through a country that needs education more than we ever have? It seems so.

As stated near the beginning of this article, there are ways around this brutally insensitive decision of a pack of stuffed-up academics. The first approach is an appeal to the Academic Board at its next meeting on July 18. This Board has the power to overturn decision by the Committee of the Vice-Chancellor and Deans.

The chances of this approach succeeding are fairly slim because it would involve a majority of Professors voting against their own Deans, which is fairly unlikely considering the hierarchical power structure within this university.

The second approach has already been set in motion. After the June 22 decision, a few hurt, angry and disgusted staff members formulated the idea of starting an appeal to raise money (about \$1600) to fly Asmat out to New Zealand in October-November to complete her MA by examination. This is completely legitimate according to the regulations governing the MA degree, and there is no trouble with Asmat's entry into New Zealand if she enters as a 'tourist' for, say, the two weeks of the examination period.

The plan with the appeal as it stands at the moment is a pledge or donation system. People disturbed at what has happened may pledge or donate money to a special fund that is to be set up under the auspices of the Waikato Students' Union (with the condition that if the appeal to the Academic Board succeeds all donated money will be refunded). Within four hours of the June 22 decision of the Vice-Chancellor and Deans, \$200 had been pledged by staff members involved with Asmat's degree, by WSU personnel, who were outraged by the decision, by staff and students who are vitally concerned with the preservation (or should it be installation?) of some basic humanitarian considerations within this university.

Consider the reasons why Asmat should be given the opportunity to obtain her goal - a Master of Arts degree. It won't take much to decide who is right. It is time people put their money where their principles are. Every cent donated or pledged is a step forward to Asmat to come back to New Zealand, and a vote against the Vice Chancellor and the Deans.

Dr Hinchcliff
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Of Church And State

Dr Hinchcliff is the University Chaplain and the Labour Party candidate for the Eden electorate in the coming General Election. According to Dr Hinchcliff, this is not a strong Labour area: 'It's more favourable to National, especially since they've changed the boundaries; National won it last time by about 1200 votes, and they've added about another 500 National voters by the boundary changes.' Even so, we may well see Dr Hinchcliff in Parliament when the Eden results come in.

If that happens, it seems that there will be at least one strong voice speaking for civil liberties. Asked whether he saw freedom of speech and freedom of expression as basic human rights or as utilitarian tools to allow ideas to be shaped by open debate, Dr H. was able to say 'both'. Another question, 'Dismantle the SIS - what do you say to that?' drew a forthright answer: 'yes.' In the Hinchcliff view of the world, there is not the amount of investigative journalism on television that one might expect, and Dr H believes that Government influence inhibits free speech on television.

The concern for civil liberties began long ago; Dr Hinchcliff was out of the country 'for about ten years', much of the time in the United States. While there, he became involved in human rights and anti-war movements. He returned to New Zealand in 1970, and was one of the members of the Citizens for Rowling.

His position on abortion is not so clear-cut as his stand on some of the issues mentioned above, but Dr H does not see this as a simple matter. His position paper on abortion runs to two pages; in general, he would favour some liberalisation of the law; he is not in favour of this (ridiculous) multi-tier system of consultants and referrals; he believes that the decision is best made by a woman and her doctor; who is accountable to the legal criteria; he sees foetal abnormalities, rape, physical and mental suffering as grounds for abortion.

In an interview last week some of his most interesting comments were on military affairs, but the guts of the matter was, of course, everyone's burning concern - money. Read on.

What is your opinion of the performance of the Muldoon government so far?

Well, I had some fears before they went in, and these fears have proved to be true. They use a method of divide and rule - use scapegoats - attack people - confrontation politics - using the heavy hand - and so the country is divided. There's disillusionment with the whole political structure.

Do you think this is a deliberate policy on the part of the Muldoon government?

I don't think so, I think it's just the nature of Muldoon himself. Many people in the National Party don't like it. I've talked to numerous National Party supporters who are disillusioned with Muldoon. So I think it's the character of the man, but they put him up as their leader in the 1975 campaign. One advertisement in the National Business Review had a picture of Muldoon. It said, Muldoon is the National Party. And the whole election campaign was focused on him and his one-man band show. So it rose on his mana, so I think it will fall on his mana, on his declined mana.

You naturally think you've got what it takes to be a good MP, but apart from that, what specifically motivated you to stand for Parliament? Was there anything that gave you the final push?

