

# raccum

## SEEING. RIED



Friday 20 July a group of persons, some of whom were definitely students gathered in one of the men's toilets below the Student Union allegedly for the purpose of assaulting random persons arriving on this stage set for violence, in answer to the call of nature.

One such victim was a part time post graduate student who has spent five years at this university reading Law and gaining a Bachelor of Law. The victim was on the University premises attending a dance with friends who are still full-time students. The victim was pleasantly surprised when the old-time friend, when the call of nature prompted him to a brief excursion to the toilet.

The following is what he alleges happened on entering the toilet.

On entering the toilet I paused slightly to the right of the hand basins as it was clear that there was a lot of room at the urinals. The pause was also intensified by the very scene with which I was confronted. There was a row of young men standing at the urinal but just standing there, doing nothing at the wall. I noted this as strange at the time but one does not dwell on things in a public toilet. There was ample space in the right hand corner for another person to go to his needs. I made a move towards that space. I was halfway through my second space when I was hurled forward by a kick in the back. This caused me to bump into the right most person in the line of people standing there, most of the impact was met by putting my hands out against the wall. The man then turned around and said 'Don't push me around mate.' I replied, 'I'm sorry, I was kind of kicked'.

I then moved over to the space and undid my fly. I did not look back, thinking violence and chaos, like a snore, are best ignored. I was, however, tapped on the shoulder in rather a forceful manner. I turned to see what was happening. My mind was racing at this time. What I saw was true. There was this awfully large chap looking at me as if I had no reason to be alive. The others had moved out slightly not to corner me as this one big fellow covered the passage of exit, but to get a better view of what was happening. Nor did they move out so as not to give my assailant plenty of room to do whatever he pleased. I looked at this fellow, right in the eyes for what seemed a very long time. He looked like he had had a few but certainly had not lost control either of his mental or physical faculties. He seemed to be very intelligent. By this I mean intelligent enough to be successful academically, but not intelligent enough not to partake in this kind of sport. He was sizing me up, just as I was sizing him. He was very obviously deep in thought as to what to do with me. His eye then caught a bag on the wall that was full almost to an overloaded point. He looked at the Kleensak, then at the onlookers and smiled. He bloomed with inspiration. He appeared at that moment to be a happy person. The smile developed a vicious edge as he grasped the side of the bag with both hands and with a sudden downward thrust removed it from its rack. He then moved away from the wall a little, grasped the bag firmly with both hands at the top so as to seal the contents. He then swung the bag playfully a few times like a cricketer getting the feel of a ball before opening at the wicket. Confidence in his ability to handle this, like a bat, like a weapon, was a static presence in the room. He then gave himself plenty of room and swung this bag at my head and at the ball. A kick out of making fun of people, the game. These attacks are made to be fairly strong and durable, consisting of multi-layer heavy, cardboard-type bags. On the third of these careful, sweeping blows, the bag burst around my head and its contents, (empty beer cans, the corners of which I had felt through the Kleensak) were strewn all over the room.

At this stage I was still standing and had not raised my hands from my waist. You may well ask me all this is as I assure you, was it true? Why was I still standing? I have always been good at taking a quick eye and good reactions. I have studied also Akido, a martial art which is based on that it teaches self defence by passive resistance. What it teaches is that if any force is applied to bear, never oppose it. Concentrate on the means of conveyance of this force and at the moment of impact move with the force, deflecting its impetus at a tangent.

However, inevitable that some of the impetus will connect. As a result the side of my head was injured in several places, bleeding and already beginning to swell. I would also like to say at this stage I consider that I was somewhat more composed than my assailant and his passive reactions. My eyes were still fixed on his and he was in a somewhat confused state. I had him eye to eye, extremely intense communication. What I felt was not disgust, but pity. I said slowly, 'What, have I, done to you'. I held his gaze for a moment more, did my fly up again and said, 'I think I will just go'. I said this quietly slowly and softly for he was beginning to back off and I was in no way wanting to upset him because I thought he was deciding whether or not to really do me in. The fear I had for my life at that moment was the strongest emotional reaction that has ever gone through my body.

He shook himself from my gaze as I moved forward and said, 'Who said you could go?'. He was not finished yet'. He then struck me in the face with his fists, firstly two blows with the right hand and then a hook with the left. I rode the blows, but his boxing expertise was such that I could escape a bruised cheek and a black eye. He never struck at anything other than my head. At the time I again said, 'I think I will just go', and edged slowly out of the room with my back to the door, constantly staring him straight in the eye. Going down the short corridor in the toilet to the lockers I was extremely careful as it appeared that he was about to kick me again. I then edged quickly along to the doors at the Carpark end of the corridor outside the toilet. There were a group of young men about to go to the toilet, one was Malaysian or Indian, both well presented and looking chaps. I told them not to go to the toilet; I told them there was a set up in there of waiting to assault anyone who went in. These two would, I think, come forward if you could appeal to them or may be able to identify the assailant who followed me out. The man observed me talking to these two men and was coming after me. I took off up the steps to the cafeteria entrance to seek protection of a security guard. I told him what was going on and to come and do something about it. He was going to but I said he would need others as well as a group of them. One other was willing to come, another said, No get the boss. I asked him to ring the Police. (The head of security guards came). We went down the steps I had

previously come up. I identified one of the bystanders, the one I was kicked into. I told the security guards to take him into custody. They told him to go home. I told him he was under arrest and that I was making a citizens arrest and charging him with being a party to an assault. He seemed genuinely sorry and wanted me to forget about it, but would not give me his name. I had no means of constraining him without the help of the security guards and he took off. I told the security guards I was arresting him and asked them to take him into custody. They refused.

Two people came up to me out of the shadow, one with a horribly blown up black eye. The other said that 'he' (pointing to his friend) was hit in the toilets for absolutely no reason, 'was it that guy over there that hit you'. He pointed to a guy I had not noticed previously, but it was him. I recognised him immediately. The situation then was that there were two assaulted people both of whom identified the assailant. The security guards refused to do anything. They just told everybody to go home.

I went back to the entrance to the cafeteria. I was endeavouring to make the management fully aware of what was happening. I had on several occasions asked security guards to ring the police. I again asked the security guard apparently in charge, a large Maori chap. He told me to ring them myself. I told him he was in breach of his duty which was to protect those at the function. I asked him for his name so I would be able to say with whom I had been conversing on this matter. He refused.

I then saw my assailant re-entering the dance. I stopped him and told him he was under arrest. That I was arresting him for assault. He said, 'O.K., arrest me'. I said, 'Could I have your name please?'. He said '....' I said, '.... who?'

He did not want to answer, but there were a few people around and he was obviously being careful. I had enough people to identify as the person I accused immediately. He begrudgingly told me his second name was ..... I asked him for his address and I thought he was going to hit me again. He would not give it to me and things were getting tense so I said 'Well, how can I arrest you if you don't give me the statistics'. The security guards would not take him into custody, so I told him not to leave but to wait until the Police arrived. The Police arrived and did not seem very concerned about the whole thing. They did, however, arrest him. He went to them, and denied it. He seemed worried but not too worried. The penalty for a first offender is no worse than for a traffic fine. For instance when a Fine Arts student lost his eye a while ago and one of the assailants was convicted he was fined \$150. There was little apparent damage to me and the only witnesses were his mates, so what the hell. The law is on his side with this 'beyond reasonable doubt' bit, so again, what the hell. Anyway they can take it out on some old man on Saturday night who just happens to be out on his own. They can have some real fun with no complications, as with picking on me.

Others have been assaulted. To forget is to condone. It is not something which can be kept under the carpet because these people know that at the moment they can get away with it 999 times out of 1,000. They will again this time, if other people assaulted on the same night don't come forward. Even then there is similar fact evidence, the rule that means you cannot say that my word is likely to be better than his because he does it all the time.

