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craccum

Spatchka

NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now open for the following Executive positions :
 President (1979)
 Treasurer (1979)
 Women's Rights Officer (1979)
 Education Vice President, 1979
 Administrative Vice President (1980)
 Treasurer (1980)
 Nominations close with the Secretary at 5 p.m. on Friday 29 June 1979. Elections for these positions will be held on 17 and 18 July.

Dear Student

Here is your chance to prove once and for all that students are not really apathetic and disinterested shits. Not just concerned with being shafted quickly into a comfortable middle-class position. Aware that there are many aspects to ones education, not completely embodied in the main library.

By now you're wondering just what in the hell this whinger wants Some help. Some support as Environmental Affairs Officer. A position I don't get paid for, and one involving a lot of work. A lot of responsibility. So much so, in fact, that this represents my last strategy before resigning. A move forced upon many an Exec member.

Working at AUSA offers such old-fashioned pleasures as contributing to a worthy cause (your University), socialising with active and amazingly interesting people, knowing what's going on down at the fountain of innovating decision, and dreaming idealistically about a better University. Sounds pretty freaky doesn't it? No golden piece of paper at the end; just some hard work, some good times, a sense of involvement. *Campaigns and issues needing to be done around this place are :*

- 1) Recycling at University (looking at the feasibility of recycling everything, but concentrating on paper recycling).
- 2) The merits and feasibility of closing Alfred St.
- 3) Persuading the University to give Environmental Studies permanent status as an important, student course. Crucial.
- 4) Anti-nuclear warship protests in August.
- 5) Native forests campaign.
- 6) Persuading Government not to tear down student housing in Freeman's Bay.
- 7) Producing and maintaining an effective environmental noticeboard.
- 8) Getting articles on current environmental issues into this journalistic masterpiece.
- 9) Formulating lots and lots of policy for and from SRC.
- 10) All those I forgot.
- 11) All those you feel should be included.

The perceptive reader will have noted that, not only is there a lot to do, but the lot to do is spread over a wide range of interests, catering to all. Many of these issues are lying stagnant owing to the disease, backlog of work-information a la fuck-up-edness, in my corpus colosum and my filing system.

Astute readers, recognising the grand potential inherent in this plea for help/involvement will want to contact me in Room 109, AUSA Building or through the AUSA secretary (a really nice person).

Yours in anticipation,
 Brian Gray
 Environmental Affairs Officer



Vietnamese

I am becoming alarmingly aware of the growing apathy concerning the Vietnamese refugee situation.

We Kiwis have a reputation for this kind of thing and my decision to write this article was in defiance of this criticism. I challenge you to remain unmoved by the facts that I am about to present to you.

200,000 Vietnamese refugees have been estimated drowned since the fall of Saigon. Two Hundred thousand!

33,000 refugees have just been turned away from Malaysian shores in their small, leaky, overcrowded underequipped boats dying at the rate of 1000 a day.

Why are they leaving? I'm asked.

Newsweek May 79 says 'An estimated 250,000 southerners are being held in Malaria-infested 're-education camps'.

The 'new economic zones' established to ease over-crowding in cities have become virtual concentration camps, and thousands of people have died of disease and malnutrition. Because of these oppressive conditions, Vietnamese are fleeing the south at the rate of 15,000 a month.

1/2 million Vietnamese - most of them ethnic-Chinese - are expected to risk escape rather than stay under the present anti-Chinese regime.

Let's look back to the 2nd world war where racism and fanaticism exterminated 6,000,000 Jews.

The Australian Govt is accepting 900 refugees a month.

The NZ Govt has allowed 600 refugees to enter NZ although the Immigration Dept believes we will take considerably more.

Last year we accepted 140 refugees. This year, so far, we've accepted 202.

In April alone, 19,000 New Zealanders left the country so the Govt could never claim overcrowding to be a reason for these pitifully low figures. So what main reasons are they offering? Cultural differences and the cost of rehabilitation from an Eastern to Western Social System.

This is genocide and we can either live with our share of the blame or make some positive moves in forcing our government to acknowledge the gross injustice of their present handling (mis) of the situation.

So instead of sitting on your butts, make contact with either the Committee on Vietnam through Annie Maignot 452-484 or the International Affairs Officer Frank Doogan Phone 894-634.

Annie Maignot, Ruth Tremain. Phone 452-484 for any queries.

11TH INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

STUDENT "SCHOLARSHIPS" FOR FILM FESTIVAL TERTIARY STUDENTS ONLY.

The Auckland Festival Society offers five prizes of thirty tickets each to the film festival, to be awarded for the best essays in any medium or media on the subject of film.

ENTRIES CLOSE : 5 PM FRIDAY JULY 6TH

ENTRIES TO : AUCKLAND FESTIVAL SOCIETY, 1ST FLOOR, HIS MAJESTY'S ARCADE.

NO ENTRY FEE - NO ENTRY FORM - JUST DO IT
 ENQUIRIES PHONE 33-629

* AMSSA AFTER EXAMS FUNCTION:

Screening of videotape 'Only A While the Mountain Sleeps'. The tape traces the development of the role of women through history, and ends up with a view of the position of the contemporary Malaysian and Singaporean women. It was produced by a group of Malaysian and S'porean students, in Sheffield Uni, UK.

All welcome - Be advised - DON'T MISS IT!

Venue : Women's Common Room Time : 8.00 pm Date: 30/6/79, Saturday

* Auckland Malaysia Singapore Students Association

Ode to a Gynaecologist

My heart goes ping
 And a fuzzy numbness pains my sense
 As though of Dr. Export I had drunk
 Or thrown up all over your carpet
 All right officer, I'll come quietly

John Keats

Ode to English Students

O, hear ye, hear ye
 it's the English Department party
 Wednesday 27 June at seven thirty
 where there's dancing and drinking
 and a little bit of poetry.

Student Christian Movement

Tuesday 26 June 1-2pm
 Room 143 (beside TV room) 1st floor,
 Student Union Building.
 Discussion: SCM and South Africa
 All welcome. For further details, phone
 Mitzi Nairn 685-192

LIFT WANTED

Female student requires ride to Wellington and back or person to hitch-hike down and back up with, over mid-term break. If you can help please phone Stephanie, 764-590 after 6.30 pm.

Exorcisms

'Exorcisms' is the premier production of 3 plays by Michael Morrissey, Writer-in-Residence at Canterbury University.

These 3 plays for 2 actors deal with the seemingly inexhaustible subject of the battle of the sexes. The plays are a retrospective view of what was once a close, intimate, emotional relationship. The two protagonists (male and female) meet in an environment that is neutral to them both and engage in a bitter and cutting verbal duel.

There can be no winner in such duels and the two protagonists are no nearer to a solution to their problems when they part. Except that it is easier to be without the other.

Michael Morrissey's writing is brittle and abrasive with an urbane wit. Dialogue runs off the actors' tongues with dexterity and style.

'Exorcisms' marks the debut of a new and extremely promising writer for the theatre. A rare occurrence.

The two protagonists are to be played by Michael Wisher and Elizabeth Hawthorne. Michael Wisher is an actor of considerable experience. His last engagement in England was two weeks ago, as a member of the National Theatre, London. Roger McGill directs 'Exorcisms' and Judith Crozier is the designer.

'Exorcisms' opens Wednesday, June 27th at Theatre Corporate, 14 Galatos St., Newton, at 6.00pm and will play Wed to Sat at 6.00pm for 4 weeks.

Ricoh XR 500 Camera plus 200 mm telephoto lens of 60 ft capacity Flash \$350 ono the lot. What a bargain. Ph 370-307

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given of a Special General Meeting of the Association to be held in Lecture Theatre B28 on Thursday 19 July 1979 commencing at 1.00 pm.

AGENDA

THAT the Executive no longer has the confidence of the Association. As this is a Special General Meeting no other business may be discussed.

Miss Lim Wah Lean Accident Appeal Fund Fellow students, Wah Lean is a twenty-three years old Malaysian student studying at Otago University. She is in her 3rd year B.Com Studies On the 13th April, while on a trip she met with an accident. She was seriously injured and suffered brain haemorrhage. It's now her 9th week under intensive care unit in the Dunedin Hospital still unconscious.

Her sister was brought over from Malaysia to look after her for a familiar family voice may help speed up her recovery.

She is from a relatively less-well-to-do background.

As such this Appeal Fund is set up to raise funds to help contribute towards her sister's expenses while attending to her in New Zealand.

It is hoped that we, fellow students will donate kindly towards this Accident Appeal Fund to help lessen their financial burden and worries. Your concern and support are most needed. Please send donations to Miss Lim Wah Lean Accident Appeal Fund, AMSSA P.O. Box 5317, Wellesley Street, Auckland.

If you need further information please do not hesitate to contact. Ricky Ch'ng Tel: 688-704 or Joseph Lee Tel: 375-598 AMSSA WELFARE COMMITTEE Auckland M'sia-S'pore Students Assn.

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Brian Brennan



The Beavis Babble

Education Vice President Kevin Hague resigned. The Education Vice President is the number three person in the group and since there's been no change since way back before Easter, I see me as the only one of the Top Three. So I've got to be President, Vice President, and Treasurer all in one. People ask me why I've got bags under my eyes. No, my middle name is Beavis and Yes, I can walk and chew gum at the same time. But only just. I resigned because he could no longer continue in Studass as well as his course of studies and this is a dilemma faced by most people here. You can't do justice to both. One solution would be to have a part-time job as well as attending lectures and study and work in here on top of that would also mean that the positions of part-time students who devote some of their energy to studying instead of having to scuffle with living from a part-time job. Our campuses pay honoraria to our members and I don't see why I shouldn't also. But this will be for a General Meeting to

On the subject of General Meetings, the Secretary has received not one but two petitions calling for a motion of No Confidence in the Executive. Great. It's good to know our work is appreciated. The executive will set a date for a Special General Meeting so that the motion of no confidence can be discussed. Frankly I hope that this motion is not passed because I can't see where the replacements are going to come from. Can you? On the brighter side of things the abject mess that the A.U.S.A. accounts have got into is now slowly but surely being sorted out. Did you know that last week we had an insurance claim refused because due to an oversight our insurance premiums had not been paid since last November? No. Well it won't happen again. The whole accounts department here is in the process of being beefed up and within a few weeks should be running smoothly again. Once that is accomplished things will definitely improve. Incidentally, for those of you who were at Rachel and Sarah's 24 hour drop-in centre last Saturday, the light blue Triumph sports car has now found a brand new owner. But if anybody's interested in a good deal on the Auckland Harbour Bridge

John Beavis

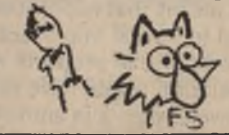
The Craccum Blurb

Clearly there is a large body of opinion that most, if not all, exec members are not competent to fulfill the requirements of their position. This may well be so, but I suggest the problem will not be alleviated by replacing the present executive. The problem lies with the structure of the Union and with the lack of student's interest in AUSA. These symptoms are combining to produce an ineffective executive and an ineffective SRC. Under the present system, executive members are expected to show brilliance in both the political and administrative matters. Politics and administration should be kept separate and any attempt to fuse the two can only be expected to produce poor results, in this case an ineffective Exec. SRC, AUSA's so-called policy making body, is of little help. SRC spends its time debating relatively petty administrative matters, chiefly involving monetary allocations to various groups and societies. SRC spends little, if any, time on producing clear-cut policy for AUSA action. Executive is then forced to decision-make with little input from the 'democratic voice' of the Association. (To expect Exec members to move policy for their own actioning is equally absurd.) In essence, what is happening is an encapsulation of the good ole New Zealand political situation. Exec members are elected, then expected to be competent in representing electoral feeling with no further electoral feedback. The average student, would seem to think his or her contribution to the running of this University can be amply fulfilled by filling in the odd ballot paper and no more. The Executive is forced into a largely autonomous position, where decisions and policy are largely formulated by the Exec itself. Furthermore, as the actioning of these decisions and policies are the responsibility of the Executive, and because of the lack of student support, the Exec member is forced into a very difficult decision. Either he/she does all the work himself/herself, thereby putting his or her education into jeopardy, or a compromise is made. Students seem to think Exec members are simply clones from the Beehive. They are not. Parliamentarians are paid well to fulfill a full-time position. Exec members are, in the main, full-time students; part-time Exec members, paid nothing for their work.

The present climate of uncertainty regarding the future of AUSA and NZ education in general adds little to the Executive position. Further responsibility is added to the individual Exec member, often outside his or her portfolio. The significance of his or her own portfolio, cast against the spectre of a crumbling Students' Association and Education in general, becomes minute. I have outlined some of the main problems facing Executive. There are others, such as having to work within a body plagued with divisions and resignations. But these problems have always been part of Executive, and always will, as long as the body is made up of volunteers for an organisation combining political and administrative functions. Incompetent Exec members would be weeded out in a functioning, healthy democratic system. The fact that many have held positions for a number of years is only symptomatic of the State of AUSA policy. Replacing the present Executive can be expected to accomplish little. A more efficient Executive would still be forced to work within the confines of the same old problems. The solution to the problem is, I feel, a restructuring of AUSA. Where SRC is delegated to produce policy and Executive to act upon it. SRC would be essentially political, Executive administrative. Executive members would have clear-cut policy to implement and be paid for it. SRC would no longer handle simple administrative matters, concentrating instead upon issues of importance to students generally. SRC could employ political officers, such as an Environmental officer, on a full-time or temporary basis to implement (political) Essentially the important thing is one of student involvement. Where matters of student importance are aired and formalised by students, instead of by an Exec minority. Where the urgency of issues can be determined by the number of people voting and interest generated at SRC, rather than by the opinion of one Exec member. Where the blame for the present and the judgement for the future can rest upon the student majority and not upon the shoulders of fourteen.

Brian Gray
Environmental Affairs Officer

Craccum



Volume 53, Issue 15 June 26 1979

Sorry folks, but the cutbacks start here — no one gets acknowledged for their help on Thursday night. Only the non-workers benefit from this as they wouldn't have been thanked anyway — lucky yous Alex and Tara and Martin and Matvey and David B. In the interests of economy El Merritto draws in deeper and holds down longer, Senor Brennan worries less, Comrade Strange is a little less, well er...., and Eugenie and Sarah are sober for once. There's none of the usual exuberance from Peter Tanczos or Mike Ryken, Adam doesn't answer questions and Elizabeth emerged earlier than usual from the darkroom. I, Don did not do any letrasetting or legal hacking and Selwyn did something but very carefully.

David Merritt
Editor Brian Brennan
Managing Manager Anthony Wright
. Eugenie Sage
. Elizabeth Leyland
. Matvey West
. Alex James
. I Don
. Barbara Amos
. Sarah Brown

as usual registered with the
as something or other and is
week after week by the Peoples
Department of Wanganui News-
limited, which is in Wanganui.
meanwhile published by the
most potent Craccum Administration
opinions expressed we naturally
hands of. Pass the towel, Pontius...

THE MYTH OF THE 3 MILLION

WHAT THE \$3 MILLION CUT WILL MEAN TO STUDENTS

At its National Executive meeting on 21 April NZUSA discussed a report on Threatened Education Cuts by its Research Officer. That report predicted significant cuts to the current 1979 budget of New Zealand Universities.

In response to this anticipated threat to university expenditure and its repercussions for students, NZUSA at its May Council held at Christchurch resolved to organise a massive unprecedented campaign in opposition.

Much to its regret, NZUSA's May Council delegates were proved right. On 23 May the Minister of Education, Mr M.L. Wellington announced that the block grant to universities would be reduced THIS financial year by \$3 million from \$110.5 million to \$107.5 million.

Mr Wellington said that, "The universities will be looking to make savings on non-salary items such as light, heat and power, maintenance, administration costs, cleaning and equipment and materials."

Many students understandably could have been a little dubious of NZUSA's tears. After all nothing had been officially announced despite confidential 'leakages' to Wellington newspapers.

WHAT IS THE TARGET OF THE CUTS?

As the above quote states, the Minister intends the cut to apply to the non-salary section of university budgets. But in an interview for Radio New Zealand's Morning Report on 28 May he suggested that some departments such as Romanic Languages should be closed down in certain universities.

Out of a total of around \$110 million, \$3 million appears to be rather insignificant. But of the \$110 million the non-salary area is only about \$20 million. This in real terms if the Minister's aim is to be fulfilled then the cut will be about 15%.

However, the Chairman of the New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Committee, Dr Robin Irvine (who is also Vice Chancellor of Otago University) accused the Minister of being wrong about only the non-salary area being cut. The salary (or staffing) area would also be significantly cut by leaving vacant teaching posts unfilled.

THE OVERALL IMPLICATIONS

1. It has a direct effect on the method of university financing. Universities are funded on a five year basis and 1979 is the final year of the last five year period. It is the final year which is used as the baseline for the subsequent five year grant.

Professor Bert Brownlie, Vice Chancellor of Canterbury University considered this matter to be vitally important. In the *Christchurch Press* on 24 May he said:

"Five more years of persistently low spending would ultimately mean a reduction in the quality of university education in New Zealand."

2. Over and above the five year funding system short term cuts often mean long-term implications. The cutting out of library periodicals, for example, means that those periodicals will not be available for both present and future students.

Furthermore if the cuts, for example in building maintenance, are made and there is an attempt to recoup them in later years then the costs of doing so is so much higher.

3. Since about 1976 universities have already been undertaking cost-cutting exercises. Thus at a time when severe cuts are being made there is little if any fat in the system to absorb them. In fact universities today are very lean institutions. According to Professor Brownlie, also a former Chairman of the Economic and Monetary Council, university education in New Zealand is relatively "cheap" compared to overseas countries.

4. Universities have already been effected by the massive electricity increases of 40% plus. This was clearly printed out by Dr Field, Chairman of the Lincoln College Branch of the Association of University Teachers (AUT), who stated that, in the *Christchurch Press* on 26 May,

"Mr Wellington's comments that universities would be looking to savings on electricity were 'unrealistic' as the cost of power and coal had recently risen"

5. Dr Irvine has correctly observed that the \$3 million cut will significantly undermine the principle of open entry which

has been the foundation of university education.

And yet in *Morning Report* Mr Wellington said that restricted entry would

"..... be contrary to Government attitude and Government policy and Government philosophy"

The challenge to open entry comes through more clearly when looking at the individual universities.

6. Two quotes express very well the significance of the cuts. The first is from a *Waikato Times* editorial on 28 May.

"Education is one field where we can't afford not to provide adequate and reasonable funds."

The second is from Dr Irvine in the *Dunedin Star* on 24 May.

"The new cuts will bite deep into a system which is already experiencing difficulties"

THE EFFECTS AROUND THE CAMPUS - SOUTH TO NORTH

OTAGO

Of all the seven Vice Chancellors, Dr Irvine has been one of the most perceptive and vocal. Following on from his early comments about cuts in the salary area he said that this would effect departments unevenly and could be unfair on more active departments. This would occur when already New Zealand universities nationwide were short of 550 staff members through inflation.

Dr Irvine also specified how numbers upon entry would be undermined at Otago. This would be through cuts in student numbers at special schools such as medicine, dentistry, home science, physical education, pharmacy and surveying.

New courses would also be effected. Dr Irvine predicted the abandonment of plans to start post-graduate courses in health education and home science.

Otago University had already made stringent savings well prior to the announcement of the \$3 million cut according to Dr Irvine. Since 1976 there had been no expansion to the library and a very careful watch on heating, lighting, cleaning, postage and stationery. The \$3 million cut will be on top of this. And yet there was a need for the replacement of equipment and maintenance.

As a result of the cut and the dire implications for open entry, a prediction by the President of Otago University Students Association, Paul Gourlie, that only seventh formers would be eligible for entry to university was not just a wild guess.

CANTERBURY

Like Otago, Canterbury according to Professor Brownlie, has also undertaken a thorough pruning exercise in the non-salary area in the past two or three years. Consequently there is little more that could be reduced.

As an immediate reaction to the \$3 million announcement, Professor Brownlie



predicted restricted entry for some courses, reduction of research work, and cuts in the general standard of teaching because of changed staff-student ratios if present trends continued.

The Chairman of the Canterbury branch of AUT, Dr R.F.C. Claridge, made some very perceptive observations about the implications for science and energy in particular. Describing the cuts as very serious he singled out the importance of research projects to the energy field. If research funding was cut they would not be able to produce immediate results or the students who would become scientists of the future.

The implications of the cuts were further discussed at a University Council meeting on 28 May where it was announced by Professor Brownlie that the expected deficit would be up to \$800,000. According to the Chairman of the Finance and Property Committee, up to \$600,000 of this could come from the \$3 million cut. Not surprisingly, he described the cut as "nigh on irresponsible".

In looking at cutting expenditure, Professor Brownlie suggested three possibilities. These were:

1. A \$100,000 cut on special allowances for equipment;
2. A freezing of the \$100,000 pool of finance made available for staffing;
3. A \$100,000 cut in general expenses.

Professor Brownlie reiterated the implication for restricted entry which already exists in Engineering and Fine Arts. Furthermore he envisaged that the cut will make it very difficult to help departments which already have uncomfortable staff:student ratios. Examples of these were departments concerned with law, commerce and social sciences.