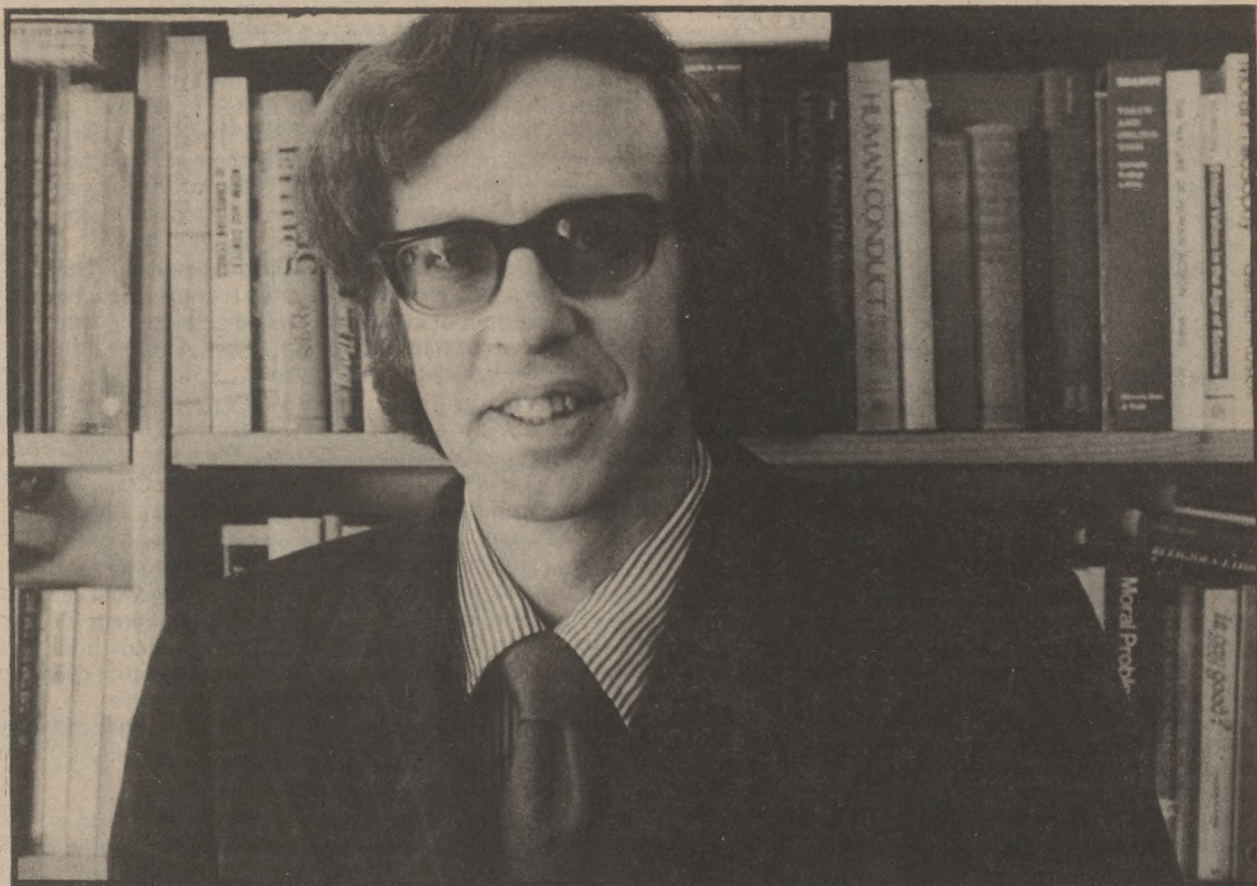
I've been a member of various pressure groups, and I've been frustrated that our resolutions have ended up nowhere, our letters to the system have ended up nowhere, so I thought I'd have a crack. I guess I'm very concerned about the nuclear arms race - that's where a lot of my writing and thinking has been.

What do you think are the issues on which this election is going to be fought?

Obviously the economy. It's crucial. With the breakdown in the economy, people are really having to struggle to make ends meet, the wives are having to go out to work, which means that the kids don't see much of their parents, and television becomes their babysitter. The crime rates go up because the kids aren't getting enough attention in the home. The social welfare services break down (a bit) because there's not enough money to help them develop, the educational systems are short of funds. Productivity in the country - we've got the lowest rate of productivity of any nation in the Western world. So we've got to get the country going again, and I think it's our primary responsibility to meet that economic challenge.

So how would the Labour Government, in practical terms, go about boosting productivity, curbing inflation and countering unemployment?

They're massive questions, and for each of them, there's no simplistic answer. There's no economic miracle possible to come. You can't wave a magic wand and expect to solve it. It's got to be a touch-minded analysis of the roots of the question - not throwing in a band-aid, but really involving some structural reconsiderations.



Paul Barton

I've got some of my own ideas on this, but we have to look at some specific areas.

Well, let's look at a specific area. Something that comes to mind is money. Do you think it would be the duty of a responsible government to provide adequate supplies of money at low interest rates for development of industry, and private housing, and so on and so forth? Would that be one way to start tackling the roots of the problem?

That's part of it. That's what usually happens in a recession, isn't it, that the government pumps in money and then the pendulum swings to an inflationary system but we have at the moment what they call stagflation, where you've also got inflation, where the prices are going up. I believe we've never had this situation before. And I think it's really got the economists confused. And not being an economist myself, I feel doubly confused. Obviously there's got to be more money going into the economy, but the money has got to come from somewhere, we've got to earn the money from overseas sales, so we've got to stimulate our exports, we've got to support industries that export. We've got to get our trade going.

Wouldn't you say those have been Mr Muldoon's main drives as far as the economy goes? To increase exports? Obviously he has not succeeded. He promised that he'd bring inflation down to single figures and he hasn't done it; his whole campaign seemed to be bashing the Labour Government for borrowing overseas, and he's borrowed so much more than the Labour Party ever dreamed of doing. At each point his economics have not worked. I feel that just talking about economics in the abstract is not going to do it - we've got to bring the country back to the feeling that people want to work, so that they feel they are important, feel they have dignity. And Muldoon's attempt to bash the unions, bash this group, bash that group - we're feeling alienated. Under the National government we've had twice the number of days lost through strikes that we had under the Labour government. There's more dissatisfaction. Look at the teaching profession. 700 teachers left NZ in the last year. It costs the taxpayer \$18,000 to train a school-teacher.

But can simply curing industrial disharmony raise our productivity and increase our exports?

No, that would be just too simplistic. But that's one of the crucial elements - it may be the crucial element.

So apart from endeavouring to create industrial harmony, what other specific policies of the Labour government would be geared to getting the economy back on the road?

Finding new markets overseas, trying to diversify the produce that we send overseas, to package them in such a way that we're not just sending bulk meat or bulk wool over, but that they're processed ready for the consumer overseas, so that we get the middle-man profits. We need experts in the field of market-research to

ascertain what people are wanting so we can develop our products accordingly. There's all sorts of areas we can expand into.