Something has to be done. I have had rather a bird's eye view of a horrific situation which does exist. The young intelligent bored youth of today are capable of horrible things. Note that it is the intelligent ones who are capable of the worst.

As an aside, or perhaps not, it is to be noted that in the personal column of Saturday's Herald, there was an invitation to a rally which read 'The Jews - the reason for the Holocaust' - think about that and the recent damage that has been done to Jewish community centres in Wellington. Then think about what is happening on your campus and we are not, repeat not, talking about isolated events. Then think about the social environment of today, not just a recession, a depression, a real humdrum depression. Not as bad as that of the thirties, but bad enough. Unemployment and bitterness are rife. Packs of thugs are free to do what they will. Perhaps some smart, but bitter and twisted bugger will start holding rallies and get them together. We all know one of the main underlying reasons for the eradication of the Jews. They were a minority section with a majority share of the countries wealth. Get rid of them and there's more to share around among those chosen to be left alive and well.

I am a victim but because of my training and my sensibly moral upbringing I am perhaps better suited than most to fight back and assert my rights against what happened to me. Are you going to back me as you should or shrug me off as a bother when there is nothing to be worried about. When was the worrying done in Germany.

IT MAY NOT BE GERMANY BUT IT'S HAPPENING  
IT'S HAPPENING IN YOUR STUDENT UNION  
IT'S HAPPENING AT YOUR DANCES  
IT'S HAPPENING TO YOU

AND THE ONLY WAY TO STOP IT IS BY EXPOSING THOSE WHO  
GET THEIR KICKS BY BASHING US UP IN THE TOILETS

HAVE YOU BEEN ASSAULTED?  
DO YOU KNOW SOME NERD WHO GETS HIS THRILLS BY  
PUTTING THE BOOT IN?

SHOW YOU THINK STUDENTS CAN DO BETTER — TELL THE  
PRESIDENT. DON'T BE SCARED OF RETRIBUTION. YOU CAN  
RELY ON FULL CONFIDENCE BEING MAINTAINED.

I mean, this is for (real) man

cloud

cloud

ONE POLLA

GOOD VIBES GUARANTEE

ONE POLLA

ONE POLLA

ONE POLLA

ONE POLLA

# Spatchka

## EXAMINATION WORKSHOP

A third term workshop has been arranged at the Counselling Service by David Simpson for those students wanting assistance in preparing for written examinations. The workshop will be held from 1-2 pm on the first four Wednesdays of term three, and enrolment for the limited number of places is necessary. Enquiries to the Counselling Service's secretary, Ext 595 or 596.

Lorna A McLay  
Counselling Service

## VACATION EMPLOYMENT

For BCom students. For further information ring Lorna OH 64072.

**WANTED TO BUY:** One, cheap, comfortable double bed. Ph 502088 early morning or evenings.

## Student Christian Movement

Thursday 9 August 1 - 2 pm  
Special get-together at Newman Hall for a 'shared' lunch - with Newman Hall people. Bring food for yourself and for others to share.  
Anyone interested in attending August SCM Conference in Wellington. A free trip is available for 2 or 3 people. Phone Mitzi Nairn 685-192 for further details.

**Consciousness Raising:** The name is enough to put anyone off, but if you've thought about the lack of communication among women read on. When was the last time you discussed 'women in society' with a girlfriend? Talking with other women does lead to some startling raising of your consciousness. (And you make lots of friends).

Contact Women's Rights Officer (Annemarie Wille); either at the Studass Office (you can ring 30-789) or in the Women's Resource Room, or my home number is 674-251.

## COPYING SERVICES

There have been several instances lately of vandalism in the Copying Services Rooms: damaged machines, theft of supplies, and general 'messing up'.

If you wish to retain the use of these facilities at night and over the weekend, make sure that operating instructions are followed correctly, that equipment is not tampered with, and that the copiers and rooms are left as you would wish to find them.

If this is not done I will have to consider restricting the use of these rooms to day-time hours Monday to Friday.

H.O. Roth  
Acting Librarian

## PARKING FROLICS

You will no doubt be aware that the grass verge in Grafton Road, adjacent to Wynyard Street, has been somewhat degraded by the continual parking of motor vehicles on same.

Quite apart from the environmental vandalism that exists in the area, a real danger to pedestrians is also present, created by the illegal parking of vehicles.

In an endeavour to restore the berms to something approaching their original semblance, and eliminate the danger to pedestrians, it is proposed to begin work towards this end, coupled with strict selective enforcement, which will include the towing away of offending vehicles, in the very near future.

The purpose of my letter is to ask for your co-operation, and that of your members, and thus possibly negate the need to adopt the measures described.

A. Beaumont,  
Officer in Charge,  
Parking Control Section  
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## WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATION (AUCKLAND)

### Meeting :

7.30 Tuesday 7 August  
YWCA 385 Queen Street (one door above C.A.B.)  
Wine, fruit juice, cheese will be served.  
\$1 donation if you can afford it)

### Programme :

Election and self-election of a collective-committee.

### Subscriptions.

Women's Studies - what, who and how? (Discussion paper by the WEA Women's Studies Tutor Group).

### Future activities.

### General business.

(The Constitution of the Association, a radical feminist organisation, was ratified at a public meeting on 8 July and has gone to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies.)

### ENQUIRIES :

Linda Daly-Peoples: 794-104  
Claire-Louise McCurdy: 605-774

## Amnesty International

Monday 6 August 1 - 2 pm  
Exec Lounge, 1st Floor, Studass.  
All welcome.

Continuing work for the release of our Syria prisoner. At present we need someone who can write in Arabic to the Syrian authorities. Also, we have just been allocated an Indonesian prisoner. For further details Phone (Secretary) Paul Robertson 874-503.

## FLATMATE WANTED

Person to share attractive old Epsom house with 2 adults and 2 small children. Large furnished bed/sitting-room, fireplace, separate entrance, large backyard. Close to One Tree Hill Domain. Don't delay, move in over the August holidays! Phone: Christine 558-264 or Lindsay 544-430 BEFORE AUGUST 10.

## FOLK CLUB

Wednesday 8th August, 7 pm WCR.  
The Folk Club ends the term in PARTY style. Guest Performers: 'Late Harvest', a new folk group using such instruments as a cello, flute, dulcimer and a couple of guitars (even).

This has got to be a must!  
Come to the party! (LICENCED)

The positions of Editor of Orientation Handbook  
and Editor of Anti-Calendar  
and Editor of Literary Handbook

all for 1980, are now opened for nominations. The first two positions are usually filled by the same person(s) and require full-time work during the initial weeks of the summer vacation. The Literary Handbook is an Association biennial publication, consisting of various literary masterpieces submitted by members.

These publications all require technical expertise, so those who apply are advised that they must have either the experience themselves, or have someone specific in mind to do this work for them.

All editors will be rewarded handsomely for their efforts which will include collaboration of material, editing, typesetting, laying out, advertising, printing and distribution.

If you are interested in applying for a position, please contact

Phillippa Poole  
Publications Officer  
A.U.S.A.

Ph 30789 Ext 43 for an application form.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE AT 5.00 pm WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8th WITH THE PUBS OFFICER.

## WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND - PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

For women only. For a long time women photographers have been in the shadows but now things are beginning to change. Women's art is becoming a strong and vigorous form. To encourage this, the Women's Rights Action Committee of the New Zealand University Students Association is organising a nation-wide photographic competition on the subject of Women in New Zealand. If you have been waiting for a chance to have your work recognised, then this is it. Photographs should not exceed 16 x 20" and should be mounted on hard white card. The closing date has been extended to

September 21st

Those who have already submitted photographs should be reached by correspondence within the next two weeks informing them of the extended closing date.

The numbers of Auckland women entering are low. Show us your talent!