LINCOLN

Lincoln has expressed very strong views on the implication of the cut. The Principal, Professor John Stewart, showed that his abilities of perception and detection are not confined to coaching rugby teams. His immediate reaction was that the cut would threaten the next five-year grant. Also it meant that appointments originally planned in several important areas such as the new course in property management and valuation would have to be abandoned. New developments in animal science research and horticultural research also could be affected. Much of the teaching and research equipment bought in the early 1970s was now in need of an overhaul or in some cases replacement.

Adding to Professor Stewart, Dr Field (Chairman of the Lincoln College branch of the AUT), predicted the undermining of open entry, increasing unfavourable staff-student ratios, and larger classes. Funding for research could be restricted. All in all the cut had long-term implications for New Zealand agriculture and horticulture.

VICTORIA

The anticipated effects of the cuts have been well documented in *Salient*, partly because the issue became public at Victoria before the other universities.

Essentially the Vice Chancellor, Dr Taylor is looking for cutting in the following areas:

- Freezing or disestablishing all vacant academic positions. The Maori Studies department is a sad example of this.
- A cut, possibly \$100,000 for the library equipment, internal research, departmental grants, and building maintenance.
- Abolishing small courses.
- The University is attempting to force the Students Association to meet more of the costs of the Union Building. If successful this will lead to increased Association fees.

MASSEY

Massey's Vice Chancellor, Dr Alan Stewart appears to be quite unconcerned about the cut but even he predicted larger classes in 1980, delayed staff appointments, and less individual attention for students by staff.

Felicite Jardine, President of Massey University Students Association, provided more perceptive observations by singling out library hours, periodicals, and welfare services. She concluded, in the *Manawatu Standard* on 24 May, that this represented

"..... a move toward real elitism in education."

In the same newspaper Mr Richard Heerdegen, the Acting President of the Massey branch of AUT, described the cut as "immoral" and predicted the "sinking lid" policy for departing staff. Furthermore,

"It will screw the system down even more and make teaching jobs even more difficult and this was at a time when universities were probably about 20% understaffed."

WAIKATO

Waikato University is in a different position from most other universities. It is a new and expanding university. Consequently it is budgeting for expanding courses, programmes and staff. These are going to be affected. It is a source of considerable grievance that the University never received an establishment grant; it only received grants for running costs. Therefore, its post grants have had to serve two functions even though they were barely adequate for one. The \$3 million cut is an added burden.

Nevertheless, there may well be direct cuts into existing items. Indications so far suggest that non-academic staff, the library and maintenance will be singled out.

AUCKLAND

Little news has come from Auckland so far partly because of the absence of the Vice Chancellor overseas and internal difficulties in the Students Association.

The major issue which has come out is the further undermining of open entry. Already at Auckland, the largest university, restricted entry prevails at courses over and above those in special schools such as engineering.

Ian Powell, NZUSA Research Officer.

STOP PRESS

Welfare Away

Students general physical and mental being are ensured by the provision of services at the university.

U.S.A. regards the provision of services as something that cannot be taken lightly; so much so that they set out what they consider necessary on all campuses:

- Student Health Service
- Counselling
- Creche & Day Care
- Physical Welfare & Recreation
- Employment Service
- Accommodation Service
- Dental Care
- Disabled Students

These services they also believe should be the general responsibility of the university to provide and not left to the student association to look

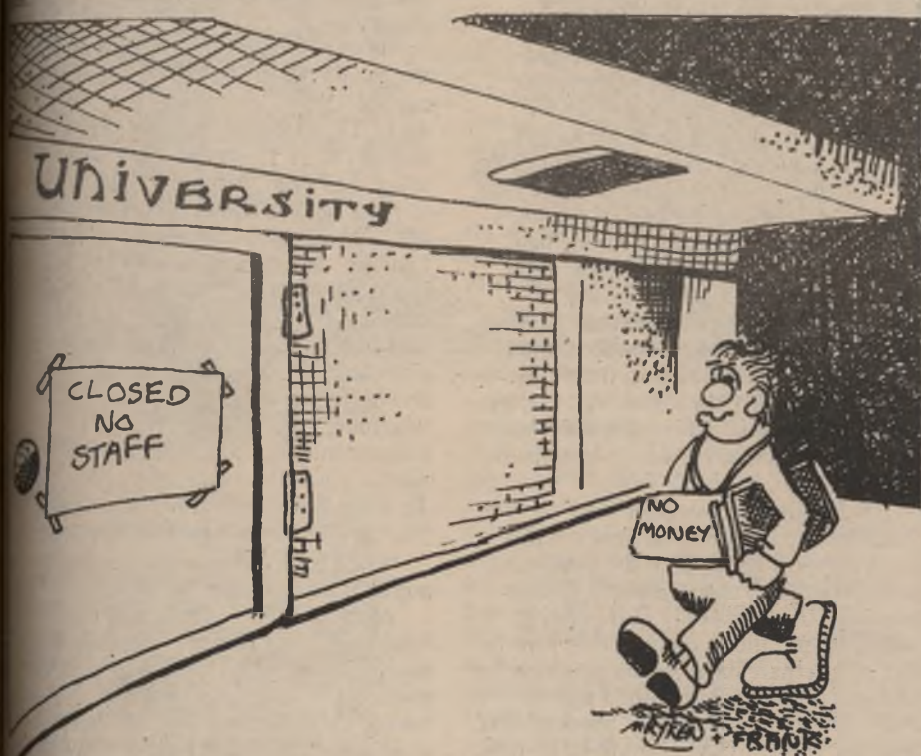
will, in all likelihood lead to low staff morale and maybe their resignations, with little hope for getting replacements.

All universities, it has been hoped, will have a dental care service, but it looks like this will not even get off the ground.

Small services like accommodation and employment will get cut back severely; the counselling services will in all probability get severely cut back if not axed completely and the responsibility handed over to the university chaplains.

The student health service charges will most likely go up also and where there are no charges at the moment, a fairly hefty one will be introduced.

Where there are professional counsellors there has been talk of introducing some type of charge to meet some of the running costs.



Student Welfare have, over the past years, been expanding at a fairly rapid rate but it now looks as if all progress is going to grind to a slow but halt. And the reason for this?

Basically, it will be one of so-called 'necessity'.

Merv. Wellington, via directives from the government, (ie Muldoon) has been asked to trim back government spending on education. And he has decided that one place to spend less money on is the block grants to universities for this financial year; he has chosen the nice round figure of \$3 million dollars, reducing it from \$110.5 million to \$107.5 million.

He has not, however, told the universities directly where they are to spend less, but he has made himself very popular by putting forward some suggestions.

The universities will be looking to save on such as light, heat and power, maintenance, administration, cleaning and equipment and materials.

For a start, however, non-salary items amount for only \$20 million so a cut of \$1 million from this will mean drastic cuts in the sectors Wellington suggested.

It will be the cuts in administration where we will really feel the effects

It is interesting to note that non-salary items have been cutting back all the time and the effects of inflation take place. This has been happening because non-salary items are not adjusted. At the moment everybody concerned with welfare in any way or another are praying like hell they won't be the unlucky ones to suffer cuts, but one thing is for sure; these staff that are left behind are going to find life very difficult by being forced to accept excessive work loads put upon them by the absence of a full staff. This

Where you have been receiving free contraceptives in the past, a nominal charge may be introduced, unless Muldoon in his Budget decides that the price of the little devices goes up, whereby the charge will increase accordingly.

A prescription charge might be introduced also by way of the Budget; there has been talk of between 10 and 50 cents for each prescription but this will affect the general public as well as students. Creche & Day Care will be another service where the charges are likely to be increased as they are generally running at a loss. However, any increase in fees will not be raised to the point where all running costs are met; the various students associations will probably be asked to help meet the balance, or at least part of it. Where there are adequate facilities already in existence (eg recreation areas) there is little chance of them being closed down. It would be pointless to do so.

If however, the student associations are asked to contribute more from their own funds than what I've already outlined then you can expect an increase in your student association fees. This has already been talked about at Victoria and it could become fact if the University gets its way.

So what it boils down to is that the welfare services cannot help but be one of the first things to get cut and of those that are left you will have to start paying more for, either directly or indirectly.

The days of taking student welfare services for granted have just about passed.

I know it's starting to sound like old hat but if you feel that welfare is important enough to warrant a little of your time, send a letter to the Minister of Health, Mr George Gair.

Comrade Strange

The world doesn't owe New Zealand a living...but it does owe us an opportunity to earn one. With those words Muldoon introduced the Budget last Thursday night. As the budget progressed I found it harder and harder to concentrate on just what he was saying. There we all were sitting in the Craccum office and there he was, safely ensconced within the confines of Parliament, no doubt well-fortified by Bellamies Gin telling us all about just how great the National Government has been since it took office in late 1975.

'Tariff barriers'

'Virtual stagnation of the Farming Industry'

'The problems besetting us are too complex...'

'Policies of severe restraint are necessary...'

'Exports are highest priority'

'Government has a duty to step in for the good of the nation'

'We must exercise responsibility...excessive wage settlements create inflation, unemployment and do nothing to promote foreign investment...'

And so he intoned on and on, pausing occasionally to sip his drink and no doubt rub his hands with glee. One of the biggest laughs of the night (with the obvious exception of the budget itself) came when Muldoon proudly announced that the Government had been committed to building the Fishing industry. Restraint, restructuring and rot. Stiff medicine for the country to teach them a lesson and never vote against his Government again. Restraint, restructuring, rot. What does that magical cure-all 'restructure' mean anyway? I don't know and I doubt if the Pig himself does either.

Forgive us for our insular outlook but it was the section on Education that we so keenly awaited. We had a feeling that it would be bad, especially in the field of tertiary education. Finally the nasal whine of 'Education' came over the airwaves and we were away. Emphasis on Technical Institutes. Bad. No doubt at the expense of the Universities.

YOUR 1980 BURSARY

1. The basic rate is set at \$23 per week.

There is no basis for this figure - it is arbitrary. It is \$7 less than the present unabated rate. Approximately 57% of bursars are presently on the unabated rate.

2. There is provision of a further grant of up to \$17 in addition to the \$23 for those who 'demonstrate need.'

3. The basis of this hardship allowance was not revealed. However, it is likely that it will have similar provisions to the current hardship system. We are completely skeptical of this system.

a) The present system of hardship is not well advertised or administered. Last year only 3.3% of bursars were successful in gaining an ordinary hardship allowance. This is in spite of the fact that 55% of students had to take part-time work in the course of the academic year and that a third of the students had to take loans.

b) The qualifications for hardship are unclear. No reasons for acceptance or rejection are given. There is no proper appeals procedure.

c) The basis for hardship is based on parental income. This is completely obnoxious and takes no account of a student's individual needs, position or independence.

e) The new system will mean a greater number of hardship applications. Universities are already overextended with the present applications. This will further contribute to an adversary relationship between the Registries (through their liaison officers) and students.

4. Tenure of the new Tertiary Study Grant (TSG) will be 'limited generally to five years'. This is completely unclear, but is a radical departure from past practice. Presently students are entitled to the STB for two undergraduate degrees and a graduate degree. This erodes the principle of the universities as educational institutions rather than as simply qualification centred institutions.

5. The principle of free tertiary education has been eroded by a change in the fees system. Previously university students had no fees to pay. Now they will be required to pay 25% of normal tuition fees. Before 1976 they were required to pay 10%.

In 1979 this would have amounted to approximately \$50. With the erosion of university funding, however, it is quite possible that fees may increase in the future.

Entitlement to the fees bursary has also been restricted. This has not been specified - 'eligibility for it will be tightened.' At present UE entitles students to the fees bursary. This may be changed to Higher School Certificate or Bursary. Alternatively or also, students may have to pass more papers/units/credits to keep the fees bursary once it has been gained. Criteria for retaining A and B supplementary bursaries will be tightened.

6. Although students on the abated bursary will go from \$19 to \$23 this will largely offset by inflation and the new fees charged.

7. Students in fourth and subsequent years will suffer even further losses. Their present allowance is \$22.50 and \$33.50 so that the reduction for these students will be even more significant.

8. The Department of Education's earlier recommendation of a \$9 increase would have set a minimum level of \$28.

9. Surprisingly agricultural students at Lincoln and Massey have fared worse.

Cuts in these institutions were the largest and both have very high proportions of students on unabated bursaries. 10. The net effect of the Budget is to create a bursary system with a large means-tested component resulting in students getting less and have less time available for study.

Study at universities has been made more expensive and financial assistance available, such as fees bursaries and supplementary allowances, are harder to get and hold onto.

11. This represents the creation of a completely new bursary system, the TSG. This new bursary package has been put together without consultation with appropriate bodies. The Government ignored its own Review of Financial Assistance for Post-Compulsory Study which has been studying all aspects of the bursary system for over a year. This was the appropriate body to create a new system and NZUSA participated in this Review in good faith. This body's opinion has not been considered by the Government. Naturally the resultant policy will be based on misinformation and is likely to contain many anomalies. The universities who administer the present hardship provisions and are aware of their many deficiencies were not consulted.

Press Release

22 June, 1979

The President of the New Zealand University Students' Association, Mr C.J. Gosling, predicted today that students would 'react angrily' to the announcement in last night's Budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. R.D. Muldoon, of the introduction of a new basic bursary level of only \$23 per week.

'The new bursary system shows a callous disregard for the rapidly deteriorating financial position of tertiary students,' Mr Gosling said.

'Without any consultation whatsoever, and ignoring the Government's own review of student bursaries, set up specifically to consider such matters, the Government has introduced a scheme which will almost certainly require obnoxious parental means-testing provisions, will result in a considerable reduction in the amount of money that students will have next year, and will cause chaotic administrative problems,' Mr Gosling declared.

'The Prime Minister has said that students will get grants of up to \$40. Let's put that in perspective,' Mr Gosling said. 'The current bursary level of \$30 per week is worth 23% less than when announced in 1975, and the Department of Education, recognizing this, had earlier recommended a \$9 per week increase. Now the Government has slashed that \$30 to \$23 for most students.'

'Additional grants of up to \$17 per week will be available, but on our experience of the present hardship provisions, students can have no confidence at all in them,' stated Mr Gosling. 'The current allowances are inadequately publicised, grounds for their award are secret, there is no proper appeals procedure where students can have their cases reconsidered, and they are based on a parental means-test which takes no account of students' individual needs or independence,' he added.

Last year only 3.3 per cent of all university students receiving bursaries were successful in gaining some additional allowance on the grounds of hardship. Mr Gosling explained that this is despite the fact that over 55 per cent of those with bursaries had to undertake part-time work, detrimental to their studies, during the academic year, and approximately one-third needed to take out loans.

'This repugnant new system will be totally incapable of meeting students' needs,' Mr Gosling declared.

In addition, the Prime Minister announced that entitlement to the new bursary will be restricted 'generally' to five years.

'The effects of this move on those studying double degrees, post-graduate and second courses will be drastic. Academic success will be penalised, and what once was a university education system will become a qualification system,' claimed Mr Gosling.

'Students will also be hit hard with the new fees bursary announced,' Mr Gosling stated. 'At present, a fees bursary covers all fees, but under the new provisions, students will be required even with the fees bursary to pay 25 per cent of their fees. Although total fees averaged about \$200 in 1979, we expect both hidden and real increases, as students are asked to pay much more for departmental stationery requirements, for example, as a result of the Government's recent decision to cut \$3 million from this year's university expenditure.'

'Not only will the fees bursary be worth less, it will be harder to get,' Mr Gosling continued. 'We don't know the details yet, but those currently entitled to a fees bursary with University Entrance may find that they will need a higher qualification.'

'I am certain that students will not take this attack passively. Bursaries have been declining in value since their introduction, and this new system will mark the end of students' patience,' Mr Gosling remarked.

'It is patently obvious that there are major social implications in these moves to restrict further university education, and all parents are going to have to think twice before sending their sons and daughters on to tertiary study. The Government's commitment to an open education system that caters for all must be severely doubted, as must their commitment to the consultative process on which sensible policies and good government should be based,' Mr Gosling concluded.

C.J. Gosling
President

Brrmmm Brrooomm

Welcome to the all new, improved, bigoted, sexist racist imperialist CRACCUM Motorcycling Column. Due to my worthy predecessor's escape to foreign parts, this column has been absent from these hallowed pages for untold weeks. However, we are now back with a vengeance: from now on there will be an article fortnightly, on strange, wondrous and diverse topics, including: stolen bikes, second-hand bikes, news from on campus & off, all the usual stuff like maintenance, AND maybe, just maybe, a technical range, written by your very 'umble narrator, the result of which will probably be that I will become the laughing stock of the Engineers.

Some (lots of) pressure has been put upon me to mention the AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY MOTORCYCLE CLUB at least ten times per article; this technique seems a bit of a devious engineers trick (yes, I mean You, Leigh), so instead: Bloody well go and join AUMCC! This

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organisation has about 40 members, including ONE GIRL! One girl, among a total of 40 or persons. But then, 40 AUMCC members out of more than 400 motorcyclists at A.U. ! What an apathetic lot you are, on the subject of apathy, I trust you went on Kevin's March on Tuesday, but anyway, back to AUMCC. This organisation is trying to provide a common ground for the divers motorcycling factions on campus, so be you a Honda trail-bike boy or devotee of real (that is, British) motorcycles, or anywhere inbetween, please feel welcome to come to meetings, piss-ups (what? did I say That?), rides and miscellaneous.

'Ha, 'I hear you mutter, 'is this miscellaneous (he's misspelt it too, you think)'. Well then, this miscellaneou (mis-spelt or not) consists of: road trials (in the civilised world of the Car, this is called a Rally), practice days at the Pukekohe race track (fun: bring your Honda 50 and be John

Ultimate efficiency

Sir.—In his recent address to the Primary Teachers Association, the Minister of Education, Mr Wellington, stressed that cuts in the education budget would be good for teachers, parents and students alike.

As reported, this most profound statement went on to say that less expenditure would develop greater initiative and more imaginative teaching methods among those teachers left in the service. This concept has very desirable political and economic consequences for New Zealand.

Mr Throttlestop, Deputy Principal, punched the time clock at precisely seven a.m. He thrust his hands deep into the pockets of his greatcoat as he made his way against the chill, gusting wind across the cracked asphalt of the moss-covered playground to Classroom B. It was four degrees, with showers predicted. He walked briskly and purposefully in the half-light over the dandelion-infested hopscotch court, past the rusty Jungle Gym, and through the tangled undergrowth of the playing field. He hadn't done his Country Service for nothing. Yes he thought; how it had paid off! for now there remained just the two of them—himself and the Head. They alone had stayed when the others had gone. First the bright, young teachers (many of whom had university degrees, he gloated) had found themselves redundant, then the caretaker had gone, and finally the senior staff. Even the Infant Mistress, he thought to himself with a chuckle. And now it was back to basics just like in the Old Days.

There was no Classroom A. Throttlestop remembered how it had been demolished to fill in the swimming pool, which had cost too much to heat anyway. There was only Classroom B, which he and the Head took it in turn to use on alternate days. Today was Monday, and as a drop of rain splashed against his forehead he was silently thankful that Monday was His Day. He hurried on now, full of enthusiasm, through the driving rain to where his pupils awaited him.

Classroom B wasn't exactly a classroom. No. It was a monument to teaching initiative - to innovation and adaptability.

Actually, it was the old Dental Clinic. Indeed, Health's loss had been Education's gain, and all that now remained to show of its former use were a couple of faded impressionist portraits of Bertie Germ, high on the wall above the medicine cabinet. And, of course, the lever-operated, pump-up highchair which was securely bolted to the floor at one end of the room and which even the local vandals hadn't managed to budge. In fact, the highchair was the focal point

Woodley for a day); trail rides (bring your Honda 50 and watch it disappear in a bottomless bog); and many more activities which can only get better if YOU take part.

Competitive events, i.e., road trials, gymkhanas, have prizes, \$5 vouchers for first place, first lady rider, and various other classes, and chocolate fish for all and sundry. These items have to be paid for, and so a small entry fee is charged for such events — these are even less for club members.

At this point, ever eager to save a buck or three, you cry: 'How do I join?'

'Simple,' sez I, 'simply phone me, David Benson, ph 2985-390, between 8.30 pm and bedtime, 10.30. I will then tell you that membership costs a dollar, which covers the cost of membership cards, developing of films, the Treasurer's holiday, AAAAH, NO! STOP IT PLEASE IAN! There, he's gone; bloody engineers.

The Class Of '81

of every lesson; for Throttlestop, reclining in pedagogic majesty, had cunningly contrived to use it as a teaching aid.

The clinic was packed with children, aged seven to twelve. The older ones were gathered around a solitary candle beside the empty chair, while the younger ones cried or huddled together for warmth in the draughty waiting room. Indeed, thought Throttlestop, as he pushed his way through the closely-packed bodies, it had been a stroke of genius on the part of Government to increase the density of pupils by imposing the Maximum Floorspace Requirement. Not only did it increase efficiency, but it saved precious energy reserves by eliminating the need for heating. And if it was a little close in Classroom B, was that not a small price to pay for the education of forty or fifty young New Zealanders?