It seems that so far we've talked very much about national issues, mostly about the economy. Do you see any local issues, specific to your own electorate, that will be of importance in the coming campaign?

Well, of course, in Eden we're having this problem with rates; there's been a massive hike, a 32% increase. Pensioners, who are on a limited income, have to find this big increase; I think some of them can't handle it, and they're very worried about losing their homes. And inevitably rent will have to be increased for student flats. I think somehow central government has to relate to local government and perhaps share some revenues. They need to contribute some funding and be more supportive generally without becoming the dominating Big Brother. Local authority is crucial.

How much chance has the average backbencher got of persuading his government to send a little revenue out to his electorate?

I hear varying answers to this - not having known how much power a backbencher has, I can't speak on that, but a backbencher has a vote in caucus just like a frontbencher. One vote, and you've got a voice - that's crucial.

Would the Labour Government give students an increase in real terms in their bursary?

I haven't seen our policy on this but I would certainly promote this as a necessity. Those from wealthy parents, who don't have to pay board, because their parents help them out with their books and so on, can go through university and have a much easier time of it. Others have to get part-time employment, which lessens the time they can give to their studies.

The next tax structure, which comes into effect on October 1, features an income of 14.5 cents in the dollar on income up to \$4,500 - that's \$87 a week - and for people who's earnings are very low, people like old-age pensioners, who are on a fixed income, that represents a very harsh rise in taxation. So would the Labour government continue with this new tax structure that's being introduced?

I can't answer that. I haven't heard the answer from Mr Tizard or the powers that be which make these decisions.

So what would your personal opinion be?

My personal opinion is that we've got to take care of these people who are having a hard time at the lower end of the economy. There are a lot of wealthy people who are getting more wealthy, profiting from inflation. These are the people who have to be checked and challenged by taxation. The Labour Party is on the side of the dispossessed and the struggling such as the single income family, some students, some of the elderly, solo parents, the unemployed etc.

Word From Underground

This column last week advertised the June 1 'State Of The Union' issue of Nexus, but all copies of this issue had gone from the Lower Common Room by the time the column reached the public eye. So this week, instead of an apology, highlights from the Nexus June 1 issue.

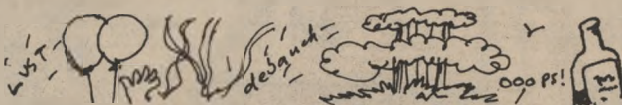
Front page features a strike by student politicians at Waikato. After Waikato's Annual General Meeting failed to get its quorum of 50, the politicians closed down the student union office and disappeared for the day. Wouldn't it be wise to copy that procedure here in Auckland, because probably no-one would notice the difference.

Nexus has a bitch about Waikato University itself: 'Some lecturers and professors set work for students that is really background work for their own research, there is a lack of consistency for assessment requirements for courses within a department, time-consuming work is sometimes set when it does not count for anything for the final course mark, many academics hold the arrogant attitude that their courses are the most important ones in the university and stuff the rest of them, and many academics are completely oblivious of equally demanding workloads placed on students by equally arrogant and oblivious academics.' Nexus says, 'Pleasantly, there are some exceptions', but does not name any.

On a nostalgia trip, recalling past student activity, Nexus says 'The 1972 invasion of a Professorial Board meeting by 300 students and academics is an example. The University acquiesced and opened meetings of the Professorial Board of observers, made the minutes available, and catered for student and sub-professorial representation.' And elsewhere, 'In Otago in 1972, 2,000 students staged a sit-in in the Registry Building and nearly forced the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor over new disciplinary regulations. The students succeeded in having the regulations overturned.'

Doug Drever, President of Waikato, and invader from Scotland, has had it with New Zealand tobacco. According to Nexus, he is going to be 'pressing the Government for a radical change in their import policy concerning tobacco' What I suggest is that the government impose a compulsory tariff on every Dutchman who comes into the country and make him bring in the equivalent of his bodyweight in Dutch tobacco.'

Leaving Waikato now, and cutting across country to Massey, one finds that aardvark-madness had reached the letters page of Chaff. Thus: 'Dear Rosita, It has been brought to my attention that Aardvarks have too long been exploited to satisfy people's insatiable lusts. The result of this is just starting to emerge. Look around you! Isn't there an amazing increase in delinquent Aardvarks. Many of the poor souls are turning to alcohol and hard drugs. Aardvark slums are forming. There is a great increase in pub brawls involving Aardvarks and Aardvarks muggings and rapes are increasing all you perverted Aardvark freaks out there, have a bit of compassion. Aardvarks are human too. They've got minds as well as bodies. They're not there to be degraded and debauched.....'



The Leader of the Opposition spoke at Massey a while back. 'According to Rowling, overseas borrowing will reach an all time high of about \$1400 million, by the end of the year. He admitted no government could get away without borrowing but inflation at the rate it is now, can't be aided by borrowing substantial amounts with the already astronomical deficit. He said that overseas companies can't continue to cash in on New Zealand's cheap resources (ho-hum) and he suggested limiting foreign exchange for imports.' Not exactly stirring, inspiration stuff

More Chaff: 'A couple of months ago, Dr Low-Beer, a member of the British Working Group on the Internment of Dissenters in Mental Hospitals, visited Moscow to investigate reports of the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. He examined 12 former inmates of Soviet psychiatric hospitals who considered themselves to have been forcefully detained on account of their political or religious beliefs. He found them all to be completely free from psychiatric abnormalities which would justify such incarceration On leaving Moscow, Dr Low-Beer was searched by the KGB and his diary, some photographs and all his medical notes were confiscated.'