Further enquiries to Women's Rights Officer c/o Studass Office in Quad, or Women's Resource Room, next to Women's Common Room, 1st floor Student Union Building above the Quad. Ask and ye shall find.

You can mail your entries directly to the W.R.A.C. co-ordinator, N.Z.U.S.A.



# Coming Up Pearls

## Kenneth Maidment Theatre

Thursday 9 Aug 8pm Kerry Melbye of Elam presents an entertaining programme of Multi-Media. Admission free.

Friday Aug 'Friday at One'. An ideal way to spend a pleasant lunch-hour. Come and hear the University Chamber Orchestra conducted by Dr Charles Nalden, present Violin Concerto No. 3 by Mozart soloist Anna Salamonsen and Symphony in C by Bizet. Admission free. Time 1 pm.

## FLICKS '79

Tuesday Aug 7 at 6.30 pm. 'Bonnie & Clyde' & 'Ryan's Daughter'. Admission \$1.00.

## THEATRE WORKSHOP

For all those who have finished this term's essays, THEATRE WORKSHOP presents a fornicating farce, JACQUES OBEDIENCE by Eugene Ionesco, one of Europe's best dramatists. The play takes one family, showing its reaction when faced with the disobedience of Jacques, the hero of the piece, their son. Jacques conforms but finds happiness in the last scene of the play when he makes love verbally to Roberta, the three-nosed woman his parents want him to marry. JACQUES shows the impersonal force of the family choking the individual. It is also blisteringly funny. Ionesco delights in words for their own sake. He invents new terms, 'refulgent' and 'cataclysm'. He twists language into new and intriguing shapes to build a farce to make you question, a tragedy to make you laugh. Cast and director have been busy, discovering among other things, how to make the grotesque masks Jacques' relations must wear. The play is designed with drama - freaks in mind, as well as all students of French Literature, and your average student as well. So if you want to know why teenagers rebel, why horses are erotic, why potatoes are best in their jackets, come to the Little Theatre on August, Monday 6 ..... Friday 10 at 1 pm and 6.15 pm. Students \$1: the cheapest lunch in town folks.

## A Conference on CHRISTIAN

RESPONSES will be held on Fri-Sat 17th - 18th August (11 am - 9.30 pm approx) at NEWMAN HALL, 16 Waterloo Quad, City.

Looking at ways in which it is appropriate for Christians to respond to issues in our time. Topics to be discussed:

- 1) Development in the South Pacific
- 2) Reconciling advanced Technology and Christian Values
- 3) Theology of Stewardship and Usury
- 4) Radical natures of the Church's Social teachings.
- 5) Christian involvement in Industry
- 6) Attitudes to minority cultures in New Zealand.

Light lunch/tea/coffee provided.

Donations appreciated. Organized by NEWMAN HALL CATHOLIC STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. Everyone is welcome. Enquiries phone 374-990, 32-618.

## HELP!

My motorcycle was stolen from outside the Human Sciences Building 1st August; sometime between 9.30 am and 4.45 pm.

It is a blue Honda 450 twin, Redg No. 593 YB with a blue fairing, fibreglass front mudguard and a Hallmark bike rack.

It was also chained. If anyone saw it that day (I would like to find out when it was there until) or if anyone saw anyone tampering with it please contact Nick c/- Psychology Department Ext 8557 or phone 668-767.

A reward is offered for information leading to the recovery of my bike.

# Up Pearls From Pirie

id told me that from now on I choose my own title for these little So at last I get the heading I've fighting for. Whoopie!

Tuesday David and I were sitting in the suite when in came a mild-mannered chap clutching a handful of papers. 'Are you responsible for this?' he asked, quietly enough. Suspecting violence I rapidly pointed at the door. 'Well!' I said after he had gone. 'Well!' he agreed.

Obviously that was one person who didn't like to try and forget the hundreds of thousands killed in an effort to keep the six million (or more!) Jews? Does he turn a blind eye to the boats in the South China Sea - a legacy of the so-called democratic intervention in the photo he objected to?

Any of you may think that Craccum's 'Issue' was one big wank by the way. Not only was it this but also it was an insight into the concerns of the people - that's people like you and me - most ten years ago. I remember the day of discovering that the TNT content of ten Hiroshima bombs were being dropped on Vietnam. I remember feeling sick when I saw the TV film of a ten-year old girl running down a road in Vietnam naked and covered in blazing napalm.

For those of you who do not erect screens to block out these realities, I ask you to consider what you are doing today (Monday August 6). Thirty years ago the first nuclear device to be used in war was exploded over Hiroshima. 'So bloody what!' would be the response of my visitor mentioned earlier.

As long as any collection of people calling themselves a 'movement' continues to maintain and perpetuate the use of nuclear weapons, the 'ALT' agreement (see Craccum 13) is a farce. Thus we cannot have 'Vietnam' may re-occur, with ICBM's and Polaris subs, and of TNT, napalm, and B-52's.

Having completed my hallucinogenic rave, let me draw your attention to the mundane matters. This week we are invited to elect members of the Executive. For those of you who are not aware, the Executive is the body responsible for the everyday running of the affairs of AUSA. There are positions for the twelve months of the year. VOTE YOU BASTARDS!

Secondly there is the Winter General Meeting to be held in B28 on Thursday at 7.30. Remember that a General Meeting is the ultimate authority that can direct the Executive and myself. A quorum is a pathetic 200, yet I can easily guarantee that we won't reach one without going into the Cafe. There have been a lot of constitutional amendments put forward, including restricting candidates for the position of Women's Rights Officer to females only. Yet again the question of financial aid to STB Ltd will be discussed.

CE YOUR OPINION!

Some of you may be interested in a review of AUSA's constitution that will be undertaken by the sub-committee set up by SRC last week. There are positions on this committee vacant for anybody (other than Executive members) to be appointed by SRC. If you are particularly interested in reviewing our Constitution and would like to be on this committee then give your name to either me or Russell Barke

(SRC Chairperson). And anybody who has any ideas on what sort of constitution they would like to see the Association adopt - please bring them in.

To avoid accusations of attempting to take over Craccum I must now draw to a close. Remember - try and give a stuff and think about things. You're supposed to be intelligent.



"Do you remember the good old days before nostalgia?"

# The Craccum Blurb

Reaction to the 'Sixties' Craccum last week was mixed. As expected, most of you failed to see the significance of what I was trying to get at. And I don't blame you. In hindsight, the whole idea of the sixties issue was tenuous to say the least. Collect all the Craccums from 1969-1972, pick out all the interesting articles and guff, condense it into 32 pages and Bobs your uncle (theoretically).

In the end, to give room for some current stuff, the sixties issue comprised of 26 pages. With the exception of the middle six pages, everything else consisted of re-prints. And that's where a lot of people cocked it up. Simply they didn't realise that articles in some cases were close to a decade old. And in some ways, that's a plus for Craccum and a minus for you. Much of the writing which appeared last week despite its age, was still so remarkably current and even topical. A situation which in many ways is so telling, for it shows that despite the progress of man technologically in the last ten years socially and politically we may

have in fact stood still or in some cases gone backwards.

I deliberately left out a lot of material which simply had not endured the aging process. Some of the articles reproduced are in fact more relevant today, simply because society has retrogressed so much and the situation they were outlining is still with us today.

The cover of last week's issue also aroused a strong emotional backlash. A number of students thought that a photograph of such a horrifying nature - in fact so damn sickening, didn't deserve to be on the front page. And sure, I'll concede that it was shock tactics but again some missed the point.

