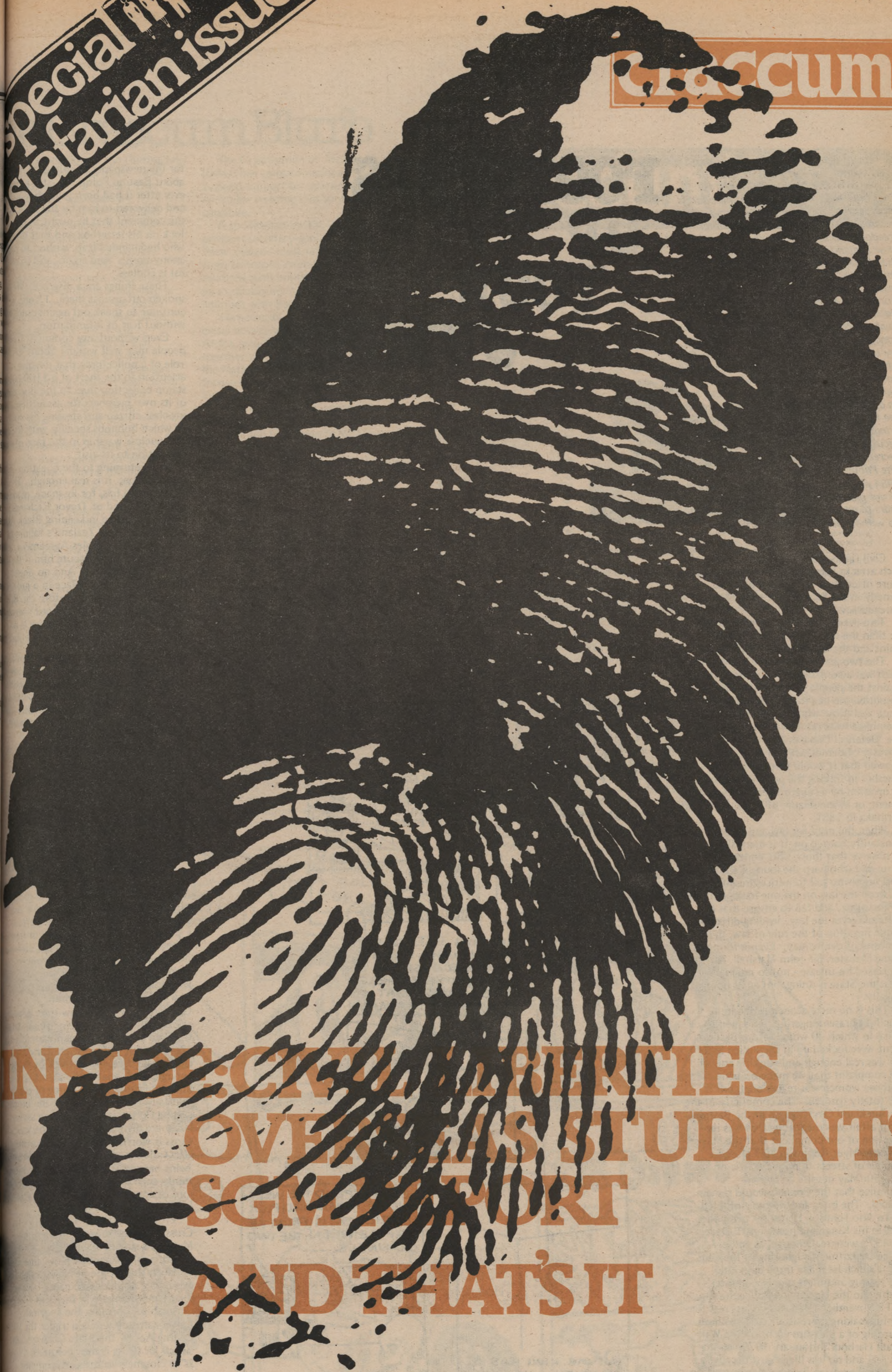


Special
astafarian issue

Craccum



INSIDE: CIVIL LIBERTIES
OVERSEAS STUDENTS
SGM REPORT
AND THAT'S IT

We reprint below the abridged text of an address given by Barry Littlewood, the Chairman of the Auckland Council for Civil Liberties. We believe that his address provides one of the most interesting observations on the state of individual freedom within the context of present New Zealand society. And if you think that perhaps this doesn't affect you then think again. Laws in this country are made for all people and repressive legislation or the excessive interference of the state into the everyday lives of New Zealanders should be a matter of great concern to us all. Later on this year we'll try to provide a series of articles on just what laws are around and what they could possibly do to curtail your individual rights/freedoms. In this issue you can read an appraisal of that legislative monstrosity, the Police Offences Act. Later on we'll be bringing you resumes of the Crimes Act, Security Intelligence Act, the Official Secrets Act, the Industrial Relations Act, The Public Works Act and many more. 1984 may have not yet hit the fair shores of our glorious nation but they've got 5 years to go yet and anything may happen. So without further ado we present.....

Civil rights are under attack. News of such attacks is reaching us constantly. More often than not we can offer no remedy in the face of inflexible State bureaucracy.

Two events stand out as more dramatic than the rest - the Battle of Bastion Point and the Battle of the Waitemata.

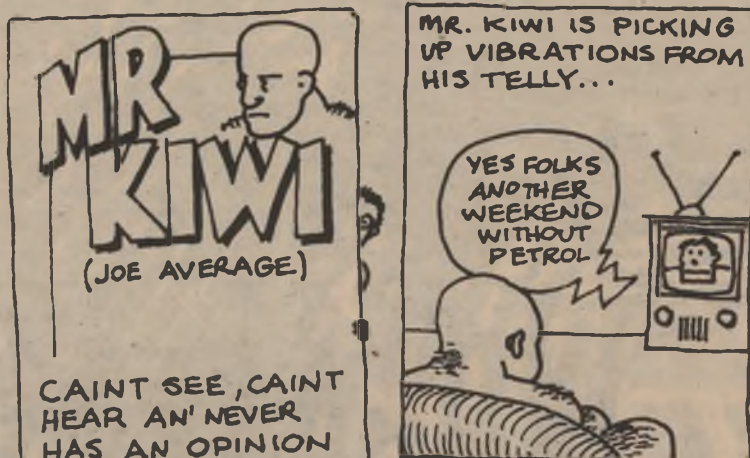
The two are in many ways comparable. Each was a confrontation by the State against the people; each was preceded by absolutely no negotiation between the State and those whom it opposed; in each, the police were reinforced by units from the 'Defence' Department; each was a travesty of democracy; in each, the State showed that it would stop at nothing, whether in forcing the people to submit to invasion by a superpower's nuclear armament, or in the seizure of Maori land as at Parihaka in 1881.

When the need for law and order is so constantly harped on, it is marvellous to observe that those who control the State and who harp the loudest are the very ones who fail to notice the difference between the law on the one hand and order on the other, and fail to ensure that the State observes the law - leading directly to the negation of the rule of law, the opposite of democracy. Even a former Prime Minister, Sir John Marshall, has expressed his unease - not so much at what the State is doing, but at its doing it illegally.

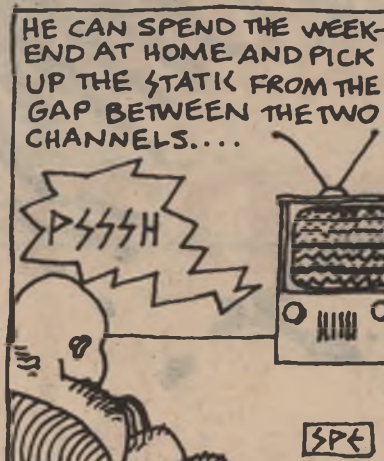
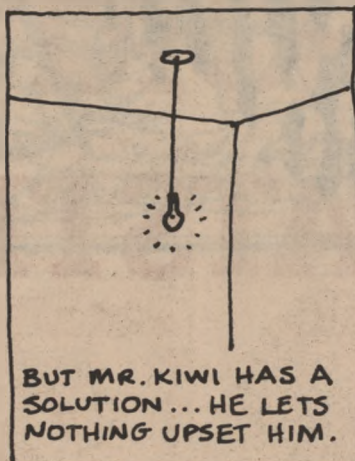
This is no mere academic debate or fanciful phrasemongering. The men's urinal in which 20 women from Bastion Point were locked up at the Police Station was real enough and stinking enough; the complaint that we made on behalf of those women was real enough but it was totally ignored. The complicity of the the Auckland City Council in the Bastion Point affair was real enough, as was its rejection of our complaint that the Mayor, Sir Dove-Myer Robinson, had closed a number of streets to public traffic on the 25th May despite an earlier assurance that the Council would remain neutral. The bites and wounds inflicted on Te Aho Johnson Henry by two police dogs in his Kingsland home on 16 December 1978 were real enough, as is the Police Department's ignoring of the complaint which he made three days later. The tearing and theft of a Headhunter's clothing in the Henderson Police Station on 15 November 1978 was no less real for his making no resistance. The illegal boarding of a pleasure yacht on the Waitemata Harbour in January 1979 was no less real and no less illegal just because a nuclear submarine then happened to be in the same harbour a few miles away. The letter sent to Alistair Dickinson by the British Communist Party (thanking him

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FOOTSTEPS UP YOUR JUMPER



MR. KIWI USED TO PLAY RUGBY - UNTIL HE GAVE IT UP BECAUSE HE COULDN'T BE BOTHERED & HE KNOWS WHAT IT'S LIKE TO WALK TO A MATCH



for the newspaper clippings he had about Bastion Point) was still as real ever after it had been published in the paper and delivered to him by the Police who had handed it in 'wished to remain anonymous'. And so on, and so on, the list is endless.

These things are a disgrace. We have spoken out against them. I hope we continue to speak out against such things without fear of intimidation.

Even without any comment from people may well wonder about the role of a policeforce that devotes more attention to the theft of a \$100,000 stamp collection than to the discipline of its own members for assaulting a working-class citizen and stealing his clothes or which hobnobs socially with the owner of a nuclear warship in the face of opposition to its visit.

But, returning to the question of intimidation: it is real enough. The Government has, for instance, made it clear of its hatred of Trevor Richards for work he is doing in keeping Black Africa informed of New Zealand's failure to honour the Gleneagles Agreement, and its intention to prosecute him if the law can be bent that far. And no doubt the Government found solace in a judge's comment three weeks before the Battle of Bastion Point. His Honour's words are worth quoting verbatim; there is no need for me to spell out their implications:

'Outside people and organisations are showing an interest in this matter and are strong suspicion that they have motives not necessarily related to the welfare of New Zealand and New Zealanders but the fabrication of adverse propaganda for dissemination elsewhere.'

The Auckland Council for Civil Liberties makes no secret of the fact that it has taken a strong interest in the matter of Bastion Point as well as, would you believe, the welfare of New Zealanders. As to 'adverse propaganda', the facts on which it can be compiled are all too conspicuous: there is no need for 'fabrication'.

New Zealanders in increasing numbers are only too aware that freedom of speech is in jeopardy; and our public protest march and meeting on this topic last September were strongly supported.

I suspect that the defence of freedom of speech against Government attack may be one of the ACCL's chief concerns in the future. One glance at the situation in Queensland is enough to show how easy it is, if the people are apathetic, for a Government to withdraw their democratic rights without a shot being fired. When freedom of speech is openly attacked, on a big scale in Queensland and on a small scale here, it is seen to be fragile enough. But what if the attack is an oblique and subtle one? Some of the things that Ian Cross, chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation, has been saying lately are disturbing, to say the least. Mr Cross is worried about the 'unsettling' effect of any criticism of officialdom being broadcast on radio or television. He thinks such criticism might cause 'expressions of anger or anxiety to just about every public figure in the land.'

From here, it is an easy matter for Mr Cross, with the support of Sir John Marshall's successors in office, to ensure that the only broadcast news and criticism to which the people of New Zealand are exposed is not likely to cause 'anxiety to any public figure in the land.' In short, censorship. Consider the enormous powers already wielded under the Broadcasting Act by the State Corporation of which Mr Cross is the chairman, as well as its closeness to the Government.

The outlook is daunting.

Barry Littlewood
Chairman

The Craccum Blurb

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The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has again condemned New Zealand support for apartheid in South Africa by insisting that sporting contacts continue.

A spokesman for the OAU, the assistant secretary-general, has stated: 'New Zealand must taken all practical steps to ensure an end to all sporting relations with South Africa. The OAU is aware that other nations have sporting relations with South Africa.'

'However, the special relationship that exists between New Zealand and South Africa, especially in the field of rugby together with the policies adopted by the National Government in 1974, have focussed the legitimate attention of the international community on New Zealand.'

'We are especially concerned by reports that a New Zealand Cabinet Minister and Government MP's have spoken out in favour of New Zealand taking part in this event. We know that the supporters of apartheid inside South Africa have taken great comfort from these comments.'

'The OAU is further aware that New Zealand is to host the South African rugby team in 1981. We are bewildered and angry that after all that has happened over the past three years, that such a visit could be even remotely contemplated.'

'As a signatory to the Gleneagles agreement, New Zealand must take all practical steps to ensure an end to all sporting relations between New Zealand and South Africa. This is especially true of the 1981 rugby tour.'

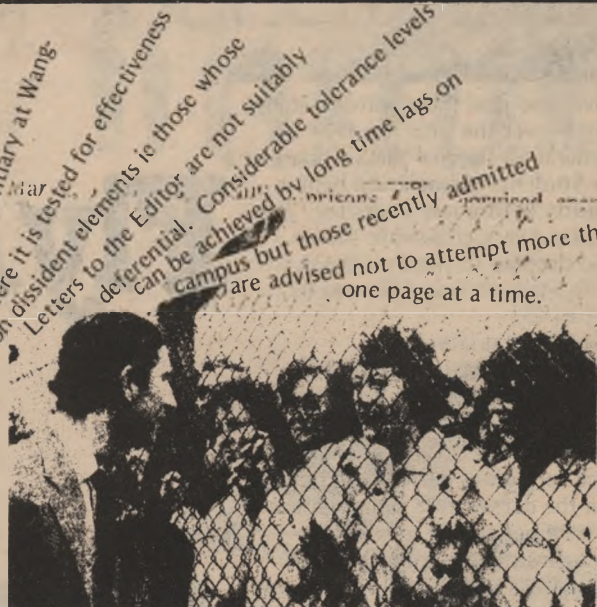
The Government has already stated that visas will not be refused to members of the Springbok team. The Rugby Union is adamant that the Springbok tour will go ahead.

As one of the Rugby Union officials in South Africa stated in relation to the 1981 Springbok tour: 'Surely nothing can go wrong'. We can assure him that everything can go wrong, especially when a minority insist on forcing the majority to accept continuing support for such a vile and abhorrent system as apartheid.

craccum

Volume 53, Issue 9

Craccum is registered with the Human Rights Commission as a cruel and unusual punishment. Every Friday at dusk a convoy of armoured cars rumbles out of the office transporting the latest devilish refinement to the penitentiary at Wangarua where it is tested for effectiveness. Letters to the Editor are not suitably deferential. Considerable tolerance levels can be achieved by long time lags on campus but those recently admitted are advised not to attempt more than one page at a time.

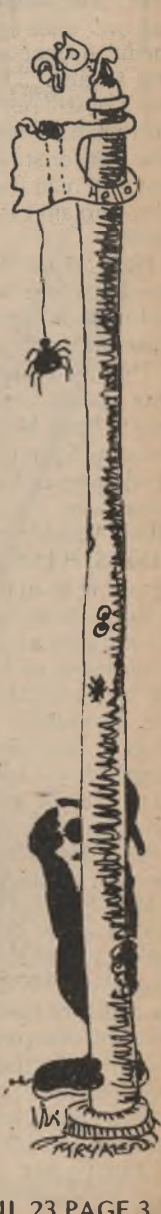
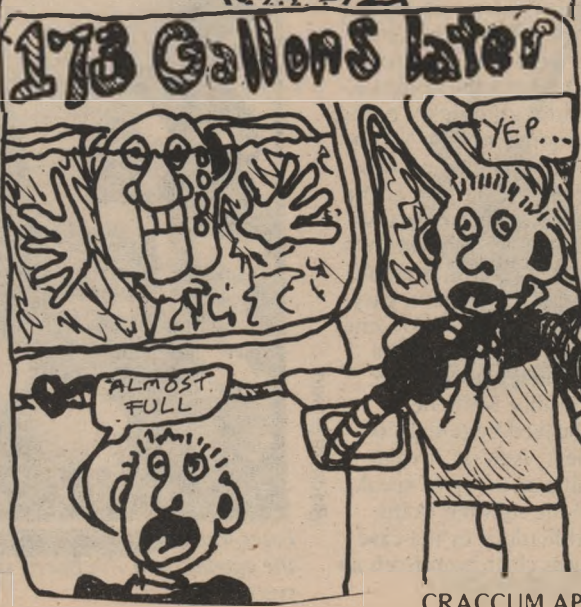
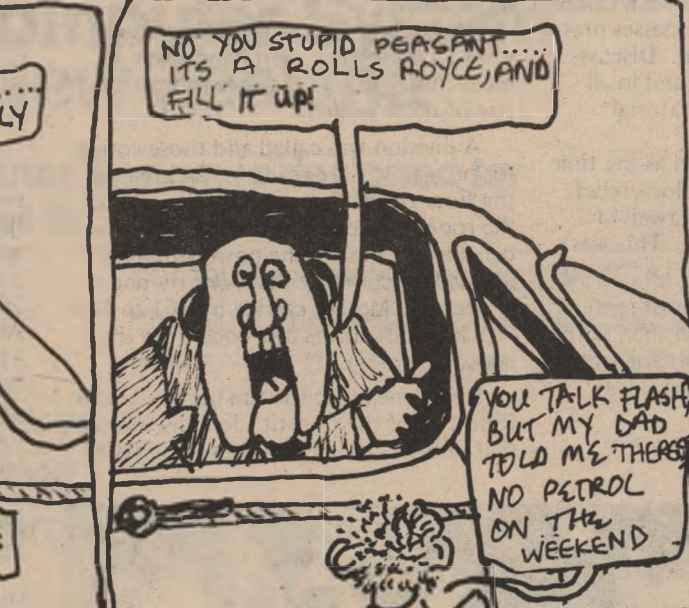


The Prince of Wales talking with production workers at the Cossor Electronics factory at Harlow, Essex, yesterday. The visit was part of a series designed to acquaint him with industrial organization.

Seventeen warnings on £38 000 for

I Don, sat his face aglow with childish pride as he swished his signature beneath his first Letraset. Don squealed in delight, clapping his hands feverishly together and a little gurgly noise was emitted from the throat. David moved in and looked over his shoulder. He patted Don affectionately on the head, muttering softly, 'My boy, My boy.' Claw joined the ecstatic couple, peering over both their heads. 'Another self-made man,' he whispered, turning his head as he blinked away the saline droplets. Selwyn craned his neck, looking over Claw's head. 'Obviously a prodigious talent in the budding,' he said, with a true critic's panache. Mike smiled in the distance. 'Another artist,' he thought. Eugenie patted Don's hand, but David B, hating emotional scenes, dragged her gently away. 'Come and read my Police Offences article,' he crooned. Sarah had just emerged from the typesetting room and, wondering what the cafulle was about, failed to see Fiona's clarinet lying rejected on the floor, and added another bruise to its already battered hide. Brian could not longer ignore the proceedings. He walked sullenly across and remarked cruelly, 'The y is askew.' His sentence was cut short by the horrified gasps of Don's admirers. But as the last kick knocked the breath out of his emaciated frame, he managed to rasp, 'Get well soon, Tara.' Biddy's head popped from the darkroom. 'No thanks,' she said. 'Philanthropy appals me.'

ACAR PULLS IN...





It is envisaged that there will be intense legal wrangles over the final result of the Special General Meeting of the Auckland University Students' Association held in the Recreation Centre last Thursday. For the record, by a very close vote the Association decided to wind up the activities of the Student Travel Bureau by 161 votes to 143.

But more on that later.

It was an impressive estimated 470 students that gathered in the Rec Centre in what is probably the biggest student meeting since the heady days of the early sixties. The venue was perfect too - much better than the cafe or B28 although the acoustics at times seemed to resemble Noah wailing inside the stomach of a whale. But on the whole the meeting was orderly and the few interjections were at least humorous or in good taste.

Anyway, I wander. El Presidente, Janet Roth, called the meeting to order at ten minutes past one. Unlike a conventional General Meeting, a Special General Meeting is called for, as you may have picked up, a special reason, and in this case discussion was limited to the Students' Association 1978 Annual Accounts and the various motions put forward concerning the future of Student Travel Bureau. Thus SGM's are often more exciting affairs being devoid of boring twaddle that has to be waded through every year.

First up for the consideration of the masses was the question of the Annual Accounts for 1978. This item had been held over from the Autumn General Meeting (AGM) held a few weeks ago. This holding over was to give students time to subject the accounts to their withering scrutiny and raise all these important points and ask lots of interesting questions but alas it was not to be this time around either. The adoption of the accounts was held over once again at least until the next scheduled General Meeting in late July, early August.....for what reason this was done I'm still not quite sure since sufficient time has elapsed since the accounts came out for students to get hold of a copy and read them at their leisure. But then, who am I to question the will of the masses.

Next up was the question which everybody had come along to vote on, that of the future or otherwise of STB. A rapid intake of breath and then we were away.

The first motion was moved by none other than our ever friendly Sports Officer, Peter Monteith, coupled with a seconding from that bursaries demo miracle-worker Keven Hague. Their motion was:

'THAT AUSA move at NZUSA May Council that STB Ltd be wound up as quickly as possible in an orderly fashion.'