From Canta's Cesspool Snippets: 'ON THE SUBJECT OF BOPPERS a story we heard the other day was about

'Saturday Night Fever'. There are two different prints made of this film. One was for world-wide distribution. The other was cut/tailored to fit the requirements of the censorship laws of only two countries - South Africa and New Zealand!'

One Geoff Wilson writes in Canta, 'When Tricky Dick Nixon was finally convinced that America could do without him, Gore Vidal wrote that he profoundly missed him. I can understand that. Unfreedom and so forth in the contemporary West works in mysterious intangible ways. We in New Zealand are lucky to have a refined symbol of political odium constantly displaying itself before our eyes. 'Big Malc' in Australia can fool old ladies with his aristocratic comotations. But our PM's manners let him down too often for that to happen here.'

But I'm not sure how seriously we can take this G. Wilson, because listen to this: 'Sidney Going has played his last game of first class rugby. Not because he is no good or too old mind you, but because it's time to give more of himself to his wife and kids. Many prominent rugby players give this line on retiring in their early/mid-thirties. They neglect to mention that they cannot run as fast as they used to. A question of physical decline rather than the wife and kids. They do not easily accept that they have had their day.' The intellectual making an unsuited dig at the physical man; just for the record, S. Going scored two tries in his last game of first-class rugby, not bad for a bald old man who can't run any more

A bit of local news you might not have noticed. In this time of massive unemployment, we hear the occasional ominous rumble about welfare bludgers, and a sly suggestion slipped into the recent education debate which hints that some of the blame can be shoved onto the schools for failing to qualify people for jobs. So just note the annual report of NZ News Ltd, and the resume in the Auckland Star, June 20, which says 'Since January, situations vacant advertising in the Auckland Star and Christchurch Star has dipped 60%. Despite the thousands of people soaked up by relief work, despite the thousands going on unemployment benefit, the demand for people's labour has gone right down.'

HUGH COOK

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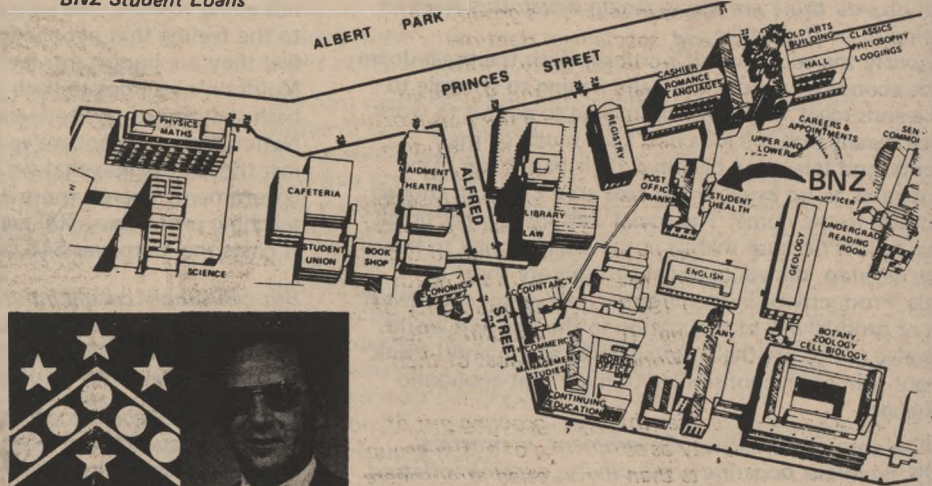
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Reaching Out

This interview took place in the office of Don Solomon, director of Outreach, in the old Ponsonby Police Station. Any associations with the original purpose of the building have disappeared. Now the rooms hold potters wheels and oil paints, video equipment and tools for weaving.

Outreach is a community-culture-arts centre annexed to the Auckland City Art Gallery, and financed by the ratepayers of the Auckland City Council. It is based, in intent and ideals, on such American models of community awareness as the Philadelphia Outreach Centre, or the Junior Arts Centre in California. Backed by million dollar grants they can afford to stage cultural extravaganzas, barraging their citizens with a wealth of cultural display; dramatised presentations of the 'rites of passage experience' of the various ethnic groups in their society, exhibitions of their art, even classes in exploring their cuisine. If sharing cultural experience is one concern, so is making the master works of those cultures more accessible. Paintings will be removed from the air-conditioned sanctity of the galleries, encased in glass and driven out to supermarket carparks where those who don't consider the art gallery an essential port of call might see the work in spite of themselves or their society.

The past director of the Art Gallery decided there was a need for a similar venture in Auckland (though on a much reduced scale) after making the oft cited observation that Maoris and Polynesians are conspicuously absent from our galleries. Now there is an artistic cultural centre within a community. To quote Don Solomon -- 'I believe you've got to go out to the community. If they don't go to you, you go to them'.

As the centre has only been alive for three months it is too early yet to gauge how successful it has been in providing a creative outlet for those lacking the facilities, space, direction or opportunity to provide their own. What is obvious is that the centre is needed by people. Classes are full to overflowing and, at this stage, that's a sufficient gauge of success.

Don is particularly concerned with the creative experience (or lack thereof) of the child. A teacher for twenty five years, he is aware of the lack of credence given to art in the school curriculum. After Standard Four creativity must give way to preparation for School Cert and U.E. in a host of subjects the majority will never recall in their adult lives, whereas art as self expression and a means of fostering positive values towards the environment should be a part of everybody's experience. In this respect Don sees a Centre like Outreach as an important supplement in the community. At present there is only one childrens art class on Saturday mornings, but the centre is open every afternoon from three to five for the children's benefit. Money being an ever present proviso, there are plans to work with particular age groups on projects. For example, making video programmes with Fifth and Sixth Form pupils.