He shuddered at the thought of all the money which had in the past been squandered on such things as books and desks. His blood ran cold when he thought of all the taxpayers money which had been wasted in teaching kids to read, only to subject them in later life to the dubious influences of The Listener and student newspapers. Besides it was a known fact that 'educated' people only left the country. Throttlestop looked around him at the impressionable little faces of tomorrow's General Public and his heart was filled with an overwhelming sense of duty. He had to prepare them for life. It was he who would teach them such essentials as How To Keep Warm In Winter, How To Keep Fit For Work and How To Obey Orders.

Now a hush fell over the expectant pupils as he mounted the highchair.

'Monitors!' he snapped, and two little boys came forward obsequiously to pump him up. Then he looked down at those blank little faces, and they in turn looked up at him and over his shoulder at where the roof was leaking badly. In the glowing face of Throttlestop they saw the initiative and the imagination of a true teacher, and they were silently thankful for Education Cutbacks. Only a steady drip, drip dripping disturbed the silence. 'Who can tell me today's date,' demanded the man in the chair. 'Nineteen eighty-one?' came a timid reply. 'Very good. Very good indeed.' And Throttlestop reached over and wrote with his finger against the windowpane - '1981'. How much more efficient it was without a blackboard! How much one relied on one's initiative!

Now, through the condensation on the window, where he had written '1981' he could see the Head, outside, doing star-jumps in the rain with the Primers P.J.M.S.

Well Ian is actually more honest than that (I think). Also, if you're very polite (or if you're a girl), I might tell you when the next meeting is.

'nother rave: I'm a smidgen pissed off about the 30 odd cars parked in the two-wheeled parking zones in Alfred St. As of today, I'm going to phone the Traffic Dept every day this week, and if your bike is in the 5-minute parking zone when the cops come, then watch out — this also means the Editorial Jag too, Dave.

One last thing, if you have a suggestion to make, or a criticism, write and tell us, make it YOUR column!

Seeya,
David Benson.

[CRACCUM Wishes to disassociate itself from the somewhat sexist etc comments contained here-in and that in future comrade Benson will be kept under closer control.]

All My Friends Are Leaving

A few years ago, the National Government was getting very upset over the number of people wanting to come to New Zealand. Many Pacific Islanders were sent home as illegal immigrants/overstayers and it became increasingly difficult for them to extend their 6 month visitor's permit into something more tangible to enable them to get a job and send money to their families back home. For people wanting to come to New Zealand to live, the Government has a secret list of jobs and if by some stroke of luck you happen to be in one of these 'chosen' professions, you have a damn sight better chance of ever getting permanent residence here. Looking at it all, it would seem that we are very lucky to live here. After all if so many people want to live here New Zealand must be a pretty good place.

Well, that's a load of bullshit! We are currently losing more people than we would ever gain by immigrants looking for a better life style in N.Z. Last year alone 56,092 people left New Zealand on a permanent or long term (ie longer than 12 months) basis. That is a lot of people but the figure becomes even more alarming when you take into consideration that in the same period of time (31 March 1977 to 31 March 1978) only 37,020 people came into N.Z. That means that we lost nearly 20,000 people a year. That's about the population of Palmerston North. So if we continue losing people at this rate, there'll be no one left in New Zealand by May 2000! There is a grim touch of realism in Bromhead's cartoon after all:

However it's very hard to draw any definite conclusions. Passports aren't needed to travel from here to Australia and it seems that our Tasman neighbour is the horizon for many people leaving New Zealand. The number of passports processed has jumped from 30,000 one year to 41,000 processed last year. And that's just in Auckland. But again this figure doesn't really mean much. New Zealand society itself is basically more affluent than it was 10 years ago.



Overseas travel is far more widespread and a trip overseas is undertaken relatively easily these days. Some passports issued are used merely as a form of identification within New Zealand, but most are used for short term overseas trips. All this has made the travel business one of the most lucrative in the country.

This mass exodus of people cannot be blamed on anyone thing however. The Labour Party is pretty sure it is a direct cause of a National Government but then again they'd like to blame the Titanic, W.W. II and God knows what else on them as well. At the Labour Party conference this year, it was stated that a child born today has only a 50% chance of still being in the country when he or she reaches the age of 25. It also claimed back in 1977 that each person leaving New Zealand cost the country something in the region of \$38,000 in education, housing and hospitals. They admitted the National government had cut unemployment, but that this had been helped by the fact there were less people in New Zealand to be unemployed.

One of the most frightening things though is the number of young people leaving the country. Last year 15,000 more people between the ages of 15 and 24 left New Zealand than came in. One law student is one of only two graduates left in New Zealand out of 40 that were in the class. The rest have gone overseas. 20% of last years law graduates are still looking for jobs. This unemployment of graduates is forcing more and more overseas in search of work. This is heightened in the case of graduates from professional degrees ie law, medicine, engineering and architecture. Last year's first year intake at Otago University Med. school were told that by the time they qualified there would be no jobs available for them. Just think about it, do you think you'll be able to find a job relevant to your degree when you graduate? It is this uncertainty that is sending more and more people overseas in search of a secure future.

Thinking of it, New Zealand hasn't got much going for it. Increasing taxes

and rising prices have disenchanted many New Zealanders, and the Government has done very little to keep people in N.Z. The coming budget doesn't exactly promise to make things rosier either. Many people feel they lack opportunity in New Zealand. Although lately the idea of Britain as the 'mother' country has waned considerably, the United Kingdom is still the destination for about 1/5 of our emigrants. The isolation of New Zealand is often too much for those who consider England and Europe as a nucleus of life. Australia also draws a large percentage of people leaving New Zealand. Ease of entry and its obvious closeness as opposed to Britain mean more and more people are heading towards the shores of Australia. Britain is too far away for most people and with the stepping up of their immigration policy it is virtually impossible to stay longer than 6 months unless your grandparents live in Britain. In Australia the cost of living is about the same overall it is here, but wages are higher and they've got a far better climate as well. Admittedly it is harder to gain a University qualification in Australia. Entry qualifications are higher and although scholarships and grants are available, they have nothing like the standard tertiary bursary. So people gain a University degree here and then travel to Australia to take advantage of the higher wages over there.

It is this 'brain drain' that has got people worried. Most of the people leaving New Zealand are from the professional/administration/managerial job brackets. High numbers of nurse and teachers leave to work overseas. New Zealand nurses are very valuable and most find little difficulty in getting a job overseas because of the high training qualifications they gain here.

Face it, what has New Zealand got to offer you! Do you ever feel that you might be able to find a better life, better opportunities somewhere else? Don't worry if you do most of New Zealand probably feels exactly the same way at the moment. After all, all my friends are leaving

Fiona Cameron



THE STATE OF THE UNION PART II

Last week I looked at the Students' Association and what it does for you. I was fairly uncritical of personalities, not because incompetence should be tolerated but because petty shit-slitting along the lines 'You did', 'No I didn't' 'Yes you did' etc serves no real purpose and in fact tends to confuse matters somewhat. So far the response has been, as I expected, virtually nil. Perhaps I'm being unfair it's early in the week and you've got till Thursday to give us your views on the matter. But anyway, part two of the now-famous 'State of the Union Address' by Commissar Merritt is about to take place regardless. Draw up your seats, smoke by all means. I pray silence for 'The State of the Union, Part II'

The last few days I've taken time off from the Craccum office to go back to my old student haunts of yesteryears the cafe, the coffee bar and dare I confess it, even the Library. Each time I do this the experience becomes increasingly unreal. I mean here I am up in Craccum most days, week in, week out and there you all are, week in, week out. The last time I was actually a student at a lecture was in March 1977 and I haven't been in the Library for almost as long. It's a completely different world for me every time I venture out. It's a world dominated by tests, essays, exams, workloads, and a hundred and one other things that your average Craccum editor doesn't have to ever worry about. And it's just the same when you have anything to do with the Students Association. Once you get enmeshed within it, it's very hard to break out.

(The perfect analogy would be a child pouring wet cement over his feet to see what it's like and then discovering that it takes four fire engines, a crane and half of the Auckland Police force to get you free again.)

I sometimes feel that its Craccum that's holding this place together. While ? turmoil and intrigue are the activities of the day downstairs, up here in the rarified atmosphere of the Craccum Office things seem to be relatively sane.

Last week saw further developments on the Students' Association front. On Monday night, when I was prowling around the place in search of the eternal bludged cigarette, I came across a very depressed Kevin Hague sitting in his bleak, cold little office. He was writing his letter of resignation, one of the best I've ever read. So Kevin Hague has resigned, creating yet another vacancy on Executive. Add this to the resignation of the Womens Rights Officer, Cheryl Gwyn. In her resignation note she stated that she had no desire to sit on an Executive comprised of some of the present members and believed that her energies would be better spent campaigning for the re-election of Janet Roth.

On the plus side two new members of Executive were elected at the last SRC meeting - Frank Doogan to International Affairs Officer and Tom Bassett to Cultural Affairs. The Association also now has a new Accountant who by all accounts (get it ?) is a thoroughly competent and pleasant person

But on the minus side last week saw even further developments on the Executive front. As predicted in the stop Press of last weeks issue, the Association has received a petition calling for a Special General Meeting to discuss a motion of 'No Confidence' in the Executive. This as you may remember stems from the somewhat hurried conduct of the Referendum to discuss the motion to roll Janet Roth. Gene Leckey, the prime mover behind the petition believes that the short time between the General Meeting and the subsequent Referendum effectively disenfranchised many students, especially those who are studying part-time. A fair point perhaps but the

Constitution doesn't actually set down any regulations concerning this particular aspect of the conduct of referenda. So that's petition number one. Then on Tuesday afternoon a further petition calling for a motion of 'No Confidence' was received on the basis that the Executive failed to support adequately last week's Bursaries/Education Cutbacks demonstration. Those of you who did go on the march will recall that few exec members actually participated and the effective leadership of the demonstration was left to two paid Association employees, Resource Officer Colin McFadzean and myself.

These two petitions will be discussed at yet another SGM in July. So all in all things have hotted up somewhat.

But these things are all surely indicative of the sorry plight of the Auckland University Students' Association. So this week I'll try and strike a more responsive and hopefully optimistic chord by outlining my own personal views as to how the Students' Association should be restructured to make it run far better than at present.

The Executive

Let's start at the top of the whole pile (or rather in terms of representation - the bottom) and look at the Executive. As Brian Gray points out in the Craccum Blart, the Executive is charged both with the administration of the Union but also the policies and politics of your average, run-of-the-mill Association. Cast into two roles they struggle year after year to come to grips with both but rarely succeed with either. Spend too much time on the administration of the place and you get accused of being a bureaucrat, spend too little and the place soon falls apart at the seams. Same with politics. Roth spent too much time on politics and lost her Presidency as a result. The obvious lesson to be learnt from all this is that the Executive should be charged with only one area of activity namely administration. That's right. As I envisage it the Executive's sole responsibility would be the efficient running of the Union and the continuing support that it provides to the many clubs and societies. To this end there needs to be a fairly radical change in the way Executive is presently structured. For instance, if Executive is to be an administrative body then a number of Executive positions, which have at present a political function, now become redundant. For example, positions such as International, National, Womens, Overseas Students, Environment, SRC Chair would all be abolished. In their place, and in an effort to make the whole system of executive more responsible to the students, you would have seven duly elected Faculty Representatives, one from each of the seven Faculties. This is a new approach for Auckland but it is a system which has been tried at other Universities and the test of time has seen it survive rather well. To have Faculty elections you will of course need to have individual Faculty Students' Associations. This should be no major problem since six of the seven Faculties already have, in some form or another, Faculty organisations - the major exception being the Arts Faculty.

I've opted for the Faculty system as opposed to any other because it provides level closer to students for activity and the possibility of student involvement. Strong Faculty organisations are better for dealing with problems at both Department and Faculty level. It is envisaged that each Faculty organisation would receive a flat grant on the basis of membership (which would, naturally, be compulsory) with a start-off level so that the smaller faculties, such as Fine Arts, would not be hampered by small student numbers and a consequent lack of funds.



Brian Brennan

Faculty elections would be held early in the third term with successful candidates taking office in January. The only real drawback to this system is that with Faculty Reps on Executive you then get into the argument of representation. Is it fair that Arts Faculty with 6000 students and Elam with just 140 should both get one vote apiece ? Shouldn't we perhaps apportion votes on the basis of membership ? In my opinion - no. Quite simply, it must be stressed that a seat on Executive is so that an elected member can represent all students, not their Faculties. It's the same situation which the National Executive of NZUSA operates under. In NZUSA, despite the fact that there are vast differences in student numbers from campus to campus, each representative from the campuses are accorded one vote. The same sort of system would work just as well I think at Auckland University.

So, to recap, the first tier of Student Democracy would be the Executive, charged solely with administration, with an altered structure to include Faculty representation.

The All-New Student Council

Above Executive, in terms of real student power and representation, would be SRC. But not the SRC of old. Last week I outlined the main problems which SRC faces every year. All of them are not insurmountable. As we have seen, if Executive is administrative then SRC would be where the policies come from. And I mean real policy, not the bitter squabbles that occur at present concerning how much money this week's pressure group is going to screw out of the students. To stop this, SRC would confine itself to policy only. All consideration of financial assistance to organisations or causes should be up to the Executive who, in setting figures, would naturally assess the turn-out of the meeting, the voting majority, and even the general interest. Divorce SRC from money matters and administration (such as affiliation of Clubs and Societies) and all you would have left to discuss is, funnily enough, Policy. And perhaps more importantly, the actioning of the Policy, for Policy without action is as worthless as a fleet of grounded DC 10's. To ensure the

actioning of this Policy is crucial that the political officers, formerly attached to Exec, now be attached to SRC. By doing this you make elected officers accountable to SRC and not to Executive. Each 'political' officer would have a budget to run things like committees and to provide on-campus publicity. The President would chair SRC and things such as voting etc would remain the same (ie all students who attend can vote).

Meeting venue must be changed, either the Recreation Centre, the Maidment Theatre or the Cafe would be ideal SRC needs to be put on a more 'professional' footing. At present, there has never been a printed SRC agenda, meetings are never given adequate publicity etc, etc. Compare that to the running of the Executive, where such sloppy attitudes would not be tolerated. But because SRC involves only students, and not our elected representatives, we continue to tolerate the present situation. But hopefully not for long.

Another problem which has plagued SRC meetings is the claim that they are 'stacked' by various groups. The whole thing about democracy is that to make it work, you must take part in it. Participatory democracy is, as the name implies, democracy based on the participation of its members.

If all the SRC meetings are well advertised then this would eradicate the problem of students not being informed of the issues coming up for discussion. It may be possible to structure SRC so that matters of 'outside' concern to students, (ie, not directly related to Universities) will need one week notice before they may be discussed. I'm not too hot on this idea myself but it may be a way to ensure that lots of students turn out in force for controversial issues.

As I stated last week, there is a serious need now emerging for some sort of comprehensive review of the now outdated AUSA Constitution. At present there is talk of some sort of 'Thinktank' being formed to discuss changes and to consider submissions from both students and executive members (past and present). It is unlikely that this committee or thinktank will be able to present any recommendations to students until well

ON PART 2

the third term or even later. This is not soon enough as something has to be done shortly to possibly stay out of the 'No Confidence' in the Executive.

But constitutional changes do nothing to change the workings of the Students' Association and indeed, of the power of the students do have within a University. You have the power in your hands to change this University, to turn it from a sterile, drab institution (for that is all that it is) into a place where we can all have the chance to learn more importantly to think.

Our Students' Association exists to help you. It's a two-way process (I don't know how many times I've said that).

These proposals that I have outlined may go a small way in overcoming the present dearth of activity and the lack of candidates standing for positions on Executive. If Faculty organisations were strengthened then this would provide another level of activity for students to get involved, but on matters which are perhaps somewhat closer to home. If serious consideration is given to providing both Executive members and political officers at SRC with small honorariums then it may solve the problems as outlined by Hague in his resignation. I hope so. But until changes come and students start to dictate just what they would like the Executive to do then you will be getting more and more resignations as the year progresses. Mark my word.

STUDENTS

GENERAL MEETINGS + REFERENDUMS

STUDENT COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE



OVERSEAS STUDENTS

The New Zealand University Students Association President Mr C.J. Gosling has welcomed the decision of the Minister of Education, Hon M.L. Wellington not to impose the \$1500 p.a. fee on those overseas students presently in secondary schools in New Zealand.

In revising the previous decision Mr Gosling said, 'the Minister has admitted that many of these students would otherwise have had to return home because of lack of finance. This is a complete admission that overseas students in New Zealand do come from wealthy backgrounds, but that they are generally financed through the total effort of their families at home. There is no difference between those students in secondary schools in New Zealand now, and those presently overseas who had been coming and saving for many years to come to New Zealand.'

The government has admitted that its assumption that private overseas students in New Zealand come from wealthy background is completely incorrect. The only choice open to it is to completely reverse its decision to impose this \$1500 fee. NZUSA and the universities are particularly concerned at the administrative problems that this fee will cause. The universities have not been informed of the mechanism for imposing this fee, and New Zealand's outposts overseas seem to be uninformed on this issue. The Overseas Students Admissions Committee which advises the admission of overseas students into New Zealand and the universities next month to examine applications for entry. With most overseas students still unaware of this fee. I am sure that places will be allotted to students who will then discover they cannot afford them,' Mr Gosling said.

Gosling
President



Brian Brennan

From wherever I have to
sleep tonight.
18 June 1979

Dear friend,

for that you still are, but probably won't be after you have read this letter. This is a letter which is addressed to all students, because the issues which I am about to discuss are ones that affect you, whoever you may be. This is an indictment of all students who have moaned at having to pay their AUSA fee because you didn't make use of the opportunities that it provided you with. It is an indictment of all the people who have ever complained or even just thought that AUSA wasn't doing the right things, because you didn't change it. It is an indictment of all those people who said that it didn't affect them, whatever 'it' was. It is my admission of defeat, but in that admission it is a challenge directed at you.

For those that don't know me, I am currently supposed to be studying 15 Stage II & III science papers. I am also studying 5 1st Pro. Mechanical Engineering papers. I attended my lectures for around the first two weeks of this year. Since that time, I have been working full-time on various Students' Association activities for you. This is something that I have done of my own free will. It has meant that I now have no chance of finishing my degree in three years, but it has also provided me with a wide range of experiences which I consider to have been of great value. Earlier in the year when I was still the Association's National Affairs Officer, I tendered my resignation, but then foolishly allowed myself to be talked into running for EVP. The comments that I made at that time are still relevant. A great deal is expected of your Executive members, who are not paid for the job that they do, and who are often full-time students. If you are not satisfied then it is your own fault, because you didn't tell them what you thought they should be doing, you didn't help them, and you didn't do the job yourself.

I now tender my resignation from the position of EVP. Those of you who know me will realise that this is a decision which I have not made lightly, and one which has caused me considerable anguish. I now apologise for what I am doing to all those that care that it will affect them, especially Colin McFadzean, on whose shoulders at least temporarily, the cut-backs campaign will rest, and to John Beavis, who will now have to take on even further responsibility. If several thousand people were to sign a petition to Executive, asking them not to accept my resignation, then I would not go ahead with this plan, but I tend to think that the likelihood of this is rather small, because you simply don't give a stuff.

Maybe you're all right. Maybe University is a place where people from rich families should come and do exactly what the Government and the Registry tell them for three or four years, until such time as they see fit to give them a Certificate which states that under extreme conditions they are able to pass examinations and slave their guts out doing assignments. But I don't think so. I could fight for your rights for the rest of my life if I chose to, but martyrdom is no longer a very popular cause. You don't care what your elected representatives do, so long as they don't do anything which you disagree with. If I continue in this job, I will have achieved nothing but a clear conscience, failure in my exams, and the loss of my bursary (not that there will be very much of it next year anyway). I can't handle it any longer. I give in. I cannot carry the weight of your problems any longer without your support.

The people who do things are some members of the Executive and some of the Association's staff, who are paid very low wages compared with what they could be earning elsewhere, simply because they want to help you. If you do not contribute anything yourself, then you have no cause for complaint if the Association takes a direction that you do not agree with. Your Association is in a mess. If you do not know that, then that is your fault. If you do not care, then there is no justification for its existence, except to perform the humanitarian role that it presently undertakes.

This issue of *Craccum* is well worth reading. I refer you particularly to the articles written by Colin and by Dave on the state of the Association. I consider that the message of this letter is very important. I intend to distribute it as widely as I can with the bursaries leaflets on Tuesday morning. I will then finish all the work that I need to do for the bursaries march, and then I will probably go to the library.

This is not a decision that I want to make. I want to keep trying. But it is just too difficult to keep trying when the results are so meagre and the response so small.

I shall endeavour to continue to offer my services to the Association, where these are appropriate, and when I feel able to do so.

Yours sincerely,
Kevin Hague

**SICK
OF OTHERS PRESUMING YOU'RE
HETEROSEXUAL?**

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Robert 604-608 or
Anthony 592-150
in the first instance. We'll try and help, but understanding is all we can promise.