Monteith as mover of the motion spoke first and gave an outline of what he saw the problems of STB were and how in his opinion, rather than keeping the company alive, it should be wound up quickly before it drains more money out of AUSA. His speech was surprisingly mild and was not marked by any real shit slinging at the management or workers of the company.

After Monteith spoke, the motion then was open for discussion by those present.

Merv Prince, last year's President, gave perhaps one of the most confused speeches of the day which included such gems as 'throughout 1978....which was last year...'. The audience bored visibly while he spoke and everyone heaved huge sighs of relief when he finished. And on it went with both sides fielding an array of speakers who ranged from the sublime in the case of Merv to the ridiculous in the case of Chris Tennet. It was clear even from an

Fly Away STB?



If you've never been to an Association SGM, this is what they look like

early stage of the meeting that both camps were evenly supported by the masses present. A close result was assured. Discussion raged for over 40 minutes and in all about 10 people bared their oratorical prowess.

But enough was enough and as the time drew closer and closer to 2 o'clock relief hove into sight with the much awaited 'Move that the Motion be Put'. This was carried by a clear majority.

Monteith then gave his right of reply. It was short and sweet.....Roth then re-read the motion, explained the consequences of voting for or against and then it was put.

The first vote, on voices alone, was

inconclusive.

The second vote, utilising the much vaunted 'raise your right hands' was inconclusive due to the sheer numerical size of those present.

A division was called and those voting for or against were made to assemble on the floor of the Gym at opposite ends of the room. A head count was made. Inconclusive. Finally the powers-that-be decided on counting them one by one.

Result: Motion carried by 161 to 143. Chorus of cheers and boos from the masses.

It was then that the fun began. Under Rule 10B of the Constitution any motion that fails to gain a two-thirds majority of

those present and voting becomes a contentious issue and must be put before students in the form of a Referendum. Immediate confusion as the victors protested over the possibility of winning on the day and being pipped at the post at a later stage. They argued that the constitution, if interpreted correctly, meant that a referendum could be called if the vote failed to get two-thirds of those voting for or against (161 plus 143 = 304) as well as those students who abstained (150). They believed that people who abstained were actually voting and therefore the motion was passed conclusively when the abstainers were added to the 'ayes'.

President Roth looked momentarily flustered but saved the situation nicely with a promise to the meeting that the Association lawyers would be consulted for a legal definition of the term 'present and voting'.

The meeting moved on and with barely a murmur proceeded to vote in favour of the second STB motion, also Monteith/Hague:

THAT AUSA move at NZUSA May Council that NZUSA make arrangements for the marketing of the ISIC (or an internal flight card if necessary) at the current price, the AUSTS debt and other STB debts to be repaid from the surplus income and the price of the card to revert to cost once the debts are paid.

(A strange situation perhaps where one motion is so closely contested and the next not? Not really when you consider that close on 150 plus left as soon as the result of the first motion was known.)

Shortly after 2pm discussion finally got round to the remaining motions on the agenda, but the time honoured quorum count showed that the meeting had less than the required 200 students and the whole caboodle shut-up shop at 2.10.

Immediately after the meeting the Association Secretary, Bob Lack, rang the lawyers for their opinion.

Verdict?

It was a contentious issue and a referendum would have to be called. Later that day the executive met and concurred with the ruling given by the lawyers and a referendum will be held next Thursday 26 April to vote on the motion, 'THAT AUSA move at NZUSA May Council that STB Ltd be wound up as soon as possible in an orderly fashion'.

Polling booths will be set up around the campus and it is expected to be a heavy turnout. If the referendum motion is lost then another SGM has been called for the day after, the 27 April, to discuss the question of guarantees to STB.

Because the whole STB has been declared a contentious issue Craccum is bound by the constitution to ensure that we do not give unfair advantage to either side and remain impartial (power of the press?). That's why this article is not as in-depth as I'd have liked, as it could have been construed as favouritism. That is also why a scheduled advertisement for Student Travel Bureau was taken out late Thursday night, losing Craccum almost \$100 in income.

The Executive has granted Craccum money to produce another broadsheet similar to last week's effort, and this will hit the streets on Tuesday or Wednesday. If you have anything to say then get it in to us by 3.30 on MONDAY AFTERNOON so that it can be included.

So there you are. A pyrrhic victory of sorts? We'll not know till Thursday night. Stay tuned for further developments.

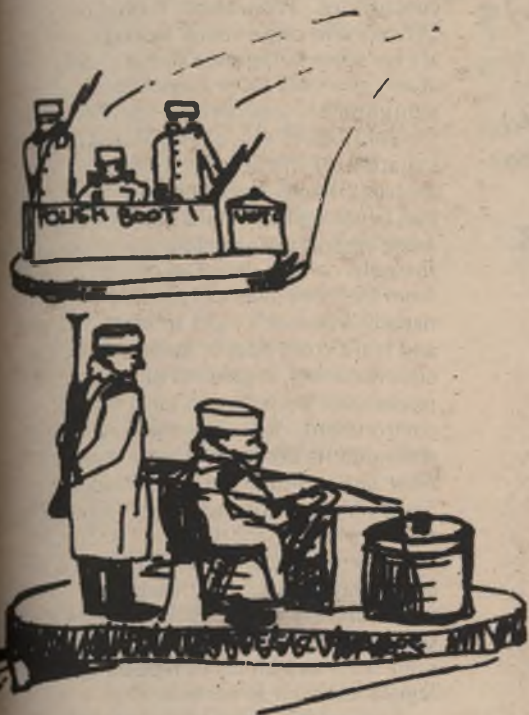
David Merritt



Peter Monteith hides his face, Chris Gosling, NZUSA President, looks intent on reading the agenda, and I'm bored silly with Merv's speech and consider the Rec Centre's sound system.

We can't say a word about it..... But!

STB REFERENDUM Thursday 26 STB SGM Friday 27



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ANTI APARTHEID TRIBUNAL
SUNDAY APRIL 29 9 — 12.30
McLAURIN CHAPEL, PRINCES ST (NEAR
THE BIG I)
TO LOOK AT THE GOVERNMENTS
PERFORMANCE DURING ANTI
APARTHEID YEAR
CHAIRMAN: PROF. JOHN MORTON
SPEAKERS: TREVOR RICHARDS
JOHN MINTO
DAVID CUTHBERT
DENNIS ROCKELL
\$1.00 ADMISSION INCLUDES MORNING
TEA AND LUNCH. COME ONE COME ALL.



GYPSIES, TRAMPS AND THIEVES

Imagine a society where you faced three months imprisonment if you associated, however innocently, with persons who had a reputation, however undeserved, as thieves. Where a similar penalty could be imposed on you if you were unable to prove to the satisfaction of a magistrate that you had a lawful means of support. Where justice was dispensed in the same even-handed manner to those who invited such persons to their homes.

I hope these speculations haven't taxed your imaginative faculties. You aren't being asked to envisage Russia during the Stalinist purges, Hitler's Germany, or any of the totalitarian regimes which currently pockmark the globe. This is New Zealand. Now. The vagrancy provisions of the Police Offences Act authorise the police to charge you with any of the 'offences' outlined above.

Our vagrancy laws are derived from English statutes such as the 1547 Slavery Act which declared among other things that:

Idleness and vagabondry is the mother and root of all thefts, robberies and all evil acts.

Social conditions and attitudes have changed since 16th century England. The legal system has however witnessed this process with majestic indifference. If the vagrancy laws were allowed to lapse into desuetude, a quaint relic from an antique past, their continued presence on the statute books would not be a cause for concern. Unfortunately the police, endowed with very wide powers by the statute, use it as a catch-all section. In 1969, the latest statistics I could find, 792 people, engaged in a diverse range of activities, were charged under the vagrancy sections. In this article I intend to examine several of these provisions and suggest that they represent a severe and unwarranted curtailment of the rights of citizens in a supposedly democratic society.

Section 50 provides that:

1. Where any constable has reasonable cause to believe that any person has no lawful means of support or has insufficient lawful means of support he may arrest such person...
2. If such person fails to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sufficient lawful means of support or that such means of support as he has are lawful he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200 or to imprisonment for a term of 3 months.
3. The fact that any person charged under this section can produce or prove that he possesses money or property shall not be taken into account in deciding such charge unless he shows by his own or other evidence that he honestly obtained such money or property.

The potential for police abuse of this section is obvious. If the friendly local bobby wants to have a look at you down at the station all he needs to do is assume an air of scepticism as to your means of support before running you in. Similarly, if the police want to break up a group of demonstrators, Section 50 will efficiently divert the march into the police cells. The only restriction on police action is that they must have 'reasonable grounds' for suspecting that a person has no lawful means of support. However, this nebulous requirement has little practical significance. Subsection (3) shows that a fat wallet and suave exterior need not necessarily allay police suspicions. I can't envisage a situation where a policeman couldn't solemnly aver that 'something didn't seem quite right about him'. Magistrates are reluctant to question police integrity and so the 'reasonable grounds' requirement provides scant protection to the citizen.

The vagueness of the section by itself points to the need for drastic revision. The circumstances in which the police can invoke this section need to be clearly defined.

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THE POLICE OFFENCES ACT 1927, No. 35
An Act to consolidate certain enactments of the General Assembly relating to the suppression of various offences and in restraint of vagrancy
1. Short Title, etc.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Police Offences Act 1927, and it shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1928.
(2) This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:
PART I—General Police Provisions. (Sections 3 to 39.)
PART II—Indecency and Vagrancy. (Sections 40 to 60.)
PART III—Billiard Rooms and Boxing and Wrestling Contests. (Sections 61 to 72.)
PART IV—Miscellaneous Provisions. (Sections 73 to 87.)
2. Interpretation—In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context,— Elizabeth I kept 80 wigs.

"Local authority" means the body or persons in whom the property in any public place is vested, or who have the management or control of any public place as defined in this Act:
 "Public place" includes and applies to every road, street, footpath, footway, court, alley, and thoroughfare of a public nature, or open to or used by the public as of right, and to every place of public resort so open or used.

Cf. 1908, No. 146, s. 2

A definition of the term "imprisonment" was repealed by s. 6 of the Police Offences Amendment Act 1955.
 As to "public place", see s. 40 of this Act.
 As to the arrest without a warrant of persons found offending against the provisions of this Act, see s. 315 (2) (c) of the Crimes Act 1961.
 As to the apprehension, with or without a warrant, of persons found offending against Part II of this Act, see s. 60 of this Act.

PART I

GENERAL POLICE PROVISIONS Obstructions and Breaches of Good Order

The police tactic of charging ship girls under Section 50 clearly shows the dangers involved in giving the police these wide powers. There is no law in the statute books making it an offence to be a ship girl. The police are usurping the legislative function when they forbid such conduct. The vague terms of the Vagrancy Sections, which provide a pretext for police vigilance in this area, need to be amended to prevent such arbitrary action by a body whose supposed function is the enforcement of the will of Parliament as represented in the precise legislation it passes.

The section is also objectionable in that it discriminates against those whose life styles deviate from the norm. It enables the police to harass those for whom the Protestant work ethic has little attraction and live in a communal situation where those without 'lawful means of support' are provided for by their companions.

There is slightly more justification for the section if it is used by the police to pick up impoverished drifters likely to be drawn into criminal activity. However it is hardly fair to prosecute a person before he has committed a crime, solely because of police suspicion that he will offend in the future. Also the Criminal Law is a blunt instrument for the promotion of social reform. A 3-month jail sentence or heavy fine is unlikely to have too beneficial an effect on the recipient. Similarly the use of the section to clear drunks off the street is not the most

effective way of dealing with the problem as shown by the high rate of reoffending. Attempts at rehabilitation by the police are confined to checking the cell every 3 hours to ensure that their ward isn't choking to death in his own vomit. The police are not qualified, nor have they the facilities, to do more. It is not surprising that their efforts have little effect.

To conclude, Section 50 is ill-fitted for the welfare function which is its sole justification. Furthermore it gives the police dangerously wide powers not consonant with the role of a law enforcement agency in a democratic society.

Section 49 impinges upon the liberty of the individual even more drastically, declaring that:

Every person shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the meaning of this Act, and be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 3 months -
 a) who is the occupier of any house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no lawful means of support; or
 b) who habitually consorts with reputed thieves or prostitutes or persons who have no visible means of support.

The language in Section 50 appears crystal clear in comparison with these provisions. When does a person acquire a reputation as a thief? If the local greengrocer suspects that a causal relationship exists between my presence in his shop and the disappearance of his choice

watermelon does that satisfy the requirements of the section? In any event the law should not concern itself with something as uncertain and frequently misleading as a person's reputation.

More importantly, this law infringes upon the citizen's right to associate with whomsoever he pleases. The Section assumes that decent people don't associate with the down and outs of society except for criminal ends. This characteristic of the Act, imputing the basest motives to a person's actions, leads to ridiculous conclusions. Presumably Probation Officers and other social workers only act on police sufferance and are liable at any moment to be constrained to continue their counselling activities within the confines of one of Her Majesty's penitentiaries. If the Section is designed to protect citizens from pernicious influences that is not a proper function of the law. A more important principle is at stake than the paternalistic desire to protect people from the consequences of their own folly, namely a person's right to meet, talk with and learn from people living in different circumstances, regardless of the distaste respectable personages have for that environment. Recently the Government defended its decision to issue passports to New Zealand rugby players travelling to South Africa with the proud declaration that to place restrictions on freedom of movement is inconsistent with our democratic way of life. One hopes, but unfortunately can't expect, that the Government will be motivated by these same lofty principles to repeal repressive legislation such as Section 49.

Section 52 relates to persons referred to in the sympathetic terminology of the law as rogues and vagabonds. Those suffering under this appellation are liable to a fine not exceeding \$400 or to 1 year's imprisonment. You qualify as a rogue and vagabond if you:

- 52(a) ...have been previously convicted as an idle and disorderly person; or
- 52(j) ...being suspected person or reputed thief, frequent any port or harbour...or any other public place...with a felonious intent.

Those who regularly trespass across the bounds of due propriety as delineated in Sections 49 and 50 render themselves liable not to the same penalty but to one more severe. The offence is the same, it is hardly fair that a person should be convicted of a more serious crime because of earlier transgressions.

This interesting legal principle of convicting a person on the basis of his criminal record is carried a step further in 52(j). To satisfy the requirements of this section the person committing the offence must be a reputed thief. The section supports the logic which pervades the Vagrancy provisions, that if a man has sinned once he must be on the verge of doing so again. It is to counter such unjust suspicions that juries are not told the criminal history of the person whose guilt they are deliberating upon. Unfortunately such safeguards do not have any application to the sections considered. The police are spared the tedious chore of establishing a person's guilt by reference to his actions, the case is practically concluded upon production of the suspect's criminal record.

To conclude, the Vagrancy provisions of the Police Offences Act make it an offence to act in a way which those with knowledge of this repressive legislation would consider wholly innocent. The Sections make illegal the exercise of rights basic to a democratic society, such as the right of freedom of association. Furthermore the imprecise language of the provisions endow the police with very wide powers which are open to abuse. For these reasons the Vagrancy Provisions should be either drastically amended or done away with altogether.

David Beach

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It cannot remain the prerogative of any
government department to make the kind
of decisions that air modern and complex
society demands.

Decisions today are so far reaching and
of such consequence that maximum con
sideration and participation from every
interested citizen is essential.

Participation at Risk
Yet in this society with its compre
hensive and complicated rules and
regulation the risk of alienation must
exist.

The use of terms like 'The Establish
ment', 'The Bureaucracy' indicates that
many people consider public authority to
be remote and indifferent towards them,
not directly hostile.

Our administration has no tradition
of openness. To achieve a total reversal
of the principles which have governed our
bureaucracy throughout the present
century, to remove the barriers that exist
between citizen and authority, new
attitudes and new practices must be en
couraged. Aware of this need our first
Minister, Sir Guy Powles, advocates
total or at least stringent revision of the
Official Secrets Act together with the
enactment of a Freedom of Information
Act.

Why this Right to Know
The function of parliamentary debate
is to explore in a reasonable way the
alternatives available to the country so
that decisions can be made that are best
for all.

It has been known for members of
parliament to be denied information
needed to make reasonable decisions.
Decisions, often affecting the entire popu
lation, seem to be made by a few

individuals. These individuals operate on
the basis of information with which they
alone are familiar. These decisions are
often in direct conflict with those made by
people well qualified within the private
sector.

The research that government makes or
receives that is of a technical and factual
nature and on which decisions are contem
plated should be made available to the
public and in particular to interest groups.
Information released in time for partici
pation in the decision making process.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT 1951

1951, No. 77

5. Unlawful use of uniforms, forgery, personation, false documents, etc.—(1) If any person, for the purpose of gaining admission, or of assisting any other person to gain admission, to a prohibited place, or for any other purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State,—

4. Communications with foreign agents to be evidence of certain offences—(1) In any proceedings against a person for an offence against section three of this Act, the fact that he has been in communication with, or attempted to communicate with, a foreign agent, whether within or outside New Zealand,

17. Application of Act to island territories and Western Samoa—(1) This Act shall be in force in the Cook Islands, the Tokelau Islands, and Western Samoa.

9. Harbours spies—If any person—
(a) Knowingly harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to be a person who is about to commit or who has committed an offence against this Act, or knowingly permits to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control any such persons; or

10. Attempts, incitements, etc.—Every person who attempts to commit an offence against this Act, or solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit an offence against this Act, or aids or abets or does any act preparatory to the commission of an offence against this Act, shall be deemed to have committed that offence.

OFFICIAL SECRETS

mentations are not secret we may expect
a step forward when they release their
conclusions later this year.

We all have a right to know, many of
us hope that the future holds the making
of trust a two way street in New Zealand.
Nobody wins in the game of politics when
the wrong decisions are made as a result
of inadequate information.

In the field of public health and safety,
can there be justification for withholding
information regarding public safety? Facts
and figures should be made available to
those in the community who help monitor
public safety. How often do citizens hear
of, suspect, or observe questionable health
or safety situations that are not revealed
to a government inspector? How much
pollution goes undetected through mis
trust and lack of co-operation? How
much through unrevealed departmental
mistakes? Does secrecy cost lives?

In any welfare state it is the taxpayer
who supports the bureaucracy and for
whose benefit the bureaucracy exists.

When an individual is subjected to
dramatic price rises, growing government
debts, increasing restrictions, and has
fewer facilities, he has a right to some
accountability.

His financial support is an enormous
resource at government's disposal, he
has the right to know how government
plans to use this resource. He should
have the knowledge to be able to partici
pate in proposed public ventures, to
easily monitor progress and change, to
help plan his future. Accountability and
individual participation will bring re
assurance, participation and growth of
our nation.

Currently the government appointed
Committee on Official Information is
considering these issues. If their recom

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JAEK

The language in this play
may be offensive to some.

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MEMORIAL CONCERT

THOMAS RIVE

AUCKLAND TOWN HALL
WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL (ANZAC DAY)
7.30 p.m.

NEWTON CITADEL BAND

and
AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY SINGERS

MUSIC COMPOSED BY THOMAS RIVE

and
UNIVERSITY CHORAL SOCIETY
UNIVERSITY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
UNIVERSITY SINGERS

with soloists
WENDY HAYES
DAVID GUTHRIE

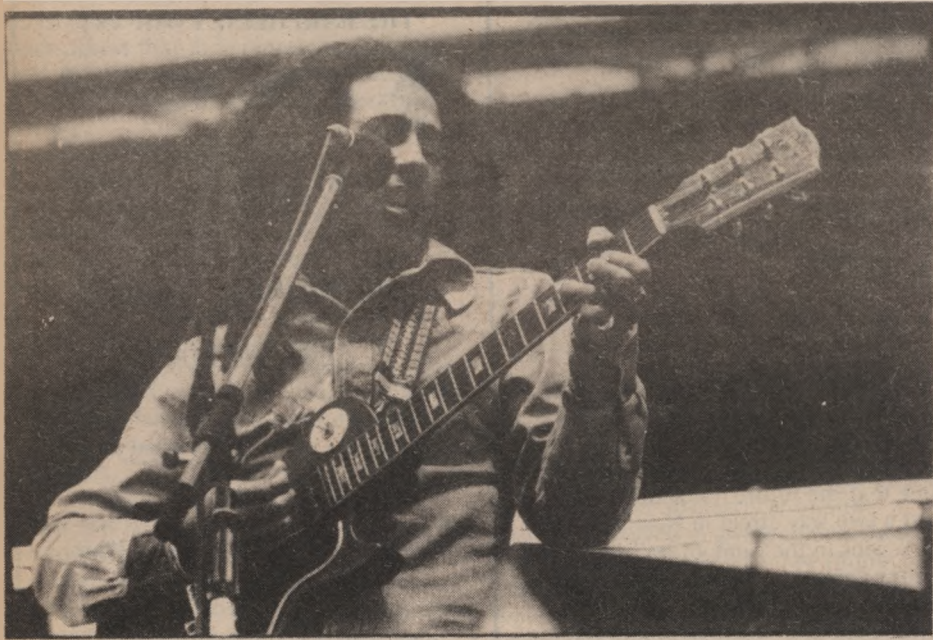
BRAHMS' REQUIEM

(Conductor: Peter Gaultrey)

Rehearsal: 4.15 pm, 25 April, Newton Citadel
Concert: 7.30 pm, 25 April, Auckland Town Hall
Organ: Mr. Murray, Auckland



MARLEY



PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY NEROLI LEWIS

Singing In The Rain



A depression had settled over the North Island of New Zealand on Tuesday night and so by Wednesday morning it looked like the Bursaries March would be cancelled owing to the rain (in fact it was cancelled three times between the hours of 12 noon and 1.25 pm)

Comments like, 'Not going out in weather like that' and 'They must be mad to go ahead with it' were heard frequently in discussions about the possibility of the march going ahead.