We all know that war, like a number of other social problems (starvation, poverty etc) isn't a very pleasant thing. People get killed and maimed, and crippled. And blinded. But usually, unless you're actually in the war zone, our human appreciation, our image, our mental picture of what it's all about can only be based on what we see. In Hollywood, goodies and baddies alike invariably died 'clean' deaths - the convenient bullet, the odd stray mortar-shell that engulfed the unlucky. Peckinpah et al have rebelled against that now but it must be remembered that Vietnam brought about the advent of the mass-media coverage of a war. T.V. crews, camera men, reporters and journalists probably in the long run did as much towards the ending of the Vietnam war as the countless protests around the world.

For it was the mass-media which brought us the photos and film clips of just how sickening war is. It's not until we actually see that we will act. And even then there's some that never do. Like the guy who reckoned the cover photo was staged, or the other one who wanted to know the type of ammunition the G.I. had in his M 15 rifle.

Photos like the one on last week's cover, because of its revulsion invoke a reaction. It's not the usual you see in the daily newspaper, or on the racks at the corner dairy. Photos like that shock and create feelings. They dare you to think and form an opinion - far more than any written medium can do.

But perhaps the 'sixties' issue best served to finally dispel the myth about what students were like just eight short years ago. The events portrayed epitomised a period of social change - a desire to change society for the better - for the benefit of all people. That's right! People actually wanted it to get better, to progress. Go forward.

How do you feel about society at the moment? About New Zealand's future? About the future of your kids? Do you think that they have a future? If they do, it's in your hands. The world which we pollute and environmentally rape, the wars we support or conveniently ignore, the social injustices we hope will go away. That's the world your kids and their kids are going to have to live with, simply because we do not, or will not, change it.

It's an interesting experience to see how students behaved and what their attitudes were, just a few years ago. And I'm sorry to say - it appears that they appear to have been a better bunch.

But it's 1979, people say Vietnam's over, things have got better. But have they? What has got better?

It's the end of the second term. In another 10 weeks you will be sitting exams. But if you can, spare a thought for what you read here, smile at a stranger and make your world better.

Get your shit together, have a good holiday and I'll see you all (God and the Craccum Administration Board willing) in three weeks.

Love,  
David Merritt

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## craccum



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Typesetters ..... Barbara Amos  
Sarah Brown

Ladies and Gentlemen, boys and girls. I welcome you all here tonight to what has now become an almost weekly event, the writing of the Craccum credits. This week, in my address to the nation, I wish to touch briefly on those whose sterling efforts form the front line of our defense against the evil forces of reaction and international monopoly capitalism. Mention too must be made of those who weekly struggle to protect the rights and freedoms which we all hold dear. To Fiona, Tara and Comrade - a big hand please. Peter and all a round of cheers. For Brian and Eugenie a standing ovation. For Andrew Tees - nothing. Bidstein and Adam and Alex - love you all.

But there are others whose names deserve to be written, nay, engraved in the many passages of history. For example, Linda, Louise, Karen and Craig who we all know hold convictions so dear to their hearts. Brian Gray and Greig provided the much-needed conferences in mid-afternoon which were godsend. Anth is wonderful. Sarah and Rachel defy any attempt to put words on paper. Dak towers over us all and both he and John Broad deserve your vote in the Executive elections. Bob is still around too - he's coming into the office a bit nowadays...., same with Graham Bowers (no relation) who has never had his name in the credits before. The people in NZUSA who do so much and always deliver the goods, to Rire and Gyles who also have never been mentioned here before, to Ginny who has persevered and written her first article, to Anne-Marie who has joined us all with a vengeance. Gourlie popped in but didn't stay for the carrots. Hugh didn't either and Selwyn is a vegan. In Wellington its raining and 5 degrees. Hi! to Chris. Regards to Peter Beach. And his brother. See you at Council. See you next term. Love and peace, Dave.

Vol 53, Issue 20, 6 August 1979

### DISCLAIMER

Nigel Pearson has never been a 'CRACCUM STAFF MEMBER' and statements to the contrary are lies.

## NZUSA

Applications are now open for the following full-time positions with the New Zealand University Students Association in 1980 :-

President  
Education & Welfare Vice-President  
General Vice President

Each position carries a salary of approximately \$6,125 gross p.a. and successful applicants are expected to live in Wellington.

Applications are also open for the part-time position of Womens Rights Action Committee Co-ordinator which carries an honorarium of approximately \$500 p.a.

Applications should include the name, address, and telephone number of the applicant, and the position applied for be sent to -

The President  
NZUSA  
P.O. Box 9047,  
Courtenay Place,  
Wellington.

Applications close at 5 p.m. on Monday August 4. Elections will take place on August 14 at NZUSA's Council in Auckland and candidates are advised to attend.

For further information contact your Students' Association President or the President of NZUSA at the above address.

# The Attack On Open Entry

## WHAT IS OPEN ENTRY ?

In many respects New Zealand's system of university education is based on what is known as open entry. The opposite to this is often referred to as restricted entry.

Open entry can be interpreted in different ways. According to Dr Alan Johns, Chairman of the University Grants Committee (UGC), if it was to be interpreted as meaning that a student can go to a tertiary institution of his or her choice and also take the course of his or her choice then open entry does not exist in New Zealand.

However, if the situation is that students can go to a tertiary institution of their choice but may have to accept taking the second or third choice of courses then open entry does exist.

It is the second interpretation which tends to be accepted and applied in New Zealand. In other words, open entry should be seen as being on a continuum. There are degrees of 'openness'. Hence while open entry exists it is not absolute. Within it there are cases of restricted entry.

In New Zealand the relationship between the degrees of open and restricted entry is not a fixed one. It wavers and in a time of fiscal cuts in education spending the relationship can be expected to waver in favour of restricted entry.

## THE CHALLENGE TO OPEN ENTRY:

The foundation of our university system - open entry - is in danger of being undermined by the imposition of cuts to university expenditure. The fear of such cuts were realised by the \$3 million cut to the current budgets of the universities.

Stupidity ran supreme soon after the announcement of the cut when the Minister of Education, Merv Wellington, claimed on Radio New Zealand's Morning Report that restricted entry was:

'... contrary to Government attitude and Government policy and Government philosophy ....'

Vice Chancellors throughout the country, including the Chairman of the New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Committee Dr Irvine of Otago, have stressed that restricted entry is the logical outcome of cuts in expenditure.

The message has been expressed most clearly by Dr Johns to the media and in one interview which was circulated to student newspapers. If real savings have to be made then universities will have to substantially reduce student numbers. There are three ways of doing this. One is raising the academic criteria for entry. The second is by cutting back on the real value of the bursary. The third, which overlaps with the first, is by extending rapid entry.

## WHAT ABOUT INCREASING ENROLMENTS ?

The attack on the principle of open entry is occurring at a time when university enrolments are increasing. In the 1970's, as the following figures indicate, there has been three main trends - a marked drop in the rate in increase in the 1972-74 period, a surge in 1975-76, and a steady increase in 1977-78:

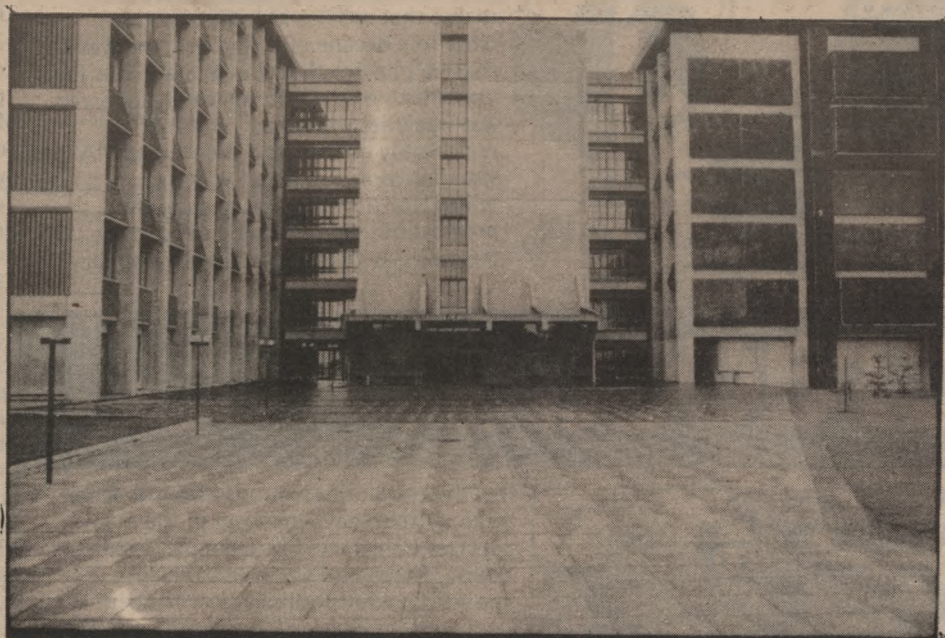
The erratic nature of these changes make it difficult to predict future rolls. Nevertheless, the UGC has singled out eight points which have to be considered when making such predictions.