In his work Don is privy to attitudes that make him raise his hands in horror and reaffirm his belief in the necessity of the centre. He cited the example of one class he held in painting for mothers and their children. One child got his hands slapped for painting a flower in the



Paul Barton

sky as the mother informed him that that was not where flowers grew. Don promptly placed each mother with another's child so that such reprimandary instincts towards realism would be less easy to inflict on the child. Moreover, he expresses vexation with mothers who value the purity of their Virgin Axminsters above the pleasure their child might get from wielding a paint brush or experimenting with crayons.

There are five tutors plus Don at the centre, and more are employed during school holidays. With the pay somewhat lower than professional levels, and the work sometimes extending well past official night class hours (if the class is still going strong at nine o'clock the tutors aren't interested in closing shop for the sake of officialdom) Don stresses the fact that those involved must be idealists. They are committed and enthusiastic, and the low wages and (at times) long hours are of secondary importance.

Activity at this embryonic stage is centred in the building. A firm foundation of regular, workable classes is being instigated before more adventurous projects can be undertaken, or the scope of the centre extended. Don

has his omniscient eye on the area behind the building, with its four houses presently occupied. As yet a pipe dream, he speculates on the possibility of renting the houses to individuals attached to the programme, perhaps Elam or ATI students who would be paid for their tutoring services or could occupy the houses rent free in return for work done at the centre. The area could be landscaped with an open courtyard providing space for sculpture or the work of anybody who had something to put there. (Remember the wooden aeroplane that made a miraculous appearance and disappearance in the Park ?)

Ideally there would be one Outreach Centre in the City Centre, one in the east and one in the west.

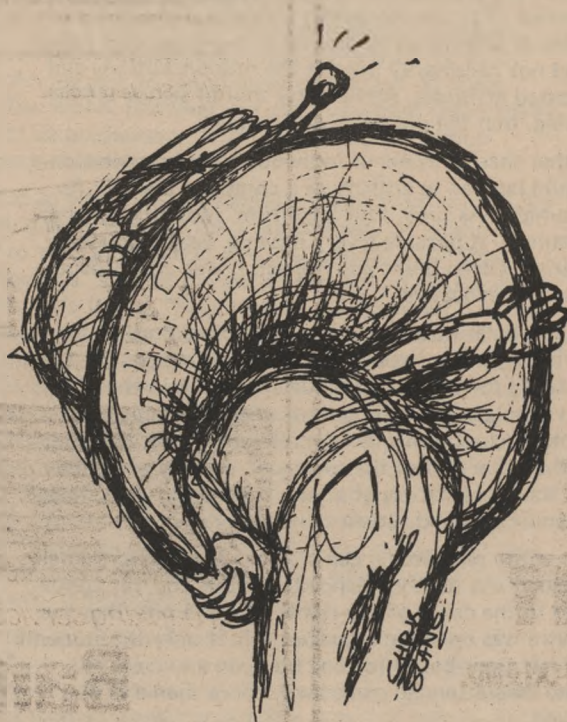
Such plans are lodged in the future. Outreach is only three months old, finances are scarce, benefactors few and far between. But no matter what the economic realities of the situation, one thing is certain; the centre possesses vision, idealism and commitment in abundance. And it's working.

DONNA YUZWALK

Easy Winners

After a rather inauspicious start to this interview with Quentin Maxwell-Jackson, of Radio B fame (the tape-recorder refused to co-operate), Quentin explained the origins of ragtime - the music in which his group, the Easy Winners Ragtime Band, specialises. Ragtime enjoyed its greatest popularity in the early 1900s, developing in the Mississippi Valley and the American Mid-West. It can be seen as a link between the music of the traditional European dance forms such as the polka and the quadrille and Negro jazz. Ragtime is played virtually as it's written with little room for improvisation but involving the syncopated rhythms the black pianists or 'ticklers' added. The ragtime era centred around the work of Scott Joplin, coming to an end with his death in 1917, but reappearing in 1972 with the popularity of the sound-track of 'The Sting'. It is from Joplin's 'Red Back Book' that the Easy Winners derive most of their items.

The group was formed earlier this year, growing out of the Chamber Music Society as something of a 'fun group' likely to appeal to students than the rarefied atmosphere of its progenitor. The seven members of Easy Winners played during Orientation Week and more importantly, provided the musical interludes in the Capping Revue. With a desire to consolidate and extend their reputation they responded enthusiastically to the NZSAC's suggestion that they perform on campus at Massey and Victoria, touring with the Puny Little Life Show - a revue troupe specialising in satire of a poetic nature.

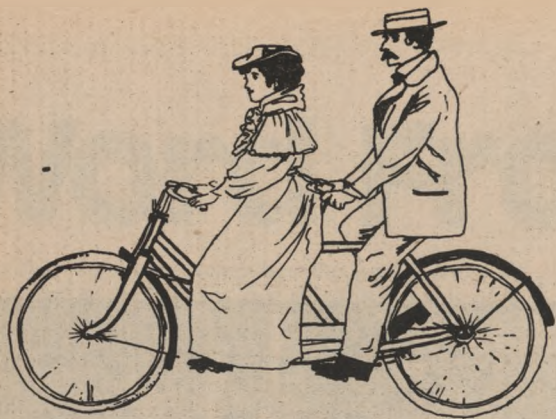


But the tour wasn't the success it could've been due to organisational hassles. They didn't get to Vic because of a clash with mid-term break and ended up sleeping on the floor of the Student Union complex at Massey. But Quentin was pleased with the enthusiasm of the audiences they did get.

The group's members are all students, either from varsity or Tech and although they have tried including stringed instruments to achieve a better tone colour this was found to make the group unwieldy. Apart from a succession of drummers, with Chris Jansen finally filling this niche the group's composition has remained stable with Victoria playing flute and piccolo, Quentin on clarinet and a character by the name of Poggy on trumpet. Sean Murphy on tuba and Ray Wiley on trombone complete the ensemble with pianist David Jayasuriya also trying his hand at composing. One of his rags, in the Joplin style is included in the group's repertoire.