At approximately 12.45 pm, a small group of students had gathered in the Quad., determined that the march was going to go ahead regardless of the weather.

But when, a couple of minutes later, approx. 100 students from Auckland Technical Institute arrived, more University students started gathering, dressed in parkas, great-coats and clutching umbrellas and banners.

By 1.10 pm, a very sizable number of students (estimated at 1,600) had gathered. Patriotic speeches were made reminding us that we were students and that we needed the increase (this we were to keep reminding ourselves as we walked down in the rain), and by 1.25 pm we started strolling down Queen St but without the permission to do so.

Pamphlets were handed out to people in cars and on the footpath, Ken Newlands using the P.A. system on the truck in

front of the march, told everybody what was happening and lead us on chants, which on the whole were fairly abysmal.

Only one person who had something bad to say about the march and that was a passing taxi-driver. Generally, though, the public seemed apathetic to what was happening around them.

When we finally arrived at Trillos in Downtown, Janet Roth (President of A.U.S.A.) and Leanna Wilson (Vice-president of A.T.I.S.A.) spoke for 3 to 5 minutes each about the general lack of concern, by government, on the welfare of students. Then a bit of a power struggle developed.

Kevin Hague took the stand and informed us that we weren't to march back up Queen Street, that we were to put all banners on the back of the truck and quietly disperse. (Nods of approval from the near-by police; groans of disapproval from the students). Chris Tennet grabbed the microphone from him and said that we should march back up Queen Street. (Murmurs of disapproval from police; shouts of agreement from students).

However it was not to be. The masses were ordered by Kevin to do as they were told and like good students, we did as we were told.

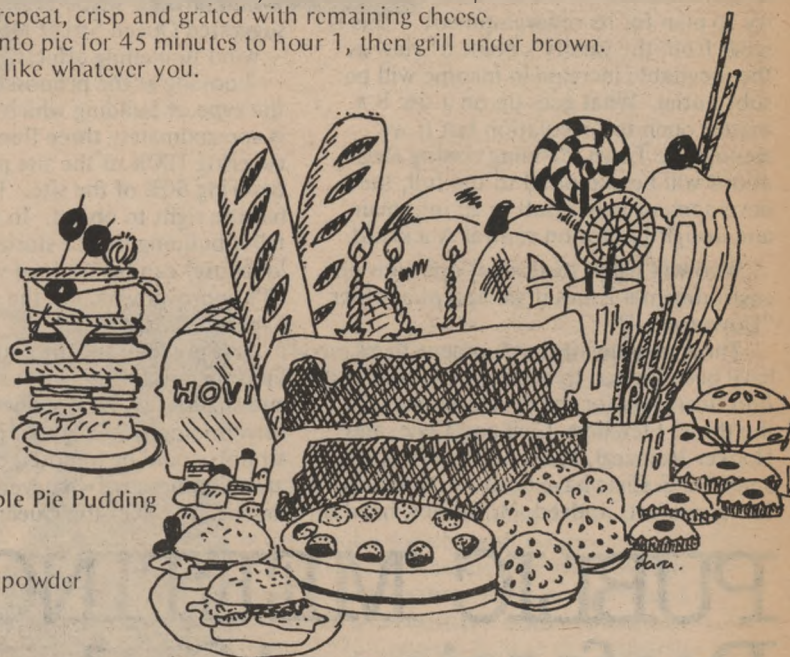
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Sarah's Cookery Column

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This was withdrawn by the printer.

- 2 (7½ oz size) tunny fish cans, or 1 lb guernard or something that like
 - 1 chicken can condensed cream of, or 2 cream packets chicken of (made into a thick fairly liquid)
 - 1 frozen packet small peas
 - 3 skinned, medium-sized tomatoes, sliced
 - 1 large crisp packet potato
 - 2 cheese tablespoons, grated finely
1. Peas the cook.
 2. Set 350 degrees F at the oven, or Mark 4
 3. Tunny the flake fish and drain, or the guernard cut pieces into
 4. Into the fish put a layer of casserole ovenproof, half with the soup, half with the peas, tomatoes with the half of, and half of the crisps.
 5. Layer the repeat, crisp and grated with remaining cheese.
 6. Oven put into pie for 45 minutes to hour 1, then grill under brown.
 7. Serve with like whatever you.



Sage and Pineapple Pie Pudding

Pastry :

- 1½ cups flour
 - 1 tsp baking powder
 - salt of pinch
 - 4 oz sugar
 - 6 oz butter
1. Dry butter into rub ingredients and beat with mixed egg.
 2. Line a dish pie about 10" by 6" and 1½" deep, with the pastry.
 3. Fork base all over with a pierce (otherwise erupting starts so many mud pools like).
 4. Bake for about 350 degrees F at 20 minutes.
 5. Cool to allow.

Filling :

- 1 sugar cup
- 1 hot cup water
- pinch salt
- 1 cornflour tablespoon heaped
- 1 custard tablespoon heaped powder
- half of a lemon juice
- 1 crushed tin of pineapple
- cream

1. Boil sugar and water to bring.
2. Blend salt, cornflour and custard powder with water a little, add to water, and sugar.
3. Cook 5 for minutes madly, stirring.
4. Cool to allow, add lemon pine and apple.
5. Shell pie fill and set in put to fridge.
6. Cream on blob when needed.

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Fawltly Towers

Auckland University students have a stake in one of the most valuable pieces of land in central Auckland.

As recipients of the rent from the block enclosed by Queen, Victoria, Elliot and Darby streets, any development of that land should be of great concern to us.

Under the 1912 Education Reserves Act the land in this block was vested in the Public Trustee as a reserve for educational purposes. The University has allocated income from this site for the purpose of financing student hostels but the money is also used for other student facilities, eg. the Recreation Centre, International house, and Collingwood Street flats.

The condition of the existing buildings on the site has given the Public Trustee as administrator of the land the opportunity to plan for its redevelopment — this is great from the varsity's point of view as the inevitable increase in income will be substantial. What goes up on a site is a matter open to speculation but if we assume the Town Planning zoning Regulations will be exploited to the full, the development may result in an inhuman and unsightly blot on central Auckland.

Who will listen to student opinions on environmental issues if we accept another "Downtown"?

Three prominent development firms have been invited to submit proposals and find financiers for the development. Of the three, Fletchers, Civil and Civic, and Hooker-Mainzeal, at least two, Fletchers and Civil & Civic have no firm commitment to the project. Indeed, Mr Stubbs, head of

Development and Construction for Fletchers believes that in the current economic climate the feasibility of a development this size is doubtful. There is already an excess of office space in the CBD, the site is leasehold and there are no clients with the required amount of money. However, he also believes that if construction did take place it would have to be as large as possible to justify the initial expense.

Are we concerned students? Do we care what happens on this land? Now is our chance to air our ideas. Aspects which we should be convincing developers to take into consideration are — size and location of the development — visual impact — shading problems (their effect on pedestrian areas).

NB. A large development on this site would directly shade a large part of the suggested Queen Street Mall.

Looking at the proposed district scheme the type of building which can be erected is approximately three floors of building covering 100% of the site plus 13 stories covering 60% of the site. To this noone has the right to object. In fact an even taller building (ie. 20 stories under conditional use) can be attained with the Council's approval which in the past has been a mere formality.

Is it possible for the council to set rules limiting building heights affecting sunlight and shadow as was done with buildings surrounding Aotea Square? Similar constraints could be imposed on the site in question because whatever is built will drastically effect the Queen Street Mall

and the public's enjoyment of the pedestrian areas.

The Public Trust has expressed an intention to bear the community's interest in mind and therefore it is hoped economics will not be the sole factor determining the type of development. It should be our concern to ensure that these intentions are realised for several reasons:

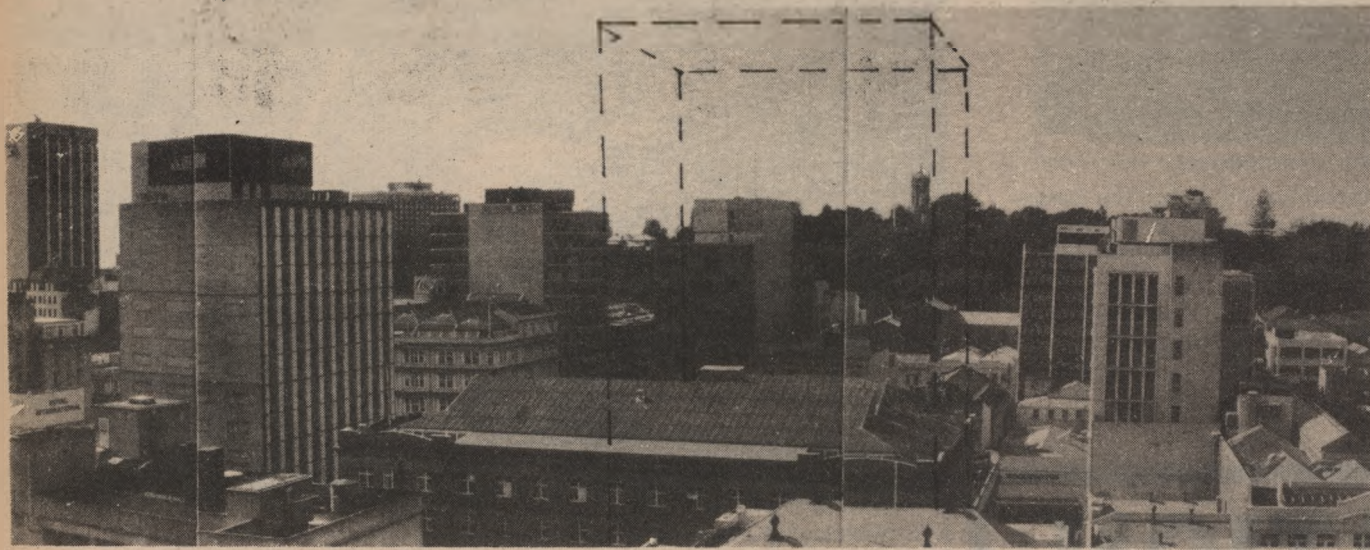
First — if the development is attractive and popular with the public it logically follows that tenants will be prepared to pay more in leases; the outcome being to our financial advantage. On the other hand if the development is unpopular and unsuccessful (for example the ANZ building which still has empty floors) income from the site will be reduced.

Secondly — It is we, the younger generation, that must live with this development for years to come. As professionals, many of us will have to work in Queen St, which should add an extra incentive to initiate a suitable environment.

Thirdly — This development will, due to its size and prominence, set the style for future buildings in Queen Street. If it is an environmentally aware development it is likely similar well thought out buildings will follow. However, if it is a short-sighted, a scene will be set for further degeneration of downtown Auckland.

This issue will be debated at a public meeting on Monday 23rd April, 7.30 pm, Professional Club Rooms — Kitchener St. Don't leave it up to the Architects' Assn and similar established bodies to speak on your behalf. Come and make sure the student voice is heard.

PUBLIC MEETING Monday 7.30 Professional Club Rooms April 23



GRADUATION

UPTOWN

BEDE PHOTOGRAPHY

187 Symonds Street

Phone 34-404

BEDE
ASSOCIATES

PHOTOGRAPHS

DOWNTOWN

LESNIE-BEDE STUDIOS

126 Queen Street (Above McKenzies)

Phone 370-341

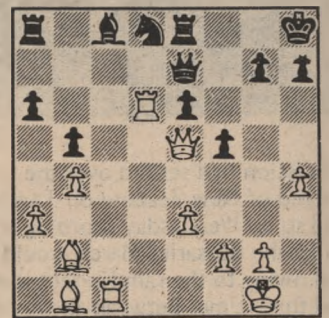
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Chess

The match which Karpov and Korchnoi recently played in the Philippines was not the first tussle between these players for the world chess crown. In 1974 they clashed in Moscow to decide who would have the right to challenge World Champion Fischer. Fischer, as is his wont, didn't feel like defending his title which went by default to Karpov, who won the match by the same 1 point margin as in 78.

Less yoghurt was spilt in this earlier encounter but there was plenty of excitement on the board. In the 21st game Korchnoi annihilated Karpov in just 19 moves. From the diagrammed position he continued with the stunning:



1. Nh7! Re8

The main line runs 1...Kh7; 2. Qh6ch,Kg8; 3. Qg6ch,Kh8; 4. Qh6ch,Kg8; 5. Be4,f5; 6. Bd5ch,Rf7; 7. Qg6 ch and White wins.

2. Qh6 Ne5

3. Ng5 Bg5

4. Bg5 Qg5

Black must part with his queen as otherwise 5. Bf6 and mate on h8 follows.

5. Qg5 Bd5

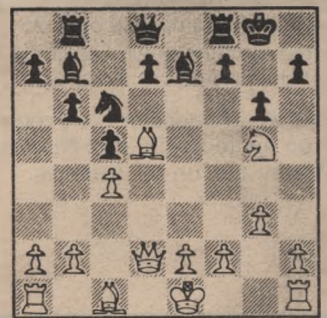
6. 0-0

6. cd5, Nf3ch; winning the queen back would be an unfortunate lapse.

6..... Bc4

7. f4 Resigns

**CHESS ACES (SPONSORED BY
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CINEMAS)**



In this week's problem White is to play and win quickly. Solutions should be handed in at the Craccum office by midday Thursday. The first correct solution drawn out of a hat wins the prize of a double pass to either the Classic or Hollywood Cinemas.

The solution to last week's problem was 1. Rg7ch, Kh8; 2. Rh7ch,Kg8; 3. g7 and wins since with the bishop no longer on h8 3...Ra8 loses to 4. Rh8ch.

Last week's winner was D. Notley.

Tickets can be picked up at the Craccum office.

David Beach

ALGAEBRAIC NOTATION

Each square has one designation only. The horizontal ranks are labelled a to h from White's end. Normal symbols are used (note that N stands for Knight), except that pawns as such are not mentioned; just the arrival square is given for a non-capturing pawn move.

Some examples: P-K4 (White's move) — e4

N-QB3 (Black's move) — Nc6

Cost of Registration: \$15 for 4 days
includes all meals and accommodation
as well as a contribution to speakers'

for 1 day
venue: Motu Moana Camp, Green Bay
Auckland.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

MONDAY 6 MAY

10.00 am Depart from Auckland
University
12.00 am Opening Session at Motu
Moana Camp
1.00 pm Lunch
2.00 pm Panel:
Current Developments in
South East Asia

6.30 pm Dinner
8.00 pm Informal Social Gathering
10.30 pm Supper and Informal
discussion

MONDAY 7 MAY

8.00 pm Breakfast
9.00 pm Forum:
Trade Unionism, its place in
society
Speaker from NZ trade union
1.00 pm Lunch
2.30 pm Sports and games
6.30 pm Dinner
8.00 pm Films and slides
10.30 pm Supper and informal
discussion

Speakers: W. Pollard,
L. Cassidy, Rep from O.S.S.
(Aust)

TUESDAY 8 MAY

8.00 pm Breakfast
9.00 pm Workshop:
(a) Malaysia and Singapore
i. History: the Making of a Neo-colony
ii Economy: 20 Years after Merdeka
iii Racial Problem: Divide and rule
iv Party Politics: the power struggle
v Social Progress
vi Cultural subversion
(b) South Pacific
12.00 pm Summary of Workshop
1.30 pm Lunch
2.30 pm Preparation for Cultural
Evening
6.00 pm Dinner
8.00 pm Informal Cultural evening
11.00 pm Supper

WEDNESDAY 9 MAY

8.00 am Breakfast
9.00 am Workshop:
Role of Students
Introduction by rep. from
FUEMSSO (U.K.)
1.00 pm Lunch
2.30 pm Plenary
Election of NOSAC Officers
6.00 pm Dinner
8.00 pm Farewell Gathering

THURSDAY 10 MAY

8.00 am Breakfast
10.00 am Depart from Camp

** All interested please contact local
NOSAC Representative c/o local Students'
Association.



1979 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS



The National Overseas Students' Action Committee sprang up in the 1977 ISC in Wellington when it was recognised by the largely Malaysian participants that there was a need to form a national overseas students body to achieve some form of a national consensus amongst overseas students themselves on matters pertaining to their interests and of their choice. The main aims of NOSAC are twofold: to conduct campaigns among both overseas and local students on matters of overseas students' welfare in New Zealand, and to promote further cultural, social and political exchanges between overseas students and the New Zealand people.

Since its inception, NOSAC has been instrumental in opposing the New Zealand Government's policy of cutting down on the intake of overseas students into New Zealand; in challenging the Government's venial accusation that overseas students engaged in entering into 'marriages of convenience' with New Zealand citizens; and in pressuring the Government into reversing its policy on the No-cap issue.

Besides its role as a 'watchdog' in protecting the interests of its members, NOSAC has engaged in a variety of activities to achieve its second objective. As last year, 1978, NOSAC published a series of newsletters to inform the overseas and New Zealand people of the constant harassment faced by overseas students, be it covert or overt, from the Government.

From the end of August to the beginning of September, a nationwide NOSAC week of activities was organised. The activities included a photographic exhibition on the Association of South Asian Nations and the South Pacific, slide shows, forums and meetings. The main aim of the week was to know about the countries of ASEAN and the South Pacific.

In May of each year, NOSAC's activities for the year is capped by the culmination of the ISC. The event provides the opportunity for overseas students and those interested to come together on a national basis and discuss issues of common importance and to raise the awareness in particular of the plight of people who have suffered injustices in the participant's home country.

This year, the ISC will be held in the Moana Camp, Green Bay, seven miles out of Auckland, from May 6-9. The main aim of the Congress is to provide a forum for overseas and local students to exchange views, to learn and to study economic, cultural, social, historical and political development of their respective countries and thus to understand their

roles as intellectuals to play their part in the fight for a just and equitable society for the people.

History of ISC

Prior to the 1977 ISC held in Wellington the Overseas Students' Congress as it was then called was a biennial affair. Since then, however, it is held annually as it was generally opined that two years was too long a time for overseas and local students to get together and learn from each other.

The germ for the formulation of the ISC arose when overseas students in New Zealand became a group of some numerical significance and it was realised that some sort of regular coordination was needed. Thus was born the idea of the ISC.

1971:

In 1971 the the OSC was held in Curious Cove, a remote campsite near Picton at the tip of the South Island. The emphasis on the welfare and social problems of overseas students was the main theme of the Congress.

1973:

The second OSC was held in Lincoln College, Christchurch, in 1973. The major emphasis of the Congress was the discussion of the growing welfare and mushrooming immigration problems confronting the overseas students.

1975:

In 1975 the OSC was held in Knock-Na-Gree, 'Hill of the Brave', some 12 miles out of Auckland. As an indication of the growing awareness of the students towards the environment and the world around them,

a new aspect was introduced into the Congress. Importance was placed in discussion of the ways and means of getting overseas students to be more active in campuses. The emphasis on change and how to work effectively towards change focused on the international issues affecting overseas and New Zealand students.

1977:

In 1977, the organisation of the ISC, as it subsequently is called, fell under the hands of the overseas students' clubs in Wellington. With activities ranging from forums and panel discussions on students' welfare, the cutback of overseas students by the New Zealand Government, the role of foreign 'aid', the overseas and New Zealand students' movement, women's role in society, Colonialism and Neo-colonialism in South East Asia, and the South Pacific, the nuclear free zone in the South Pacific, the East Timor issue, and the Maori land rights to cultural items contributed by students of different nationalities, the Victoria University Students Union was packed by some 300 students.

The inclusion of three social and cultural evenings provided the atmosphere for a free flow of ideas among small but intimate groups of students. The warmth and laughter that was generated among the groups prevailed throughout the Congress and was manifested in the way that each participant contributed his/her part in the impromptu cultural items that sprang up and in the exchanges of ideas among them. It was also at this Congress that NOSAC was formed.

1978:

The understanding of the nature of social injustices, poverty and inequality prevalent in our society must be coupled with the understanding of our fellow students and people. Only thus can we develop friendship amongst ourselves and hence Unity in the common action to bring about a society with no poverty and starvation; a society free from exploitation and oppression; and a society based on justice and equality. Such is the theme of the 1978 Congress held at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch. This was achieved through the provision of activities ranging from workshop discussions, sports recreation, a scenic tour of Christchurch, social gatherings to a grand cultural concert.

The forum on the welfare of overseas students was quite an eye-opener for many. Seemingly unrelated welfare problems of immigration, employment, the Latos test, and the cut down in the intake of overseas students, was revealed to have serious political overtones.

In the forum on overseas students movement, it was deemed that it is very important to carry on the raising of consciousness of students to the plight of peoples who have suffered and are suffering injustices in their home countries. In tying in with this aspect, the understanding of, and the support for the Maori people in their struggle for the return of their land, comes natural. The theme for the Congress was recurrent in the other discussion topics of Women in the Third World Countries, the New Zealand economic crisis, Education in Society - learning what and for whom. The highlight of the Congress was the cultural concert. There were items contributed by friends from the South Pacific, Asia and as far away as South America. The lives and aspirations of the people of the various nationalities were well portrayed through songs, dances and sketches. The social and farewell gathering generated an atmosphere of joy and laughter with touching and brilliant displays of wit and asperity as in the sketch on the various forms of imperialism put forward by the Wellington students.