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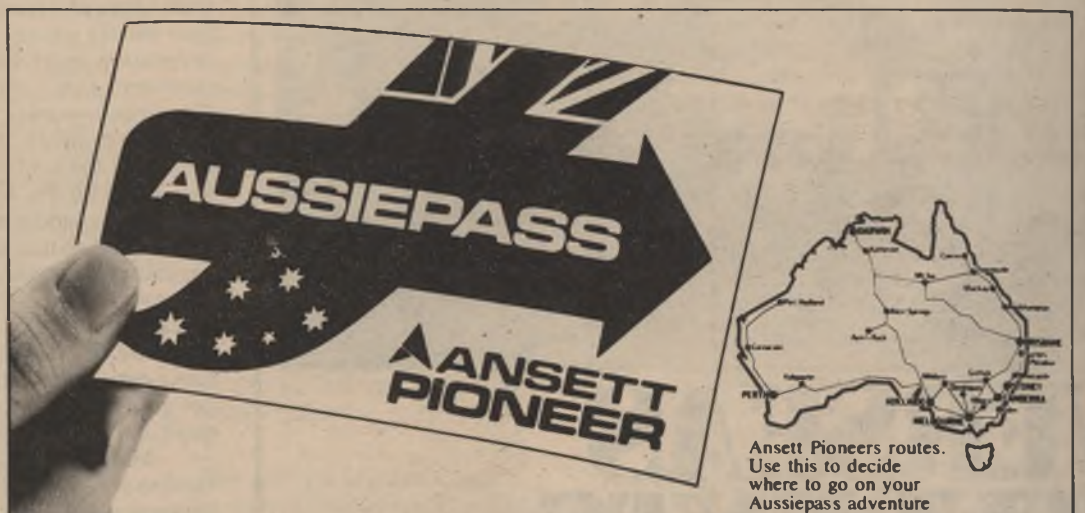
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OUR DAILY LEAD

Would you drink half the arsenic required to poison yourself? Of course not. But if you live in a major population centre, it is likely that you are absorbing lead 30 times as fast as your great-grandparents, and may carry in your body half the amount that causes symptoms of chronic lead poisoning.

Lead can lower the oxygen-carrying capacity of the red blood cells, cause liver and kidney damage, produce mental retardation in children and abnormalities of fertility and pregnancy. Present lead levels in our bodies are already causing enzyme changes in the blood, and for many of us, especially children, lie near the threshold for classical lead poisoning.

The most widespread source of lead contamination is the 300,000 tons of lead pumped each year into the atmosphere by vehicles. This leaves exhausts in the form of fine aerosols which could hardly have been better designed for wide dispersal - nor better designed to be easily absorbed by people and other living systems (on which they depend).

The amount of lead in the air of busy city streets is some 4,000 times greater than in arctic regions or remote parts of the Pacific Ocean. Even in uninhabited areas, however, the lead level is rising as a result of the very wide dispersal pattern of airborne lead. In Greenland it was found that there was 400 times as much lead in ice deposited in 1965 as in earlier years dating back to 800 BC.

Lead alkyls have been added to petrol since the 1920s to prevent engine knocking. They allow a higher compression ratio and hence greater engine efficiency. They also have some lubricating properties, but recent experience in West Germany (which has restricted the lead content in petrol to less than a fifth of the New Zealand figure) has shown that the importance of these properties has been overrated.



During its life, each of the cars in this photo will emit about 10 kg of lead into the atmosphere.

New Zealand is far behind most countries in terms of its awareness of the dangers of airborne lead. The lead content of our petrol (0.84 grams/litre) is probably the highest allowed in any country. Between 450 and 1,350 tonnes is released into the air each year, while further pollution is possible from engine oils contaminated by lead.

This lead can be absorbed directly into the bloodstream through breathing, though people vary considerably in the amount they absorb. Some people retain 60% of the lead they inhale, while 30-40% is considered to be the average.

Most of the lead leaves the exhausts in an inorganic form, but from 2-16% of the lead in the air near to motor traffic is still in the form of lead alkyls - organic compounds which are so dangerous that they have been considered as agents of chemical warfare. Tetraethyl lead has been described by the CIA as the most efficient undetectable murder weapon known. These poisons can also be absorbed through inhaling petrol fumes, or if petrol is spilt on the skin.

Airborne lead can also get into the body from the dust deposited on roads, buildings, soil and vegetation. In city streets, the level of lead in dust may be very high. In one study in Christchurch the average concentration of lead in dust taken from a series of roadside samples was nearly double the levels found in Manchester. At one point (Riccarton Road) the lead content of the dust was more than 0.5% near the percentage found in many workable lead ores. One group in Christchurch actually applied for a prospecting licence in the city!

Lead from these sources is particularly dangerous. Because everyone who lives in an urban environment is already exposed to airborne lead, the risk of poisoning from other sources such as food containers or old paint is also increased.

Health Effects

Lead poisoning is one of man's earliest self-inflicted diseases. The Romans damaged their health through their extensive use of lead-lined containers for food and wine. The epidemic of gout among English gentry in the 18th and 19th centuries was probably the result of drinking huge amounts of lead-contaminated wine, while in 1918 it was estimated that 40% of all painters showed evidence of lead poisoning.

With chronic lead exposure there are striking effects referred to as lead encephalopathy. The major features are restlessness, irritability, headaches, muscular tremor, hallucinations and loss of memory and the ability to concentrate. These signs and symptoms may progress to delirium, mania, convulsions, paralysis and coma.

Today, obvious symptoms of lead poisoning are most frequently found in children who eat peeling paint. Most of 10 or so children admitted each year to New Zealand hospitals for lead poisoning seem to have absorbed lead from this source.

This danger has now been recognised, and in March the Government banned the use of white lead in paint. However, the problem of old lead paint remains.

A suitable mask should be worn while painting old paint and children should be discouraged from playing in the dirt near old wooden houses, as this is usually heavily contaminated by lead flakes.

LEAD CONTENTS OF HUMAN BLOOD

UgPb/100 ml blood.	Significance
0.01	"Natural blood lead level before man began using lead.
0.10	Lower limit of 'normal' blood level in the US
0.175	Average blood levels of Christchurch children (1973)
0.20	US National Academy of Sciences safety level for child population.
0.216	Average blood lead levels of a group of children in Onehunga, Auckland.
0.25	Average blood level in the US
0.25	Suggested "danger" blood lead level for children
0.30	Average blood lead level in Glasgow children
0.38	Garage mechanics, Cincinnati (US)
0.40	Levels at which symptoms of lead poisoning have been found in industrially exposed adults.
0.40	Level exceeded by about 5% of children in 1973 Christchurch survey and 2% in 1978 Auckland study.
0.70	European 'danger' threshold for occupational poisoning.
0.80	US 'danger' threshold for occupational poisoning.

1. WHY SO MUCH CONCERN ABOUT LEAD IN PETROL IF MOST OF THE FEW CASES EACH YEAR OF LEAD POISONING CAN BE RELATED TO EATING OLD PAINT?

Although acute lead poisoning is rare, exposure to small amounts of lead over a long period of time can also damage the cells of the body. In the blood, for instance lead interferes with the enzymes that are responsible for the synthesis of the oxygen-carrying pigment, the haemoglobin of the red cells. The degree of impairment is related to the amount of lead in the blood and there is no level of blood lead below which this effect is not observed. In other words, there is no 'safe' threshold of blood lead. We are all showing biochemical effects of our 'normal' lead intake.

2. BUT ISN'T MUCH OF THE LEAD WE ABSORB PASSED OUT OF THE BODY?

Yes, elimination of lead from the blood is mostly by way of the urine, but some lead is stored in calcified tissues like bone, hair, and nails, and in some soft tissues like the kidneys, liver, and aortic arch. This stored lead can be released into the blood during times of rapid growth, times of stress, during pregnancy, and by vitamin D and some treatments with steroid drugs, especially cortisone.

The danger of stored lead was shown in Australia. Children had drunk water from verandah roofs painted with lead-containing paint with no immediate ill effect. These children suffered renal diseases, gout and uremia later - when they were 25 to 30 years old.

3. ISN'T IT HARD TO TELL HOW MUCH OF THE LEAD WE ABSORB COMES FROM BREATHING?

Yes, up till now estimates have been that from 15 - 30% of our body lead comes from breathing. However, this does not take into account the dust we pick up in other ways from airborne lead, while in 1978 researchers at Harwell in England reported that breathing in airborne lead makes a contribution to blood levels 2.4 - 3.1 times greater than previously supposed.

Exposure will vary. Garage mechanics, for example, usually have much higher levels of blood lead than other city dwellers.

Lead in petrol is also something we can do something about now to get rid of a problem at its source.

4. WHY HAS SO MUCH OF THE TALK ABOUT LEAD IN PETROL FOCUSED ON ITS EFFECTS ON CHILDREN — ISN'T THIS JUST PLAYING ON EMOTIONS?

Children are more susceptible to the effects of lead on brain tissues. Lead can upset the development of the growing brain, particularly in children below the age of 5.

Experiments with animals and epidemiological evidence for humans shows that lead from the mother, or exposure of the father, can harm the foetus at levels that cause no obvious symptoms of poisoning in the mother. Bryce-Smith et al., for instance reported that mean levels of lead and/or cadmium in stillborn infants are some 5 to 10 times those above apparently normal newborn children. Wibberley et al. found that lead levels in the placentae for malformed and stillborn children were higher than in those for apparently normal births.

Petrol-sniffing is especially hazardous, as children who do this are taking in organic forms of lead that are much more readily assimilated by the body.

Body lead levels in the range now regarded as 'normal' have been clearly shown to be linked with lowered intelligence and disturbed behaviour.

The most comprehensive study made so far of these problems is the research of Dr Needleman and his co-workers at the Children's Hospital Medical Centre in Boston.

Lead levels were assessed from teeth provided for analysis by 70% of all children in the first and second grades of schools in the Chelsea and Somerville districts of Boston. The children's dentine lead levels were then compared with assessment of the children's behaviour by their teachers.

The results were striking. On each behavioural measure the higher the lead level, the more frequent were negative ratings of behaviour by the teachers. The behaviours most affected were distractibility, being able to follow a sequence of directions, being disorganised, showing a lack of persistence, being dependent and being a day-dreamer.

2146 children were assessed in this way. Great care was taken to eliminate other variables that could have influenced the results.

The final question the teachers were asked was whether each child was functioning in the classroom as well as other children his/her own age. There was a clear trend here for children with lower lead levels to receive better ratings than those with higher levels.

Children in a group with high lead levels (greater than 20 ppm) were then compared with a group with low lead levels (less than 6 ppm). The high lead level group scored significantly less well

on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale, on three other measures of auditory or speech processing and on a measure of attention. Analysis showed that none of these differences could be explained by any of the 39 other variables studied.

BUT THESE STUDIES DEPEND ONLY UPON CORRELATIONS - YOU CAN'T "PROVE" THAT IT WAS THE HIGHER LEAD IN THE BLOOD THAT CAUSED THE LOWERED INTELLIGENCE AND BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS?

Studies with humans must be of this sort - we can't deliberately introduce lead into the body to measure its effects. The lead issue is like the cancer and smoking debate, where the evidence also is based upon correlations. It depends really on whether you accept the link is there; certainly many smokers, particularly doctors, have been prepared to act upon evidence of this nature.

Three points strengthen the case for doing something about lead levels:

1. A number of other studies support the association between 'normal' lead levels and disturbances of behaviour and intelligence.

2. Learning difficulties have been demonstrated in animals such as rats and lambs exposed deliberately to lead levels regarded as within the normal range for human populations. In one study of lambs prenatally exposed to lead the animals showing the greatest learning disorders had blood lead levels of only 24ug/100 ml - levels that are commonly found in city children in New Zealand.

3. Lead cannot be given to humans to observe its effects, but it can be removed and the results are striking.

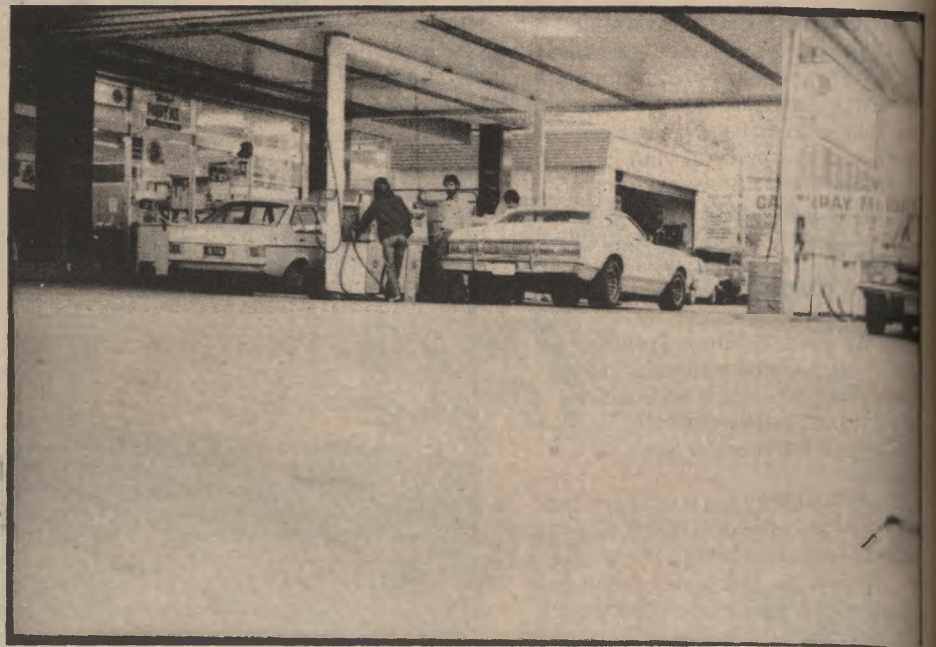
Dr Oliver David runs a clinic for hyperactive children (who are restless and unable to concentrate) in New York. Sometimes a child's condition can be traced to a known cause such as birth trauma, but not always. Acting on a hunch that lead might explain these other cases Dr David sampled blood lead levels and found a significant difference between levels in children whose hyperactivity had a known cause and those whose illness had no other apparent explanation. He produced a rapid improvement in all measures of disturbed behaviour in the second group by administering penicillamine (a lead chelating agent that binds lead and allows it to be excreted). Similar therapy had no effect on the other group. That is, the behaviour of hyperactive children was improved by the removal of lead, except where the hyperactivity could be traced to some other clearly-defined cause.

David et al have also shown in other work that about two-thirds of the children studied by them showed IQ increases averaging about 7 points following treatment by penicillamine to remove lead.

WHAT DO THESE RESULTS MEAN FOR NEW ZEALAND?

Studies in Christchurch and Auckland of children's blood lead levels give results that are typical for urban environments. 5% of the Christchurch children and 2% of the Auckland children studied had blood lead levels of over 40 ug/100 ml - the generally accepted danger level for children.

If you are a parent living in a New Zealand city, it is quite possible that your children are already thinking less effectively as a result of the lead burden they are carrying. Professor Derek Bryce-Smith, who chaired the 1978 London Symposium on Lead Pollution, argues that probably the majority of parents in the UK have cause to complain that their children have been materially harmed.



Elizabeth Leyland



Elizabeth Leyland

Working with petrol has health risks — petrol pump attendants and mechanics are likely to have raised blood lead levels.

Swan, courtesy, INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH



So far, the most effective lead absorber we've found is the human lung.

TWO SUBURBS



REMUERA ROAD SHOPPING CENTRE



PONSONBY ROAD SHOPPING CENTRE



REMUERA ROAD



PONSONBY ROAD



THE GLUEPOT, PONSONBY



THE BRIDGE CLUB, REMUERA

THE GLUEPOT, PONSONBY

THE BRIDGE CLUB, REMUERA

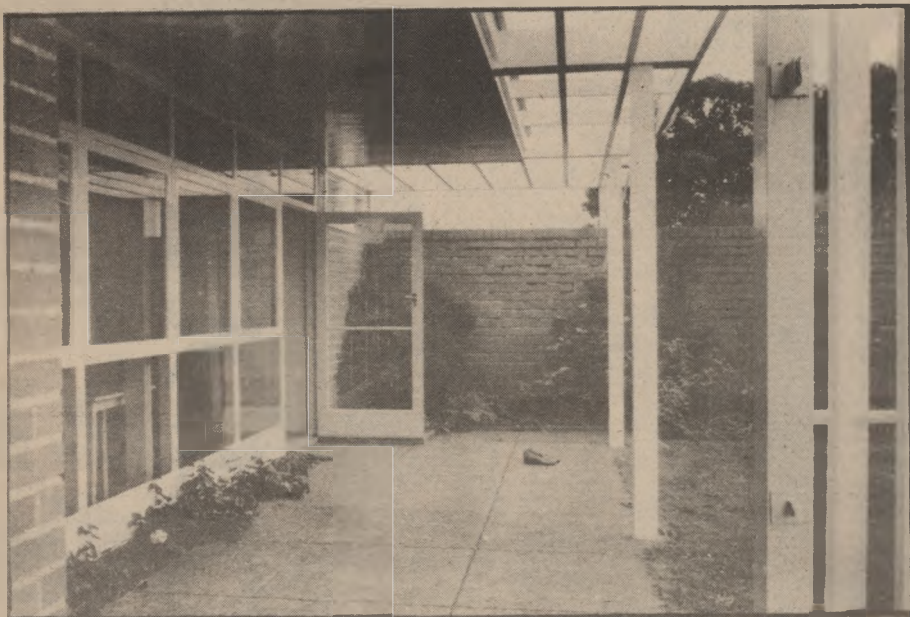


ARNEY ROAD



PONSONBY ROAD

Two Suburbs



REMUERA PLUNKET



PONSONBY SAMOAN CULTURAL CENTRE



GARDEN ROAD GARAGE



CRUMMER ROAD, PONSONBY



'THE GABLES' REMUERA



TENEMENT BUILDING, PONSONBY

Photographs By Elizabeth Leyland
& Paul Barton

THE NEW ZE
DEPARTMEN
IN PETROL
SIGNIFICAN
BLOOD LEA
OF OUR LOW
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Figure
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OIL

Gentlemen,
think about

THE NEW ZEALAND HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS SAID THAT LEAD IN PETROL DOESN'T MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO BLOOD LEAD LEVELS BECAUSE OF OUR LOW CAR POPULATION DENSITY. IS THIS CORRECT?

Lead levels in the air in places like Auckland, and Manchester St, Christchurch, exceed the World Health Organisation danger limit.

The lead deposited in dust along our streets is at levels comparable to those found in cities in other countries. Although New Zealand has a low population density, only the US, Canada, and Australia have more vehicles per capita than New Zealand. We also have more lead per litre in our petrol than any of these countries.

These factors should make us wary of assuming that New Zealand is a special environment free from pollution by airborne lead, and that lead from this source does not make an important contribution to blood lead levels.

ARE YOU SAFE, THEN, IF YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN?

Even in the countryside the effects of airborne lead are found. A Researcher at Massey University has discovered that sheep grazing along the sides of a major highway had blood lead levels 4½ times as high as those in sheep grazed in an uncontaminated area close by.

Lead in plants growing alongside highways has also been studied. The lead in sweetcorn crop growing beside the Napier highway near Taradale was found to increase in concentration nearer the road was to the road. The contribution of lead dust was shown clearly by the fact that samples that had been washed showed lower concentrations than unwashed samples.

Elizabeth Leyland



The basis of the West German Government's decision to enact legislation for the lowering of the lead content (of petrol) to a level of 0.15 g/l was the realisation that the concentration of lead compounds in automobile exhaust gases constitutes a health hazard for the population.

West German Ministry of Transport, 1978.

This 'fallout' of lead on to plants growing beside busy roads has caused the Danish Ministry of the Environment to express its concern about the possible health danger to people who eat vegetables grown near roads - despite the fact that the level of lead permitted in Danish petrol (0.4 g/litre) is only half the New Zealand level.

HOW CONCERNED ARE OTHER COUNTRIES ABOUT THE HEALTH DANGERS OF LEAD IN PETROL?

After a debate on this issue in the House of Commons last year, the British Government has set up a Working Party to review the health effects of lead on children.

The German Government has required oil companies to reduce lead levels in petrol to 0.15 g/litre because of its concern about the health effects.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has successfully enforced regulations requiring lead-free petrol to be available at all but the smallest garages and has won legal battles against the producers of lead alkyls to reduce the average lead content of the gasoline pool to 0.13 g/litre.

Japan has virtually banned lead entirely from regular grade fuel.

Environmental lead exposure is a major health problem in this country. A small but significant portion of the urban adult population and up to 25% of children in urban areas are over-exposed to lead... (from) a combination of sources including food, water, air, leaded paint, and dust... lead particle emissions from motor vehicles present a significant risk of harm to the health of urban populations, particularly to the health of city children.
US Environmental Protection Agency 1973.

Are Lead Additives Good For Your Car?

A spokesman for Shell Oil (NZ) has warned that most modern cars require a high octane petrol, which in New Zealand is obtained by adding lead. On lower octane grades cars would have heating and combustion problems and a lack of lubrication which the lead also provides.

Oil companies readily discuss the advantages of adding lead to petrol (although West German experience has shown limited value in lead as a lubricant). They are less open about the harm these additives cause motors.

Air safety is fortunately one area where there is obvious pressure for the truth about engine functioning to be stated.