1. Although primary school rolls are expected to drop by more than 80,000 over the next decade, those of the secondary schools are likely to continue to grow until about 1986.
2. As a result the rolls in forms 6 and 7 are also likely to rise after 1984, the period under consideration for estimating university enrolments.

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	First Year Enrolments	Re-enrolments After First Year	Total	Increase
1971	9,566	24,523	34,089	2,181
1972	9,332	25,720	35,052	963
1973	9,178	26,045	35,223	171
1974	9,223	26,276	35,499	276
1975	9,773	27,163	36,936	1,437
1976	10,822	29,074	39,896	2,960
1977	10,489	30,360	40,849	953
1978	10,581	31,254	41,835	986

NB: These figures do not include Massey extra murals of whom there were 6,029 in 1978 compared with 2,204 in 1971.



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3. However, first-year enrolments at university have not been a steady proportion of school rolls in the higher forms.
4. The proportion of pupils from form 7 who have gone on to university in the next year has dropped from 82.3 per cent enrolling in 1971 to 62.9 per cent enrolling in 1978.
5. The proportion of form 6 pupils leaving school with University Entrance qualifications who have gone on to university in the next year has dropped from 30.8 per cent enrolling in 1971 to 14.5 per cent enrolling in 1978. It should be noted though that many pupils from form 6 delay their enrolment some years, so that by 1978 over 34 per cent of the eligible 1974 leavers and enrolled.
6. Within the universities, the proportion of first-year students returning for their second year of study has remained fairly steady at about 80 per cent since 1972.
7. Many of the students who first enrolled in the years to 1978 will still be in the universities for some years yet and the bulge of enrolments in 1976 has still to pass right through.
8. Other matters to be taken into account in estimating rolls are the increasing number of older students without formal entrance qualifications who are accepted on provisional or special admission and those from overseas whose numbers vary in accordance with the Government's policy on the granting of student entry permits.

Given these eight factors the UGC has concluded that all things being equal rolls are likely to increase from the 41,835 in 1978 to about 48,400 in 1984 - an increase of about 20%. The years 1980 - 1984 is the period of the next five year block grant or quinquennium to cover the operating costs of the universities. This 20% increase is one of the key negotiating points of the UGC in its battle with Treasury. The UGC can only argue that the next quinquennium must be increased substantially in real terms so that the universities will be able to adequately cater for the 20% increase.

However, both Mr Wellington and Treasury (the de facto Department of Education) are well aware that to undermine this point they must create a situation that will lead to reductions in the student enrolments or at least in the rate of increase. An obvious method of doing this is by gradually instituting restricted entry to such an extent that the open entry principle no longer applies. The UGC fully appreciates this situation.

## THE EXTENT OF RESTRICTED ENTRY:

Although the principle of open entry is adhered to nevertheless, it is not absolute. In all universities some degree of restricted entry exists.

The following chart outlines the subjects effected by restricted entry at Auckland university. It does not go into the extent or range of restricted entry in all subjects.

Auckland

Architecture	Psychology
Town Planning	Sociology
Accounting	Spanish
Anthropology	Engineering *
Art History	Fine Arts *
Drama	Medicine *
Education	Human Biology
French	Biochemistry
History	Biology
Italian	Chemistry
Management	Computer Studies
Science	Geology
Music *	Zoology

## \* All courses in subject FUTURE TRENDS :

In a letter to the University of Canterbury in 1971, the former Chairman of the UGC, Sir Alan Danks, outlined what open entry meant when he stated that :-

'..... this policy of open entry does not guarantee that every university and every faculty and school will remain permanently open to accept enrolments by unlimited numbers of students.'

While this states quite clearly that restricted entry can exist within an open entry policy nevertheless there comes a point when restricted entry reaches such a level that open entry can be said to no longer exist.

Universities are having to seriously consider restricted entry as an economic necessity. At least since 1976 they have been under considerable financial restraint and this was qualitatively accentuated by the recent \$3 million cut.

Earlier this year the Academic Administration Committee (a committee of the Professional Board or Senate) at the University of Canterbury examined the question of restricted entry. It provided a definition by which the introduction of restricted entry to a course could be justified. This was :

*'The number of laboratory places, the availability of vocational training opportunities, the capacity of a language laboratory are all precise and exercise their own constraints. Repetition of classes in these contexts becomes a possibility controlled by availability of staff.'*

It summed the situation up in a nutshell by declaring that :-

*'..... while there appears to be a variety of reasons given for introducing limitation, the effective or mitigating factor is an insufficiency of space and/or staff.'*

Hence the question is begged - what is needed to ensure adequate space and staff ? The only answer is adequate finance.

Thus inadequate expenditure undermines open entry and leads to restricted entry. The \$3 million cut should not be seen as the cause but rather an important contributing factor in this apparent process.

It can not be said that the point at which open entry ends and restricted entry takes over has been reached. But the trend is definitely in that direction. Universities more than ever are having to seriously consider whether to further extend restricted entry.

The professional schools at Otago University are being looked at closely. Consideration is being given to reducing intakes to second year medical and dental classes as is admissions to Home Science, Physical Education, Pharmacy and Surveying. Less likely but not impossible is restricting entry to the general non-professional faculties.

Given the high degree of restricted entry that already exists at the opposite end of the country it is difficult to envisage any further extension at Auckland University. But it is possible that further restrictions will be placed on the number of students accepted for Civil Engineering, Law and Medicine. However, employment difficulties are also important in this factor.

It is interesting to look at some of the implications of extending restricted entry at Canterbury. There the criteria for imposing restrictions is being examined. Possibilities include on effective discrimination against those who do not pre-enrol, those who are not first year students or who are not advancing further in the subject, and (for professional courses) those who do not complete their qualifying course in minimum time.

There can be no doubt that the principle of open entry is under strong attack. At a time when enrolments are increasing, university funds are being reduced. However, because it is contrary to its own policy the Government is playing a devious game. It is forcing the universities to do the dirty work by reducing finance to such an extent that the only way for the universities to survive financially is to cut down significantly on student numbers.

Ian Powell  
RESEARCH OFFICER

Elizabeth Leyland

# JULY 26th



beth Leyland

# TSG: The Hostel Forecast For 1980

There's no point in writing this article really, - the hostel question can be summed up in one, brief, sweeping statement ..... EVERYONE'S GOING FLATTING!

Everyone, that is, who has come to the conclusion that it's about time they started making it on their own. Parents have their uses but who wants to remain a leech for the rest of their life? While approximately 2/3 of us are rejoicing at the prospect of a \$4 increase in next year's bursary cheque, (which, not to sound smug, will have negligible value at the current rate of inflation) a 1/3 are busy calculating just how much they will have to earn from holiday employment to supplement the \$7 decrease from their present S.T.B. This is grim news for the average, under-20 hostel student, regardless of which university centre he is living in. The real thorn in this sordid mess, is that the hostel fee, STB rate has been on its own merry path of self-destruction since the original introduction of the Standard Tertiary Benefit. In a recent report released by NZUSA on fees charged for accommodation at university hostels, the hard facts are revealed. One is a comparison table between the hostels fees since the introduction of the STB and its relative increases - two STB figures are given.