The 1978 ISC has witnessed the growing enthusiasm of overseas students and the local students in working towards a common project. The success of the Congress was built on the spirit of cooperation established by the ISC committee in Christchurch, and it shows that friendship, understanding and the solidarity between overseas students and New Zealanders are goals that should be aspired to.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDO-CHINA

In the victorious cause of national liberation, the people of Indochina had been striving through enormous hardship shoulder to shoulder against imperialism. It is the firm determination and concerted efforts in safeguarding their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity that wins high praise from the world. Both Vietnam and Kampuchea gained complete liberation in April, 1975. Since then, the three governments of Indochina reaffirmed their immediate task of Socialist construction to rebuild the nations.

However, peace had not been fully granted to the heroic Indochina people who soon painfully saw the Vietnam-Kampuchea border war escalated to full-scale invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam. The Sino-Vietnamese border conflict later sparked off the China's dramatic time and space limited incursion into Northern Vietnam. The situation became more complicated when sources reported killings of Russians and Cubans in the Kampuchean counter-attack.

The Two Superpowers in Indochina.

Following the end of World War Two, U.S. imperialists began to intervene around the world. However with its humiliating defeat encountered in Indochina about 30 years later, its aggressive world dominating power rapidly declined. In the wake of the relative weakness of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists on the other hand are becoming more aggressive and ruthless around the world. Figures indicated that the Soviet military spending for the fiscal year of 1976 is about 24 per cent more than that of the U.S. projected outlay. The Soviet Union as a contending superpower is taking the offensive role to dominate and influence many parts of Africa and Asia.

Vietnam's Invasion of Kampuchea

The Vietnam-Kampuchea border conflict has been going on for more than three years since their respective liberations. Clashes along the border had been intensified towards the end of 1977. Early 1978, Vietnam launched its large-scale military violations and encroachments on the Kampuchean border territory. The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea managed to wipe out the Vietnamese invading forces. Then on the Christmas day of 1978, the Vietnamese authorities dispatched a dozen divisions of regular troops backed by Soviet tanks, plans and naval vessels, launched a lightning thrust into Democratic Kampuchea. The main towns and great portion of the countryside were rapidly occupied. Phnom penh soon fell into the hands of the invading troops. The Pol Pot government had to make a rather hasty retreat.



Chinese Counter-attack

Vietnamese Attempts at Regional Domination

For more than 50 years, the present Vietnamese ruling faction have dreamed of forming a Vietnamese dominated 'Indochina Federation'. To bring Laos under control, Vietnam has instituted what she termed "Special Relationship" with Laos. It has 50,000 troops and thousands of advisers stationed in Laos, whose economy is also heavily dependent on Soviet Union. Based on the "Special Relationship", the Vietnamese dominated many aspects of Lao internal affairs. Vietnam has attempted to establish the similar sort of "special relationship" or "Special friendship" with Kampuchea. To force Kampuchea to join "Indochina Federation", all kinds of pressures, overt and covert, peaceful and war-like have been used to achieve this end. However, Vietnam failed in every move. With the aim of annihilating the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, Vietnam even went to the extent of engineering a number of coups against the government. Vietnam failed in every successive move before the full-scale invasion of Kampuchea.

Evidence shows that Vietnam concocted a puppet organisation "The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" as their organisational tool for massive armed attack. Since the formation of the Kampuchean Communist Party in 1960, the leadership has insisted on the line of self-determination and self-reliance. This has been to the great displeasure of the Vietnamese leadership.

The Vietnamese invasions of Kampuchea have won the approval of the Soviet Union. In mid-August 1978, Moscow airlifted large quantities of arms including rockets to Vietnam. Within a few months, more

than 4000 Soviet military advisors were sent to the country. Later, MIG-23S and two 2000-tonne escort vessels were also being supplied. Clearly the Soviet Union encouraged Vietnam in regional expansion because it fitted exactly into the Soviet global strategy. Today, while the Kampuchean has begun a protracted people's war against the aggressors, there have been more reports on the killings of Russian and Cuban advisers.

The Sino-Vietnamese Border War

At the Vietnamese Army Day celebration rally on December 21st, 1978, the Vietnamese Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap openly called on the nation to be "aware of the new antagonist in War" and be "ready for a large-scale war". Four days later, Vietnam launched its full-scale attack on Kampuchea. Yet the Vietnamese excused China of practising "big nation hegemonism".

Throughout 1978, the Vietnamese authorities have carried out war mobilization and intensified their troop deployment along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Internally the Vietnamese authorities adopted a hostile stand compelling the Chinese residents to take Vietnamese citizenship. Despite China's repeated protests against such unilateral and unjustifiable action, 200,000 Chinese, 95% of those from North Vietnam, were expelled or forced to leave Vietnam. The prime justification of the Vietnamese for the expulsions is that most of the Chinese are traders, merchants and small capitalists. Hence in the process of "socialist transformation" such occupational groups have to be dislocated. However, according to the Chinese refugees, the majority expelled are workers and peasants.

Since 1954, there have been territorial conflicts and disputes over the Sino-Vietnamese border. In 1954 and again in 1958, the Vietnamese prime minister Pham Van Dong signed an agreement with China in which he accepted Chinese Sovereignty over both the Paracels and the Spratly Islands. However, in 1975, the Vietnamese suddenly changed their position, claiming the two islands as their territory. China, treasuring the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples repeatedly gave advice and warning to the Vietnamese authorities urging restraint to avoid a worsening of the situation.

Towards the end of last year, the Vietnamese stepped up its encroachment on the Chinese territory along the border. Chinese frontier guards and inhabitants were being attacked and killed. In an official note to the United Nations the Chinese protested against the Vietnamese's military action along the Chinese border. They demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and warned that unless this was carried out Vietnam would have to bear the full consequences.

In February this year, China launched their counter-attack against Vietnam. It captured Vietnamese territory near the border. The primary objective of the military incursion as the Chinese put it, was to teach Vietnam a lesson by show of force which seems to be the only thing that the Vietnamese and their Soviet backers understand. Certainly China will hinder Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism in the region. Vietnam and the Soviet Union termed it a military aggression. However one is much impressed to see that the Chinese fed their troops in the controlled operation on Chinese produced goods, left crops alone and returned grains destroyed to Vietnamese peasants. The eventual withdrawal of the Chinese troops plainly disproves Vietnam's claims that China is the biggest expansionist in South East Asia. In contrast, Vietnam's continued intervention in Kampuchea and Laos remained to be the main threat to the stability of the region.

MALAYS AND SINGAPORE

Foreword: Historically the Malay Peninsula and the island of S'pore formed a single entity called 'Malaya'. Now these two territories are politically separate and belong to the Fed. of Malaysia and the Republic of Singapore, respectively.

Colonisation of Malaya

Since the beginning of the 16th Century Malaya had been invaded in turn by the Portuguese, Dutch and the British. The Treaty of Pangkor signed in 1874 between the British colonialists and the feudal lords in Perak heralded the annexation of Malaya into the British Empire. The British imperialists completed their colonising process by the beginning of the 20th C by the use of gun-boat diplomacy and, through collaboration with the local traitors.

The British occupation of Malaya was of imperialist motive; to plunder the rich tin deposits for its industries, to exploit the fertile land for cash crop production (rubber), which can churn in huge capital and to prevent other imperialist powers (USA and Germany) from gaining control of Malaya.

Ever since the beginning of the colonisation of Malaya to the 2nd World War, the British have been instituting various political, social and economic policies to ensure the continuity in the control of Malaya (CPM).

British Policies in Malaya: Administration

A Western type administration consisting of the legal, banking and other commercial institutions was set up to increase the efficiency of exploitation of the natural resources. Legislations which were heavily weighted in favour of the British miners and planters were laid down.

Social Policies

Little was spent on the welfare and needs of the Malayan people. The bulk of the revenues were repatriated to Britain; the little that was left behind were used for the building up of infrastructure for greater exploitation and, for internal security (ie for the maintenance of British control).

Education was mainly centred on training up a small group of local elites. Thus Malay College was created to ensure a pool of Malay elites that can understand the colonialists' interests and can work hand in glove with them.

Divide and Rule

The Malay peasants of the time would not be induced by the British to work in the mines and estates as it was still possible for them to open up land for cultivation. As a result large numbers of Chinese and Indian labourers were brought in. By the time the immigration process was halted in 1920 due to the Great Depression, the combined total of Chinese and Indians had exceeded the number of Malays. Even though there were clear indication that the migrants were ready to make Malaya their permanent homeland, the British made no attempt to integrate the different races. Instead the different races were deliberately segregated through occupational settlement and education policies. These 'divide and rule' tactics are still being used.

Economic Policies

The best and most fertile land were used for rubber and tobacco production which bring in enormous profits for the British Colonialists. Rice and other food growing were neglected and thus, Malaya has to rely on other countries for its basic needs. The lop-sided reliance on only 2 or 3 primary products distorts the Malayan economy. No attempts were made at diversification of the export products or making Malayan economy more self-reliant.

The various policies and administrative structure of the British had substantial influence on the political and social pattern of the present day govt. The British must be credited with much used up to the present day - with some refinement, of course.

THE ABSENT WARLORD



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World War
hen the Japanese invaded Malaya on
ec 1941, the British colonialists
their running dogs fled, tails between
legs. Virtually no resistance was put
the British. And, even though the
ese were outnumbered 1 to 2, the
ese army had completely routed the
h and Commonwealth troops within
pace of 10 weeks. This shows to what
at the British cared for the interest
elfare of the Malayan people. The
ulously inculcated white superior
ality in the minds of the natives was
ered once and for all.

the Japanese invaded Malaya because
e need to exploit raw materials for
giving industries. The Jap occupation-
od was a time of great deprivation
ffering for the masses of Malaya. A
of terror was unleashed against the
le. In S'pore alone 100,000 people
slaughtered. But the Malayan people
ot submit to the Jap. atrocities. The
ayan people of all races were able to
se themselves under the umbrella
Malayan People Anti-Jap Army
(MJA). Led by the Communist Party
aya (CPM) the MPAJA conducted
successful guerilla warfare and
elling blows to the Jap. Imperialists'

is on Malaya. It is worth noting that
the 'aliens', the British's terms for
Malayan Chinese and Indians, who
ot most ardously in defending
a against the Jap. aggressor.

War Development (1945-1948)
fter the war in 1945, the CPM who
virtual control of the whole country
ndered their arms to the British to
their constitutional struggle for
er. Many other new parties sprouted
among them the Malay Nationalist
(MNP) in 1945 composed of Malay
als; the Malay Democratic Union
(MDU) and the United Malay National
isation (UMNO) in March '46,
resenting conservative Malay
ocracy.

The shattered economy, further aggra-
ed by corruption and price
flation by the colonial authorities
ed in severe shortage of necessities
rice), and brought tremendous
rings to the people. In such situations
eople organised under Trade Unions
easant Associations to defend their
es and fight for better economic
itions.

At the political level the British were
ontented by a large coalition of
onalist Malay and non-Malay parties
ered around the MNP and MDU which
an demanding an end to colonial rule.
e colonialists replied with a backlash
pression. On the night of 20th June
46, the British lashed out with a
on-wide terror campaign.

Anti-British National Liberation War
(1946-60) (The 'Emergency')
artial law and military rule was
ed in Malaya. Thus began the British
mal war against the Malayan people.
the few days following 20th June,
political activists were arrested and
than 300 trade unions and mass
isations were banned. By the end of
ear, more than 13,000 people were
arrested or deported; and nearly
eople killed. It was only in Dec 1948
the CPM decided on counter-violence
illa warfare.

ayaged against the guerillas was an
ed force of phenomenal proportion
an from at least 7 countries including
(and Aust); of 40,000 regular troops,
00 armed police and 300,000 home
ous inhuman and fascist measures
ortorted to by the colonialists in
gting the Malayan people. One-
of the population were herded into
struction camps, euphemistically
'New Villages'. Torture was used

against suspects. All kinds of undemocratic
laws like the Internal Security Act
(ISA) empowering the colonialists to
detain anyone without trial, were used.
By 1960, the use of such measures were
taking its toll on the movement. The
guerillas retreated into the border areas
from where they continue their war.
Situation from 1957-1963

In 1957 political control of Malaya was
given to the Alliance party comprising of

were brutally suppressed by British and
Malayan troops. In S'pore Lee Kuan Yew
and the British arrested more than 100
opposition leaders, trade unionists and
journalists who saw through the British
imperialists' plot and, who were strongly
opposed to the terms of merger. However
the 'marriage' was shortlived. In 1965,
S'pore was expelled from the union due
to increasing conflicts between the ruling
elites in S'pore and KL.



Anti-Malaysia Demonstration in Sarawak - 1963

UMNO and the rich man clubs of
Malayan Chinese and Indians. (Note: MCA
is the Malayan Chinese Association and MIC
the Malayan Indian Congress) These were
strongly pro-British. When Malaya was
given political independence S'pore was
excluded from the Fed. and remained
under British rule. This was mainly
because of 2 reasons. Firstly, the British
were afraid that the Malay chauvinist govt
in Kuala Lumpur would not be capable
of coping with the strong anti-colonial
movement in S'pore. Secondly it was
easier for the British colonialists to maintain
economic control with the port of
S'pore separated from the Malayan
hinterland.

In the 1960's the colonialists
encountered problems not only in S'pore
but also in the North Kalimantan states
of Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei. In S'pore
the people wanted unification with Malaya
and genuine independence. In N.
Kalimantan, there was also strong
sentiments for independence and self-
determination. However in N. Kalimantan,
a group of local elites matching the calibre
of Tengku and Lee had yet to be nurtured



and thus, in the face of opposition from
strong anti-colonial groups in Sarawak and
Brunei, the colonialists were very unwilling
to relinquish its power. The situation in
Indonesia also brought nightmares in the
imperialists. Sukarno, then president of
Indonesia was pursuing a staunch anti-
imperialist nationalist policy.
'Malaysia' was the solution

With Malaya established as a bastion of
neo-colonialism, the British began making
moves to bring S'pore and N. Kalimantan
under K.L.'s control. Malaysia was thus
proposed and eventually formed to cope
with the challenges brought about
locally and regionally.

Massive demonstrations and riots broke
up in N. Kalimantan in opposition
against the M'sia plan. However the people

Independence or Neo-colonialism

20 years after independence the M'sian
economy is still dominated by foreigners
and heavily reliant on industrialised
countries. It is dependent on the West
for almost everything - for raw materials,
for the market of her manufactured goods,
for technology, financial expertise, etc.
The 'key word', therefore to describe the
present economic state is **DEPENDENCY**.
There is no dynamism internal to the
M'sian economy. On the contrary it is an
appendage of the Western economy.

Malaysia's specialisation in the pro-
duction of few strategic raw materials for
the West continues today. More recently
it has become the production base of light
consumer goods for Western consumption.

While it is well-equipped to produce
for the West, the economy is unable to
satisfy the needs of the M'sian people. It
is still not self-sufficient in the provision
of basic food stuffs. Thus M'sians are
living in a state of continued economic
domination by the West despite the formal
departure of British colonialism. This new
type of colonialism, **NEO-COLONIALISM**,
has wrought its vicious effects on the
people.

Human Underdevelopment

Under the yoke of neo-colonialism, the
people of Malaya face a seemingly endless
cycle of poverty, indebtedness and land-
lessness. The abject living conditions in
the rural areas and urban slums reflect the
extent of underdevelopment caused by
this exploitation. For eg in Kelantan there
is only 1 doctor to 11,647 people. The
effects of malnutrition, poor sanitary
conditions and health care, lead to high
rates of infant mortality, malaria and
tuberculosis amongst the rural poor.

Even the govt has had to admit that
from 1957-1970 the poorest 40% of the
rural population has in fact become poorer.
As the people find it increasingly
difficult to eke out a living, more of their
children are forced to drop out of school

at an early age to help supplement the
family's income.

Seeing little prospect of breaking out
of the miserable living conditions, many
rural folks especially the young, migrate
to the cities in the hope of getting a better
life. However to most, this is a disillusion-
ing experience as they find themselves
landing up in the city slums where the
ranks of poor and unemployed live.

The glaring difference in living
conditions of the rich and the poor
naturally leads to discontent and social
unrest and this requires control by the
imperialists. A combination of subtle and
blatant means are used to control the
people's mind, to keep them subservient
and apathetic.

Cultural Subversion

One of the most important means is the
neo-colonial education system. Here the
students are taught to absorb unquestion-
ably stated 'truths'. The result is
intellectuals are moulded to worshipping
government statement as 'gospel truth'
while closing their minds to any new
ideas or alternative views.

Degenerate cultural values are
inculcated into the people's mind through
the mass media. Feudal worshipping,
superstition, pessimism, fatalistic thinking
and selfish indulgence permeates the
media, while heavy advertising pound false
needs in order to sell Western consumer
goods. Racism is the most vicious cultural
values propagated in Malaysia. It divides
poor against the poor while allowing
foreign and local elites to carry on their
plunder.

Fascist Laws

Cultural subversion is reinforced by
fascist legislations. Freedom of speech,
thinking, printing, assembly and
association are outlawed in Malaysia. To
prevent spread of democratic ideas trade
unions, student association and mass
organisation are banned.

The most notorious law is the Internal
Security Act (ISA) which allows infinite
detention without trial.

However the human mind is influenced
and conditioned by the environment.
Therefore despite the mind controlling
diversions the people will finally identify
the root causes and then find a way out
of the system of injustice, inequality and
economic stranglehold of the country.

The Way-Out

The only way to achieve genuine
independence and economic development
for the benefit of the Malaysian people
is to institute radical changes consist
essentially of 2 elements listed below :

(a) **Genuine Economic Independent**
The Malaysian people must control
the course of the country's destiny - this
is a prerequisite to genuine economic
development in Malaysia. Under the
control of the people, the economy will
be transformed from one that serves
foreign interests to one that is orientated
towards serving the needs of the country
and the people. The principle of this
national control is to achieve economic
self-reliance, to be able to provide for the
welfare (shelter, food, clothing) of the
people and to create a self sustaining and
self-generating industry. Changes in
economic field must be accompanied by
political and social restructuring to
ensure that the resulting benefits go to the
majority of the people.

(b) **Democratic Organisation and Control**
Repressive legislation must be repealed
and democratic rights granted to the
people. Implementation of these rights
are essential for the people to debate
understand and implement policies
concerning their livelihoods and the
destiny of the nation.

Our people's struggle for freedom and
genuine independence will be an uphill
battle. However, once the Malaysian
people remove the stranglehold of
imperialists and its local collaborators,
Malaysia will be on the way to a bright
future.

ROLE OF STUDENTS

What is the function of students in society? Have we a role to play? The various different interpretations are given according to the interests of different people. However, students are generally considered to be the receivers of education and knowledge. They thus have access to information and are in a better position to dissect and analyse the motley phenomena in society. Students are regarded as a privileged section of society and their qualifications bring status and higher income. So students are portrayed as the cream of society and leaders of tomorrow. These are the pictures so far put up by the ruling elite.

Let's view it from another angle. The whole social set up in our countries including the education system is geared towards preserving and promoting the interest of the minority. This is determined by the nature of that society which serves the representatives of the exploiting classes. From the start, we receive education based on such a structure, we are led through a set path at the end of which we are shaped to be in a better position to serve that minority group of people. If attainment of knowledge is regarded as an exclusive and monopolistic exercise which has very little in common with the needs and aspirations of the toiling people who help to maintain our living, can we say that receiving an education under such circumstances is a privilege? Moreover, the deliberate education policy is set to lull students

into a position of self-satisfaction and self-indulgence. This is achieved by encouraging egocentricism through marking, examination system and other activities which would promote the inferior and superior attitudes among students. Students are again surrounded by warped sensual and erotic culture which is often tied up with sex indulgence. Under such distortion and subversion of the young minds of students, one would be able to see the harmful effect on their attitude and future development. This contributes greatly in emasculating their personality and acumen. Can we expect such 'students' to be leaders of the people?

In spite of this, students do not stand silent and passive in front of such a discriminatory education system and unjust society. We students, can be conscious of the working of the whole system and be critical about it, make full use of the opportunity given to us and participate in changing this irrational situation. There are more and more students now realising that we owe our existence directly and indirectly to the ungrudging toil of the labouring people who constitute the majority in society and it is our social responsibility to give our allegiance to the latter. To do so, we must question further the education policy, economy, politics and the social phenomena observed in our countries and around the world. To match with this, students should investigate and find out the root causes of

social evils in our society and participate in changing the environment.

If one looks at the history of student movement in Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and overseas students movement in U.K., Australia and N.Z. and other student movement in third world countries, we shall discover that there has never been a lack of covert and overt rejection of and opposition to slavish education injustices and persecution practised by the authorities. For example, the concern and sympathy shown by students in Malaysia and Singapore towards the struggle of the Tasek Utara squatters and the Baling peasants who took on a bold act of conducting a 13,000 strong demonstration in November 1974 in protest against inadequate steps taken by govt to eliminate poverty and maintaining reasonable rubber price. This movement is supported wholeheartedly by many fellow students in U.K., Australia and NZ. Circulation of pamphlets and the organising of discussions and exhibitions were only part of the activities carried out to let more students and people know about the issues.

Another great example is the students movement in Thailand. Here the National Students' Centre of Thailand (NSCT) were fighting hand in hand with fellow workers and peasants for their national independence and people's democracy. The bloodshed of Oct 6 at Thammasat Uni resulted in a few hundred students being killed. However the military junta's

repression could not hold back the students' unity with the people to fight for a better living and democracy in their country.

What is noticeable in the above cases of students' movement is that not only are the issues taken up by students closely related to the plight and misery of the labouring people, but that the unity forged among them has also taken a leap into a wider sphere. However, we should also recognise that students do not constitute the main force in society in the sense that their number is small compared to that of the population and also because of the nature and limitations of their background. Therefore to bring about any fundamental changes in society, students have to identify their interests with that of the majority in our country and integrate with them.