In 1972 the Airworthiness Division of the Civil Aviation Authority in Britain warned that lead causes: inlet valve burning; exhaust valve erosion; valve sticking; spark plug erosion and fouling by lead deposits; piston ring sticking and lead deposits in the oil.

To combat other ill effects of lead in petrol, 'lead scavengers' also have to be added. These contain chlorine and are converted to hydrochloric acid by combustion in the cylinders. This attacks the cylinder walls and exhaust silencer and helps to degrade the sump oil - hence the need for frequent oil changes and new exhaust systems.

One of the components of the packs of scavengers, ethylene dibromide, has recently been described as a powerful cancer-causing agent by the US National Cancer Institute.

Lead also poisons the platinum catalysts used in the catalytic converters which are being required in countries such as the USA to reduce pollution from other components of exhaust gases. This problem has been a major factor in the drive for lead-free petrol in the USA, apart from any question of the health hazards of lead.

The anti-knocking function of the lead additives, which produces a smoother and less violent ignition of fuel in the cylinder has a further disadvantage in that combustion is less complete. The exhaust gases contain, as a result 50-60% more uncombusted hydrocarbons - thus adding to the air pollution created by petrol-burning engines.

IT COULD ACTUALLY BE CHEAPER TO RUN YOUR CAR ON LEAD-FREE PETROL. Standard Oil of Indiana has published costings which indicate there would be a financial saving to the motorist from the use of lead-free petrol. This saving would result from the longer life of the engine, components, and lubricating oil.

Furthermore, since the fuel energy required to make a car is comparable with that which it uses during its working life, there would be considerable energy savings if the introduction of lead-free petrol made cars last longer (apart from the saving in resources used in the manufacture of cars and other vehicles).

LEAD LEVELS AROUND THE WORLD (Premium grade petrol)



* Some of Japan's premium grade production has lead up to 0.25 g/l, but nearly 99% of Japan's petrol is virtually lead-free (0.02 g/l)

+ Leaded petrol is sold outside capital cities and health resorts (0.40 g/l) Lead can range up to .84 g/l in premium petrol.

Figures from Associated Octel
World-Wide Survey of Motor Gasoline Quality.



Gentlemen, the future looks bright! If I.Q. continues to drop, people won't even think about the dangers of lead in our product.

Action

The health hazards of lead in petrol demand its removal. The question is not whether to remove lead from petrol, but how quickly this can be done.

The New Zealand Government has been slow to recognise this danger. As late as 1977 the then Minister of Health, Mr Gill, said there was no proven hazard to health from the lead content in petrol and the Government had no immediate plans to reduce the amount of lead compounds being added to petrol.

Cabinet's decision in April to approve extensions to the Marsden Point oil refinery has been linked with a plan to reduce lead levels to 0.45 g/litre.

Another option being considered at present is whether or not to use methanol from Maui gas as a petrol extender or to convert it to synthetic gasoline. A D.S.I.R. study here has concluded that methanol is a viable potential petrol additive and research on methanol in petrol is also being done in a number of other countries, including West Germany and Brazil.

Not only is the use of methanol as a petrol extender the most direct use of this N.Z. resource, but it would enable us to produce lead-free petrol, as methanol would bring up octane ratings. It seems the most appropriate option for N.Z.

Any refinery modifications should either allow for the addition of methanol to petrol or permit refining of crude oil to levels that produce the required octane rating without the addition of lead.

New Zealand does have a problem in that the present refinery does not have the ability to reduce lead levels and yet at the same time maintain high octane ratings for petrol. Modifications would make it possible to 'crack' the fuel at a higher level to produce aromatics such as benzene, toluene, xylene which have a high octane rating and thus increase the overall octane rating of petrol without the need to add lead.

This process would involve some rise in the cost of petrol - a study done for the Australian Ministry of Transport has assessed the extra cost of lead-free petrol in Australia at 5c a gallon if present octane ratings are maintained, apart from the capital cost involved in modifying the present refineries.

A REDUCTION IN LEAD LEVELS IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE OPTION

Though many countries have to the lead danger by taking this course of action, we should not be prepared to accept this choice here.

Lower lead levels do not reduce the health danger of leaded fuel, as more small particles are emitted in the exhaust. These are the particles most readily inhaled and thus a simple reduction in lead content brings about little progress.

Any solution requires the complete removal of lead from petrol.

A good one short-term way of maintaining octane ratings without lead would be to use other additives that have the same functions as lead alkyls. MMT, a manganese-based additive, is not a health threat, but is more expensive than lead alkyls (roughly double the cost of TEL for each octane rating achieved). Like TEL, it has the disadvantage of increasing the number of uncombusted hydrocarbons emitted in the exhaust, and can foul catalytic converters. Recent research has suggested that low concentrations of MMT have less effect on catalytic converters than hitherto expected - this problem being the reason for limitations on the amount of MMT allowed to be added to petrol in the USA.

As catalytic converters are not fitted to New Zealand vehicles, the use of MMT would be one short-term option for getting rid of lead in petrol.

As a long-term alternative, we could follow the lead of Brazil, which is planning to supplement petrol with ethanol from sugar-cane. At blends of 15% - 20% alcohol in petrol no adjustment to car engines are needed. As in the case of methanol, this is a low-pollution option based on our own resources.

The Problem (of Lead Poisoning) is so well-defined, so well packaged, with both causes and cures known, that if we don't eliminate this social crime, our society deserves all the disasters that have been forecast for it.

Rene Dubois



WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Support F.O.E. by sending a donation to Box 39-065, Auckland West.
2. Contact your local M.P. and Oil companies plus N.Z. Refining Co., asking for the removal of lead in petrol.
3. Distribute copies of this leaflet to friends.
4. Write letters to the paper.
5. Help F.O.E. to organise a local group to spread information on this issue.
6. Write to the Minister of Health, Hon. G. Gair, Parliament Buildings, Wellington.

Ethanol can be produced by fermentation from a wide variety of raw materials, which gives the further advantage that this is a renewable energy resource.

THE OPTIONS FOR NEW ZEALAND

1. Modification of the existing Marsden Point refinery to produce fuel at the present octane rating, but by 'cracking' the crude oil at a higher level to remove the need for lead additives.
2. Removing lead and accepting the lower level of vehicle efficiency this would cause.
3. Maintaining the octane rating of petrol by the use of other additives such as MMT, MTBE, Methanol, Ethanol, and C4 alcohols.
4. An active programme of conversion of vehicles to run on compressed natural gas (C.N.G.), particularly in urban areas, where supply facilities could easily be made available. This has been recommended by the Government's own study group on liquid fuels, headed by Dr Maiden, from Auckland University.
5. A reduction in the number of wasteful trips by vehicles and the use of alternative, non-polluting forms of transport such as bicycles.

THERE ARE OPTIONS - LET'S EXPLORE, EVALUATE AND ACT.

FOE URGES THAT N.Z. TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS

1. Replace lead alkyls with alternative additives as a short-term measure. Failing this step, lead should be removed from petrol, even if this results in lower engine performance. It is a poor society that would place a higher value on efficient motoring than on the health and efficient functioning of human beings.
2. Investigate fully the possibility of using ethanol or methanol as petrol extenders in the future.
3. Ensure that modifications to the refinery will make it possible to produce lead-free petrol.

Other groups that have recognised the danger of lead in petrol and called for its removal:

Environmental Defence Society
Clean Air Society
N.Z. Values Party
Action for the Environment

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Produced by Friends of the Earth. A Craccum Supplement.

Switch-On Charity

The time is approaching yet again for New Zealand's annual weekend of charitable piety and showy personal (charitable) sacrifice. This weekend as an annual event is as yet still young, but already it rivals Mother's and Father's Days as a notable moneymaker imposed on the naive consumer by the money-makers. However, assuming that anyone who's reading this is a New Zealander, or conversant with notable events of the year, there's no need for me to say that this most recent of brainchild's is TV 2's 'Telethon'. In fact, you ought to already know everything that I'm going to say, but what the fuck, if I assumed the obvious we wouldn't get anywhere, and neither would you, because judging from the recent SRC many people can't accept the obvious.

Not many people ask themselves what attracts them to supporting Telethon, let alone watching it. If you just consider the actual 24 hours of visual content there isn't really much to say for it.

What attracts the viewer to 'Telethon' is the fact that it's a CHARITY. Charity, rather than popularly being considered a kind of, unlike the once-popular excuse for refusing to give money, extremely attractive. The dreariness of forking out money is kindled (I suppose I should say kindled, now that Telethon has been going on for 4 years) into a flame of Christian charity when confronted with the facade of a charity extravaganza, on T.V. 'Telethon' has certain good points - well, the whole point of the thing is that it gives money to some supposedly needy organization, which is good - and some people might even consider the enthusiasm people put into raising money as a good end product.

But that's the whole point. It's only the end product. What you can see and what actually is, are unfortunately two entirely different things. There are so many side-products, and so many conflicting interests - interests conflicting with the original idea of JUST (only) charity - which Telethon, as the climax of the year's charity events, brings up.

Although it may sound too profound for a situation such as this, the question one must ask is: 'Does the end justify the means?' It sure isn't Watergate, but Telethon amounts to probably the biggest event in the year, as far as the involvement of the New Zealand public in a single project goes. But although this may sound nice - unifying the country and all that - it's the nature of the public's involvement which is questionable, and should be questioned.

But why hasn't anyone really questioned this? Again CHARITY is the reason. It becomes apparent that the public's latent Christian instinct (and I say Christian, because whatever anyone says, this country runs on Christian 'principles') becomes active when faced with charity, more so depending on how public the charity is. Whether you have a good reason not to support a charity; because of the very nature of charity, your hang-ups and especially if it is pretty public - you feel a wanker if you don't support it. People who evade giving to a charity - especially if it's pretty public, generally feel like wankers; a bit like draft-evaders in the States would have felt having to face their old hang-ups of serving their country even vs good grounds for not doing so.

So the biggest problem amounts to the public not even allowing themselves to be aware of the POSSIBILITY that 'Telethon' isn't all it's made out to be, or possibly more than it's made out to be. 'O.K.' says some guy at the top of TV 2, or possibly at the top of the whole thing, 'Let's do something public-spirited, some big charity thing maybe. It's good public relations, and with that kind of thing we'll have a good name and ratings might go up. Of course, there's an element of risk. People might really be mean and have forgotten all their good values. But if we make it a real public affair we'll have more chance of success.



I've heard they have the 24-hour jobs in the States - of course, support has been waning - they've had them for years and they're not a novelty any more. Also people are getting pissed off by endlessly giving their money away - they're not bothered about keeping up a show now. Still, let's give it a go

It probably didn't happen like that, but that's what it amounts to. Sure, to all appearances public support hasn't waned here, in fact it's doubled or tripled. However, from nice innocent beginnings TV 2 is now employing more means to raise public interest (and money) and becoming laxer in restraining some areas of money-making, while maintaining appearances of keeping a strict vigil. When 'Telethon' began, various people (especially kiddies) collected door-to-door (myself still young and pure at heart - included). The next year TV 2 announced it would not accept money that had been collected in this way. (How the hell would they tell anyway! but at least they didn't support it). This year they are issuing collector's cards. They are supporting it; a strange reversal of policy, but then quite acceptable (it's for charity, you see?). Furthermore, they are now offering incentives for giving money. In a charitable antique-sale, for instance, buyers will be given a ticket, and winners can win a holiday overseas and other assorted goodies including nice, cuddly teddy-bears (cute touch, eh?). Although I'm sure that you may be disregarding these events (if you haven't noticed them before) as relatively minor, the whole concept of a real charity is being

abandoned, for Christian or not, the idea is to give and receive pleasure in giving. Whether that's corny isn't the point - that's the idea of charity. If we organize charity along the lines Telethon is being organized, 'Kiwi' lottery tickets function just as well - and more often. All profits from the 'Kiwi's' go to charity, and the sum, over the year, is quite considerable.

Out of the weekend itself, TV2 gains a lot. The services of all 'celebrities' appearing and involved in the event are free, and supposedly the large amount of extra work these people put into the project in the weeks preceding Telethon is free too. Thus Telethon in reality, doesn't cost TV2 anything, except for lost advertising time. This would not amount to anything astronomical. For a start, half of Telethon takes place outside normal viewing time. Since it starts at 8 on Saturday and goes through till 8 on Sunday evening. The eight hours on Sunday are free too, as due to some archaic remnant of the Sabbath in New Zealand, no advertising takes place on Sundays. Thus, in effect, the only advertising that TV2 loses is 8-12 pm (approx) on Saturday. Approximately four hours. This revenue is most likely made up through the increased good name TV2 receives after every Telethon. This brings in business. (The actors themselves get a good name for being charitable also).

Telethon itself, as a programme being watched, is probably unequalled, especially by TV1. I can only put this down to the attraction which charity seems to exude. Certainly Telethon is boring, mundane, and repetitive. T.V. has always been blamed for turning little kiddies (and big kiddies) into zombies, Telethon is the ultimate perfection of this aim. There is no intrinsic content in it, for the good reason that there are no programmes - Max Cryer doesn't even sing (or did I fall asleep?). I, myself, know people who drop all social engagements over the 24 hour period, and sit in front of the T.V. stuffing in chips all the time. I suppose there might be exciting bits in it though. Shit, you can't imagine what a thrill I experience when I see Andy Shaw jump around and collect money from the stimulating audience in his little (well, quite big actually) bucket. The telephone room is quite interesting too. There you can see people getting rung up by other people are a trifle upset about not having their name up on the T.V. screen after they've contributed - and this had happened for the last two years too! On the other hand, I know of some people who were in fact modest, and who didn't give their names for the express purpose of not having their names up on the T.V. screen. Of course, they were bloody fools! Although they were being really charitable, there obviously isn't any fun in it. Having an opportunity of parading yourself in front of everyone else, such as 'keeping up with the Jones'. This is, of course, relatively petty compared with the contributions of businesses. However, I don't know of any businesses that have contributed and haven't advertised themselves. They're not fools. If they give a big lump of money, they expect to have the advertising time they've paid for.

Schools I know of have taken the opportunity to collect money for the occasion, and keep a portion of it for their own building projects etc., and still give quite a reasonable amount plus receiving homage on the screen. (Schools have their own incentive - raising competition too).

Although it may seem nice that kiddies are getting involved in what is such a (supposedly) good cause, what kind of ideas do they have of charity after participating in Telethon. It becomes apparent that they view it as a Halloween 'trick or treat' type of event, they do not realize that it is not a 'compulsory' event right out of school. It becomes synonymous with some guy standing on his head for \$10 - 'a bit of good fun'. However,

TV 2 still retains some moral scruples. It has turned down pledges of \$50 for certain performers to state their sexual preferences on the air. This is perfectly understandable, but at the same time, TV 2 show that charity isn't the 'be all and end all'. However, through TV 2's publicity of the event, and people's conceptions of what charity should be, TV 2 encourages just that. In doing so, the station promotes a type of mass hysteria. This shouldn't sound as amusing as it does. A fanaticism emerges in the New Zealander about this time of the year concerning the unquestionable benefit of 'Telethon' to the New Zealander, as mentioned before. This in itself shows some of the less apparently obvious, but still important side-effects of Telethon, and in the very nature of fanaticism, shows yet another feature of Telethon which is not so rosy as the \$3 million end-product. A public which thinks it knows it is doing the right thing and doesn't accept, or even tolerate, any other values isn't very nice.

In themselves, the causes have been quite good. With the probable exception of this year's. I realize this is kiddie's year and all that, but these U.N. 'year-set-aside-for' years are rather trifling. Surely if there is something which should be done one year, it should be done consistently every year. It wasn't a boon to Woman's Lib when the U.N. had the 'Year of the Woman' - more than anything else it amounted to a ceremonial apology from the U.N. for ignoring women. Likewise for the 'Year of the Child'. Attitudes won't change in a year, and it's attitudes which determine the role of a child - a majority in number but a minority in force, or a woman whose situation is the same. Certainly, some money will go the handicapped children, but what of the money that goes to community sports centres in country districts, or to creche-type organizations. These things are helpful, but they are definitely not the most important things by far. So, although I do realize that Jenny Goodwin and Andy Shaw have their scripts for 'Telethon Report' written for them, it should still be a bit of an insult to subject the viewer to stuff about kiddies being the future - it is pretty obvious and is a time-worn saying - but I'm afraid it probably won't be taken as an insult by the average viewer.

I also doubt the remarkable results (monetary) Telethon has achieved would be so marked if the charitable causes were to benefit people overseas, where there are more vital ones than that which is being marketed this year. I have heard the expression 'Charity begins at home' (another convenient expression), but home charity should be (but evidently isn't) the realm of the government in New Zealand, which is presumably a social welfare state. The fact that door-to-door-collection-of-them-all, Telethon, exists is a sign of the failure of successive governments to ensure the well-being of the New Zealander. However, this passing bitch at the government shouldn't make Telethon any more acceptable.

Telethon seems to have lost the original charitable meaning it MAY have once had. The end result is fine, though even that is becoming questionable as Telethon gets older, but the side-products which Telethon produces, and the questionable reasons for involvement in Telethon, leave no question to be answered as to the desirability of supporting it. The answer is NO.

Attila

P.S. If you should disregard this lengthy warning, write to TV2 and they'll send you a card saying what time to bring your money in. Although you may think this is to stop them getting swamped with the stuff, you're mistaken - it's to peak the levels of money at strategic times. (Good psychology, eh?)

Gay Pride Week

GAY PRIDE WEEK - WHY?

This week (24 June - 1 July) is Gay Pride Week. What's it all about, why bother?

Gay Pride Week, as I see it, serves two purposes: 1) To remind the heterosexual community we exist, we will always exist, whether they like it or not and we're f-c-ing angry with them. 2) To show other gays, who suffer

WE ARE
EVERYWHERE

harrassment, fear, guilt for existing that we exist for THEM. It's you we're fighting for.

Many gay people are quite happy. They've got their lover, live in a nice house, the neighbours quite like them; actually, they're tolerated, so long as they behave themselves and don't carry on in front of the children. I mean, that's reasonable enough, isn't it?

I don't want to be tolerated, not on your terms. I demand to be accepted on my terms. They are quite reasonable. Just the acceptance of me as a person, with all the rights and privileges of any citizen. I want to be able to walk down Queen Street (no pun intended) holding my boyfriend's hand, without fear of harrassment. I demand the right to be able to join the armed forces if I choose (I don't) as an open gay. I demand the rights of every citizen, freedom of speech, freedom from fear, freedom from want.

Gay Pride Week is to show we are determined to fight for our rights. We aren't going to sit back and let you pour shit on our heads anymore, then complain that we smell. Just as feminists fight sexism, we must fight heterosexism, ie the assumption that everyone is heterosexual, everyone settles down into happy monogamous relationships with the opposite sex. The total disowning of the Gay community by society is one of the biggest transgressions of human rights on this planet. The agonies suffered by a 14 year old Gay person, who generally knows nothing about other Gays, apart from the misinformation and scorn heard in most schools are enormous.

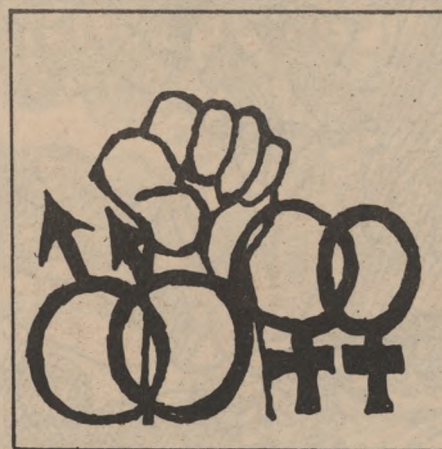
We're going to fight you, educate you, or else we die - this is our fight for survival. This is why we have Gay Pride Week. GAY IS GOOD, GAY IS LOUD, GAY IS ANGRY, GAY IS PROUD.

M. Stevens

PEPE LOPEZ TEQUILA



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Orions - Answers Please

This article is based on one written by Owen Wilkes. It analyzes the RNZAF's squadron of Orion sub hunters, showing its uselessness and real needs of N.Z.ers)

ORION

The Lockheed Orion is an extremely expensive plane designed on behalf of the Navy for anti-submarine warfare and marine reconnaissance. It has the same airframe as the 747 airliner and superficially it has an innocent unwarlike appearance. Its appearance is deceptive; the Orion is a sophisticated sub hunter. It is capable of 400 knots to its operational speed and can fly 17 hours of slow steady patrol. Operating at 30,000 feet it can cover a thousand square miles a minute, skim the wave tops and actually detect the exhaust fumes of a diesel submarine.

A typical Orion sub hunting operation consists of:-

1. Flying to the search area.

2. Dropping a set of sonar buoys into the ocean.

3. Detecting and roughly locating any submarines by radio interrogation of the buoys and subsequent computer processing and video display of the sonar signals.

4. Flying to the estimated position of any detected submarine.

5. Accurately locating the submarine by magnetic and other methods.

6. Destruction of the submarine by air dropped torpedo or depth charge. US Orions carry nuclear warheads on these weapons, NZ Orions are presumed not to.

ORION'S USEFULNESS TO U.S.