- 1) the unabated rate
- 2) the rate for students in their fourth and subsequent years. These are compared with the lowest, highest, mean and median increases in the hostels fees.

FIG. 1.	% increase in the period
Unabated STB, 1st - 3rd year	25
Unabated STB, 4th plus years	24.07
Lowest hostels fees increase	16.38
Highest hostels fees increase	61.81
Mean hostels fees increase	43.88
Median hostels fees increase	43.65

Obviously a clear indication is given of the erosion that has occurred in the value of STB.

For the present funded quinquennium - 1975-79, hostel fees for various residences at the seven centres are as follows. (FIG-2).

For notation used in the table :-

- SR - single room
- DR - double room
- M - men
- W - women

Differences in fee charges, i.e. weekly, term or annual and its related number of weeks is accounted for by :

- 1) a standardized 32 week year, chosen for comparative purposes.
- 2) a calculated 'per week' rate based on the annual/term fee divided by the no. of weeks.
- 3) an annual fee calculated from the weekly fee (and associated surcharges for linen and heating costs as at Vict. Uni.)

For the 46 residences covered, (not all included) the mean annual fee is \$1128.35, \$35.26 per week) with a range of \$790.50 to \$1328.52. It is to be hoped that if present Government policies on 'rationalisation' of some courses is put into effect, recognition will be made in STG and hardship applications of this \$538.02 variation for students who have had no choice of living arrangements being subjected to national policies on course provision.

Clearly the figures reveal that there is no way in which the bursary rates have kept pace with fees which have gone up nearly twice as fast.

In actual fact, the hostel fee per week is below the unabated STB rate of \$30.00 in only two hostels, both at Massey and neither of these hostels offers more than two meals per day. (a good place for those who are overweight, or just expert thieves!) If these hostels did decide to throw in the extra meal (lunch) a day, no hostel student would have sufficient from the current STB rate to CRACUM, AUGUST 6, PAGE 6



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meet the 'extra' meal charges. The story worsens with the introduction of TSG - this new system implies that a student receiving the full TSG AND hardship allowance of up to \$40 per week, will not be getting enough to meet costs at four hostels.

There is a policy in the Dept of Social Welfare that occupants of old peoples homes should be allowed \$5 a week for incidentals spending - if this policy was adopted for hostel students then there would be 28 hostels currently beyond the combined TSG and hardship allowance.

So you happen to be a first year hostel student, from some small town 50 km outside of Whangarei faced with the daunting prospect of 'slumming' it out with the masses next year. You've come to this conclusion not only as a result of the decreased bursary allowance but also from the inflationary increases forcing up all hostel prices for the coming year. International House, alone is expecting an increase in the range of \$38 - 40 for a single room.

Facing you are several realities some of which include :

- 1) the decision that your parents can't be

expected to pay the extra \$600 or so, necessary to enable you to remain in the hostel for at least another year. Not that you'd want them to, but they can't afford it anyway.

2) the flat hunt - by now you should have looked up current flat rates availability etc. and got together a group of friends all with the same intention of sharing. At this stage it helps a lot if you're a financial whizz ..... the average rent for '79, is between \$14 and \$16 plus an additional \$10 up, per week for food, power, phone etc.

That does not include an estimation on the probable increase in rents for 1980, nor everyday living expenses eg bus fares, cigarettes, and to add the final 'coup de grace', the costs of text books, stationery and the newly introduced 25% of your fees bill to pay. Clothes, medical bills and entertainment can be termed surplus 'frivolities'. (Let's also hope you don't have any rainy day emergencies!)

To sum up the position: if you dropped out now and started work, you might just manage to save enough by the start of the new academic year. While doing so your bursary claim for 1980 has been forfeited, which leaves the only

other possibility of working solidly through the summer holidays, consoling yourself with memories of last year's tan. This final revelation brings up perhaps the harshest reality yet to face ....

3) Where do I stay if I get a job in town, after the hostels have emptied for the vacation? There's no other alternative, when the only place to work back home is the local dairy or fruit farm, jobs for which half the town is already competing. The grievance behind this dilemma is having to use up what are supposed to be holiday savings to pay for board expenses.

Yet surprisingly enough the students I talked to, are optimistically hopeful. They all stated, however, that although flatting will be mildly cheaper it's a lot more inconvenient. As for returning to the hostels next year if they could afford it, the answer was a definite 'yes'. There still remains in each of the three main Auckland hostels the old friendly spirit, with O'Rorke Hall in first place for both atmosphere and best food menu, despite its somewhat dilapidated condition. For a lot of these students the decision to go flatting is further enhanced by the fact that their friends are in the same position as themselves. After all, no one likes the prospect of starting a new year, having to face a new crowd when all your old friends have shifted out.

So now what is the flatting scene in Auckland really like? For a start students have had greater accommodation problems this year than any for at least three years. Cheer up though, the situation isn't quite as bad as it was in 1974 and 1975. The actual shortage in accommodation is reflected in the marked increase in rent.

There are several reasons for this mainly the great boom, recently in Auckland real estate, (particularly in the popular inner suburbs), brought about by the apparent upsurge in the economy and the greater availability of mortgage finance in 1978. Reports from land agents, reveal a large number of sales in the Ponsonby/Herne Bay area, and a trend towards reconversion to family homes, houses which had previously been made into flats. Although there is the possibility of exaggeration, there is no doubt that many flat owners are disillusioned with the return on their investment and the risks and problems involved in letting property. On the other side, there are some landlords who are fully prepared to take advantage of the sellers' market producing evidence of some 'rack renting'.

The other hardships inflicted by these same landlords and particularly felt by students, is that of unacceptably high rent increases and a reluctance to do basic repairs. Perhaps most sympathy should be reserved for those students who were in houses which they had struggled to keep going during the long vacation, only to be evicted after the beginning of term when the house was sold. This latter case could be termed as one of those rainy day emergencies for which you saved that little nest egg. The future does look a trifle bleak for some of us but with careful budgeting and a firm will to obtain that little bit of paper, there should be no cause to drop out (well at least only for a while). For further information on flatting or any other of the alternatives, it might pay to contact Margery Macky, the Student lodgings Officer in the Old Arts basement. There's also a rumour circulating that O'Rorke Hall is under plans for conversion into a student flat complex - something worth looking into. Any other gripes can go to Barry Hook, the Welfare Officer. Beyond these measures, the only other contribution you can make to improve your outlook is by participating in any Education Fightback activities - thank you Mr Muldoon, for ensuring the standard of education of future populations. We hope the International Year of the Child didn't prove to be too much of a strain ...!