They have enjoyed working with the revue groups but realising that the opportunities for performance on campus are limited, Easy Winners hopes to move into doing fashion work and performing at social functions. As the only band in Auckland, and possibly NZ which specialises in authentic regtime and being something of a change from the oomph - type Bavarian bands around, they should find a following.

E.S.



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Reviews

INDISCREET
GAY SWEATSHOP
OLD MAID MONDAY JUNE 26

In a way this review is rather superfluous. The usual critical criteria do not really apply to a production that is preaching to the converted. The large audience on Monday night, for example, were not likely to take exception to this tale about a gay guy making his sexual preferences known. Now if that sounds like the introduction to a callous intellectual put-down, I apologise. This show was enjoyable enough by any criteria to warrant approval.

The play itself - written by a highly respected English gay theatre group - was more than a token display of solidarity. For years establishment drama has seen homosexuality either as fit for condescension in melodramas such as 'Tea and Sympathy' or with disgust as in the heartless 'Fortune and Men's Eyes'. The temptation therefore to portray gays as courageous innocents persecuted by the big, bad heterosexuals must have been strong.

Fortunately, 'Indiscreet' does not go to this other extreme. It is by no means a masterpiece of dramatic construction (and this production was not free from its own technical flaws) but it does get across its message without resources to chauvinistic clichés. In fact, by seeing both sides' weaknesses, the play's message is all the more effective. Not only is there discrimination from the ignorance of the 'straight' establishment, but many gays refuse to admit their own sexual inclination. One of the play's best scenes has two gentlemen getting turned on together while simultaneously declaring that they are not really gay. The implication of course is that one must face one's sexuality with honesty and courage. I cannot believe that even Patricia Bartlett would take offence at such a humane conclusion.

Chris Piesse, as the young man proud of his gayness, may not be the next Laurence Olivier, but the warmth of his portrayal was infectious. (I mean that ironically!) The funniest lines however went to Katherine Cavalcante, and her delivery of a medical research essay on homosexuality was the evening's highlight. To the rest of the cast --- congratulations. This was one performance where missed lines were far outweighed by enthusiasm and sincerity. And especial praise to David Charteris, who in the short time available for rehearsal, managed to draw the play's strands together so well.

Quite frankly, I went along to see 'Indiscreet' sympathetic to the cause it espoused but not expecting much from the performance itself. Admittedly, I did not see a production of Theatre Corporate polish, but it was hardly perfunctory. My only regret is that those hostile to the gay lib cause did not bother to attend. Perhaps an intelligent play such as this could have laid some old prejudices to rest -- or is that just wishful thinking?

P.R.S.

FULL SPECTRUM
GAY PROSE, POETRY & SONG
OLD MAID JUNE 28 & 29

'As with so many aspects of our society the gay stereotype is a most pernicious weapon which is used freely and with blatant disregard for persons.' So begins the programme for 'Full Spectrum' - a celebration of gay prose, poetry and songs presented in conjunction with Gay Pride Week. The multi-media presentation included short song and dance routines, piano and 'cello solos, readings of prose and poetry extracts and a series of slides. It attempted to show that being gay and proud need not necessarily involve the misconceptions and bigotted attitudes, particularly that of sexual stereotyping, that the public so dearly loves.

Rather than a review of individuals the presentation should be seen in entirety as a complete piece in its own right. As such 'Full Spectrum' took on a greater meaning -- it became a very moving, very eloquent offering. Often blunt and honest, it was also provocative and evocative.

Of particular note were the selected readings from Christopher Isherwood. The poignant images of brutality towards homosexuals in Berlin in the '20s and '30s left one feeling most uncomfortable and thinking closely of their oppression in New Zealand. At the other end of the spectrum, equally evocative, was the presentation of a solo 'cello piece with slides of landscapes and sunrises in the background.

The entire production came across as being extremely polished and neatly balanced, creative and yet committed to the cause of gay rights. It was a pity that the theatre was less than a quarter-full. If only the students had left their books for one hour. In any case, all those who attended came away more than a little moved.

TONY MATTSON

CONTEMPORARY ART FROM YUGOSLAVIA
AUCKLAND CITY ART GALLERY
TILL JULY 3

This exhibition is a typical art gallery presentation of mediocre 'good art' with no real exploratory theme. Most of the works are aesthetically and formally traditional in approach and have the feeling that the artists are depending on the visual qualities to put their work across to the public.

There tends to be an emphasis on individual style throughout the show and this difference in styles is obviously an attempt to show a broad range, an 'up to date' survey of what is going on in Yugoslavia. On the whole, it is a suavely presented show, the works being decorative and conceptual.

Performance documentation by Rodomir Demnyenovie seems out of place amongst the other works -- ideas behind the performance are well away from concepts treated by most of the works shown. The documentary art section is making statements on the state of illusion and surface reality which contrasts with paintings such as the two landscape tonality pieces (Herman Guardjic) concerning abstract ideas that make up the surface.

The sculpture section was a series of traditional modern images such as mounted vertebrae, steel balls inside a cracked sphere, all works that we have seen before.

In general I felt the whole exhibition is playing it a little too safe within the boundaries of internationally accepted art.

JEFF THOMSON
ELAM



DANCE PERFORMANCE
LIMBS
OLD MAID JUNE 26

Modern dance used to be a bit of a dirty word around this place. And if anyone's going to take the credit for its campus renaissance it'll have to be Limbs. Previously very much a medium for the cognoscenti, dance blossomed with effortless ease when Limbs came onto the scene. They dispelled all doubts with their 'new' approach to A somewhat hacked-about form of dance; through mime, humour and sheer ability they won an enormous following. And, on the whole, it was well-deserved.