The significant point about the Orion is that it is designed for strategic ASW - ranging over vast areas of near empty ocean to monitor and, if necessary, locate 'enemy' Polaris type missile submarines and 'enemy' hunter-killer submarines that threaten 'our' Polaris submarines. Orion submarine hunters are part of the U.S.'s capability to preemptive nuclear war - the Orions are used to neutralize the Soviet Union's capability for retaliatory attack, and guard the U.S.'s capability for a retaliatory attack.

The Orion is not designed for tactical ASW for the defence of ships and aircraft lanes against submarine launched torpedoes or cruise missiles. It is the sort of function for which New Zealand's frigates are suited - by accompanying convoys, and using their long-range sonars and weaponry to detect submarines within cruise missile range.

The conclusion to be drawn is that New Zealand Orions are keeping the sea safe for US submarines rather than keeping NZ safe from Soviet submarines. NZ is not nuclear equipped themselves and is still part of a US nuclear weapon system.

To carry out this role the NZ Orion must be supplied with data on US sub movements from the USN command centre. Otherwise, since the Pacific is equally infested with US Soviet submarines, the RNZAF would end up torpedoing US subs as well as Soviet ones. (The Orion despite its sophistication has no way of distinguishing between friendly and hostile subs). This means the RNZAF is privy to some very secret data, and this in turn is no doubt why the US insists that NZ join an efficient Security Intelligence Service.

The NZ Government agreed to buy Orions in 1964 after a series of get-togethers with the US Navy including visits from the USN Commander of the Pacific Fleet, US Pacific Fleet. New Zealand was the first nation to buy Orions from the US itself. In the Pacific



the US has 45 Orions based at Hawaii, 80 at Moffett Field, California and at least one squadron on Guam. N.Z. Orions appear to be integrated with US Orion operations, with NZ being assigned responsibility for an area between the Equator and the Antarctic, bounded to the west by Australia and the east by 135°W (east of Cook Islands). The Orions occasionally range further afield. In September 1975 at least one NZ Orion was stationed at Guam, with the US Navy.

It is reliably rumoured, so to speak, that NZ Orions formerly flew secret spy missions to Mururoa during French nuclear tests. RNZAF Orions periodically violate the Antarctic Treaty by flying to Antarctica for 'navigation exercises' (e.g. Christchurch Press 1/2/71). In 1972 the US Navy requested assistance from NZ Orions to carry out a seal census study in Antarctica. Such flights enable occasional surveillance of the Antarctic Ocean; being undertaken by a small nation like NZ there is less chance of suspicion or criticism than if the USN carried them out itself.

The Orion is an incredibly complicated plane, containing over 180 electronic 'black boxes' (ie discrete electronic systems). New Zealand does not have the logistic capability to store spare parts for it, and so at the same time as the Orions were ordered the Govt also signed a Co-operative Logistic Support Agreement with the US Defence Department under which the RNZAF has the same access to the US supply pipeline as does the USN. This results in further tying NZ to US military policy.

The Orion capability for delivering nuclear weapons also gives some cause for concern. Presumably NZ Orions do not carry nuclear weapons but there is so much secrecy surrounding them no one can be sure. It is conceivable that the NZ military officers could become so disaffected by an anti-war NZ government that they would independently negotiate with the Pentagon for nukes. Orion ordinance is stored and serviced by the RNZ Navy at

Kauri Point, Auckland, at a Naval Armament depot which has long been associated with rumours about secret US military activities.

US Orion flightdecks have a switch labelled NUC WPN DROP but no independent observer has ever seen inside a NZ Orion, let alone into Kauri Point.

The Orion is also viewed by the Pentagon as a sort of military trail blazer for habituating new regions to the US military presence. Lieutenant Commander W.R. Westlake of the Political Science Department, US Naval Academy explains this idea;

"Innocuous in appearance, yet highly versatile from an operational viewpoint, the P3 Orion is ideally suited for this role. To the uneducated observer, it looks like an airliner or cargo aircraft Its straight wing, lack of guns and 4 propellers give an impression of harmlessness Herein lies the secret of the P3 as a politico-military instrument. Through a series of discreet and informal visits to little known facilities, it can open new areas to American visits and it can do this without the offensive stigma or public display associated with any other combat type aircraft. Every effort should be made to direct flights into inaccessible or heretofore avoided areas that are considered to have potential strategic and operational use. We should take every opportunity that arises for a P3 to show itself in a foreign airport, be it military or civilian. Advantage should be taken of invitations, ceremonies, holidays, celebrations and obvious lack of inhibiting regulations to establish precedents."

(US Naval Institute Proceedings Nov 1970 - our emphasis -)

This may all sound a bit far fetched - perhaps Lockheed paid the Lieutenant Commander to write it? But it is worth noting that a RNZAF Orion was used recently (Jan 1976) to bring a traffic accident victim from Niue to medical treatment in Auckland. A series of such flights could eventually habituate the Niueans to a military presence and even

make them dependent on it. Niue might be useful as an ASW base when the Trident submarine starts patrolling in the South Pacific.

It is also worth noting that the 'good-will' visits of nuclear and other US warships to NZ have been ostensibly in response to invitations from the Govt. But recently (Christchurch Press 18/4/79) the retiring US Ambassador told reporters that the visits were necessary "to assist in maintaining South Pacific security".

The Orions are mainly useful to NZ for coastal reconnaissance. Orions are constantly flying around the NZ coastline photographing ships and fishing boats up to 30 miles out, and plotting by radar vessels up to 60 miles out. They take about 10 hours to fly right around NZ. Many a NZ fisherman has been almost blown off his deck by the prop wash of an Orion passing over at masthead level.

The Orion has the capability of patrolling the 200 mile economic zone but it is an unnecessarily expensive and wasteful way of doing so. The Orion's operational range, size (about as big as a Boeing 737 with a crew of 10) and electronic instrumentation are all far greater than necessary. And the ordinance bays, built to hold flares, sonobuoys, torpedoes, rockets and depth charges add unnecessary military connotations to what should be merely a resource management mission.

The Orion is also an extremely wasteful guzzler of fossil fuels. Every hour it is in the air an Orion burns almost a ton of jet fuel. That is 10 ton of fuel every time it flies around New Zealand.

Another factor that adds to the wastefulness of the Orion is that it requires such complex support facilities that as a rule it can only fly out of its home base Whenuapai. Its long take off run - 1290 metres - limits it to New Zealand's major airports. And then, of course, is the cost: \$3.5 million each when they were purchased by the Govt in 1966. The advanced P30 version cost \$17 million in 1976.

MARINE RECONNAISSANCE BY OTHER COUNTRIES

New Zealand is one of only four countries which have no missile submarine but which fly a strategic ASW plane. Australia is another, being as subservient as NZ is to US military policies. Australia has the job of protecting US missile submarines in the east Indian Ocean. Norway, a NATO member, also has Orions. Iran has bought Orions but they are specialised for long range maritime patrol - supervising tanker traffic and so on, and they have only a secondary ASW role. Canada has gone even further and ordered 18 Orions with extra 'civilian' sensors. Canada needs the long range capability of the Orion because of her enormous and distant Arctic coastline. The Canadian Orion mission will include search and rescue, monitoring fishing, surveying ice fields, aerial photography and monitoring pollution from oil tankers.

Unsuitability of the Orion for civilian coastline patrol is demonstrated most convincingly by the US Coast guard. This organisation, rather than the Navy, is responsible for coastal patrol in the USA. It does not have Orions and is not considering their purchase. In 1976 it was looking for a smaller unsophisticated 2 engine plane and was considering coastal patrol versions of the Hawker Siddeley 748 (as flown by Mt Cook Air) and the Fokker Fellowship (pure jet version of the Friendship).

So how did the Government ever come to burden us with something as useless and expensive as the Lockheed Orion? Perhaps some Ministry of Defence bureaucrat or RNZAF officer was on tenderhooks for months as the disclosures in the Lockheed bribery scandal crept ever closer to NZ. But in fact the whole deal was jacked up by the US Navy, not Lockheed. The RNZAF Orions is a classic case of New Zealand's subservience to the United States.

Arts



Don Higgins

4 New Zealand Poets
Caf Extension
June 13

The reception the night before had been in the Functions Room upstairs, wine and hors d'oeuvres laid on, where poets, university friends and relations had gathered to celebrate the launching of the tour, and of Jan Kemp's new book, 'Diamonds and Gravel'. Which they did in generous style The reading itself was in the Caf Extension; the poets sat in a row on the raised stage area that's usually used only by rock bands. And nobody had expected so many people to come - the room was crammed, with bodies perched on Caf tables at the back, or sitting in the aisles between those plastic caf seats.

Alistair Campbell introduced the reading, and gave an apology for Hone Tuwhare - ill with pleurisy - who couldn't attend. His poems were more subdued and reflective than the other two. He spoke of his breakdown five or ten years ago, and of his search for, and coming to terms with, his Penrhyn ancestry and spiritual forebears. Many of his poems, personal, sensitive, and in those softly-spoken, modulated tones, followed these themes of heritage; such as his opening poem, 'My Father in the Siren's Cave'. But not all of his poems were serious; he read 'A Mermaid for Sam Hunt', a poem for an old friend, who at one stage lived just below him in a house at the bottom of the cliff at Pukerua Bay.

Jan Kemp read next: a selection of love poems, and poems written from Malaysia, Canada, the Pacific and New Zealand - the product of a much-travelled imagination. Her softly pitched, thickly-melodic voice had the audience completely captivated: her uncertain apology after several sombre poems of 'I'm not sure if you're enjoying this very much' brought an immediate response of applause from round the room. Jan Kemp's poems present themselves well; her brilliant images of colour, taste, sound, take shape in the air as she reads. Her sing-song recital of 'Paper-Boy-Girl' brought an enthusiastic round of applause, as did her whimsical Poem for James (aged six), 'Tugboats'.

Sam Hunt, swaying slightly, gravel-voiced, and obviously not about to live down his reputation as 'the Gary Glitter of New Zealand poetry', came on with an amazing story about his old mate Glen (Campbell) who writes most of his stuff for him, but who couldn't be here tonight as he was still back at the motel with Val Doonican. The list of who was back at the motel stretched as the evening went on, to include Roger Whittaker, the motel hostess, Dante, and possibly Rod Stewart. Hunt read mostly old favourites: Coming Home, Birth of a Son, plenty of light, humorous stuff, plus the obligatory Bow Wow verse. And he kept the audience roaring with his outrageous comments. (He confided in us that the secret of his success was really his trousers, the Foxton Straights, given to him 'in a very warm moment' by Rod Stewart.)

K.G.W.
CRACCUM JUNE 26 PAGE 22

Four New Zealand Poets
Caf Extension
Thursday June 14
NZSAC Tour

The announcement of Hone Tuwhare's absence through illness, was received as a personal disappointment, but one which proved itself premature in the wake of the evening's entertainment. An introductory briefing by the poets on the individual meanings and circumstances behind the conception of their works, proved a great boost to those of us lacking the necessary poetry finesse.

Alistair Campbell's first reading 'The Siren's Cave' - was both stimulating and unusual in content, a dedication to his mythic father upon which he left an open statement as to its meaning. A collection of his 'personal Sonnets' followed where he captured the audience in a rare atmosphere, imposed through personal involvement with the subject matter and most importantly, by the work of a true master with an expert control and knowledge of his medium something which, I'm sad to say, appeared lacking in Jan Kemp's readings.

'Childish Pranks' and 'Spring in Porirua' - reveal Campbell's coming to terms with his father's life and death, after a seemingly raucous and worthless existence following the death of his young wife. These poems represent the thoughts and feelings of a man, who has weathered emotional and spiritual crises in his life as indeed, Alistair experienced while discovering and accepting his own identity. Expressing his delight in the whimsical and earthy is 'A Mermaid for Sam Hunt' with a thoughtful yet wry twist, it is a simple expression of the sincere friendship between the two poets.

Although Jan Kemp lacked a certain quality in her presentation (possibly through inexperience) her work is of an unmistakably high standard. 'Great Fish at Muriwai Beach' is a poem reflecting the depth of feeling and inner power of a woman in touch with nature. Extensively travelled, Jan calls upon her experiences in Tahiti and Canada, to produce 'Quiet in the Eye', 'Turkey Talk', 'Paper-Boy Girl' (a song) - and the collection of her Malaysian poems with 'How Far Is It to Haadyai', being a personal favourite. In this impressive group she expresses her vivid interpretations of reality, involving us willingly or unwillingly in the diverse conflicts of life as she experienced them.

I found the most impressionable element of Sam Hunt's recitals, not his raspy 'Rod Stewart' imitation voice, but rather his recitals from memory alone and not from a published anthology. A true showman, as indeed Hunt claims from a hereditary point of view, he seduced the audience from beginning to end. Luridly dropped blase comments about famed personalities, enhanced the general hilarity created by his sophisticated yet simple wit. Conversely, in such poems as 'Boy's Song', 'Father's Death' and 'Birth of a Son' there is a certain hidden depth, possibly overlooked by an audience on the lookout for a punch line. 'Number 258, Bow Wow Poem' and his related Bow Wow collection (soon to be released by the way for you panting doggy fans) has left Hunt to describe himself as the Gubay of N.Z. poetry. His self-professed 'harder' poems include 'Rainbows and a Promise of Snow' for Alistair Campbell. However, his finishing verse reverted back to the familiar, jaunty style and is a poem, which I imagine, sums up, at least partially, Sam's prevalent attitude to life; what else but 'Why Stay Sober. When All the Weather Man Predicts is Rain' why indeed? And so it ended. The audience demassed from the foothills of our two-hour Parnassus, refreshed (well some of us) to face the further drudgery of academic life.

V. Sharplin



Judy (Donna Akersten) and Colin (Grant Tilly) in *Middle Age Spread*

Middle Age Spread
John Reid
Wintergarden
Preview 12 June

As the curtain swept back across the screen amid tempered applause, I was conscious of two things. Namely, the man just behind me saying loudly 'A major breakthrough for New Zealand films', and the fact that I hadn't seen the play. And also, if you like, of the question that every other playwright up and down the country must have been asking themselves furiously for months: Who is Roger Hall, and where did he get his ability to make money?

And one answer to that last one is that Roger Hall is a playwright who instead of writing romantic epics or literary tragedies to be preserved for posterity in the annals of Great NZ Art, tosses off theatric send-ups of the enzed Way of Life; an updated version of the half-gallon quarter-acre pavlova paradise, see it in your own back yard or see it live on stage, on camera, now. You might say it's another version of Skin Deep, minus the feminist didacticism.

That is, this is a movie about Colin, the bumbling, overweight but kindly headmaster, his wife Elizabeth, the old-fashioned, plump, chintz-and-china suburban matron; their next door neighbours Rex, the loud-mouthed and liberal-loving Training College lecturer, and Isobel his weave-your-own-yoghurt and I-vote-Values wife. Plus of course Judy the sweet-young-thing separated from her husband Robert the accountant, who is president of the local Rotary-Spuc-Klan. Through flashbacks from a dinner party, the story follows the antics of Colin and Rex as they attempt to disguise their separate affairs from their wives' notice, while hoping that their children have not yet discovered the illicit pleasures of same. It's all so middle class really.

For what Roger Hall and director John Reid are dealing in is types - immediately recognisable as the woman down the road, or the man you always pass at the bus stop. And very amusing types they are too; all the most extreme and ridiculous traits of tasteless middle class New Zild, the one double bed and three china ducks family. Rosemary

McLeod has been making capital out of it for years.

The difficulty comes when you try to translate this type - clearly distinguishable 20 yards down the road or across a set of footlights - to a realistic individual in a very personal relationship, two feet from a camera lens. Here *Middle Age Spread* is stretching its actors pretty thin at some points: none of the characters ever manage to step out from their anticipated facades. Grant Tilly as Colin is made to play his part so heavily for laughs that he spends all his time being ridiculous, rather than establishing a credible and sympathetic character. How he ever managed to get somebody as all-over attractive as Donna Akersten between the sheets is beyond my comprehension. And similarly his wife Elizabeth never gets a chance. She remains the eternal housewife, hopelessly hide-bound by at least two stone of Women's Weekly Cookbook obesity and a household of lace curtains and baby photos that should have belonged to her mother. All in all, the film is just relentlessly over-played for humour-witness the endless late-night jogging scenes, as Grant Tilly shuffles his way through spare-tyre tummies and darkened streets by the kilo-joule.

And finally, there are two schools of thought on NZ film. The first is that the NZ film effort (who could dare give it the grandiose title of industry?) in these fledgling stages needs all the encouragement it can get, so that each new film must be a Major Step or a Wonderful Breakthrough. The second is that when a film comes along which deals with things that are familiar and recognisable, you should seize the opportunity to pass some critical judgments of your own and rip into it for all you can. Maybe in this review I've come a little too close to the second one. So don't just take my word for it - go and see for yourself. If the next Budget cut-back measures are as severe as everyone is making out, it may be the last NZ film you get to see for some time.

K.G.W.

The Alchemist
Jonson
June 1

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The Alchemist
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Maidment June 16 - 30

intended as a winter counter-part to the annual dose of Shakespeare at the end of the vacation, this production called the outdoor performances in competence but was at times less than exciting. In the first half there was a tendency for the actors to wallow in their lines. The action passed before us rather than being projected out to claim the attention of the audience - opening butterflies perhaps. Some liberties had been taken with the script, (Prof. McGrove's standard version was used) the production was dedicated to him) references to Donny Osmond and the like were in. Neil Scott as Kastril, the Merry Boy from the North, was vaguely Daggish with gum-boots and thick-mutterings. Rather than attempting to use period costume modern day dress was used with the deacon. Scobies in the conservative suit of today's blue-bearing cyclists. The characters were thus more easily recognisable as faces and Jonson's satire more identifiable. Not all the characters managed to retain their individuality and establish some empathy with the audience. Sarah Scobie as Dol Common, the tricksters' companion was a notable exception, in her red gown and vixenish in

manner. And Nicholas Tarling as Mammon, a merchant adventurer, his wandering eyes filled with lust and greedy to invest his spoils in a search for more filthy lucre was much appreciated.

The streams of voluptuous images pouring from his lips were in contrast to the sparse, stylised set. One could, no doubt, find something symbolic in the heaps of Colonel Sander's packets and the red and black doorways but they were adequate to convey the house in Blackfriars where all the comings and goings occur. Face, adroitly played by David Aston and Subtle, the alchemist himself, had taken over the house while the former's master fled to escape a visitation of the plague. Pandering to the greedy hopes of those around them, their quest for the philosopher's stone is a miserable hoax, leaving their victims out of pocket and without a remedy. Face's remarks at the end of the play sound a warning that human nature doesn't live by the 'once-bitten, twice shy' motto and that there are always manipulators ready to play on our innate gullibility. But make up your own mind by seeing it yourself.

E.M.S.



Kelly Johnson as Johnny Muscle

The Song of Johnny Muscle
Theatre Corporate
June 20 - July 21

Johnny Muscle won't let the citizens of his small world rest. His warped but totally intact sanity strips them bare and exhibits their dirty linen to their gloating compatriots. They despise him yet his (much exaggerated) misdeeds provide the only interest in their dull little lives. As the two after-hours drinkers reassure each other, 'It's a boring town'.

It could be anywhere. In fact, it is everywhere: New Zealand society in microcosm. Instantly recognisable characteristics abound. Jack the veteran lurches about, drowning forty year-old sorrows and belabouring the ears of anyone stupid enough or pissed enough to listen. Mrs Graves, town busybody and Plunket stalwart, feeds rapaciously on rumours of Johnny's exploits, seeing herself as moral guardian and town saviour. The city councillor and the salesman swap stories from their trite pasts over a few beers. And the arch symbol of authority, Sgt. Block, thick as a brick and obsessively dedicated to persecution of Johnny, supervises them all, keeping things in order and preserving the (crooked) status quo.

On the other side of the tracks live Johnny and his associates, Sue Tang, timid as a mouse, who faced the truth and ran from it, retreating to the refuge of silent madness. She only emerges occasionally, to be taunted mercilessly by the heartless bastards she encounters. Mary-Jane, the archetypal whore with a heart of gold, gives succour to the likes of Sue, whom she rescued from complete humiliation at the hands of the scrupulous city councillors. Mary-Jane's brother Finn is almost as pathetic as Sue, doomed by abject stupidity and unattainable dreams. As Johnny says, 'He thinks he's free as soon as he gets a prison wall behind him'.

Running through their lives like a crooked skewer is Johnny Muscle: town delinquent, lovable hoodlum, aper of everything and everybody. Mary-Jane tells him, 'Other people get done for things like burglary: you can see their point. But you get done for bloody stupid things.' Things like his first misdemeanour, indecent exposure, when Sgt. Block, tripping over the evidence,

'slipped on a nice damp patch and landed face first in a big wet one.' Thus was initiated the sergeant's tireless persecution of Johnny, his own personal one-man crime wave.