V. Sharplin

FIG. 2.		1975		1979		% increase 75 - 79
		p.w.	p.a.	p.w.	p.a.	
AUCKLAND						
I.H.	SR	\$ 21.25	680	35	1120	64.71
	DR	19.75	632	32.50	1040	64.56
O'R. HALL	SR	20.25	648	34	1088	67.90
	DR	19.25	616	32	1024	66.23
GRAFT. H.	SR	22.50	648	34.50	1168	62.22
	DR	21	672	34	1088	61.90
WAIKATO						
STUD. VILL.		21.50	676.50	35.48	1135.48	67.85
MASSEY						
UNI. HALL		16.60	531.20	29.50	868	63.40
TYPE "A"		15.40	492.80	27	790.50	60.41
" " "B"						
VICTORIA						
VICT. HOUSE	SR	23	762	37	1219	59.97
	DR	22	730	33	1091	59.45
CANTERBURY						
CHRIST. COLL.		21.56	690	38.06	1218.06	76.53
ROCH. HALL		21.87	700	39.52	1268.52	80.65
UNI. HALL	SR	20.50	656	37.10	1187.10	80.96
	DR	19.50	624	35.81	1145.81	83.62
LINCOLN						
UNI. HALL	SR	20	640	33.39	1068.39	66.94
	DR			31.61	1011.61	58.06
OTAGO						
CARR. HALL	SRM	24	768	38.05	1217.45	58.52
	SRW	22	704	38.05	1217.45	72.93
	DRM	22	704	36.17	1157.33	64.39
	DRW	21	672	36.17	1157.33	72.22
RUDH. HALL	M	21.50	688	37	1184	72.09
	W	20.50	656	35	1120	70.73
SELW. COLL	SR	25	800	41.48	1327.48	65.94
	DR			34.50	1104	38
UNI. COLL	M	10.15	744.80	17.50	1250	67.83
	W	9.45	692.40	16.80	1152.60	66.46
***						
Plus fixed charges of				\$230 — M		
\$140 — M				\$205 — W per term		
\$130 — W per term						

# 1980 An Anti-Anarchy Article

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A is for anarchy. A is for Attila, who wrote an article by that name for the *Accum* of 23 July. A is for adolescence, which Attila's article suffers from. Adolescence: in thought, mental energy unqualified by insight or accuracy. Attila's thesis is that a limited anarchy would be possible if state control was disrupted by the perpetual aggression of terrorism. Some of the kids could smoke grass and piss in the cupboard under the stairs while the other kids distracted Mommy and Daddy by smashing the telly.

Attila does not define his terms - one day he'll pay fifty bucks and end up with a massage, if he goes through life like that - but he seems to say anarchy is a desirable state of affairs where we can live without rules and goals.



Don't piss in the teapot, Johnny. You'll never grow up to be an anarchist. You carry on like that - an anarchist doesn't aim at anything.)

While terrorism is the road to anarchy, all terrorism is properly anarchic. Attila criticises the Baader-Meinhof Group for conforming in some aspects to society. (We know for a fact they wore clothes during their raids; we cannot ignore the possibility they also drank Coca-Cola).

The Baadies conformed; however, revolutionary groups inevitably do. In Attila's world, the Baadies are far from perfect models of anarchy, but their terrorism is a step in the right direction.

(Theoretical consideration only, of course; we're not at university to do anything practical.)

Unlike Attila, I abhor terrorism. Truth be told, my neighbours might say I perpetrated an act of terrorism the time I played both sides of Elvis Costello's *Armed Forces* album six times at high volume in a single evening; however, this pales before the brutal mutilations Attila has inflicted upon civilization with phrases such as:

"To overthrow one society, the group must have some foothold in it with which to kick it over". (Some threw brickbats at handholds at the Hun, but others fled, keep kicking more footholds in the barababy, Attila).

Attila happily contemplates doing to people what his style already does to the traditions of the English language: subject them to the violence of 'the perpetual aggression terrorism affords.'

Nobody could claim that Attila's first production suffers from 24-channel over-production: all the tough, gritty, endless punk resonances and static have been left in place.

However, Attila might think twice about the value of perpetual aggression if he had a grenade strapped to his balls or a barrel up his bum and someone was sharpening a knife with which to cut off one of his nipples and there was barbed wire tied round his sweaty body with the words: gee ... people get put away for doing this sort of stuff, don't they?

My thesis is that the general public knows nothing from terrorism, the full horrors of which can be guessed at now we have lived through the coal strike, the milk drought, and the garbage strike. Forget about the sanity strike: that's a precondition for the existence of 20th

Century Man, so you don't want it to end too soon).

Freedom: choice of where and how to live and work; whom to associate with; the ability to get access to information and to disseminate information; a choice between more than two brands of icecream and the abolition of duty and tax on essentials such as stereo headphones.

If I cannot flush the toilet because some stupid sod has blown up the sewerage works, my freedom has not been increased. If I cannot telephone my girlfriend because the telephone exchange has been burnt to the ground, my freedom has not been increased. And if someone burns the library down to the ground, I won't be free to go and read anarchist tracts.



Fear is a product of aggression, and a constraint on freedom. If I do not feel safe to leave my house unguarded, or to turn my back on a stranger in the street, or to travel without a weapon, then I have lost important freedoms.

Terrorism is no way to achieve a free society or freedom without a society. Attila's unshaven theoretical considerations ought to come crawling on their knees out of whatever mound of soggy biscuits and coffee grounds they were conceived in, and not be prancing shamelessly about in public view as they are.

Intellectual laziness is not much better than apathy, not if we want things to change. Revolution begins inside the skull.

I have defined my freedoms. Unlike Attila, I do not believe we can have the perfect freedom the anarchist dreams of. I believe some degree of organisation gives us more freedom than total lack of organisation.

For example. I was on a camping trip once with a student club which shall be nameless. Nobody seemed to be in charge. One result: no toilets were dug, and people relieved themselves where they chose. Some people chose to piss on other people's tents.

Is this dew on my sleeping bag or something else? Should I fold my tent away and hide it? Is this bread safe to eat? Can I leave my book here? Even in a primitive campsite, my freedom to live as I choose disintegrates rapidly in the face of undisciplined urine, in the face of shameless sprinklers with as much aim as an anarchist.

Of course, the modern state takes organisation and control too far. We get regulation for the sake of regulation; Fascist regulation; bourgeois regulation; religious regulation; censorship; unnecessary complexity of regulation and administration; the imposition or the intervention of the forces of law and order as an everyday matter instead of as an emergency measure; and, of course, good old-fashioned stubborn bureaucratic stupidity.

Perhaps it's too late to do anything about this, as civilization is rapidly crumbling - when a record shop devoted to disco opens in Auckland, we can assume the end is near.

But I have just a couple of thoughts on how one might attack state control successfully in a conservative country like New Zealand, and that is by showing how much it costs us, particularly in terms of

money. (It also costs us in terms of time, frustration and talent which flees the country).

Every regulation puts a burden on the society it regulates.

That is a new slogan, free of anarcho-left-centre-right-royalist and secessionist undertones, overtones and ideology, which could be used as the basis for an intellectual attack on state control. (I am theorising a kind of politics in which thought occurs before action, although I know that this flies in the face of New Zealand traditions.)

A few examples of this attack:

Collecting ten different taxes instead of one tax means wasting ten times as much money on administration. The little taxes the Government puts on boats, television licences, driving licence renewals, caravans, trailers, pottery, wooden spoons and so forth help spread the taxes so nobody sees from day to day quite how much they are paying in tax. It also generates more paperwork than you could shake a stick at, even Roosevelt's.

Raising all tax by a handful of levies - on land, income, petrol, booze and racing - would be more efficient. But efficiency is sacrificed to political expediency, bureaucratic empire building, party politics and all the other demons which conspire against common sense.

Shorter example: who do we pay a bunch of old farts to sit in Wellington and watch all the dirty movies, when there are a hundred thousand people ready to watch them for free?

Why did the government find it necessary to stimulate the heroin market by stamping so hard on cannabis, when heroin was already doing so nicely for itself?

Why do we need laws to protect cyclists from the dangers of motorways when traffic already behaves so badly that only certified suicide cases dare cycle in the streets?

Nobody in business sues for fifty cents, but the cops keep wasting hundreds of dollars of taxpayer's money taking to court drunks who don't even yield twenty-five: they're mostly convicted and discharged.

Most people agree there are too many people in jail; even those who don't think it's a waste to have unnecessary prisoners must agree that unnecessary prison officers are a waste of talent.

More of this kind of thinking - applying the old skull bone to finding an attack that won't immediately alienate ninety per cent of the people who are being called upon to support it - would do more good than any amount of digging into the shitholes of obsolete ideology, or creaming over wet dreams about what things will be like when the revolution comes.