With solid popular support backing them Limbs are now in a position to carry their audience further. Amusing little sketches and rockin' dance routines are all very well but the possibilities of modern dance are far wider. 'Meaningful' dance is however a liability. Performed well it is a visual delight, with the added bonus of intellectual stimulation; performed badly it's an embarrassment.

The first 'serious' dance in this performance was called 'Bamboo' (quite possibly the music - gentle, breathy flute and other wind instruments - was written and performed by the Auckland band Bamboo). This dance alone proves that Limbs can, quite beautifully, handle more serious works. Based loosely around Indian dance movements, it is a superbly erotic piece heightened by Kilda Northcott's excellent performance. Kilda also featured in the next dance, 'Apart' with Adrian Batchelor. This time there was a definite balletic influence, using the traditional death and mourning by

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LOUISE CHUNN

PHOTOGRAPHY
CAMPUS ARTS N
LITTLE THEATRE

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PETER WRIGHT

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the lover. But stripped of ballet's rigid forms this dance was subtle and moving with an extraordinary force for such a simple piece.

In a similar vein was 'Schtung', featuring the Pink Floyd-like music of its namesake, a Wellington band seen recently in Auckland. Hardly a dance, it was more a statement - on life/loneliness/society/introversion/despair - whatever you wish. It was a visually stark piece with very little movement and scarcely any real 'dancing'. Probably the most serious dance in the concert it was perhaps a little too obtuse, but, nevertheless, very striking.

Careful to retain a balance Limbs filled the rest of the programme with 'lighter' material. Although similar in tone to such dances as 'Reptiles' these newer pieces lacked the simple wit Limbs had previously shown. 'Watch It Buddy', for example, was amusing and fast-moving, but seemed repetitive and studied in comparison to many of Limbs' earlier works. At times it was even silly - and I don't mean funny.

The final piece, 'Walking One and Only', danced to the Dan Hicks' number of the same name, was, however, a return to the old ways of 'Negrita' - just plain old good dancing and good times. Perfectly executed, it is the sort of thing that Limbs, with such natural comics as Mark Baldwin and Chris Jannides in their midst, do brilliantly. But even better was the chance to see them delve into a more difficult field of 'serious' dance. And, of course, Limbs do it with all the skill and subtlety we have come to expect from them.

LOUISE CHUNN

PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION EXHIBITION CAMPUS ARTS NORTH LITTLE THEATRE

The work of the prize winner, LIFE IS AN EMERGENCY by Michael Gallagher, has got a lot in it. Too much to put into words. The first image, 'Doll', sets off the tension in the title through two aspects: that of something 'coming out' which is inextricable from the vaguely battered body; hence the crisis impression. The complementary nature of numbers 2 and 3, and the contrast they afford with 1 and 4, give the series a structured unity and strength which surpasses the individual photos. Photo 3 stands out in my mind for its visual complexity and neatness, especially the reflection in the black mirror (the emerging self). Number 4 is enigmatic, with its square of empty chairs drawn up on Anzac Day, like soldiers by the Cenotaph. A well deserved first place for a strong and deep series.

Sandy Cooper's 2nd place entry is another series. Untitled, it could be described as a study of the expressions of an old lady, but like Gallagher's work it has some indefinable quality. It seems to work by bringing the viewer in from a distance to a position of emotional nearness with the old lady. This may be because her expression changes from one of far-away introspection through regret to a small but warm smile, yet because Sandy hasn't caught eye to eye contact, the situation isn't one of confrontation - she can be identified with rather than having to be coped with. The delicacy of these three images is remarkable, giving them visual strength, and unity as a series.

I should also like to mention in passing Chris Hight's 'Untitled', a fascinating image; I should like to see it enlarged. Roy Van Muschen's 'Water Series III' for the shape, and especially Sally Aymes 'In the heat of High Tide'. The title suggests a series, and if so I should like to see the rest. The tones and shapes are very effective, definitely a summer image - a good sight in June!

And now for a whinge --- what a messy exhibition! I went to look at it four times. Twice it was locked, once the lights were out, and in the end some of the photos were on the floor. A great way to foster campus photography!

PETER WRIGHT

Elizabeth Vaneveld, CAN coordinator and organiser of the competition has been shocked by students reactions. She has received abusive phone calls and, more recently, several photos have been torn from the walls and ripped up. As usual - no-one left their names. Even the artistic are getting violent now.

JETHRO TULL HEAVY HORSES CHRYSALIS RECORDS THRU FESTIVAL

If any rock group could have been pilloried into extinction by unsympathetic diatribes from rock-world critics in the last ten years, then it would have been Jethro Tull (even I was nearly thrown out of home, donkeys years ago, because me mum hated those crude and nasty 'Aqualung' lyrics, which like a good Tull neophyte I thrashed incessantly, night and day). This torrent of critical abuse reached its peak with the controversial (and brilliant) 'Passion Play', a forty-five minute dreamlike excursion into theatrical illusion and suburban satire, which could also be seen as a logical development from the neo-William Blake-ian inconoclast of the previous two albums.

Passion Play won few new friends and you could pick it up in Queen Street record sales at \$3.99 for years afterwards. The album seemed to have left most of the audience (and critics) floundering and so Tull guru Ian Anderson threw the band into reverse and tried to sort out a new, less consciously-intellectual, direction for Tull, resulting in the stop-start nature and uncertain feel of the next three albums (Warchild, Minstrel in the Gallery and Too Old to Rock'n'Roll), until the superb 'Songs From The Wood' of last year. Anderson had rediscovered his inspiration in his native British countryside (or 'Nature' if you're doing stage two English) and the latest offering, 'Heavy Horses' follows closely in the same vein.