Johnny Muscle isn't a person: he is a character. You might meet one side of his character in a dark alley; another side may try to cadge a drink off you in a bar. But his personality is that of the ultimate bad boy, the one that all bad boys aspire to. He represents them all, and most importantly, their conflicts with the rest of society. In the second half of the play, in which the events actually precede the first half, he goes completely his own way, selfishly refusing to think of any consequences except self-gratification. But later, after precipitating Mary-Jane's murder by Sue, he is forced to think, and sees the futility of Finn's dreams of getting away and starting again somewhere else. He sees how he is destroying himself and sets about to tear down the false values and reputations of the town. At his trial he defends himself, actually trying the witnesses. The councillors' party and their attempted degradation of Sue Tang is brought out. As is Sgt. Block's turning of a blind eye to the excesses at the same party, a receipt of a crate of whisky. Mrs Graves fails to successfully deny her late-night liaisons with Jack the veteran. By finally using his intelligence, Johnny turns the whole court into a three-ring circus which forgets its original purpose, his trial for murder.

The Song of Johnny Muscle is not a play in the ordinary sense of the word. It is total theatre. Music, dance and acting combine to place a stranglehold on attention for what is quite a long piece, lasting over two hours. As is usual from Theatre Corporate, the acting is unequivocally excellent. Attempting to mention names is pointless, as the list of those outstanding would merely correspond to that of the complete cast. In a play loaded with rich humour, two scenes are outstanding: the schoolroom discussion and the beautifully merciless lampoon of Sam Hunt. The Song of Johnny Muscle is a production which cannot be missed. It not only furiously entertains, but makes us think about a few of the things that are wrong with our society.

Mark Boyd



Nicholas Tarling as Mammon and Sarah Scobie as Dol Common at the Maidment now.

Bream
Concertos by Rodrigo & Berkeley
Red Seal

If you follow either Town Hall concerts or the review pages of this fair world you will know that one of the most classical guitarists in the world is what was by all accounts an exemplary performance in our own town. I suspect that this LP was intended to be an auxiliary to the maestro's tour, rock star style, which is how it made its way to Craccum, even though it was published way back in 1975. In any case, I bring to your attention a notable disc which will never get spun on Radio B, which is praise in itself. The record has on the A side a new recording of the old favourite, Rodrigo's Concerto de Aranjuez, with the Monteverdi Orchestra, which is a beautiful piece of music embodying the very nature of the Spanish guitar. As you would expect, a player as well-educated and as experienced as Bream gives a fine rendition over a controlled backing by the orchestra. If to the casual ear it sounds lush, it is only because it is the standard work from which the hacks take their cue. It is by no means an old work, dating from 1939, but already has attained the status of a classic.

By contrast, Berkeley's Guitar Concerto is very recent, having been commissioned by the London Festival, and this is its first recording. It is a great pity that RCA stuffed it up so much, pressing it wildly off centre and with more than a modicum of noise, at least on the review copy, but better this side than the other. It seems to me that Berkeley hasn't got the same sense of the instrument that Rodrigo has: the guitar seems slightly out of place in its own part, but this is only a personal view. Berkeley is a widely respected contemporary composer and doubtless knows what he is doing, and the Concerto is by no means uninteresting.

An important point to note on both sides is the effort of the orchestra under John Eliot Gardiner. Normally the guitar is a solo instrument because of its softness and its easily marred timbre, but both of these efforts are tributes to the composers and the conductor in placing the guitar in a valid orchestral context. I recommend the record to both students and casual listeners, no matter what their preferences: Bream's playing is that of an obvious master.

Dak

Keskidee

The London based theatre-music group Keskidee was recently in New Zealand for a one month tour. While in Auckland, Eugenie Sage from Craccum spoke to Rufus Collins, Keskidee's drama director about their work.

Where does the actual name 'Keskidee' come from?

Well, Keskidee is a bird which lives in the Caribbean... it says 'Keskidee' when it whistles. I've made up a whole thing about its history which is probably not true but it flies back and forth from the West Indies to Africa. It comes to the West Indies to mate and goes back to Africa to live... since Keskidee is an arts centre for the dissimulation of information on African and West Indian people, I think its an appropriate name... It's an educational trust which has a building of four floors. It has a library, a theatre which we are part of, educational theatre and a restaurant which cooks West Indian foods because we believe the culinary arts of the people are very necessary for an understanding of the people. We have an art gallery and two artists in residence and a West African dance company which is also part of Keskidee.

The Centre is an educational centre. We perform in London and in Holland and soon in the Berlin Festival. We do tour a bit but we are basically a repertory company based in London. I try to go out on tour at least once or twice a year with the company because I think it's very necessary for the people we play for in London. Because the more you play in foreign countries the more respected you are in your own country and since we're seducing our people into the theatre this is very necessary.

Why seducing?

I think people must be seduced into the theatre. I think theatre has created a reputation of being boring, dull and a place not to go to, a very expensive place to go to and a very boring place to go to. We have to regalanise ourselves to make theatre a feasible kind of thing that people want to come to see. We are trying to revitalise the audience that is coming to us with many people who haven't come to theatre before in their lives, mainly because there's been nothing about them in the theatre for them to go and see. There's hardly any street in London that you look down the street and don't see black people but I'll be damned if you see them in the plays! *There aren't any white actors in the company then?*

No, that is because I feel that in England...the greater majority of those actors out of work are black. The percentage is way in favour of keeping the company black to keep black actors working.

The plays that you're performing, where are they coming from, and who's writing them?

People in England, in America, in Africa...Anywhere in the black world that we find a play which brings in educational values with it, we will do that play if we can do it. There are an enormous amount of plays where obviously we're not aware of the rituals that go behind the play... Millie is from Africa that's why she's with us, to bring to us, besides being a great actress, the kind of identification that she has with Africa which we don't have. What we've tried to make is a mini-world of black people so that each of us can bring and lay on each other's head the rituals of our own country. What we have tried to group is the young people who are the best in their field. Keskidee is a theatre company with all the regularities of a theatre company. I don't want this feeling which I sometimes feel in this country that we are social workers who happen to do theatre. We are theatre people who have an idea in our head, who are trying to make a black statement in the theatre in London...a theatre which is predominantly white and which is only run for white people.

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So do you see theatre as a political vehicle to raise the consciousness of your people?

I don't think it is a political vehicle... and I don't think raising consciousness is part of it. It has unfortunately been put over to the public by people saying it's a political number, raising people's consciousness. I don't think that is what school is all about. School is not a political vehicle, I wish it was. We are interested in education, black education not for blacks only but mainly yes, that people begin to realise that black people are not nobbies, or whatever they want to call them, that black people have a history as brilliant as clear, as clearly defined in its own terms. It has absolutely been made mud by the people above us,



Elizabeth Leyland

by the colonial people. We have been made to believe that we are idiots...that slavery has brain-washed the people so much that they can't even think. We have been made to believe that we don't have a history and when we begin to realise that our history is an integral part of the world and that without our history the world would not have functioned, then we become more thinking about equality. Then we can talk about equality...It is not only past but it is present history. Black people, because of the economic standards that most people live under and because of society, the way it has treated them, they are the last to find out about themselves. That has to stop and that's what we're trying to do. It's not political. I mean it is political I suppose in that the Greek word 'politics' means people talking and living with each other. On those terms it's extremely political. But on the terms that you say 'political' to me I say 'no' because that is a total failure.

What has been the reaction in New Zealand to Keskidee tour?

... very, very positive. I've never done anything like this before...I've always dreamed of playing to people who've never been to the theatre before. They got us together to go out to people who've never, ever, ever had any aspiration about going to theatre before in their lives. But the theatre came to their marae. We received vibrations of love from the people who watched us which we've never before experienced in the theatre. Because it was special for them and they responded as it being special for them...Therefore you had not only a captive audience but an audience which desired you. Most people who go to the theatre in London, they pay their money and 'oh yeah (a few claps) and they're gone. It wasn't like that at all. I mean there were some moments when I was so moved that I couldn't talk.

Well what do you think New Zealand audiences have been deprived of if they're reacting in this way?

New Zealand is basically a rural community and there are some things which are overlooked in rural communities like the education of these people, who are the so called peasants of the land. They are kept in a state of absolute idiocy in every country that I go to and this country is no different. could read some books that would be against the nature of what is going on.

You don't teach them to even think about how bad what they're seeing bad it is, because that is against the nature of what is going on. So what you indeed grow, this is not only Maori people, is a group of people who are so-called "healthy" idiots...If there was an educational system which really worked you wouldn't have so much waste land, land robbed of its trees and rotting right in front of your very eyes, because that's absolute stupidity especially in our time... All they need is creative farming. I'm And therefore in keeping them in a state of idiocy what you feed them is bad television, period. You don't really teach them to read very well because they not talking about creative theatre but creative farming... You said people are being deprived. Of course they're

deprived, the nature of government is to deprive people, in order to make the people work the way they want to, and only give them little bits...as they demand it and to keep that demand squelched as much as possible. Because there is this feeling, if we give them too much they will ask for too much. This is not only New Zealand, this is everywhere.

How do you think this social change will occur, from within people?

It has to come from within, if it's enforced from the outside it's bloody... We played for a Catholic school in Masterton and a little boy came up afterward and said, "You know I just realised that there were no Maoris in our school." It had never dawned on him to think about that before. We can only plant these little seeds. If he begins to think about that and about other things, that is the beginning of it. It's the only way, otherwise it doesn't work because it just ends up in the same way. It's a couple of years of so and so and then the repression starts again, on the other side. Because I think Brecht is correct, "If I use arms against my enemy I will turn and use them against my own people."

What about your involvement with the Rasta movement?

The Rasta movement is a clear expression of a black kind of religious spirit, truly black, which is not worshipping a white God but worshipping a black God, a black spirit. When you grow up being black and you hear all your life, black is dirty, black is sinful, black is that you look at your hand and say, God why was it that I have to go round labelled as sinful and dirty and all that sort of thing. Why is it always that people are afraid of the dark?

But are the differentiations between the races as clear-cut in New Zealand?

I don't think that's it. But what New Zealand has done, is that there is a skeleton in the race closet in New Zealand and they want to keep it buried and the only way for equality in New Zealand is to bring that skeleton out. There have been many requests (on the tour) 'please make it light tonight'. What we have shown are our problems, the lack of success of race relations in the West. One of the things about being so-called behind the rest of the world on various levels is that you don't have to make the mistakes the rest of the world has made and you have the possibility to leap-frog. On the evil side it happens...and we can certainly

do it on the positive side. We never try it because most people come across our civilisation on the ugly side and that's what we're slapped in the face with, merely because we're hiding things...

Obviously if most of the prisons are filled up with black people, obviously if most of the bad schools are filled up with black people, there is a problem, it's not that you can run away and say that there's no problem...

So one talks about racial relief, it's not that we're talking about only black people but the entire society will profit from this idea of self-identity. All through Europe it's happening. The Basque people want independence in Spain, the Irish in Ireland... everywhere in the world there are people who want this kind of right of self-determination. That's all what this is all about...And when I feel I am equal in my own rights then there is nothing to be jealous of from you, nothing to be fearful from you. I can not feel equal walking down the street, unless I feel equal in my head, no matter what the law says...It's all in the conscious effort of people applying education in the right area.

Well what made you come to New Zealand in the first place?

I met Denis (Denis O'Reilly a tutor in Community Development at Hawke's Bay Community College), in London and Denis said he was representing Black Power, which made me laugh...We wanted to do was to come because we began to get more information about the Maoris. There is obviously something going on which we would like to know about. I mean we never even considered, at least I never considered, that there was an indigenous population in New Zealand which was in the state it's in right now. I thought they were all dead...had disappeared off the face of the earth or there were a few left up in the hills somewhere. And I'm really glad that I came. No other country in the world with an indigenous population run by white people, have this much land or this much power, if they could get it together to fight it in the courts. It's never been allowed and it'll never be allowed again either. New Zealand on the outside world has one of the worst reputations for racism. It is equal to South Africa. It just shocked me to come and realise it's not. The only thing we knew about New Zealand was from the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games. ...We say what about your past history and they trundle out little pictures of Maoris. They're not Maoris pictures of Maoris. They're not Maoris, they're white. The only things we know about them are because of the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games.

Is the company fairly stable?

Well I have tried to make it fairly stable over the last two years. We have grown to a large size but only with a stable company can you make any progress, otherwise you just do the same crap over and over again...Theatre is a dead art on many levels because it continues to do things for a select society. Theatre has been in most towns, a society of the group and as long as theatre was on the side of the privileged it was useless. And now what theatre has to do to get its life back, is to re-investigate what it's been doing and to whom it's going to appeal to.

The class divisions we have in England are defined by blood and money. In New Zealand, probably because it's a newer country the only defining thing is money. But I still think that those who go to the after food...Only those who've had the others. Because they choose to spend their money on something which is in very fact by the nature of it, a luxury. It comes after cars, after a refrigerator, after food. Only those who've had the luxury of being educated in that luxury can afford to do it...I think theatre is really useless unless it has a purpose. I think entertainment is not only the purpose, it must also begin to show the social life of what is going on.

CRECHE BENEFIT DANCE



WITH: **ARIEL
GARY HAVOC
AND THE HURRICANES
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Come on in soon to our on-campus office and arrange a time for a chat.

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University of Auckland Branch
Phone: 774-024



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Lettuce to the Editor

HEATHER GETS A BITE

Dear David,
This is a reply to the letter by a "usually silent Heather" in Craccum Issue 14. Heather claims that people who believe in equality should 'be prepared to pay \$50 - \$100 more so that overseas students do not have to pay higher fees'. It is unfair and irresponsible to pull at the Kiwi's already tight purse strings, and therefore appeal to self-interest which easily surfaces at anytime without much prodding anyway. Heather might well have asked those who control the wealth of South Africa whether they are prepared to forego the cheap and abundant pool of labour that apartheid ensures - in short, whether they are prepared to forego huge profits so that the blacks do not have to suffer and remain the victims of the apartheid system. Even such people claim to believe in equality - only they call it separate development there.

But then this issue is not one of equality; certainly no one should be made to pay for the government's mismanagement. It is not a question of whether you are prepared to pay out more in fees (nobody is, and most Kiwi students are covered by a fees bursary anyway). The important thing is to ask why fees for overseas students have been raised so drastically in the first place, and whether the reasons that have since been put forth can stand; whether they are in fact substantiated by any facts and figures. Go deeper in to the issue and you may well ask why the NZ economy is in a shambles; what priorities are laid down to guide decision-making at the top; how in fact has tax-payers' money been used or misused; why government overseas borrowing has been so massive; what kind of projects it finances; for whose benefit etc etc etc. Once started, the list is endless. Muldoon has often tried to push through very unjust policies on overseas students and other minority groups by a playing up of people's prejudices. It is crucial that we realise this and see such base tactics for what they are. The state of the NZ economy is NOT inevitable. Neither is the 600% increase on tuition fees inevitable. Don't be hoodwinked into thinking they are and end up as apologists for the government.

An unusually talkative overseas student

TO REVIEW OR NOT TO REVIEW

Addressed to all readers of Craccum and other periodicals.
I would like to attack a certain portion of modern literia, that which is misleadingly labelled 'reviews'. This title suggests that what follows is a concentrate of the original, a useful summary informing the public of what the book/play/concert etc, is about. Such an objective report is only possible from a computer, and if it may be proved biased according to its programming. 'Reviewers' are also biased, they mould their account of the subject around their own ideas and those which are given them. I don't criticise this point, it makes their report more interesting, but because their preconceptions, and especially their value judgements, do interfere with their view on a subject, they are Critics, not 'Reviewers'. 'Reviews' are really criticisms, or critical reviews.

I would like to see the heading 'reviews' replaced with one more suitable (in Craccum for a start). There are two reasons for this:
A) Some people are misled into believing that what they are reading under the title 'reviews' are what must necessarily be said about a certain work in order to gain a rounded view and complete understanding of it. They do not see that comparative evaluations may be unsuitable in choice, and that it is easy to rely on one point supporting your argument, and ignores those which contradict it.
B) Many readers are unable to detect sarcasm in print. They take a 'review' at face value, and if the 'reviewer' seems a little more biased and opinionated than usual, they think it is for effect, and may even believe what they have read.

I would like to add that it is hard to be an independent critic for yourself when you are bombarded by such personal reactions. It is much easier to accept them with apathy as they don't require you to think out your own reactions and form a judgment.

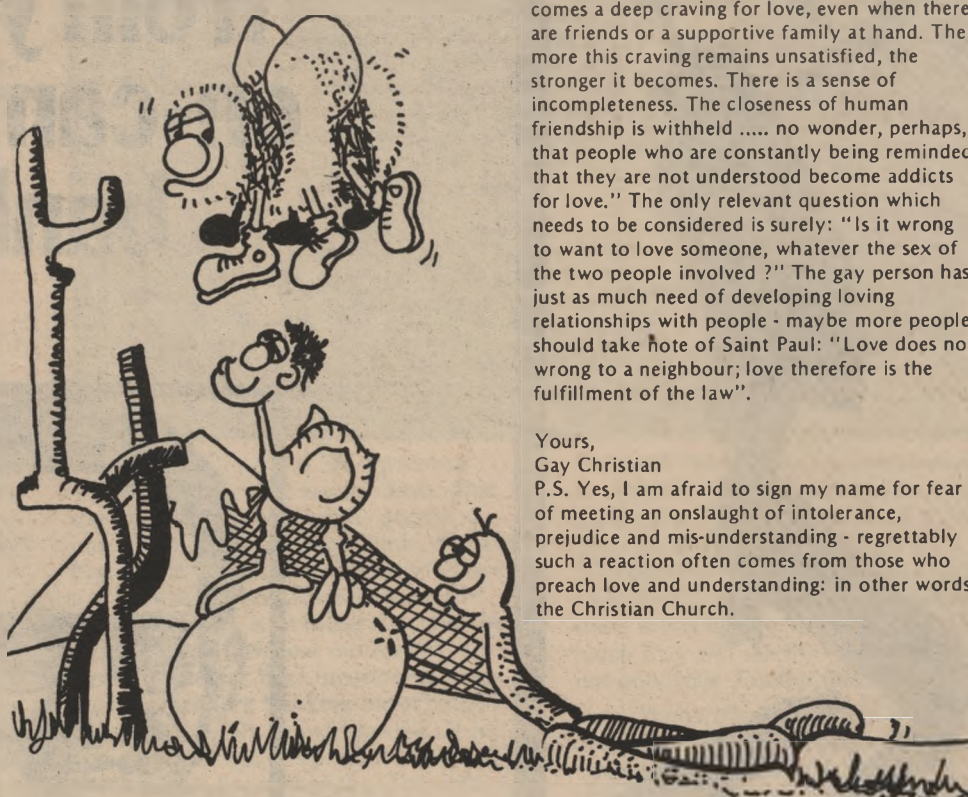
C. Lewis
P.S. I like Malaysian students and support their moves against discriminating fees.
P.P.S. Last week Craccum was cracker. Merritt where merit is due (ego-booster for Dave).

CRACCUM JUNE 26 PAGE 26

RIGHT ON !

Dear Editor,
I wish to register my utmost concern over the government's recent increase of fees for overseas students.
In view of the 600% fee rise, I would like to raise a few points for clarification:
1. Is the private overseas students' policy part of NZ's foreign aid policy, with this increase in fees?
2. If it is still part of the 'aid' programme, how does this in fact work?
3. Is the \$2 mil. that will be collected by 1982 a means of subsidising NZ's foreign 'aid' programme.
Aid is not aid if you have to pay for it.

Yours sincerely,
Concerned Malaysian



IT'S A FUNNY, SAD SORT OF LETTER

Dear Craccum ...
It's a funny sad place we've turned this world into. The courts free killers on technicalities, people are starving to death and we burn and bury food because the economy would fluctuate if we fed them, women seem to be trying to rule the world now that the children have proven themselves incapable of establishing love and world peace;
Only a few generations ago women started dressing like men and now men are starting to dress like women, the world seems to be crumbling and yet people are eating and drinking and living unnaturally as though there were no right and wrong, as though their lives will never end.



DOESN'T ANYBODY ADDRESS LETTERS TO ME ANY MORE ?

Dear Eli,
I would like to support your complaint over the ignorance of many smokers. I find nothing more annoying than travelling in a bus when the smoke inside is thicker than the fog outside and the person beside you is puffing out little smoke storms into your face. I mean to say, there's nothing better than the smell of tobacco in your hair, clothing and of course not to mention the breath. I think with every packet of cigs there should be issued a plastic bag, so smokers can keep their smoke to themselves. Well, I'm just glad I don't smoke because with the budget coming out on the 21st, chewing gum and cigs will probably go up.

Chewing gum supporter,
Cher

GAYS COME OUT

Dear Craccum,
Thanks to M. Stevens for his plea on behalf of University Gay Liberation. As one of the persecuted, oppressed gay people on campus I fully endorse his cry for an end to intolerance and would like to add a few thoughts of mine. He says that to join U.G.L. doesn't mean coming 'out of one's closet' - to many it does, for to reveal oneself to anyone is an incredibly big emotional hurdle to overcome. To many gay people there is a continual struggle between the desire to end one's isolation and loneliness and the fear of possible rejection and non-acceptance by one's friends and family. Roger Moss in his excellent little book 'Christians and Homosexuality' (Paternoster Press 1977) expresses the dilemma very well when he writes: "... the homosexual has to grapple with social isolation, prejudice, and rejection. It is a strange kind of isolation. From within comes a deep craving for love, even when there are friends or a supportive family at hand. The more this craving remains unsatisfied, the stronger it becomes. There is a sense of incompleteness. The closeness of human friendship is withheld no wonder, perhaps, that people who are constantly being reminded that they are not understood become addicts for love." The only relevant question which needs to be considered is surely: "Is it wrong to want to love someone, whatever the sex of the two people involved?" The gay person has just as much need of developing loving relationships with people - maybe more people should take note of Saint Paul: "Love does no wrong to a neighbour; love therefore is the fulfillment of the law".