As a result, students can play an important role when they are organised and act as advocates and catalysts of changes. While we are o'scas, we can get ourselves organised so as to safeguard the interests of our students and promote unity among us through common activities through discussions, cultural exchanges, welfare campaigns, research works and so on. Through activities, we can try our best to raise our social consciousness so that we can analyse and understand the 'progress' and social phenomenon of our country better and be able to serve the people as best as we can when we eventually return home.

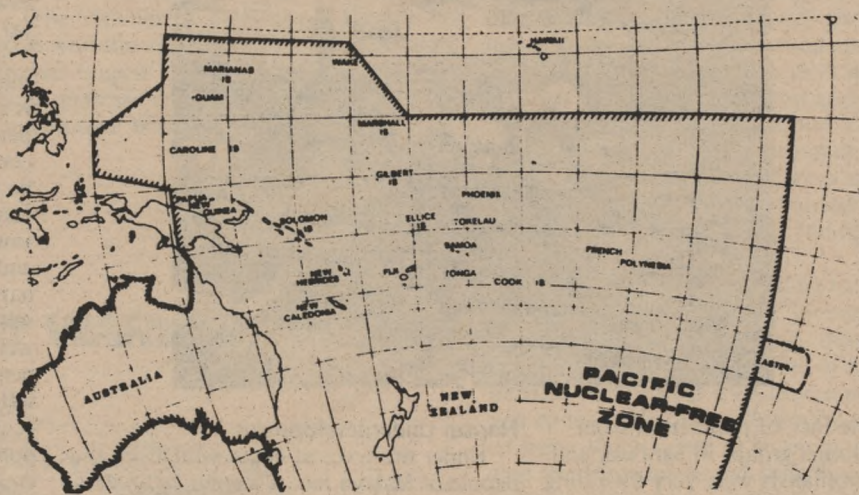
SOUTH PACIFIC

It has been too easy to view the South Pacific as a perpetual summer of white beaches in a calm blue ocean, shaded by swaying palm trees, but do we know of the Pacific Islanders' hopes, their dreams, their aspirations and their disillusion? Many struggles by Pacific peoples are unknown to most of us, groups such as the Kanaks in New Caledonia and Melanesians in the New Hebrides and in West Irians to name just a few.

The South Pacific region has changed in the past five years, partly as people within the region exert their claims to govern their own destinies and partly as outside countries attempt to increase their influence over the region. More countries within the region have gained political independence and in others yet to achieve it the struggles have intensified. Though politically independent, the various South Pacific Islands are limited greatly by their heavy dependence on foreign capital investments in factories, hotels and commerce as well as loans for government, local bodies and industries. Thus both the channels of decision making and advice influencing the decision making taken in the public as well as the private sector are heavily shaped by the heritage of colonialism and the present reality of economic, educational, technical and high-level manpower dependence.

To a country like Fiji, which has only gained its independence 8 years ago after 95 years of colonial rule and having a population of little over half a million, with nearly half of it unemployed, the term 'foreign economic exploitation' signified the nature of its very existence. Recently, the Australian company 'Empire or Gold Mines' laid off 1500 men in what they called 'necessary reorganisation'.

Men who have faithfully worked for their life in the industry suddenly found themselves literally without a home and job. The same company went as far as to, as suggested by a report tabled in Parliament, deliberately mislead Parliament as to its viability so to secure loans from the Government.



Just a month after this, 500 men were laid off by another foreign company, 'Carpenter Ltd'. All this was done without any regard to Government pleas for restraint due to the present stage of unemployment.

It is clear that the benefits of foreign investments are usually exaggerated by those who stand to gain from it. Newly 'independent' countries are often catapulted into development by modernising leaders who pay little attention to criticising the goals of the development

process. As a senior officer of Fiji said, the development of Fiji shows an increase of the power of the strong over the weak, which will breed more frustrated unemployed people and exacerbate income and other disparities between the rich few, and the mass of people.

The benefits of foreign investments are pretty well advertised: more jobs, roads, government income etc, but the primary objective for investors is to get a quick return for their capital. In this respect, many foreign hotels in Fiji have succeeded.

Worse still, the government of Fiji encourages foreign investors through tax and other concession and channels large sums of its capital and recurrent budget in building roads (Suva/Nadi Highway), advertising and numerous other services to them. As Jone Dakuvula, an Assistant Secretary in Ministry of Housing and Development in the Fiji Government commented, 'The proper approach of a government to foreign investment is to reduce its costs to zero by insisting that foreign investors pay the full cost of services they needed. At present, the exact opposite is happening in Fiji.'

In the global context, we have seen major powers vying with one another to increase their economic and political influence in the area. Nuclear power games continue in the South Pacific and its military importance has been increased with the gradual withdrawal of US presence from South East Asia and their cementing hold on Micronesia. More recently, the prospect of 200 miles economic zone throughout the South Pacific gives potential benefits to the inhabitants while increasing the rivalry of larger powers keen to exploit fishing and other resources in the region.

New Zealand and Australia have also shown themselves keen to maintain their sphere of influence over the Pacific, exhibited in their injection of more and more aid money into the region. This is particularly so with the increasing Russian influence in the region. As Bishop of Tonga, Rev. Fanau revealed, voluntary agencies usually provide better aid than government grants, with the strong political overtones of the latter. As in New Zealand's balance of trade with all the South Pacific Islands, the trade balance is greatly in New Zealand's favour. For example, in 1976 trade with Tonga was \$3,768,000 in favour of New Zealand, while New Zealand gave \$828,000 in aid to Tonga. Such trends are getting more favourable to New Zealand. Judging by the figures, one might wonder who benefits more through such aid programmes?

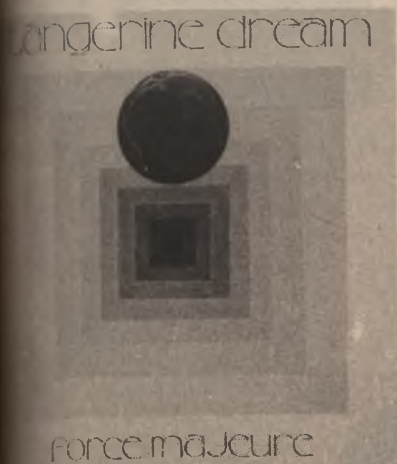
Record Reviews

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Modern Lovers
Modern Lovers Live
(Released thru Festival)

About a dozen years ago, there was this mixed up kid who saw more Velvet Underground gigs than the Velvets can remember playing. After writing reams of awestruck poetry and curious analyses of the band, in 1973 Jonathan Richman had a band, The Modern Lovers, a Warners contract, and a brace of terrific songs written from his loneliness and desperation and sung in his adenoidal whine. However, the 1973 vinyl 'shortage' meant that the label dropped him, and the John Cale produced demos went unreleased until 1976, when Richman was signed to Berserkley, 'Home of the Hits'. Released as 'The Modern Lovers', it is a great record of adolescence, honesty and fun.

In the interim between contracts, Richman, always unstable, seems to have retreated back to the security of childhood. This album, recorded in England in 1977 when he was at the height of his popularity as a novelty item is full of dumb, innocent songs about being a little airplane or dinosaur, saying hello to little

insects and loving his icecream man. Taking great risks in opening himself up to his audience in a naive, childlike way, ne seems to charm them into loving/ revering him and joining in the good clean fun. The songs are real neat, real keen, songs like 'My Little Kookenhaken' and the infectious instrumental 'Egyptian Reggae' standing out. Although much of the set is a disappointment when compared to his earlier, more mature work, (I was so much younger then, I'm older than that now!) the last two songs are real gems. 'New England', of his longing for his home area 'I've been to. Israel's Arab plains, dum de dum de dum, dooday, it's really pretty but --- so is Maine.' and 'The Morning of Our Lives', a beautiful song on self-respect reminiscent of some of the Velvets quieter material. Although a flawed record, it is still the most human I have heard in some time. Definitely one your mother will love.

Adam Gifford

Tangerine Dream
Force Majeure
Virgin Records

Tangerine Dream started their days with an electroacoustical type of sound, vaguely similar to early Pink Floyd, but with more avant-guard tendencies, their 1st three albums, 'Electronic Meditations', 'Alpha Centauri' and 'Atem' showing this tendency.

With 'Pheadra' they dabbled with all electronic sequential patterns for the first time. 'Zeit' was a crossover between their first style and their 'electronic style' 'Rubicon' and 'Ricochet' showed their mastery of electronic gadgets.

In the NME interview Peter Bauman described the next album 'Stratosfear' as a new beginning although the only obvious change is a more commercial appeal.

The obligatory double live set was next, but far from a rehash of old days, this album had four new tracks being mostly in the same vein as 'Stratosfear', in fact a lot of this was used for one track. Edgar Froese's guitar comes across with more power and rawness than is usual.

'Cyclone' was a change. Drums, vocals and various woodwind instruments appeared. The music loosened up and was more bright before, with vocal effects adding interest to it.

Now we come to *Force Majeure* (about bloody time too typist). The first playings show the by now familiar trademark of TD (Long multi-sequential phrases) still abound. There is little experimentation (which was prevalent in their early music. Obviously they've found their formula for the moment and are uneasy about changing too much. The production (by Froese and Franke) is intricate and flawless and follows that of 'Stratosfear' and 'Cyclone'.

The drums (still there) stand out and are used very effectively to accentuate the TD hallmarks in the production ie the quick rhythm changes together with slowly mixed in and out of sequenced pieces.

As its name implies, the title track has a kind of ethereal power in it which appears suddenly and dies off gradually only to pop up again later.

All in all, although the music doesn't exactly delve into new realms, it is still a very good album and worth buying if you can afford records. It should fit many tastes even if (perish the thought) only as background music.

S. Sontier

Sham 69
Tell Us the Truth
Polydor

There hasn't been a new wave band since the Sex Pistols that has risen to such fame and notoriety as Sham 69. Three of their five singles have charted into the top 20 and their first and second albums have done similarly well.

Sham 69 are the true street band and they appeal specifically to kids of working class backgrounds. Jimmy Pursey's (lead singer) simple philosophies try to instil a sense of self pride and belonging to his listeners. Participation at concerts is one of Sham's major attributes and one on which much of their notoriety centres. Sham have been adopted by the new generation of skinheads to lead their revival and consequently one takes one's life in one's hands when attending one of their gigs. The enthusiasm and mayhem is captured beautifully on the first side of this album like nothing since 'Live at the Roxy'. Participation is total and the album is well mixed to include this.

'If ya praaaaad to be a cockney clap your hands ... maybe it's because I'm a Londoner Skinheccad sing the audience in true football terrace tradition. Sham fall onto stage and lurch into 'we got a fight' 'I went out on a Saturday night/ I got in a bleeding fight/ all my mates went down with me/ ended up in the bleeding fight/ all my mates went down with me/ ended up in the bleeding gutter'. A plea against senseless violence. 'Rip Off' slaps the prices and posers in the King's rd. It's followed by 'Ullst~r' 'we want ya to sing along along and go on the record with us' invites Jimmy. I think he got more than he bargained for. This song and the following one 'George Davis is innocent' illustrate the frail/naive political image Sham adopted in their early days which on the new album 'that's life' they have tried desperately to drop in favour of a more good humoured stance.

'They don't understand' a rather desperately worded song follows and the album closes with a 12 bar work out 'Borstal Breakout'. (Auckland's own Terrorways do a hot version of this). The fans get the last say on this side as it fades they sing 'Knees up muver brown....' The sound on this side is as rough as guts, the guitars drift in and out of tune and Pursey's singing needs more than a little bit to be desired. However all this is over ridden by the sheer intensity of the delivery. Pursey really gets across his message no matter how simple.

Adam Gifford

What Album?
Supertramp
Breakfast in America
(Released thru Festival)

With the release of this album Supertramp demonstrate how success can push a band full circle from gutsy, aggressive, experimental rock to bland compromising music that endlessly rings the changes on a commercially proven formula.

Those who have followed the band's career from its obscure origins will have missed its seemingly inexorable slide from rock and roll to pop and pastiche; actually the last album to really rock was their first commercial success *Crime of the Century*. Since then, with the guaranteed sales that fame brings, the band have shown a laziness, hesitancy and refusal to experiment that is tantamount to artistic cowardice. In music circles this approach is called 'Doing a Moody Blues' - releasing a string of albums whose individual tracks are so uniformly polished that it is hard to tell one album from another. Any of the tracks on this album (with the exception of the title track but more of that later) could have been found on *Crisis?* *What Crisis?* or even *the Quietest Moments*.

It seems that Supertramp are so caught up in their trade marks that they have begun to mistake them for real music: all the songs are characteristic of Supertramp to the point of self-parody, in the Phil Spector style deep-echo choruses, through Minnie Mouse pitched 'ta ta ta ta ta' backing vocals, to the definitive Supertramp Sound: honky-tonk piano, lead backing vocals first alternating then in unison, then a slower bit with strings, saxophone and echoing sax, fast drum solo, orgiastic finale, wham, bam, you record buying public: in short, the ingredients for another platinum album. Kiss albums go platinum too,

As in New Zealand, \$828,000 in aid e getting more id. Judging by under who ch aid

with the difference that Gene Simmons *et al* recycle old Hendrix and Black Sabbath riffs, while Supertramp recycle their own.

And now to the strange case of *Breakfast in America*. It is at first puzzling that the title track, usually the focus of an album's intentions, is here not only different from all the other tracks, but also so patchy that it could have been put together in half an hour by any bunch of competent session musicians. Its lyrics move away from the traditional Supertramp naive morality and simply say nothing at all except a few inconsequential thoughts strung around the idea of *Breakfast in America*, whatever that might mean. This curious juxtaposition of a non-song in an album of almost-songs is paradoxical until one looks at the cover, when all becomes clear; it is an absolute masterpiece of cover art. Stacked up cups, boxes and sauce bottles represent the Manhattan skyline, with knives and forks for piers and wharves, surmounted by the Statue of Liberty as a snack-bar waitress, plump, maternal, full of early morning cheer. The concept is brilliant - for a painting: but it adds nothing to the album conceptually or stylistically. Could it be that the designer was given a free rein to illustrate the title of his choice, which was then made into a song at the last minute? The cover certainly adds a valuable commercial potential - it is bold, dynamic and intriguing, everything the album isn't. Look at it long and hard in the record shop of your choice, and you will get all this album has to offer. If you are considering laying down nine crisp dollars for a new Supertramp record, get *Indelibly Stamped*: it never got the attention it deserves, and has a far stronger claim to being new music.

Alex James

Music Reviews

New Zealand Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: Walter Susskind
Soloist: Roger Woodward
Auckland Town Hall, Saturday April 7

This year's N.Z.S.O. concert series is off to a brilliant start. Saturday's concert was played to an almost full town hall. The popularity of these programmes increases every year. There are still some seats available to non-subscribers, however, and there's a generous student reduction. If you don't mind cramped knees, the gallery is good acoustically and offers a unique bird's-eye view. Don't sit under the gallery or circle if you want to hear anything.

An interestingly varied programme: began with Weber's 'Overon' overture - an enchanting evocation of fairyland and romance. The work was performed with the lightness of touch, and precision it demands, showing fine ensemble playing in all sections, and a close orchestra-conductor rapport.

The second work on the programme was Schoenberg's piano concerto, with Roger Woodward as soloist.

This is a large-scale and complex work, requiring over seventy players. It is rarely heard in New Zealand, which is a pity, as I think it is a work in which understanding increases with familiarity. It is one of Schoenberg's twelve-tone compositions, which contain some powerfully expressive effects in the dischords and constantly changing rhythms. Mr Woodward, noted for his interpretations of twentieth century compositions, managed the enormous handfuls of notes with consummate ease. However the unfortunate town hall piano just couldn't take the pace. One would have thought a city the size of Auckland could afford a decent piano - surely an essential in the city's main concert venue.

The rich orchestral texture was punctuated by unusual sound effects in the strings and wind, and some fine solo passages in the wind and brass.

The last item on the programme was Beethoven's symphony number 7 in A op 92. The orchestra again showed excellent ensemble playing and strict adhesion to Mr Susskind's sensitive beat. This symphony has always been a favourite, with its dance-like rhythms and melodies contrasted with the more sedate beauty of the allegretto.

Later concerts in the series continue the commendable trend of balancing familiar with unfamiliar works, older with more contemporary. It is a pity there aren't more works by New Zealand composers on the programme. However, I'm sure every concert will be well worth attending, no matter where your interests lie.

Sarah Shieff

Mozart Piano Concerti
Auckland Symphonia Hall
April 5

The last evening of the Symphonia's Mozart Festival provided a fitting climax to the six-week series of performances at the Symphonia Hall. Three concerti were performed: No 19 in F major, K459; No. 20 in D minor, K466; and No. 23 in A major, K488. All were well received, particularly No. 20, a delightful piece distinguished by an inspired piano.

Above all, it was the superb performance which made the evening most memorable. Ruc de Lisle's piano was excellent, in fact spell-binding during the second concerto, and Juan Matteucci and the orchestra combined perfectly. The orchestra were faultless, especially the wind section, who distinguished themselves in their few solos. The audience were certainly delighted with the performance, the end of each concerto being greeted with sustained thunderous applause, rising to cheers at the end of the evening.

The acoustics of the hall are excellent, with (surprisingly) a complete absence of noise from Dominion Road. Unfortunately, refreshments seem to be unavailable during the interval, forcing patrons to brave the traffic to visit the take-away bar opposite the hall. This was amply compensated for, however, at the end of the evening when wine and cheese were served, providing a pleasant conclusion. It also gave the audience a welcome opportunity to meet and discuss the performance with the orchestra.

The Symphonia begins a series of performances entitled 'Travel the World with Symphonia' early in June, comprising a selection of works from one country at each. Judging by the organisation and performance of the Mozart concerti, they should be well worthwhile.

Mark Boyd

Debussy - Printemps/
Le Matyre de Saint Sebastien
Orchestre de Paris Daniel Barenboim

Aimez-vous Debussy? (Apologies Mme. Sagan) In fact if you have the vaguest sympathy for Impressionism, nature, beauty, Botticelli or happy, sensitive music, play this in the morning instead of listening to the Robinson/Sledmere suicide pact and you will arrive in Princes Street in a state of euphoria. "Printemps" is a symphonic suite for piano and orchestra in two ravishing movements. The first movement is a restrained and characteristically delicate tone-picture, which to quote the master, "Expresses the slow and painful genesis of beings and things in Nature". The second movement is the fulfilment, the "vivid joy of being reborn into some new life". The piece opens with a statement of the main theme, which is then given the full mutational treatment, culminating in a restatement of the opening theme in a riot of colour. "Printemps" shows the young Debussy combining a wealth of melody and effect into a seductive work.

Barenboim, with the Orchestre de Paris brings off a spirited, if somewhat rushed performance. The piano is a little swamped and on the whole Martinon's version is more elegant and precise. But Martinon only comes in a SLP boxed set. In any case, this is more than compensated by a recording of extracts from Debussy's amazing incidental music to Gabriele d'Annunzio's play, which, oddly does not feature in Martinon's "complete" set. This is a late work showing a more "expressionist" approach. The style is a subtle mélange of decorative mediaeval themes and modernistic tone-colours, bearing in its own way the verge of atonality. This piece is amazingly similar, in style and mood to "Verklärte Nacht". The "Danse Extatique" is particularly evocative of those decoratively overloaded canvases by Gustave Moreau. It's haunting.

This reading is a sensitive interpretation of an exquisite score, Barenboim extracting all the colours, moods and rhythms beautifully. This is one of the best works of a great composer, Buy it!

A.W. Bussier



Elizabeth Leyland

Bernadette Jew playing Sculthorpe's sonatina for piano

The Karlheinz Company
Lunch hour Concert
Maidment April 6

Presenting their second recital of MUSIC the company began its performance with six songs for oboe and tenor, taken from the text of 'Gitanjali' by the poet Rabindranath Tagore who plays the idea of divinity and inspiration, pleasant, though not consistently so, musical dialogue.

David Griffiths' six song of Titoli, written in 1978 for Heather McDonnell, the performing soprano, were again on a set of poems called "One Woman Thoughts." Heather's very reflective was sensitively accompanied by Griffiths on piano, both incorporating a wide variety of moods reflected in a similarly wide variety of tempi, Griffiths having used a very literal approach in setting words to music.

The third performance, Peter Sculthorpe's 2nd sonatina for piano, aggressively executed by Bernadette Jew, who satisfactorily exploited the percussive possibilities of piano sound. The piece was written at a time when Sculthorpe was trying to tie his national origin to music, this particular piece relates to Aboriginal legend. Characteristic of Sculthorpe's melodic form broken by virtuoso passages.

The last work Britten's Canticle tidily wrapped up by Phillip's tenor accompanying Rimer on horn and Griffiths on piano.

The Karlheinz company is moving strength to strength, it's next performance on Sunday 29th at the Maidment Theatre celebrating Sculthorpe's 50th birthday should be well worth attending. The Stockhausen has special promise.

John Broad

Other Reviews

for Noel
Pacific Hotel
Meridian Room

This is a production with a history. 'Dear Noel' began earlier this year as a night theatre act at the New Independent. This show however was not well received; probably not due to any serious failings in the production so much as the theatregoer's reluctance to visit a night theatre act. After a period of being around for alternative venues, 'Dear Noel' finally resurfaced last Friday at the Pacific Hotel. The master of camp would have been delighted. The suited patrons ate and drank to the sumptuous splendour, while the staff serenaded them on a Hammond organ.