Ian Anderson, confident and capable in this new niche, has written a (romantic, if you like) album of songs dedicated to traditional- muscle rather than modern machine-dominated agriculture. No longer is Anderson the grubby old pederast of park benches but the benevolent country squire (it's a role he can afford to play: he's just bought a huge 6000 hectare estate on the Isle of Skye and invited unemployed farmers and craftsmen to use the property any way they like), and naturally, rural interests dominate the album. Nearly all the songs are concerned with animals and the title track laments the demise of Shire and Draft horses - a couple of these magnificent and huge creatures are seen led by Anderson on the front cover.



The playing on the album is typically ultra-tight, the vocals very melodic and the backing is never far from the melody line. There are few long instrumental passages but often where these occur great use is made of flute/mandolin harmonies reminiscent of the best of Songs from The Wood. However, for me this album falls slightly short of its predecessor, with less fascinating tempo changes and emotional drama.

It's hard to single out outstanding tracks from this, Tull's twelfth album, because there are so many. It would be easier to start at the other end and ponder what the hell 'Journeyman' is doing on this album. On an album about Country Life (sorry, Roxy freaks), a song about commuter-stereotypes of the London Underground would be incongruous anyway, but since it's also the only bad track, I would quibble with its inclusion. The best short songs look like leftovers (albeit well worth waiting for) from Songs from The Wood - 'Acres Wild', 'Rover' and 'Weathercock' whilst the gentle symbolism of 'One Brown Mouse', exercising 'on the old treadmill', and 'Rover': 'My lady of the Meadows/My comber of the Beach/You've thrown the stick for your dog's trick/ But it's floating out of reach', keeps the mind alive and gives the album its general statement.

Anderson has obviously mellowed somewhat from the days of outrageous youth and it is this mellowness and empathy which set the tone for the whole album - 'And the first moths of summer/suicidal came/ to join in the worship/of the light that never dies/ in a moment's

reflection/ of two Moths spinning in her eyes' To conclude then, this is an album that won't displace John Trevolting and the Wee Gees from the top of the charts, but it's the best new album I've heard this year, well worth at least a good listen, and shouldn't offend anyone -- I think even me mum would like this one

BRIAN BRENNAN



THIS YEAR'S MODEL ELVIS COSTELLO WEA

This is the album to make a reviewer truly regret having already blown all his superlatives on less worthy recipients. Restraint is almost impossible when talking about Elvis and this new album of his. He is not the best since nor the best in the class of he is quite simply the best. To follow up his almost peerless debut album, 'My Aim Is True', was a daunting prospect. Even his biggest fans must have thought a measure of disappointment inevitable. Instead with 'This Year's Model' it becomes apparent that with Elvis you can never assume his full creative potential has been reached.

While the first album was a rock set in the classic style with a nod to influences past and present including 60's pop balladry, reggae and 50's rock'n' roll, the new material is a bold plunge into pop sophistication. Elvis has the ability to evoke (and he is not above a little outright theft) all the nuances of the best in 60's pop music within attractive new melodies. Great rock music has always rested on melody and here Elvis brings the rest to their knees. He has an uncanny knack for finding the instrumental hook which makes an already strong melody unforgettable. 'I Don't Want to GO TO Chelsea' and 'The Beat' are but two examples of this. To discuss standouts would be futile as every tune on the album is exquisitely crafted, from the delicate balladry of 'Little Triggers' to the urgent rhythms of 'No Action'. To say these melodies are catchy is not only an understatement but insultingly trite. Nevertheless it does convey the immediate 'Top Twenty' appeal of the songs-on repeated listening that initial promise is abundantly fulfilled.

Elvis' sidemen on the record deserve a fair share of the credit. On every number their delivery can't be faulted. The star of the band, if there be one, is Steve Young on keyboard. Every contribution he makes leaves the listener feeling the song would fail without it. There is none of the monstrous posturing usually associated with keyboard players instead Young employs subtle insistent rhythms such as the eerie backdrop he provides to 'Night Rally'. Similarly Peter Thomas, a rarely talented drummer does not think as do many of his fellows that power means pounding the kit into the ground. His more imaginative approach is evident on 'Lipstick Vogue' where he sets a fierce pace but sees it through with flawless technique. On the reggae influenced tracks 'Chelsea' and 'Watching The Detectives' bassist Bruce Thomas makes his presence felt carrying the beat with his muscular playing. It is on the same tracks that Elvis shows his snappy guitar style providing a sharp edge to the songs. But it is as a vocalist that he really excels. He has tone and phrasing down so well and his emotional range and intensity are almost frightening.

It would be ludicrous to say that as a lyricist Elvis is in the class of Dylan yet there are moments on the album when it seems no other comparison will do justice. Elvis can unsettle with couplets which force themselves upon the listener or intrigue with his enigmatic turn in imagery. A born loser's cynicism is one of his strongest assets but also a potential weakness. If striving to find fault with his work one could point to Elvis' inability to mention love apart from jealousy, inadequacy and revenge. Liberality with the vitriol where past loves are concerned is something Elvis has in common with the Dylan of 'Just Like a Woman' and 'Positively Fourth Street'. As he is no less effective when he turns his writing talents away from unrequited love perhaps he should do so more often.

Too much praise can be every bit as dangerous to a new artist as too little. Certainly Elvis Costello has been getting plenty of reviews every bit as fulsome in their praises as this one. Nevertheless the unavoidable fact is he deserves it all. Have a listen to this record. You may not agree with everything I've said here - not until the second listening anyway.

DOMINIC FREE



CHALLENGE