Yours,
Gay Christian
P.S. Yes, I am afraid to sign my name for fear of meeting an onslaught of intolerance, prejudice and mis-understanding - regrettably such a reaction often comes from those who preach love and understanding: in other words the Christian Church.

ANOTHER LOAD OF SHIT

Dear Sir,
I must confess that I cannot share Chris Tennet's indignation at the demise of Ms Janet Roth. Both her election and her short-lived presidency were an example of democracy gone wrong.
It is not playing with figures to note that Janet got only a handful of votes - the 'no confidence' option got over a hundred more votes, and it was only by an anomaly that she was elected. She has admitted in as many words that she stood only to ride her own political hobby-horses and this is what she proceeded to do, indulging her obsession with abortion to the full.

It would be hard to conceive of a more clear-cut illustration of her lack of representative-ness than the haka-party incident (and, let's face it, notwithstanding her administrative incompetence, the issue would never have arisen without this). A few spontaneous punches thrown by offended Maori students might have been understandable, but this involved a premeditated attack with weapons by Stormtroopers from the gutters of Mangere and Otara. By uncompromisingly aligning herself with this filth Janet showed the extent of her loyalty to the students she is supposed to represent.

Of course, she was acting in accord with her principles and, to do her justice, she has never made any secret of them. At the same time, she was out of touch with the great majority of students at this University and she must have been aware of this. The forum she organised might have done some good but it could hardly excuse her previous misconduct. The real culprits in this whole sad affair are, I suppose, the nine thousand or so students who couldn't be bothered to vote last year. It was their apathy which was responsible for the election of our ex-President and the reason I am writing this letter is to urge the four thousand people who voted in the referendum not to return to their habitual complacency but to make sure that we elect a representative president for the remainder of the year.

Yours in hope,
Chris Bilham

LEAPING WITHOUT LOOKING ?

Dear Sir,
Janet Roth has a democratic (free speech) right to express her views. But as President of A.U.S.A. she must temper her own personal viewpoint on contentious issues and on issues she is vehemently either for or against, since she cannot and would not know what Mr/Ms "Average" Student's opinions would be. After all the people she meets everyday would not be Mr "Average" Student, as this creature does not very often divulge his opinions (if any !)
President of A.U.S.A. is no position for such a person. Ms Roth would make an ideal "back-bencher". She would keep the executive on its toes whilst having a freer hand to say what she feels. Hopefully the students would let her speak uninterrupted and think about what she says instead of automatically rejecting her ideas. She is worth listening to - it's not often we meet such a dedicated person in New Zealand.
A word of warning, it's always more worthwhile to have a diplomatic president. You must not blame Janet Roth for the recent events after all WE got what WE elected. Janet Roth had made no bones about her radicalism before she was elected.

"Look before you Leap"



TO SIT OR NOT TO SIT

Dear Dave,
On Tuesday's (June 19) Bursaries March the issue of public support came up briefly. When we sat down in Customs St, one of the organisers told us that we should move or we would lose any sympathy the public had for us, and many of us moved. I now doubt however that, public support is beneficial and wonder if we are likely to get it anyway.
To get public support we must limit the ways we protest to those which cause little inconvenience to them, keep polite and orderly etc ie make little impact. On Tuesday apart from the Customs St incident we caused little inconvenience and were reasonably orderly (for a large group) and I saw no mention of us on the 2 newses I watched that night and I wonder if the Government cares about our march or even knows. Also to get public support we should stop things like the pub crawl which gives a bad image.
When workers want a pay increase the more effective groups are those which cause the most inconvenience and often don't have public support eg electrical workers, pilots and bus drivers.

I'm not suggesting mass riots but think to be effective we might have to give up on the idea of public support. I can't see any particular advantage of having public support, if we do get it, it is likely to be anything more than people saying 'poor students' and a few letters written to the Star. Also as there are no elections this year is Muldoon likely to take any notice of public opinion.
I am not sure whether we are likely to get public support even if we are 'nice' and 'good', if the workers who dropped water bombs on us are any indication I don't think so. If we keep having marches and nothing much else and so close together (eg 2 in 3 working days) for various causes they won't take us very seriously.

I think we need some discussion on these points - (even if it proves me wrong) as it effects the whole way the campaign is run - instead of what seems to be at present an assumption, that public support is good, without much thought.

Yours etc
L. Bennett
P.S. There was an American guy, a member of the public who claimed to be supporting us who came on the march, he later threw black paint over several students - with support like that who needs opposition ? (please excuse the misquoted cliché).

Letter of the week...

WHERE HAS THE EXEC GONE?

Dear Dave,
Where has Exec. gone? The education cuts last Tuesday was a new milestone in executive ineptitude. Bursaries Action Week is when the highest priority should be given by Exec to the education cutbacks campaign. Is it then excusable that half the Exec do not even bother to be on the march? Notable absentees were Barry Hook, Peter Poole, Peter Montieth, Russell Barke, Bissett and Grant Ellis. Tom has exams this week, Grant was working - legitimate excuses maybe - but where were the other Exec? Anyone who takes on an Exec position must be prepared to find an hour for the most important events of the university year. If Exec. does not lead by example they have no justification in bemoaning the lack of student involvement on campus.

As the march progressed I began to wonder where the media were. Apparently someone had boobyed and forgotten to phone them. Keeping a low profile near the rear of the march was none other than our dearly loved EVP Kevin Hague, the very person we expected to be at the front. To his credit Kevin had done much of the organisation of the education cutbacks campaign with, I think, a little assistance from the rest of the Exec. Yet on the big day he was far from the front, having delegated the responsibility of conducting the march to two Association employees, Colin McFadzean and yourself, rather than to an Exec. member. I presume this was because no Exec member would take this responsibility.

The march went according to plan, albeit with fewer students than I had hoped for, until a group of students decided to march back from the Downtown Centre and stage a sit-in in the intersection of St - Queen St intersection. Several arrests were made by the police, leading to the departure to the pavement of some of the protesters. At no stage was there

any speech by an Exec. member advising students to either abandon or continue the sit-in. It seems that those few Exec. members present were as confused as the rest of us in deciding what course of action to follow. Or perhaps they simply did not want to get involved. After further police threats the protesters slowly moved to the pavement. Finally there were only a determined trio seated in the intersection. The police would have been quite incapable of arresting 500 of us seated in the intersection. With only three the task was made easy for them. They were subsequently arrested; abandoned by their student leaders to the wrath of the police and the possible stigma of a criminal conviction. The march then proceeded (without direction from Exec members) to the Central Police Station, where it was received by a police spokesperson who endeavoured to find a spokesperson for the protesters. None was forthcoming, for the march leaders were both Association employees and as such could not claim to represent us. Finally NAO James Gilderdale came forward to speak with the police, and allayed our fears for our three determined comrades. Where was Kevin Hague who had organised and obtained the permit for the march and was nominally in charge of it? He had pissed off long ago. Where was Welfare Officer Barry Hook? In his words he 'was busy' elsewhere. Acting President John Beavis at last decided to get into the act; remaining to talk to the police when most of us though we had done all we could and pissed off back to Campus. So only two Exec. members did anything to direct the conduct of the demonstration; but only after three arrests and when there was little to be decided. This dismal effort is the climax to the long sequence of inaction and ineptitude by Exec. which has become increasingly evident throughout the year. It seems that it is time to start afresh. God save Exec. There's fuck all else that can.

Ivan Sowry

DONNA'S FIRST LETTER OF THE YEAR

Dear Crackup/Dave,
On Tuesday there was a bursaries March - 2000 students marched down Queen St. This March was different from the usual jubilant rabble - it was a rabble alright - many students were actually angry - so angry in fact that most students decided to sit down in protest right in the middle of Queen St, refusing to move. After pleas from the organisers, most did move, but a few faithful remained, and were arrested and carted off by the cops. And where was our Great Executive in all this? Beavis only was there as far as I know, and Hague slunk along only after all the action had happened. What has The Executive done in support of those people arrested? - Sweet Fuck All throughout the whole Education Fightback campaign, with the possible exception of Hague. Granted, the association dissociated itself from the sit-in (strange.....), but The Executive, I feel, should support students angry enough to take some definite action. What we need now is a fighting executive, ready to take action against kicks in the face by Mulgoon and Wellington. I fully support any motion of 'No Confidence' in The Executive - I personally ceased to have confidence in the Fuckwits long ago!

Love and anger,
Donna
P.S. - Craccup is Shithot, but you still owe me a packet of cigarettes!



YOU CAN NEVER SATISFY SOME PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO HIDE BEHIND PSEUDONYMS.

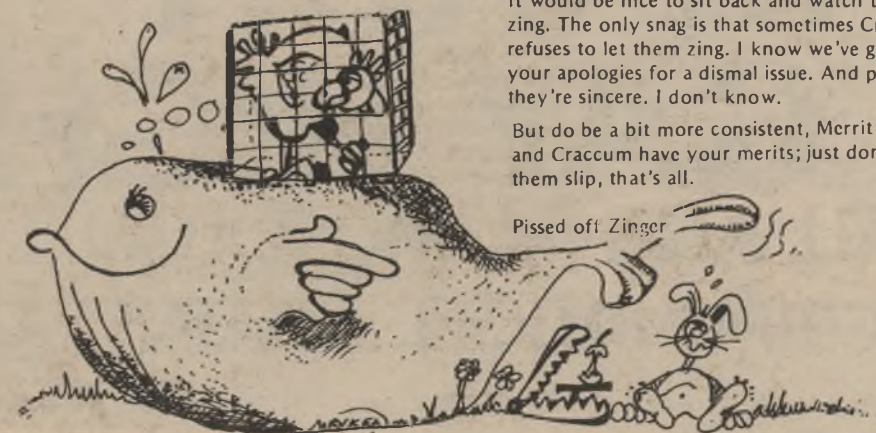
Dear David,
So you were not in a good mood re Craccum No. 13. So Craccum 'thrives on student contributions'. And we learn in Craccum No. 14 that overseas students 'deserve our full support and understanding'. All very fine words. When Craccum No 13, the issue which coincided with the National Action Day in the Oppose \$1500 Fees Campaign, could not spare a page, let alone a line to mention or help publicise the march on Friday (all the more unforgivable when Craccum was actually approached complete with an article, graphic and all).

So Craccum beats all other student newspapers huh. At least all the others helped publicise the march, gave full front page coverage, and many more besides (interview with NOSAC coordinators, for example).

Craccum No. 13 was not just abysmal. It wasn't just the pits either. It was a downright disappointing let-down especially when it was followed by Craccum No. 14 and the sentiments you expressed in it. It's not just that it was a 16 page issue - a point you kept rubbing in - as if it was the number of pages that counted. By the way, many thanks for the beautifully laid-out centre page. It sure was inspiring. It would be nice to sit back and watch things zing. The only snag is that sometimes Craccum refuses to let them zing. I know we've got your apologies for a dismal issue. And perhaps they're sincere. I don't know.

But do be a bit more consistent, Merritt. You and Craccum have your merits; just don't let them slip, that's all.

Pissed off Zinger



DOES CUDDLES SEND VALENTINE CARDS?

Dear David,
So Kevin Hague has resigned, muttering about over-work and a lack of funds. Just over twelve months ago Chris Gosling resigned from the same position for the same reasons. All rather sad given that these two have been two of the hardest working, most dedicated Exec members in years. Isn't it about time we stopped expecting people to work their guts out and to fail their papers all for the alleged glory of high office? The next General Meeting should institute honoraria for the positions of Education Vice President and Treasurer. It need not be much - say \$30 a week. At least that would enable the people to do the job and hopefully pass the odd paper without starving to death.

Yours from hibernation,
Cuddles

RADICAL SIXTIES CHIC

Dear Dave,
This letter is being written in what is called the 'heat of the moment' - so you're gonna have to excuse any shit that gets tangled up in my brilliant prose. The heart has slowed down and the adrenalin is no longer pumping but Fuck I'm still wild; Why? I've just come back from the Central Police Station where 3 students were taken after having been arrested for 'Blocking the carriage way of Customs Street'. There should have been hundreds of us there, but the chicken shit organisers of the bursary's march spoke against our sit-down and killed the little spirit that was in the students on the march. Look at some aspects of what happened.

1. On the issue that affects all 11,000 students (and the community at large) ie Education cust, and in particular (for those with limited perspectives) bursary a paltry 2-3,000 students marched. Shit **** Where were you? - come out of your holes - open your eyes *** The government (if you call Muldoon and his bum-lickers and yes-men that) is getting at you and you are going to sit down and take it. * Any government which regards education as an expendable item, like Muldoon's govt. does needs a good kick up the ***** and bursaries are as good an issue as any to start with.

2. Our exec. which almost showed some spunk in opposing our ex-president failed completely as leaders of student protest. They stick to the old tired, tried and true and UNSUCCESSFUL methods. ie ye basic march down Queen St and forum where everyone talks, talks, and talks and does nothing. The public gives one big yawn when we march down Queen St. We are strangers to them, they don't understand us so they laugh. The television stays away, marches are old hat, to get them out on their reduced budget we have to do something to really attract their attention.

3. We almost turned that passive, boring, unproductive march into something that might have made the community and the govt sit up and take notice. When that march turned back up Queen St and sat down, I thought that we'd really started something, a show of strength and determination. That militant spirit turned slightly sour when the leaders cowering up on the truck failed to back us up. 4. The march organisers want to pull their heads out of the sand. They apply for permits to march, tell the authorities when and where they are marching. They want us to play the establishment's rules. It doesn't work. The Muldoon government as it should be known, has clearly shown their attitude to any legal forms of protest. They bloody well ignore them.

Let a Select Committee discuss it, let a Royal Commission hear thousands of submissions, make everyone feel they are involved in the decision making process. Produce a massive, verbose report which tells it all but says and does nothing.

5. We must force the government to take note of our protest, we must do something to force their attention. Pick an object to focus our protest on

- National Party Office in Vincent Street
 - Centre of the Wellesley St, Queen St intersection
 - Aotea Square
 - Mr Muldoon's residence in Meadowbank.
- Get the idea? Slightly crazy? Maybe. You got any better suggestions?

Ian Beach

COME OUT!

WE ARE
EVERYWHERE



GAY IS PROUD

FIGHTING BACK

On a June evening in 1969, New York police began what seemed like a routine raid on the Stonewall Inn, Greenwich Village's most popular gay men's bar. But the raid did not go off as planned. The gays fought back. The gay liberation movement was born.

The ensuing riots gave vent to a tiny portion of the anger gay people had been accumulating for centuries. They gave gay people a new and refreshing feeling of pride and inspiration. They are the symbol of the aggressive tactics which our movement must develop to end the oppression of gay people.

Ever since gay activist groups around the world have held an annual Gay Pride Week, in part as a commemoration of the Stonewall Riots. The first Gay Pride Week to be held in New Zealand took place in Auckland in 1973. It culminated in a march of 300-400 people down Queen Street. The spirit of solidarity in this direct confrontation of straight society engendered the nature of gay activism in New Zealand.

1979 is the tenth anniversary of the Stonewall Riots. Gays and supporters will march in memory of this historic event, and for our own rights, on Friday 29 June, leaving the Central Post Office at the foot of Queen Street at 7.30 pm.

No longer will we allow ourselves to be put down. No longer will we accept the straight oppressor's view of us as sick and abnormal. We are gay and we are proud.

GAY PRIDE WEEK 1979 AUCKLAND PROGRAMME

Sunday June 24

5.00 pm Wreath Laying Service in memory of the unknown thousands who died in the concentration camps. 'We must never forget'

8.00 Special Gay Pride Week Church Service to be held at St Matthews-In-The-City by the Metropolitan Community Church.

Monday June 25

8.00 pm Gay Art Exhibition opening at the Empire Tavern, Nelson St. City.

Wednesday June 27

Young, Gay & Proud. A panel of speakers including Felix Donnelly and young gay people present their views. Chaired by Ian Scott. Kenneth Maidment Theatre, 1 pm. All welcome.

Thursday June 28

International Gay Solidarity Day & Stonewall Commemorative Day.

8.00 pm Public Forum - 'Gays In Politics'.

To be held at Ellen Melville Hall, High Street, Auckland City.

The major speaker will be Margaret Crozier, leader of the New Zealand Values Party. Other speakers will include National Party, Labour Party & Social Credit representatives, as well as speakers from the Auckland Trades Council, N.O.W., Repeal, The Society for the Promotion of Individual Responsibility, Sandy Gauntlett, Auckland Regional Delegate of the Values Party, The Youth Advisory Council of the Labour Party, and Socialist Action.

Friday June 29

NATIONAL BLUE JEANS DAY

If you support Gay Rights - wear Blue Jeans on this day.

Protest March up Queen Street from C.P.O. starting 7.30 pm.

Social at Auckland University Student Union Building from 8.00 pm in the Functions Room (top floor Cafeteria Block). \$2.00 door entry. March in support of Gay Rights then join the year's best social afterwards.

Publicity Material Available

Adhesive Triangles \$2.00 per 100 stickers. Metal Triangles approx. 60c each. Gay Pride Week Triangle posters at 25c each. 'We are everywhere' posters - 25c each. Plastic Pink Triangles - 35c each. 'We are everywhere' T-shirts - \$7.00 (sizes SM, M, OS). Gay Pride Week General pamphlets - \$5.00 for 50 copies. Include money with order. Cheques etc to be made payable to 'N.G.R.C.' (National Gay Rights Coalition). Orders to P.O. Box 694, Auckland 1.

WE ARE EVERYWHERE

At the National Gay Rights Conference held over Easter at Auckland University's Medical School, the slogan 'WE ARE EVERYWHERE' was adopted for use throughout the country in 1979 by all Gay Groups. Posters and T-shirts featuring the new slogan are already available (see section on Publicity Material at bottom of Gay Pride Week Programme).

The Conference was opened by Auckland's Mayor, Sir Dove-Myer Robinson who said "I see nothing in the Gay Rights Movement that is injurious to society: and therefore, because I believe we are already over-regimented and that our personal freedom is too much unnecessarily interfered with, that I would be striking another blow for the freedom of the individual by agreeing to come and open your Conference."

The Mayor summed up with the following warning. "As individuals, we have rights, and we should exercise those rights. Like a muscle that is not used becomes atrophied and useless, if you don't exercise your rights at all times, you will lose those rights in the long run."

SHORT STORY

I sit here on the edge of my bed, at 3 minutes past 10, clutching a paper cutting some 6 weeks old, and wondering for all the world what to do with it. Shall I tear it up and throw it in the rubbish bin? where I will look at the remains and think 'You fool! That was a way to satisfaction'. Shall I put it back in the drawer, hidden away between letters read many a month ago? for me to feel guilty about keeping: weak for not being able to decide to act on the print or not. If I keep it someone might discover it and if word spread... Oh how awful it might be for me.... What if the discoverer was an understanding type and could help me in some way?

I know that if I undertook what the advert offered I'd be satisfied within myself and, happily, the whole thing could still be unknown to my friends. I

worry though that I may be swayed, or that I could lose control as my desires become more overpowering..... I mean it's bad enough now, not knowing which direction I'm going in. I have some idea, but acceptance is not forthwith - there is still a nagging doubt. This being in no-mans land; this prolonged numbness staying on the fence, is taking its toll on my own being. No matter which way I go, when I do go, it isn't going to be easy because of conflicting desires.

I look at the cutting again, feeling ashamed, confused. If suicide would solve the problem I'd certainly carry it out. It's 10.15 pm, I yawn as I place the cutting back in its place: I have other things to do in life while no answer is forthcoming. Perhaps in a few tomorrow I'll reread the cutting and again make consideration - in the meantime, I merely exist. I turn the light off on my problem and try a little sleep.

RUTLAND

CONTACTS

The University Gay Liberation Group usually meets at 4 pm on Fridays in the Executive Lounge (first floor, Studass Office block). If there is any change in time or venue, it is posted on the Gay Lib noticeboard off the Quad. Attendance varies, both in numbers and the type of people who come along. Some are political activists, others have only just, or are in the process of, coming out - and are naturally shy and embarrassed. There are no pressures on anyone to say or do anything - so why not come along and see if the support of other gays can help you. Phone Robert (604-608) or Anthony (592-150) if you would like further information.

The Gay Welfare Group (P.O. Box 5284, Auckland) offers a counselling service for gays. Phone Don (373-842) or Peter (761-917).

There are also many national and local political organisations and social groups/meeting places for gays. For a full list see the Contacts page and N.Z. Gay Guide in OUT! Magazine.

MARCH FOR GAY RIGHTS

REPEAL ALL ANTI-HOMOSEXUAL LAWS
BAN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GAYS



UP QUEEN STREET FROM C.P.O. 7.30 pm FRIDAY 29 JUNE