The revue itself wore well in the new venue. All the awkwardness of playing a set of Australian suburbia naturally faded. There was a new elegance and economy of staging. The acting area, a restricted circle in front of the stage, proved quite adequate for a production that relied on the inherent quality of the script and its two performers. The most pleasant surprise of the evening was how coherent the text of the production now appeared. At the New Independent, I had had my doubts about the choice of Coward as the log of their selection, and far from clear. Here the dramatic consistency could not be doubted. Apart from the final, rather sentimental number, Coward's satirical range proved as wider and more barbed than usually granted. Not only the cynical English socialite but such diverse subjects as American psychiatry and the married life of pensioners came under his scrutiny. And can, of course, simply be enjoyed for the stylishness of his wit but, as this production demonstrated, he was a more complex figure than the popular anecdotes his behaviour would suggest.

The performances of both Stephen Leacock and Celia Russ carried the production's subtleties convincingly. Both at their best in the English socialite style, although their transatlantic accents were not unconvincing. Indeed, Celia Russ as an American housewife who cannot stop talking was a comic highlight.

The aftermath of this evening should be interesting. The Meridian Room is mounting a full-scale programme of night theatre; certainly the above production will have given this idea a boost. And 'Dear Noel' itself will be performing further afield. Dates have been booked at the newly opened Club Theatre, and at our very own Little Theatre, which cut out for the advertisements. A waiting evening awaits you.

Stone



SHORT STORY COMPETITION

With a \$50 1st prize from the BNZ record vouchers for 2nd and 3rd prizes from the nice people at Record House, we were hoping for a few entries to float under the Craccum umbrella.

The Editor in all his wisdom has imposed no restrictions on subject matter, any preferences for the aeroplane or the certain World War I and II themes being religiously curbed. So get to work. You've got from now until the end of the month to put pen to paper and get your entry into the Craccum Office. The winning entries will be printed in the next pages sometime next term.

Summer of the Seventeenth Doll
Ray Lawler
Theatre Corporate April 11 - May 16

Now that Epicfares and Budget Flights have permitted free access of that former penal colony across the Tasman to the civilising influences of Godzone, you hear fewer cracks about them foul-mouthed, beer swilling Aussies. Well this is a play set before all that - pre-Epicfare, pre-Operahouse. It's about the real Aussies we used to know, rough, raw and always ready to raise a laugh. The characters of the 'Seventeenth Doll' are barmaids and sugarcane cutters, from a working class suburb of Melbourne, in the summer of 1953. They drink Lager, read The Age, and talk about 'bloody mozzies' meaning mosquitoes. And they are also real, warm and sympathetic human beings, whose domestic lives are the subject of this totally engrossing three act play.

Credit must go to director Paul Minifie in this, his second production at Theatre Corporate, both for the sensitivity of his dealing with characters who could so easily have remained stereotyped, and for his skill in presenting what is a period piece from a quarter of a century ago, but which still retains an immediate and contemporary interest.

In this, Australian playwright Ray Lawler's tenth play, he portrays the dilemmas of four ageing dilettantes. Barney and Roo are sugarcane cutters from Queensland, who, every summer for the past seventeen years have come down to Melbourne for the five months of the 'lay-off' to spend their money, and to live with Olive and Nancy. But this year things are different. Roo didn't work for most of the season, so is broke, and Nancy upped and married over the winter. Olive has brought Pearl in to stay with her as a replacement, but Pearl has notions of marriage and respectability that don't fit in with Olive's open-hearted goodtiming attitude, nor with Barney's free-roving interests

The two strongest performances are given by the characters with the strongest accents: Roy Billing as Barney, and Judy Gibson as Olive. Olive, as the unpretentious, goodhearted barmaid whose strangely naive centre is revealed in the final act, is the pivotal character who holds the play together. Around her, all the other characters fall into place. There is the tall, silent Roo (Lex Matheson), whose proud character is never really opened up to us; Pearl (Hilary Beaton), simperingly genteel, and suffering a little from first night nerves, Bubba (Jenny Ludlam), who gave a fine, restrained performance as the young thing from next door. Chris White as Johnnie, the upright young man, couldn't quite get his tongue around a raw Strine accent, and finally, Olive's cantankerous old mother Emma was played by Jennifer Dalziel. Emma as a character was full of surprises, with some roilingly funny lines, but not always consistent - the incorrigible, rough old Mum who presided over Community Singing slipped oddly at times into the lucid and generous old lady. Nevertheless, it was Emma and Barney between them who provided most of the caustic cracks that kept the audience chuckling, right up to the unexpected, and chilly, silent ending.

Set and lighting are of Corporate's usual high standard, although their particularly slow fade mechanism did seem at times a little too slow for this production. However, these criticisms are minor, and should in no way detract from a play that has a lively humour, and compulsive human interest and appeal. Take a break from your Shakespeare, and go and see what the Ockers have been up to across the Tasman.

Katrina White



Judy Gibson and Hilary Beaton as Pearl and Olive in 'Summer of the Seventeenth Doll'



Elizabeth Leyland

Limbs
Maidment
April 11

As a prelude to their first national tour this performance by the five-member company was notable for its variety, perhaps exemplifying the diverse audiences the company expects to perform to while on tour. While the second half contained some polished and well-practised dances such as the sinister 'Reptile' which have already been seen on campus, the first half included much new material. Humour was used liberally (some might say over-liberally), at times purely to entertain as in the slapstick routines of 'Watch it Buddy'. A little repetitive, but it typified Chris Jannides' ability to play the comic clown. Elsewhere in 'TV Dance' a slightly satirical element crept in as Limbs abused the preconceptions New Zealand TV audiences have of modern dance - a rapid-fire beat and slick gyrating movements.

In 'Watch it Buddy' and in several of the other dances the group forsook the traditional simple coloured leotard and tights for street clothes and sandals. This was especially effective in 'Ponsonby Hat Dance', which gave an insight into the process by which a dance is built up as individuals came together and added variations before performing in unison. A similar technique was evident in 'Backyard

Frolic' where the dancers, ever attentive to total shape and spacing made use of a small portion of the stage to highlight the different positions and levels they can make use of in creating a dance.

A theatrical element was present at times with the use of simple props and with a linking commentary by Chris Jannides. Lighting complimented this in one dance where his grotesque cavortings in a mock attempt to disembowel himself were heightened by his oversized shadow on a red backdrop. The colours changed to muted pastels as the company slipped easily from this and other plays on bad taste in the 'Poems' sequence to the sensitive and almost ethereal movements of 'Moth I and II'.

Never being tempted to descend into unobscure for the sake of making profound statements on a 'meaning' theme the dances were audience oriented and were therefore successful in eliciting a response, either chuckles of laughter or an awed and pensive silence at the beauty of form in and emotional force of dances such as 'Morphus' and 'Apart'. Hopefully, it won't be too long before we see them again.

Eugenie Sage

a Poem or Three

Rex Reason Ballad No. 2

This is the ballad
Of Samuel Pepys
Who wrote it for keeps
No !
This is the ballad
Of Dr Johnson
Who played at being perfect
But wasn't that handsome

No !
This is the ballad
Of Charles Dickens
Who made his own snuff
But couldn't pluck chickens

No !
This is the ballad
For all you ill-bred
Who listen to music
Instead of being well-read
Who can't appreciate
Good literature
Like 'Wuthering Heights'
Or 'St Agnes the Pure'
Who sit hypnotized
To your dirty T.V.s
While the classics
Decay by your knees
Your knobbly knees
I hope you get a disease
Like Glaucoma
Or leukemia
Or Frank Sargeson
May your brains turn to brandy
And drip into a pun
A bed pun
- well any pun's
Better than none

You can crack jokes
Like a stale banana
You can crack up
Somewhere in Havana
With a big cigar
And old Graham Green
As the sun drips down
Like brillcreme

Chorus:
Slicked back
Paper back
Hard on
Hard back
Slicked back
Paper back
Hard on
Hard back
Well read
Well fed
Big words
Big birds
Slicked back
Paper back
Hard on
hard back

Richard von Sturmer



Waiheke

Water lips the island, but I bed down
In the familiar geography of fatigue.
Squall showers and thunder
Rock the night. A door bangs
And bangs and bangs
On a loose catch.
Morning breaks bright - but cold.
No apocalyptic summer,
But a loose, slack surf
Voided onto an empty beach.
My mouth feeds on butter and cold grease.

Unswallowed from ocean
For a rest and Thermos tea.
A thin wind rubs around my shoulders,
And I check the timetable to take me home.

Hugh Cook

The Fish

The fish breathes the water
Smooth as a pressure-pump,
And takes the hook,
The jag
Breaking blood from the mouth -

A burst of air -
The short breath -
The ruptured spasm
Of hysterical muscles -

A sharp knife
Supplements the light.

Hugh Cook

Rainsong

We find aptitudes for loneliness within the rain;
Incoherent demarcations between the bathotic and sublime.
Cars are dissonance against the pliant
Rhythm of the falling water;
Man, complacent in his compounds, speculates upon
The heraldry of the Coca-Cola sign.
In the caesura of existence,
Fragments of dreams return;
The sky has set about its ice-age.

Hugh Cook

Horses

Here they come
In the window
Clambering to attention
Nine white horses
Sentinels

To protect.

Where I am waiting -
Is this a man then,
These nostrils flaring?
I am the tenth stallion

Welcome to hell!

Josephine Missiere

Traumraum

The bed wakes at dawn.
Head on pillow,
The sleeper flies in space.
A rocketship blasts off on muesli,
Raisin ash settles on the bedcover,
The dreamer floats.
A thrush at zero gravity sings outside.

The bed wakes at dawn,
Sheets stirring restlessly.
The sleeper yawns,
Sunshine fills the cabin
And blinds the spaceman.
He shuts his eyes
And sees the bedroom in morning light.

Anon.

SKY CLOUD WIND : city night

1.
We're in the
bowl
of the city's night,
its dark hollow
its cupped hand.
Over the black shapes of trees
torn wads of cloud glide
steadily, trailing across the
lid of space, all sliding again
out of sight
behind other black trees.
The clouds are our covering.
Out in the dark
the ridges hum,
wires of roads
hum,
a horizon we cannot see
hums along its ridges and wires
of roads.

2.
Around us the wind flows.
The wind
comes
from the sea. It has
the feel of water, of having been
very close
to the sea's
water-skin, its moiled surface,
the smell
of having moved very close
to the sea's salt face.
But we don't know
the sea - it is beyond the edges,
out of sight, somewhere

outside -
and the wind is a strange visitor
with its suggestions of
water,
slapping waves, and the sharpness
of seawater to tongue and
nostrils.
It is friends with the darkness
and comes from beyond edges.

3.
The black of the trees
changes
against the clouds.
We can

Return To The City

The door of the long-distance bus
Closes.
The engine growls,
And light licks the street.
Then it's gone.

I walk by the gutter
Under the nailhead stars.
The key finds the door.
The ashes of last year's wind
Stir in the dead grate.

In my room,
Mildew has disinherited sweat.
I fumble for the light.
My Lady of the staple
Stares from the wall,
Perfect but unlovely.
I take a chair, and try to believe
The hours will revive
That myth called morning.

Hugh Cook



see them go sharp, distinct,
spiky,
- branches stick out,
Then they go back to black
shapeness.
They swing with the wind.
They are our edges.
They own the black, they use
and lose it. They hide in it
while the clouds pass over.

4.
Stars flicker in the
deep blue, deep
sky, as
the clouds shift.
The clouds are our covering.
The wads over the city
are orange
with the city's light
the pale orange of reflection.
Other patches are white,
soaking up the light of
stars &
city streets.
Straight above us they make
Rorschach blots
out of holes in the sky.
They are the animals of
inky space, of the
night air, leaping
horizons. They make
any shapes there are, they explore
all the edges, and the darkness
they move in.

5.
But they aren't the heroes,
the ones who
hold us.
We are in the black
hollow
of the dark night. It is her city.
Wind
slides over black edges,
its smell, its warm ink, its
edginess
caught from the dark distant sea

Christopher Parr

Lettuce to the Editor

EDITOR WRITES A LETTER TO HIMSELF FEMINIST BATTLE RAGES

Dear Dave,
I am here in Craccum I often get all sorts of letters from as you would imagine all sorts of people. Now I'm a fairly liberal sort of bloke and on the whole I don't tend to throw a great many letters into the bin. But just a few moments ago I threw no less than four into the waste-paper abode from some fool who signed himself (herself?) 'Pickle Onion'. This person was extolling at great length the band called the Bastards. I don't know who they are and no one on Craccum does either. Do you?

Kind regards,
David Merritt

(I don't - ed)

CAN'T SEE WHAT'S WRONG WITH.....

Dear Creepum,
The fact that intending protesters in New South Wales were lured away by the wizard does not as implied mean that the wizard is a wanker, shows that student protests are pointless and that those who take part in them possess very little intelligence. Obviously these students were only going on protest marches because they had nothing better to do, and when something better came along in the form of the wizard they listened to him instead. I, like other sane people do not take the wizard seriously and see that he is only trying to make people laugh, and I can't see much wrong with

Yours sincerely,
Craccum

PLIES ANYONE?

Dear Craccum,
Would you please explain the reasons for closing Alfred Street. All I have seen so far is a very general term 'inconvenience' used as a reason for closing it. Personally I cross Alfred Street 2 or 3 times a day and do not find it particularly inconvenient. Could those who should be closed please explain the inconvenience they find?



HARIBOL READS CRACCUM PROBABLY BECAUSE WE ARE 400% LESS EXPENSIVE

Dear Craccum,
I am interested in your 'Open-minded' attitude who was angered (to say the least!) when approached by a person pertaining to a seller of Haribol New Zealand newspapers.

The people involved in putting together and distributing the Haribol N.Z. paper were obviously distressed to read of his understandably negative reaction. One of the main reasons it was decided to sell the paper rather than give away was to avoid this kind of thing. Our method of distributing in bookshops, dairies along with every other newspaper and magazine in operation all of this year. Our feeling is that if people are interested or curious they will buy a paper. If not then we don't waste our time or theirs by making unwanted approaches.

The person whom R.R. met was distributing Haribol N.Z. paper without our knowledge or permission. After some inquiries we contacted the offender and have dissuaded him from continuing his trip. The only other distribution was being tried out by one person on Queen St and K. Rd. After a few days of newspaper-boy style, she decided it was the best way of doing things.

We hope there'll be no further cause for concern in relation to Haribol N.Z. anyway. I am sorry - why won't the University Bookshop sell Haribol N.Z. papers for those students who are buying the paper?

Yours,
John O'Brien
Staff of Haribol N.Z.

Dear Craccum,
I am disgusted by some of the statements made by feminists on campus both at the now infamous forum of some weeks back and more recently through the pages of this paper. The way to solve the problems faced by women is by determined social agitation not by declaring total war on the male half of our species. It is ridiculous and destructive to imply, as one letter did last week, that men are 'rapists, war-mongers and earthpolluters' while women are 'serious, humane people' - one just has to look at the record of Mrs Gandhi to see that women are no better, or worse I might add, than men when they get into power. I concede that changes are desirable in the social status of women but I object to being lumped together with all men ever and attacked with the venom that has been exhibited of late. Indeed, for Lynne Holdem to make the remarks she did and then to call herself (as a woman) 'a serious humane person' is to be contradictory to the point of absurdity. As long as this letter is typical of the attitudes of the feminists on campus they can be assured of my continuing lack of support.

And in reply to 'the Real Majority' just because the abortion laws affect or potentially affect every woman in NZ does not make them an issue to every woman in NZ.

I support change too but I don't assume that because the laws are an issue to me they are to everybody else and neither do I stoop so low as to use the pages of a paper to make a pathetic statement like 'All male anti-abortionists should have been castrated at birth'.

Yours,
In hope of a sensible reply.

EDITOR IS A SEXIST, SO NO MORE WOMENS STUFF'. AND I ALMOST MEAN IT.

Dear Editor,
The complaints to Craccum about President Roth appear to fall into three categories :- (1) primary school level graffiti; (2) navel-gazing; (3) male insecurity.

Category (1) is always written with such a limited, monotonous vocabulary that it exemplifies the piece of folklore about the difference between little girls and little boys - this says that little girls invariably outgrow lavatory type chatter.

Category (2) is a permanent state among those who hope that their own problems within their particular ivory towers are sealed off and protected from the wide world outside. It has always been common among university students and even some staff members too. Have the specific grizzles been voiced before the offending (?) parties, or is it more ego-boosting to shoot off a letter with a witty turn of phrase and signature.

Category (3) is inevitable when women begin to behave in mixed company as if their views, their activities and their skills are of equal importance to those of men. This confuses products of our educational system like poor, mixed-up Noel Flemming. They are naturally disturbed when they are confronted with evidence that contradicts their unthinking and inadequate grasp of history, anthropology, biology, human relationships etc. (What university course can this Flemming character possibly be taking for goodness sake that produces such ignorance and dogmatism in so many areas?) One ill-informed comment among many is the reference to 'human history.' No proper human history has yet been compiled because history has almost invariably been written by men about men, happily ignoring half the human race.

As a recent illustration of this kind of carry-on I cite the International Women's Day activities, which included a session on women's studies. Three excellent speakers made an important contribution to any consideration of how the university system works which is of vital concern to all students. But the male edited Craccum ignored it completely - just one more typical example of WHY women sometimes feel they have to shout in an effort to make themselves heard. (And the editorial response will probably blame the women, the printer, the deadline, the unfavourable astrological signs and/or the Ides of March).

Wonder Woman

STOP RUBBISHING ROTH

Dear Everyone,
I am sick of all the rubbishy shit being thrown at Janet Roth.

Sure she's got views of her own on 'Women's Rights' - but what intelligent, open-minded individual hasn't?

Her stance in actively pursuing these views is only to her credit - though obviously viewed as otherwise by the average, stereotypical, stuck-in-the-mud, apathetic, boring university student. I hate to think of the decadence and boredom that would pervade, fester into and rot this institution if it's leaders did not 'push' a variety of controversial views - I mean to say, the Davids, Terrys, Timothys and M.A.D.s of this world wouldn't have anything to write about! Further more, pushing the campaign for \$9 p.w. increase for the Students' Bursary can hardly be termed solely a women's or non-students' 'wheel-barrow' as I'm sure all the male (and female) members of this university would agree. And, in comparison with the Abortion Campaign, Janet and her 'cohorts' have put in as many, if not more, man (!) - hours on the Bursary Issue - so put that up your ass and poke it! (sorry about that profundity but ...)

Finally, I intend ending on a didactic note: all New Zealanders (and that includes Auckland University Students) would benefit character-wise, if they remarked upon an individual's good points first and foremost!

Thanks,

Suzi

P.S. To David, Terry and Timothy: the allocation of funds for printed material re the Abortion Campaign was made via a democratic vote at the first S.R.C. meeting - if you (and your mates) opposed this, you should have terminated your games of pocket billiards and shown your hands. (sorry, once again, for that reversion of the base).



Dear Furry-Face,

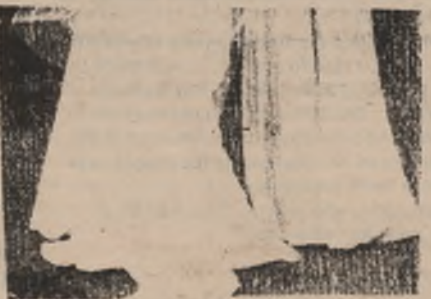
(no offence intended)

Just thort I'd say that these Women's Action Day and Abortion Day Forums left me somewhat somewhat baffled - I mean, what the hell were these wenches complaining about? - couldn't believe it was for real (OK so most of them were rape victims, I guess). As far as these 'Women's rights' are concerned, Stephen Ross will tell you how I feel towards abortion (Craccum, Issue8). How many other rights this minority radical group are pushing for, I don't know (Answers, please). Are they going as far as imposing a matriarchal system or whatever? (Government, maybe? - God forbid - second thorts, might be what we need!) - did they think that by having these 'rights' which we have and they don't they wouldn't have to accept the 'norms' that society in general imposes today? - I mean are we going to see shepersons give up their seats for hepersons in buses in future? (the list goes on). Of course not! These birds who were making a stand in the quad were actually degrading the male sex - pulling it to bits in fact! - couldn't see them giving an inch in that direction eh!

For Christsake, let get things into proportion. Someone once said (wizeguy) that if people keep their less popular opinions to themselves, or at least stop FORCING them on others (violently, as in the quad, or otherwise) then others are more likely to listen or at least stop wincing. Maybe we can close that gap yet.

Herb

P.S. Anybody with the right frame of mind can get anywhere he or she wants to today (even if it is a bit harder than crapping out.)



.....I'M NOT AN M.C.P., BUT

Dear Sir,
Having been in the company of several different types of people over the years (some more intimate than others) I would like to broach on a new subject in the Lettuce pages of Craccum. I unabashedly refer to the topic of Inhibited Women. Now I am not an M.C.P. I treat people as people, sex making little difference in the friendship - however, if you want more than friendship this is the area I am talking about in male/female relationships. Summing up my experiences with women of this kind I have always found them an impregnable chastity belt of ice. I have always been trying to 'crack the ice' but got my tool blunted. In a nutshell they use 3 weapons.

- They make you feel guilty about having sexual desires about them

- They use sex as a weapon to get what they want

- They make you feel as if your a 'dirty old man'.

I would appreciate comments from other victims of natural disasters of this kind.

Mark B. Pope

ALMOST CLOSED

Dear Ed,

For the 'real majority' and all the other 'Rothfans' (if there are any).

Yea it's another anti-abortion letter. How can any woman claim it is her democratic right to choose whether or not she has an abortion?

I may as well claim it's my democratic right to blow this whole stinkin' jungle up and get away away with it. A woman's right to choose whether or not she has a child I can agree with. If this is what you really want what are you fighting for - you have such a right. Is it pure ignorance of biological fact that keeps the fight going? CONCEPTION CAN ONLY OCCUR IF YOU ENGAGE IN SEXUAL INTERCOURSE and any woman has the right to choose whether or not she participates in such an activity. All I can say you have done is degraded the concept of women to that of a female ignorant of biological fact.

And what about the 300,000 people who signed the 'repeal' petition? That's all it was, a repeal petition - no indication of what way they wanted the law altered - many signatures may have been those of anti-abortionists wanting stricter laws.

And the abortion march - \$7,000 of Students' money was spent on this! Is that what you the student want your money to go to - the big con at the end, namely Trillos. Janet, if you haven't got enough faith in student support for the cause and feel you have to con them into marching with a \$7,000 piss up, why bother organising it?

This sum comes from a reliable source (I hope) - yes, one of your flatmates Janet. Is this a fair distribution of limited resources (using Marxist terminology)? Why don't the pro-abortionists form a club on campus like any other club, and have funds allocated accordingly, then we will see who is the real majority,

Yours sexist male?

no, Anti-abortionist I LMALE

P.S. Don't worry, Janet, at least wearing cafe uniform will save you money.

A LETTER THAT MAKES ONE THINK. . .

Dear Dave,
Here is a quote from 'Prejudice', a bulletin for schools which in many ways seems to sum up part of the complacent, middle-class bourgeois attitudes of most of the student population. It comes from an extract written by a Vietnamese student, Trinh Khanh Tuoc.... 'a good friend told me just the other day how lucky I was because in his own words Vietnam is still poor and underdeveloped. We are not free from responsibility for, as you say, the work there is not lacking. Whether we want it or not, the challenge and purpose of our lives is obvious, undeniable and inescapable. The Kiwis, my friend said, have a perfect country. there are none too poor that their Social Security has not helped; there is probably less class difference and struggle here than anywhere else; education facilities abound. All has been done. It leaves a generation aimless. That is the tragedy.....' Makes one think - yes? Or is it just another nail in the middle-class coffin of existence?

Yours,

Socrates

More Lettuce

EASTER

Dear Dave,
Where indeed was the saviour at Belsen! Your question is one variation of the 'Problem of Evil' which has been the subject of intense philosophical and theological debate in the past. Namely, if God is omnipotent, omniscient, and benevolent then why does he allow evil and suffering in the world?

In fact the existence of evil and suffering is consistent with the Biblical world view. According to the Bible the world we live in now with all its problems was not the world originally created by God. Instead it is a deformed world in which there is evil and suffering as a consequence of man's rebellion against God. Things are the way they are as a result of man choosing to exercise his own free will, and God allowing him to do it.

In view of this it would seem better to ask: 'if God is omnipotent, omniscient and benevolent then why doesn't he put an end to man?' The answer to this is that God is postponing judgment on us in order to give us a chance of returning to him through Christ. Through Christ's death on the cross God has taken the initiative of making peace with us, and we have the choice of responding to him by following Christ in faith. And if God is our creator and sustainer, it would seem to follow that the most fulfilling way to live our lives is to do just that.

I might refer you to an excellent treatment of the problem in CS Lewis' 'The Problem of Pain'.

Why not examine Christ?
Peter Saunders

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING MORE BORING THAN Q.O.C?

Dear Q.O.C.,
I read your second letter last week and almost died laughing! Such truth and humour I haven't heard since Muldoon's campaign speech at the Regent last year.

This 'justification' of your first letter is superfluous. The only justification it needed was the fact that a banal mentality had produced it, and that was self-evident.

I know you will find this advice useful. Cross Alfred Street by way of the overhead walkway if you are incapable of crossing it safely at street level.

I have never commented on your class background and frankly don't give a stuff about it! I think you should admit your explanation of the graffiti board (ie a light hearted suggestion as a means of varying the drab colour scheme in the quad) is a blatant and contrived lie and that you wanted a graffiti board for its own sake. It was obvious to all your first letter was a big joke and now it is obvious you've bitten and swallowed your own hook, line and sinker! A joke that needs explaining Q'O.C. is no joke. You're full of shit Q.O.C. whoever you are!

Michael Tuohy

(This correspondence is now closed - Ed.)

IS THIS A CHRIS TENNET LETTER?

Dear Editor,
You've done a shit-hot job with Craccum this year. ... a bloody shame TITWTI's jokes aren't up to last year's standard. To call them rat-faces is too high a praise - most of the jokes have got mould on them.

But since I criticise the TITWTI jokes I'll have to offer one of my own. My apologies if members of the executive think it's a bit red-shaded....

Muldoon (a certain Prime Minister) disgusted with the bad publicity he had received from the press over the last four years, arranges for a press conference to take place on the shores of Lake Taupo. On the appointed day, Rob arrives at the lake to find scores of newspaper reporters, two sewer cleaners, and one representative of the 'Truth' (descending order of importance) present. Rob jumps into his togs, puts a towel over his shoulder and turns to face the multitude. Once the hissing has died away he orders the reporters, 'Report everything you see truthfully, and without your god-damned bias against me!' He turns to face the lake, walks for a quarter of a mile across the lake and comes back, feeling very smug. The next day, sitting at his desk in the Beehive, he opens the previous night's copy of the Christchurch Star and there in four inch type across the front page is 'MULDOON FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO SWIM LAKE TAUPO'.

Yours,
Zyllis P. Screwtube

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WATCHING THE DETECTIVES

Dear Furry-Face,
In regard to the turkey-sucking, camel-brained, pimpermick mentioned by name and address withheld in the last issue, I'd like to say - let's do something 'bout the bastard!

I was walking up Symonds Street from the general direction of Waterloo Quadrant on Monday morning, when this prick was observed slipping slips under windscreen wipers. Two cars cars within 50 yards of each other were fined \$9 and \$6. Each had 10 and 25 minutes respectively remaining on the bloody meter!!

Herb
P.S. Up with Crakkum, 'specially the Back Pages
P.P.S. Will M. Ryken draw a pictcha for this one?



ANOTHER BLOODY GOOD LETTER WHICH SHOULD GET THE BACKS OF A FEW PEOPLE UP

Dear David,
I was very interested to read your article 'Mangere Bridge Part II', particularly the comments of Mr Purdue. He informs us that his bridge carpenters would not return to work under the impossible conditions of a construction target, with a bonus when that target was achieved. In passing he mentions the Mangere Airport where he claims construction targets were unworkable and uses this as justification for rejecting the target condition.

Having had a few years in the building industry, I have worked with several carpenters who were employed on the airport project. When Mangere airport came up in the smoko room it was inevitably referred to as a big joke. To give an example, it takes a competent carpenter working at a normal rate about two hours to hang a door. At the airport, most carpenters took a leisurely eight hours to do the job; and there are numerous other examples. This is why the construction targets at Mangere airport were not met.

In the first Craccum you printed an article on the plight of the New Zealand farmer. The point the article made was that while the farmer was expected to farm New Zealand out of its economic trouble, the city workers weren't expected to make a similar sacrifice. An article in the New Zealand Herald recently quoted an economist as saying the biggest problem with New Zealand's economy was the New Zealand worker.

While I recognise the place for unions in an industrialised society, I forlornly predict further economic peril if the unions continue their hardline stance. They must realise that a dependent, agricultural economy cannot afford a militant union movement. It is rather ironic that each time a major wage claim is met, the unions seem to think that they have struck another blow for the proletariat. In actual fact it is their own fellow workers whom they injure instead of the capitalist fat-cats. It is the unions with the most political clout, ie those who run the essential services who help to force up prices. The employers, be they Government or private can afford to absorb the increases but what about the workers in non-essential industries whose wages do not increase at the same rate as their more powerful brethren. Their pay-packets buy less each week. And before I am branded as an extremist Young National let me say that I also deplore the withdrawal by the Government of subsidies on essential consumer goods such as milk, butter and god knows what else. Are they deliberately provoking a confrontation with the Unions? The Government is obviously determined not to go into the next election with an internal deficit of the proportion that it fought the last one with.

So with a workforce with one of the lowest production rates in the world, a farming community carrying the country from one economic year to another and employers and workers heading for another costly conflict, where does that leave New Zealand?

When the sun shines it doesn't look too bad but on a rainy day?

Somewhere along the line everyone is going to have to make a sacrifice which may include having to work a little harder. Students are not exempt. The \$9 extra demand sounds great but who's kidding who? Aiming for the abolishment of the abatement for people over 20 sounds more reasonable.

But then again, why worry. The world's a bloody mess but who cares?

Russell Denning

CHILDRENS PARTY

Dearest Dave,
This is not a request to get recruits for IDI's army, nor is it a bitch against the young Nats (or even Alfred Street). It is in fact a short note concerning the CHILDREN'S PARTY. 'What is this?' you all ask. Well, my fellow uninformed thespians, it is the time when we, the university put on cakes cookies and icecream followed by entertainment for lots of underprivileged kiddies from all over Auckland. 'What can we do to help?' you all roar in eagerness and enthusiasm. We need helpers for collecting and preparing the food, setting tables, decorations, supervising etc etc etc. 'When is it?' you all yell, slobbering at the chops over the thought of doing a good deed. Its on April 28th and help is needed both Friday nite and from the wee hours of Saturday morning to mid afternoon when we all say 'Au Revoir' to the brats. So don't go sailing, come and help. Leave your name and phone number at the association.

Your friend
Dave



A REAL SMARTARSE LETTER

Dear Editor,
I am so enthralled with this year's Craccums - I mean they are just too witty! Craccum is now as witty as people who wear lampshades on their heads at parties. And if there is a shortage of wit some issues, there is never a lack of witless obscenities or misspellings to titillate the cultured mind. Sometimes I wonder we can do anything but read each issue again and again. A lot has - unfortunately - been said about Craccum being the mouthpiece of the student body. My objection is that our mouthpiece is still singing *We Shall Overcome* and *Alice's Restaurant*, and is still printing adolescent humour. Must this amateurish attempt to resurrect the sixties go on any longer?

Yours faithfully,
Ross Mackie
P.S. I submit this letter for publication. (Smartarse - Ed) AND you can't spell resurrect !! - Typesetter)



TENNET SPEAKS

Dear Dave,
So once again the Armed Forces have been called out to deal with a minor case of civil disobedience. I, of course, am referring to the Lyttleton tunnel dispute. The fact that the law was involved by an inept and incompetent Government to 'settle' an Industrial dispute is bad enough in itself but the use of the Army, for whatever excuse, makes the incident far more deplorable. I know that to many Muldoon minions 'Industrial Relations' means screwing the unions, but I wonder what sort of people 'send in the troops' every time they are thwarted.

The epithet 'Fascist' has been attached to the National Govt in recent years. Perhaps this is not far off the truth. After all, one of the hallmarks of a true democracy is that force is not used to deal with those who disagree with the Government, yet this Government thinks nothing of using our Armed Forces to suppress our fellow citizens when they choose to show their dissatisfaction with the Government's policies. I find it disturbing when the functions of the Police and the Armed Forces overlap. I find it ominous when the Minister of Police and the Minister of Defence are one and the same person, and when that person is Wing-Commander 'Biggles' Gill I feel that my mild paranoia is more than justified.

Regards,
Chris

EXCELLENT

Dear Craccum,
Chris Bilham has raised the question of the powers and responsibilities of the Auckland University Students' Association.

1. He believes that the Students' Association should not involve itself in issues that 'have nothing to do with university, or, at least do not affect students any more than any other sector of the community.'

2. He believes that students should act as citizens, on 'extra-varsity' activities, and only act as students on internal, varsity, 'student-based' activities.

3. He believes that the Students' Association should not claim to act on behalf of everyone on a controversial issue, like Abortion.

4. He believes the Association should concern itself with Bursaries and Assessment and with this alone I have no quarrel;

I am amazed that Chris feels he can split up the 'ten thousand things' the 'human situation', 'that which is becoming', into U and non-U. What is the reason for this split? Does it derive from compassion or outrage, profundity or absurdity, or does it spring from a desire to make reality conform to the comforting straight-jacket of linguistics? Chris, do you think a linguistic analysis of the words 'Students' Association' has any value outside a philosophy lecture?

I think that being a student is relevant to, and part of, the whole individual - social, political, economic, authoritarian system. And I think the whole situation of progression, regression, of love and oppression, is relevant to students. Chris, do you and fellow non-travellers think that being a student merely involved registering, working, playing, passing exams, then living your life, and finally, to nobody's particular concern (because they're all like you?), dying?

How can you, as a student, withdraw yourself so calmly from society when the very act of withdrawal has such tremendous significance? Are you saying that everything is so wonderful that you, as a student, an inheritor, an accomplice, and as an active supporter of the status-quo, you do not wish to change anything? What do you mean?

1. I agree that AUSA should campaign for students as individuals, but there is more to it than that. By ignoring the outside world and the social role of students, we would be actively upholding the status-quo, by refusing to even recognise the existence of embarrassing social problems.

Surely the whole of existence is the realm of the University? Although the reality is that of a factory, shouldn't we be striving for the 'University Ideal', of knowledge and skills applicable to everyday life, to everyday society, not compartmentalised, and sequestered away in academic playpens where no harm can be done to the system?

Everything has to do with university and, especially, the community has everything to do with students, because students will graduate to be lawyers, doctors, artists, businessmen, scientists, engineers, reporters etc, in other words the advantaged and influential puppets in the community. As members of the student elite, individual students are forced to take responsibility for their system, by accepting it and burying their heads in sterile linguistics, or by rejecting it and trying to change something. (By rejecting the system you've already changed yourself, so score one for you!)

2. Twentieth century schizoid man eh? You may act, if you feel like it, but not as students! But it is in the role of the student, as well as your individual self, that you affect society and vice-versa. What does 'student' mean to society? What does society mean to you? What does 'student' mean to you? What do you mean to society? Why do you feel put down? How can you do the 'student' thing without becoming involved in student consciousness?

I say again, as humans you breathe and as students you play a social role. It is impossible to be uninvolved. By choosing to be students you stepped into this particular arena. Will you choose the lady or the Tiger? Which is the greater kindness anyway?

Chris, if I have made any false assumptions about your beliefs, would you be so good as to point them out? If you find me incoherent, I apologise, but I never did Arts, and I oppose life to precision, meaning to linguistics and reality to syntax and life, meaning and reality are not cheap, easy answers.

They are questions, that such answers are designed to silence.

Your friend,
Steve Luke



THE SUBJECT OF SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND LECHEROUS CAPITALISTIC "PITEERING"

Craccum Ed,
the hours of the Coffee shop
gradually more restricted? Last
night I was in my 'second home'
reading (many students who can't
study in the library or UGRR find
the coffee shop atmosphere a less awesome
relaxed place for reading), I was
by the intermittent sound of clapping
voices. On going to investigate I
entered the Folk Club (— the first time in
at this place that I've encountered a
of students who seemed to genuinely
and weren't caught up in plastic
shipping).

To get back to the subject, I
to the Coffee Shop about 9.30 pm
my books locked on the other side of
able glass obstruction on which
sionously printed "Hours 9.30 am -
pm". Eventually a custodian-type
opened the door, and to my comment
place is usually closed at 10, he
"Well, it's 9.30 now". (They think
its done gradually that we in our
and apathetic oblivion won't notice!)

quiring as to why the hours were being
reduced, I was told that it was not
a profit and to become a member
executive (whatever that is) if I wanted
change it. There was more than a hint of
cynicism in his final comment - 'After
the students are my boss'. So it seems that
place with a small degree of an
atmosphere where students can meet
coffee, talk, or read, is slowly being
out of existence. (Don't try to
that the impersonal barn known as the
teria could even be considered as a
stitute).

not making a profit, the outrageous
of the food and coffee that's sold, let
their appearance and nutritional content,
necessitated that many students bring their
tea bags and coffee, and their own food.
skinny, ugly excuses for pizza pies,
doughnuts and left-over sandwiches
the cafeteria don't even deserve to be
ed as edible. Have the organisers of
teria ever considered that some
nts might be conscious of what they eat??

wonder they're 'not making a profit'.
verage full-time student in my estimation
not exist on that kind of sustenance, let
afford to pay for it! (This brings to
recollections of a friend last year explain-
theoretical intricacies of getting 2½-3
tea out of one teabag while preserving
condition of the paper cup at the same
Coffee Shop was extremely well-patronised
it opened earlier in the mornings. For
few days after the 11.30 opening and
now, there can be seen a collection of
looking stragglers hovering around
open tables outside the doors. This
is going to become more critical with
set of the winter season.
that students whose places of abode
congenial either to their emotional or
requirements will be spending the winter
wandering around an echoing, dark
tomb (alias the campus at night),
the rain and developing paranoid
of social mal-adjustment and loneliness.
Sniff! you might be saying with half
backed up in the Craccum office late
with a dozen DB under the desk, but
moody serious!)

we supposed to do? Become as sterile
as the architecture that surrounds
all faithful inhabitants of the Coffee
be prepared to put down your tea-bags
your interesting conversations, rise
undernourished bodies, and take a
against the alarming social injustice
action.

concernedly,
on my persistence, but why isn't the
ing in the coffee shop?

A DISTINCTLY BOGUS LETTER

Dear Editor,
Recently in my capacity as General Manager
of Woolworths Variety Stores I have had cause
to speak to several students from the University.
In the course of the conversations I discovered
that they were under the illusion that the Milk
Bar was a non-profit concern run by AUSA for
the students. This of course is a complete and
utter fallacy as in fact the Milk-Bar is a huge
capitalist concern out to make as much money
as possible from the students. Completely the
opposite, in fact, to Woolworths where our main
aim is to give our goods away as cheaply as
possible.

To cite one example, look at our thickshakes. I
have heard many students comment, and our
Pakuranga housewife tasting team has proven
conclusively, that our thickshakes are thicker
and nicer, AND we charge only 40c whereas the
Milk-Bar for an inferior product charges 60c
thereby making a profit in excess of 20c per
thickshake.
I trust this letter has helped to enlighten a few
more students.

Yours sincerely,
Mr Phil Anthropolist
General Manager
Woolworths Variety Stores



A LETTER FROM AN ENGINEER

Dear Sir,
I'm not one to think of myself as a whinger
but there are times when I feel I can't just
stand by and let injustice prevail.
I firstly and very importantly, either the person
who organised the bursary distribution has a
brain equivalent to that of a whitebait in size,
or the students whose surnames fall into the
E-K region are a damn sight harder up than the
rest.

Came April 11, I, as a typical hard-up, under-
paid student, decided to go and rescue my
'parched' and 'on last legs' bank account by
collecting my bursary. Now, also being a
typical engineer (ie intelligent, handsome,
daring) I decided to show these virtues by going
at what I thought was an uncommon time of
12.40. However, on arriving I found a queue
in the E-K line of approx 50 people while none
of the other lines exceeded 8. These conditions
remained constant for the time I was waiting
(near 30 mins). Now I feel a simple
calculator could have reduced this congestion
(but maybe I'm asking too much of a person
whose idea of a calculator is the 5 fingers on his
right hand). Hopefully there will be better
organisation next time.

Now, if you thought only engineers were rude
and arrogant then think again. While waiting
near the front of the line (finally) I was shocked
to see a member of the fairer sex (I think) push
in a most unlady-like manner (I feel I'm
doing this word injustice), more than similar
to a bulldozer. She was also completely deaf
to our insults and must have had feelings of that
substance similar to that of her head. (I wouldn't
dare tell that her name was Miss J.D. Francis
of Mt Roskill) but I hope your bankroll chokes
you and I wish you would try and not act like
you look - revolting!!

Finally, I wish a little more thought had been
involved when laying the red brick tiles around
the cafe etc.

Running on to it in jandals gives you about as
much chance of survival as a demented Japan-
ese kamikaze pilot in a kite. This time
however, it produced one of the most superb
displays of brick skating ever seen. Having done
a triple twist, followed by a double back
somersault, all the while knocking against
people, tables, etc, I finally came to a halt
against a friendly, soft concrete pillar.
A fraction of logical thought could have
prevented this. (For example, by supplying
helicopters to fly people across).

Yours in traction,
A. Faulkner



FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE?

Dear Noble-hearted Students,
This letter is written as a plea to your hospitality
if somewhere within your tough exteriors there
lies a soul read on. We are looking for people
who are experiencing the joys and delights of
mixed flatting and could possible throw a
mattress on the floor for a weekend, and put up
a disabled person.
Staying in a flat for a couple of days is part of
the integration process for these people into
society, giving them the opportunity to meet
new and interesting people. So if the latter
description fits you - don't hesitate, participate
in this worthwhile experience. For further
info contact Fay Culham, ph 32-106

Thanks for your anticipated help,
NH' BC & MD



A seat in the craccum office.....

ANOTHER ENGINEER

Dear Dave,
As an engineer I would like to quash a few ugly
rumours floating around E. school. It has been
heard that a few of the more vocal engineers
don't represent engineers as a whole. Of
course this is absolute nonsense, the few eng-
ineers do represent every single engineer on
campus - the obscenities they shout are the
exact feelings of the rest of the engineering
school. Furthermore I think it dispicable that
engineers should have the gall to attend
meetings - what right have 700 engineers to
attend meetings and outnumber the other
10,300 students.

As for their boorish attempts to amuse
themselves, well need I say more, what a
presumption they make, to think they can
amuse the enlightened apathetic few (thousand)
on campus. I refer of course to their pathetic
attempt of a mock battle with Alf's army. Most
students thought it so piss poor they only
crammed 5 deep to watch. I fully sympathize
with those who waited eagerly at Alfred
Street for the few f-c-wits (not all of whom
were engineers anyway) to get their due
punishment from the law. How unfortunate
for you that none of us got arrested, as it
would have been far better entertainment.
What does worry me, is the proximity of
capping week. I know that most students like
to look at the capping parade and then go
home for a swim/sauna in daddies pool/sauna,
and go to Pauanui for their May holiday.
Unfortunately engineers have found out about
capping week, and all they can do is make a lot
of fuss, running around enjoying themselves, I
mean if it wasn't for them many people
wouldn't know about capping at all, and the
worries of capping wouldn't be forced upon
them.

So it's unfortunate for all the great apathetic
mob, but the engineers will be performing
over capping.

Now for the unsarcastic bit ;
I'm sorry if some comments made by engineers
offend, funnily enough I've been offended by
them at times, but for f-c-s sake realize that's
what they are - a few comments from a few
engineers (as well as others). I've made inter-
jections at times, so I'm not innocent, but
don't crucify the whole engineering school for
the sake of some of the more ardent shit
stirrers.

Perhaps I'm biased but I think the antics of
the haka party and various stirs we put on
tend to brighten the atmosphere and add a
little life on campus.

Anyhow, every large institution has to have
someone to abuse, so beware one day the
engineers might quieten down, and the music,
or fine arts, or maths students might become
the victims of ridicule, and then try and find
enough people to give general meetings a
quorum.

Bryce Dickinson
Vice President Engineering Society

GHOST WHO WALKS, WRITES

Dear David,
On page 5 of issue 8 you append my name to an
article concerning STB Ltd.
Could I please make it clear through your
columns that the opinions expressed in the
article are not mine?

My contribution to this article comprised
correcting the spelling of the name 'Wilkinson
Wilberfoss', rewriting the fifth line of the
thirteenth paragraph, and submitting a
paragraph (which does not appear in the article)
concerning Wilkinson Wilberfoss' assessment of
a loss of \$53,566 on the non-ISIC operations of
STB to 31 March 1982.

*Concerning the remainder - I do have opinions,
but I am hardly in a position to voice them.

Yours sincerely,
Bob Lack

OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE IN POETRY READINGS

Sir,
Just who does Dr Wynstan Curnow think he is?
Does he consider himself a poet of sufficient
merit that he can escape audience wrath with
foul language as used by him recently? I refer
to the two-man presentation in the Maidment
Little Theatre on 28th March last when
Dr Curnow deftly used obscenities which could
earn less fortunate people court appearances if
uttered in other public places, because in such
circumstances they would not enjoy the
security of Dr Curnow's 'cloak of intellectual
respectability'.

Be that as it may; however, there are, I suggest,
other disturbing aspects in this matter. So-
called 'intellectuals' such as Dr Curnow can
surely offer little or nothing to the art of the
poet, and must inevitably contribute to its
discredit and lowered public respect. Not only,
then, do people of Dr Curnow's ilk virtually
'bite the hand that feeds them', but even
worse, public attitudes of repugnance
engendered by work such as his will eventually
very likely also apply to poetry readings in
general, thus unjustly discriminating against
those who genuinely merit public attention,
in recognition and encouragement.
If such a state of affairs is reached (and it
would be a sad day indeed) poets worthy of
the name will be without public encouragement,
leading to a decline in creativity. We, as members
of our society, will then ultimately all be the
losers. Let us hope Dr Curnow and others of
similarly-debased thinking can see fit to arrest
this disturbing cultural trend. One thing would
seem a certainty: the more protection they seek
beneath that 'cloak of respectability', the
more they must surely bear a share of
responsibility for the decline of our cultural
standards - after all, if we want freedom we
must also accept responsibility!

'Concerned'

SPARROWFART WRITES

Dear Craccum,
Being a law student (and therefore considering
myself an honorary sparrow-fart) I would like
to relate to you my disillusionment with the
sacred profession of the law. Several days ago,
leaving behind the ivy-covered walls of the school,
I wandered aimlessly (easily done if you are stud-
ying for an LLB in this day and age) to the local
'colosseum', that is, the Supreme Court. The
case I witnessed made me wonder whether I am
a bit wet to have ideals and such things as morals.
The details of the case are irrelevant but the fact
that most distressed me was the cost of justice.
If you are guilty and you've got the gold, there
may (it's not defamatory I hope) be a lawyer
who'll sell his soul to get you off the hook. All
the lectures about ethics dissolve before my
middle-class eyes - I see my office door in
five years time; I see my annual tax return,
and my eyes can see the glory of the gold.
The Phantom of Paradise may have sold his
soul for rock and roll but I'll sell mine for a
hell of a lot more.
But alas and alack my ideals hold me back. My
mind drifts to other matters. My girlfriend,
wife and last assignment are all a month
overdue. 'Damn my honesty,' I think as the
defence counsel launches into a display of
well-paid twaddle. Still, justice must prevail.
- but does it?

Yours,
a non-Gnat,
non-feminist, non-pinko law student,
Captain Sparrowfoot

Third To Last Page

The *Auckland Star* displayed its incomparable sense of good taste and political acumen this week when it placed its rather meagre coverage of the United Womens Conference on the womens page! In this day and age isn't it about time that the womens pages were got rid of altogether, after all men have been known to cook, look after children, even to do housework.

Perry
Mason



Again on the matter of our local newspapers. During the Easter weekend the National Gay Rights conference was held in Auckland. This conference was attended by 500 to 600 people yet newspaper coverage of it consisted of one inch in each of our papers. With approximately one in ten NZ'ers being gay and an event of that size being held why was it not reported? Were the papers scared of offending the Bartletts in our society or were their reporters too busy covering Rotary meetings or the Chamber of Commerce ????

So Ron Don, the man with the tent-flap mouth is back in New Zealand and telling us all what a nice country South Africa is (Ron knows this 'cos he's white and wasn't discriminated against once while he was there). And now that wonderful organ *the Auckland Star* has seen fit to serialise Rons ravings for the benefit of us all. With the current scandle in SA regarding missuse of Government funds to boost international opinion when will an investigation be made into prominent NZ'ers who have had free trips to SA?

Remember how the present Government (in Opposition) screamed when ex-Labour MP Hugh Watt was sent to London as our High Commissioner, well look who's got the job now none other than ex-National MP Les Gandar. Well, I suppose when the Governor General's on your side you can do what you bloody well like.

This weeks *Truth* plumbs new depths of hypocrisy with its attack on the Massey capping book as being filth. This was in the same issue of *Truth* as a two page spread of a 300 pound stripper. Funnily enough, *Truth* has faced more law suits in past years than capping books ever have. Personally I find *Truth* the most obscene publication in New Zealand and feel that moves to have it banned should be taken at once to prevent that filth contaminating our children.

While on the subject of the Massey capping book it is interesting to note that I have yet to meet a woman who found their article 'How to be a successful rapist' funny. I hope the editors of that book are brutally raped in the near future, maybe then they'll realise it isn't fun for the victim. Maybe they think that people who are murdered enjoy being dead. Actually what women really like is when they are strangled, stabbed, mutilated or beaten while being raped. I'm told that men really enjoy having their balls cut off too.



Elizabeth Leyland



More Americans were murdered in the U.S. between 1970 and 1972 than were killed in 10 years of the Vietnam War. The murder rate is 48 times higher than those of Britain, West Germany and Japan combined.

England consumes one-third of the world's boiled sweets.

Captive squids suffering from depression commit suicide by eating their own tentacles.

New York City boasts a kosher Chinese restaurant.

A hungry walrus will take a pre-lunch snack of fist-sized stones to help digestion.

A 30-year-old taxi-driver in Christchurch, New Zealand, was awarded 10,310 pounds damages after he went into hospital for an operation on his hand and was sterilised by mistake.

More bicycles than cars were sold in the USA in 1973.

There are enough zips in the world to reach to the moon and back, twice.

A particularly popular time to be woken by a telephone call service in Paris is five o'clock in the afternoon.

Lonely cats and dogs in the United States can meet each other through marriage bureaux.

A snail can have up to 25,600 teeth.

The Chinese newspaper Shantung Peninsula reported that 14 women were ordered to breastfeed a litter of 14 piglets because the sow's milk was sour.

When Idi Amin created the Order of the Mosquito to be awarded for civil or military gallantry, he said he was honouring the insect as a reward for its key role in inhibiting European settlement in Uganda.

Some dog food manufacturers have tried to enhance the appeal of their wares by adding synthetic colouring. Dogs are colourblind.

The automatic telephone dialling system was invented by an undertaker.

Bureaucrat Of The Week Award

Has your curiosity been aroused at the spectacle of an ever-changing mound of muddy brown earth adjacent to the Rec Centre on Symonds Street, metamorphosing daily from a large-scale model of Pompeii one day to Fujiama the next? No, it's not the University's attempt to provide the Ski and Mountaineering Clubs with a lunchtime practice, or even a prop for the Film Making Club's latest venture into epics, 'Goin' to Mohammed'. No, they are just getting under way on the fabrication of a nice little million-or-so-odd-dollar haven for the city's community of vagrants (with apologies to Adam), muggers, flashers, rapists and other assorted miscreants.

Seriously, ladies and gents, a pedestrian underpass, Stage 1 under Symonds Street to the Engineering School and the School of Architecture, and Stage II from there on to Elam. The tentative estimate of cost? The initial demolition of old buildings and piling up of that dirty great heap, through which they're then going to dig a big hole is worth around \$85,000 then Stage I about \$1 million, and Stage II a further \$3 million. Never mind the aforementioned perils; how many students will dare try to negotiate that concrete maze in the bowels of the Engineering School, most of all after sundown. Well, I dunno, I might let off steam occasionally meself, go pokin' out those dear littel caged lightbulbs that'll line the ceiling.

Pray, do contemplate how many academic staff could have been hired out of that \$2 million-odd, staff urgently needed for the likes of Commerce, Law and Economics all facing serious overcrowding Still, ours is not to question.....under the reign of Caid Maiden the University has seen agrandissement with such monuments as the Maiden Arts Centre, akin to Lenin's mausoleum, the Great Red Wreck Centre (Mao's Mausoleum?), and the Human Sciences Deep Freezer (mausoleum of MOW Public Hospital Mislocation and 300 megawatt/hour electricity bills). Incidentally, there are at least two more tunnels planned; another further down Symonds Street and one under Grafton Road.

Also a little funny peculiar. When Massey University undertook a similar project to cut under the main road, the work was carried out by the Ministry of Works. So why here by a private construction firm (Downer)? Seems at least a little fishy, don't it? 'Nuff said.

Splurge

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Indonesian Pot Pourri
Tuesday 24 April in Seminar Room 2
down in the History Dept. - 6.15pm for an
Indonesian meal or come at 7.30 pm for
discussions and lectures on an Indonesian
theme. Meal tickets available at \$2 from
Linda Bryder in the History Department or
Prof. Hoadley in Pol. Studs. or Dr Phillip
Thomas in the Indonesian Department.
Film - 'Battleship Potemkin' (1925)
Thursday 26 April
History Dept Seminar Room 2 at 6.00 pm
All welcome

LADIES !!!! DO YOU WANT MEN FALLING AT YOUR FEET ????

The NZ Jiu-Jitsu Assn 'Special Womens'
Self Defence Course' can help you
achieve this goal. This course is being held
for the women of Mangere during the
next 4 months at the Mangere
Recreation Centre on Wednesday Evenings
6.30 - 7.30 Tuition is free, with only
charge being a \$10 annual Assn fee. You
must be over 16.
Jiu Jitsu techniques enable a person to
use a strength of an attacker to bring
about the attackers defeat. Techniques
include defences for all situations
both on the street and indoors, e.g.
strangles, arm, wrist and waist grabs,
clothes grabs, weapon attacks. This
course also teaches strikes and kicks to
nerve centre and bodies vital parts.
Also included are some simple but
effective throws. Any woman wishing to
join can do so until the end of May.

CORSO

CORSO is continuing its series of films
and slide-shows of areas of need and
injustice in 3rd World countries.
Thursday April 26 1-2 pm
Venue : B10 Library basement
Film: Bottle Babies (45 minutes)
Concerns the advocacy of some
international companies of bottle feeding
rather than breast feeding for babies,
and illustrates harmful effects of this. A
controversial film.
NB. At present there is an organised
boycott of Nestles' products in the US -
as a result of concern and opposition to
promotion of bottle feeding in 3rd World
countries. For further details, contact
CORSO 602-543 or 602-770.
You may wish to join the Bottle Babies
Action Group, a local group which is
seeking to avoid any exploitation by baby-
foods companies in the South Pacific
Region.



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

University Group Meeting
Monday April 23 1 - 2 pm
Venue : Exec Lounge, 1st floor, Student
Union.

AI seeks the release of all 'prisoners
of conscience', ie people imprisoned for
their beliefs.

AI also opposes the death penalty
and torture in all cases.

AI usually (adopt 3 prisoners, one
from a Communist state eg USSR: one
from an anti-communist state eg
Indonesia; one from a non-aligned state
eg Ghana.

AI only 'adopts' prisoners who have
neither used nor advocated violence.
Everyone, including staff, are welcome to
attend our meeting. For further details
phone Paul Robertson (Secretary)
04-503

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PART 2

Wednesday April 24 (Anzac Day) 10-5 pm
Day display in University Cafe.
List of general Auckland University Clubs
and Societies Display Day.



Brian Brennan

*There I was, quietly sitting in the office writing some article or another when BLAM!
in they came. If you can imagine the scene as the placid, peaceful atmosphere in
Craccum was shattered by the arrival of about ten to 15 schoolgirls from Northcross
Intermediate. So for the next half hour or so we showed them the mechinations of the
dreaded Craccum and they flogged my coffee and one or two of the bolder ones flogged
my bloody fags (return them please...) and on the whole we had a good old time. They
then threatened to slit our throats with scalpels if we didn't print a photo of them, so
ladies, wherever you are, your photo. You can call the thugs off now.*

MOTORCYCLE CLUB NOTICE No. 1

The University Motorcycle Club is holding
a film evening in Room 202 (opposite
Craccum) on Thursday 26th April at
7.00 pm in which members will drool and
eulogise over the exploits of other club
members cunningly recorded on celluloid
by an intrepid crew of dedicated
technicians. (Boring home movies again,
ho hum !) Any refreshments and nibbles
are dirt cheap and we have some real
humdinger films, so come along.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB NOTICE No. 2

Have you ever fallen off your bike. (The
motorcycle club members do frequently)
Well, this is your chance to come along
to the Moto-Psycal Gymkhana. Events
include :

Egg & Spoon Race
Slow Race
Slaloms etc

Prizes for : Best Lady Rider ; Best Overall
Dirt Rider; Road Rider. All motorcycles
welcome, and bring your riders with you.
For more details, see our new motor-
cycle club notice board behind the
tramping club noticeboard.



YET ANOTHER BLOODY MOTORCYCLE CLUB NOTICE !!!

Advance Warning !!

Road Riding Freaks: Pukekohe has been
booked for the first week of the May
holidays. Dirt Riding Intellectuals:
Moto-ball (better than Rollerball) coming
again soon.

FORUM QUAD 1 pm

Thursday 26 April
Parliamentary Democracy in NZ
NB Parliament opens May 17
Speakers: Peter Aimer, lecturer in Political
Studies speaks on behalf of the Labour
Party. Garry Knapp: Social Credit speaker,
candidate for East Coast Bays 1978. Each
speaker speaks for 15 minutes, with
questions afterwards. National declined
invitation to speak.

UNCOUPLED PERSONS

Resource Persons: Lorna McLay, Aloma
Colgan.

Dates: Every Tuesday, first meeting
April 24

Times: 1 pm to 2 pm Room A

This is a group for staff members
and mature students at University who
are not in a permanent relationship, and
who would like to meet other people
with whom they can share and develop
their creative abilities whether they be of
an intellectual, philosophical, social,
artistic or physical nature. It is intended
that people who are interested meet
informally on Tuesdays with their lunch
(coffee provided) to discuss possibilities
for developing the kind of group which
will be of real value to its members.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT (S.C.M.)

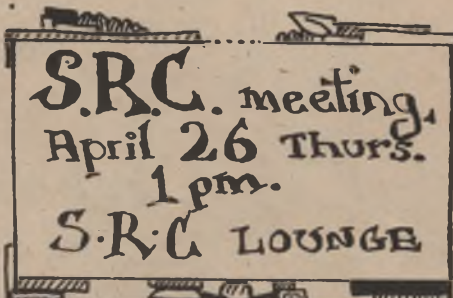
Tuesday April 24 1 - 2 pm
Venue : Room 143 (beside TV room)
Student Union First Floor.

Topic : Continuation of investigation
into various Biblical themes. Led by
Psychology lecturer and S.C.M.
member Ray Nairn.

NB : Special Meeting with NZSCM
General Secretary John L'Estrange
10.30 - 5.00 pm April 25
Venue : 30 Kowhai St, Sandringham
All welcome. For further details, contact
Mitzi Nairn 685-192

BRAHMS CONCERT

University Choral Society is presenting
the Brahms Requiem on April 25 at
7.30 pm in the Town Hall. The concert
is in memory of the late Prof. Rive and
tickets can be obtained from the
Music Dept. secretary. Students \$2
Public \$4



Student Loans

from your on campus bank

If you need a little help and advice on
making your money go further it's there
for the asking from the Bank of New
Zealand. We're right on campus and
ready to help.

Student loans

The great thing about these is their
flexibility. From just a few days to tide
you over a rough spot or long-term so
that you can plan ahead over the years
you're studying. Interest is charged at a
concessional rate.

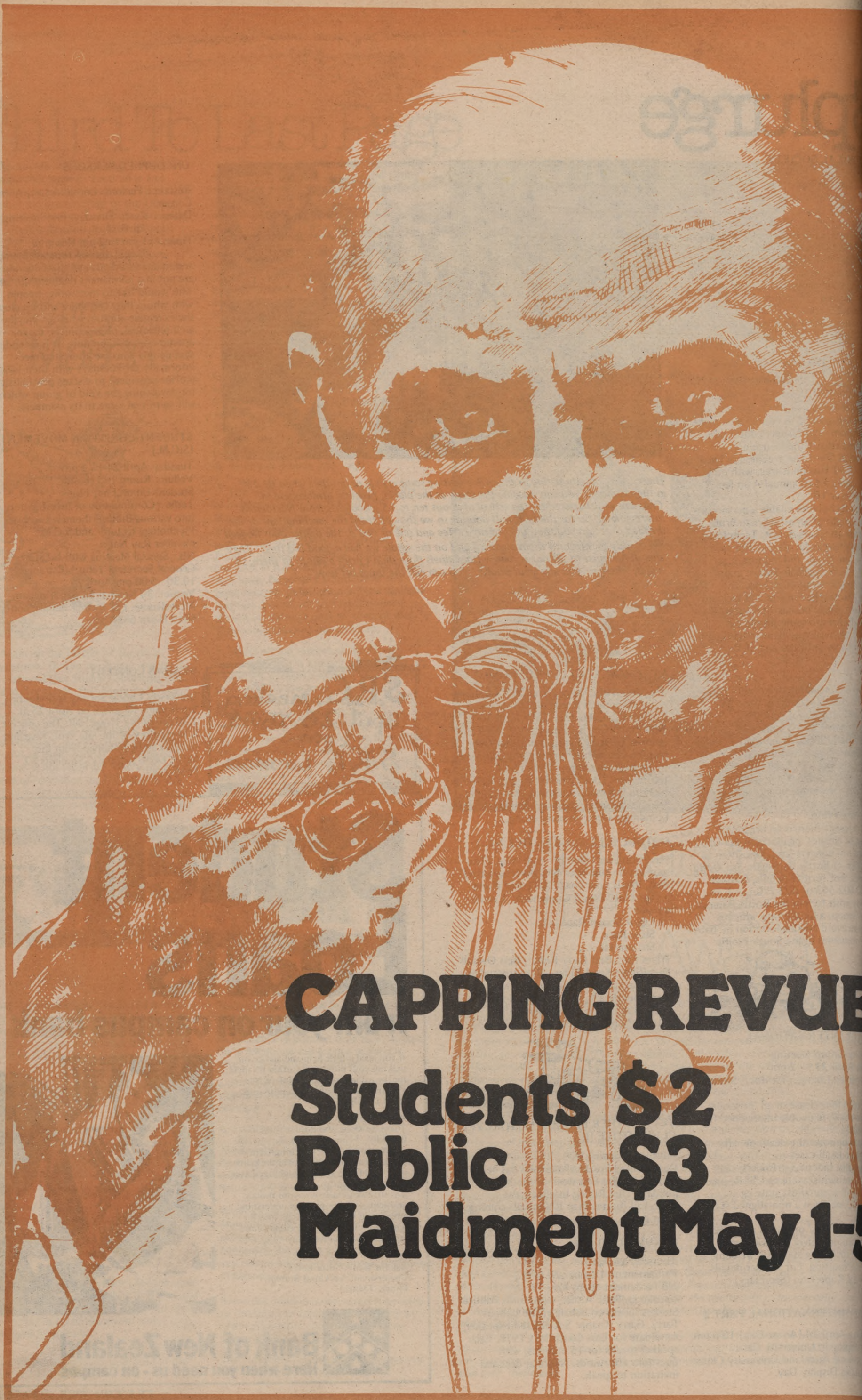
If you'd like to talk over your money
problems with people who understand
money and how it works call into the
Bank of New Zealand on campus and
arrange a time for a chat.

Ask for Henry Grimshaw.
University of Auckland Branch
Phone: 774-024



Bank of New Zealand
Here when you need us - on campus





CAPPING REVUE

Students \$2

Public \$3

Maidment May 1-5