But enough of this political crap. I have something more important to say to the world: could someone with Weather Report cassettes for sale at five dollars write to me at Box 5503, Wellesley Street?

I also want to buy Rubicon, by Tangerine Dream, at the same price. Thanks a million.

Hugh Cook

## Your money man right on campus

Henry Grimshaw at the Bank of New Zealand is always willing to talk to you about your financial problems. He knows it's tough for a student to make ends meet these days. If you've got a special financial problem call into our campus office and arrange a time for a chat. You'll find an understanding attitude backed by solid, practical help and advice. You might be surprised at just how much we can do for you. Advice is free at the Bank of New Zealand. So, if there's a financial problem worrying you talk it over with us. We'll do our best to help.

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

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Here when you need us - on campus

# Forestry Felons Fuck Whirinaki

## Why save Whirinaki ?

Sir Charles Fleming, the great scientist and naturalist, answers that question in these words:

"Of all the North Island forests that remain, Whirinaki has the noblest podocarp stands and the finest individual trees . . . In two hundred million years of continuous existence, the podocarps have seldom, if ever, had conditions so good.

"The Whirinaki forests stand like columns in a Gothic cathedral so that man is silenced into reverence and awe by their majesty and beauty.

"And like Gothic cathedrals, they can never be recreated once destroyed or modified by 'selective logging'. They have an ancient history and a nobility that should be acknowledged by their preservation for all time as one of the great national treasures of New Zealand — a wonder of the world in our own land, to rejoice in, to be proud of, to cherish."

Whirinaki State forest lies adjacent to the Urewera National Park. Conservation organisations have put forward a proposal to extend the national park boundary so that it encompasses almost half of Whirinaki forest. The area sought measures 30,000 hectares, a third of which is dominated by podocarp forest: huge trees like totara, rimu, miro, matai and kahikatea. The proposal would increase the area of the Urewera National Park by 15 per cent.

## Why national park ?

When Parliament wrote the National Parks Act into law, it intended that national park status should be conferred on New Zealand's most outstanding natural areas.

Whirinaki forest is such an area. It contains the tallest and densest native forest still extending over a significant area anywhere in New Zealand. It contains, in the basin of the Tauranga Stream catchment where logging is now beginning, the heaviest standing timber volume in any New Zealand podocarp forest.

Magnificent trees measuring up to six metres in girth rise cleanly to the forest roof - a towering 46 metres (150 feet) above the ground. The great trees are closely spaced, and beautifully decorated with ferns, climbers and orchids. Soft moss and exquisitely filmy ferns form carpets around the trees.

These stands represent the finest expression of New Zealand's great podocarp forests. Whirinaki's comparatively gentle, volcanic plateau topography, deeply mantled with pumice ash and sheltered from strong winds, has provided the podocarps with uniquely favourable growing conditions.

Such conditions do not occur in the nearby Urewera National Park, which is almost devoid of dense podocarp forest. The park is mainly comprised of steep hill country, and timber of commercial potential was carefully excluded when the original park boundary was drawn.

The proposed addition of a large part of Whirinaki forest to the national park would therefore add a new and outstanding natural feature. It would also make the park far more representative than it is now of the wide range of natural landforms, forests and wildlife communities that are characteristic of the North Island.

Our finest mountain landscapes have been well represented in the national park system, our finest forests have not. Time is running out to rectify this. Too often, we find the loggers have got there first.

## Is Whirinaki rich in birdlife ?

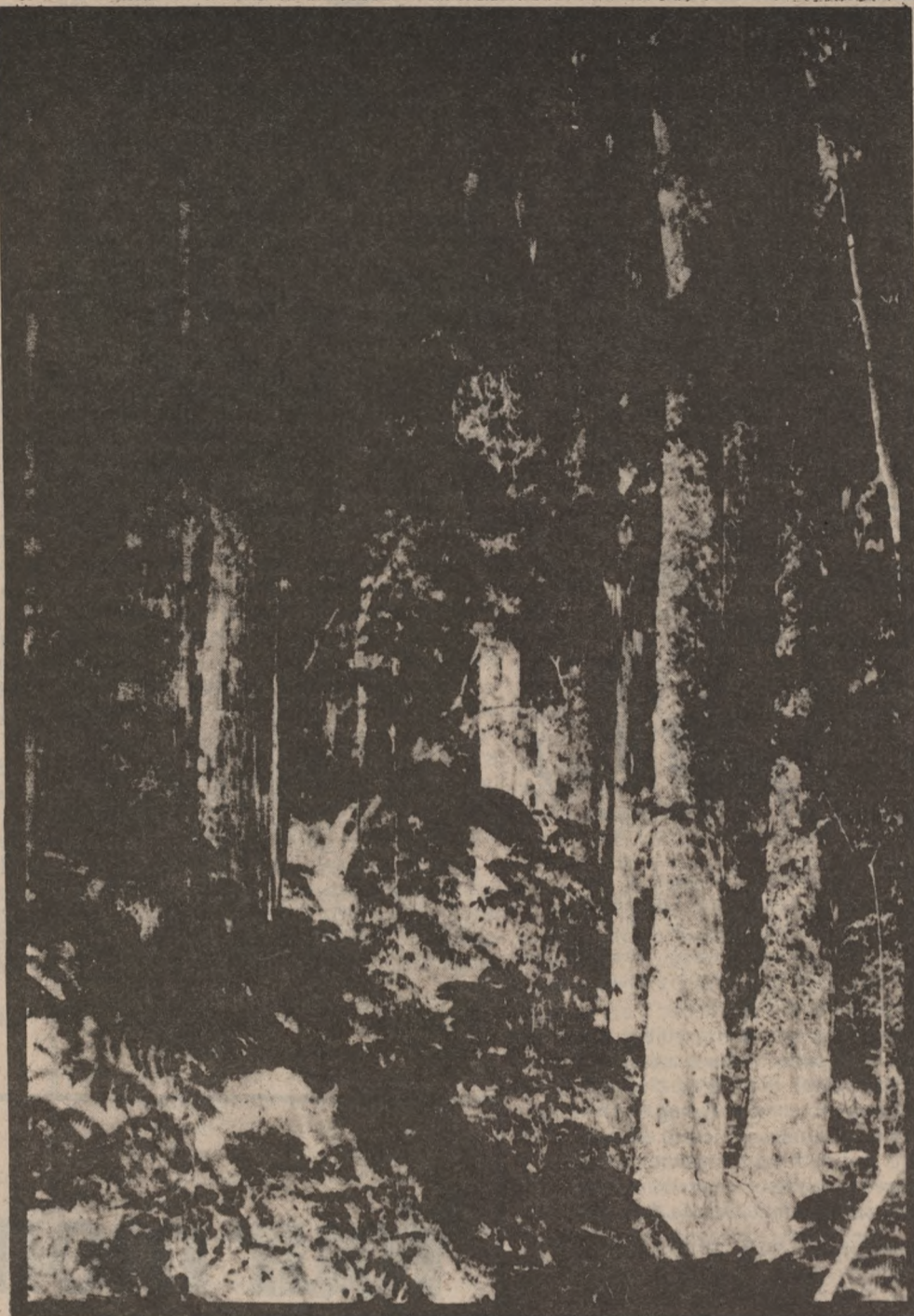
It certainly is. 31 species are present, including an almost complete complement of the native forest birds of the North Island.

Probably the most important feature is the abundance of native parrots (kaka)

and parakeets (kakarihi). Populations of these birds reach their highest levels in the dense podocarp forests; such forests represent the best habitat for the continued survival of the two species.

Both these birds nest in holes in large dead or dying trees, and the kaka obtains

food from insect larvae in the decaying wood of standing dead trees. Both these bird species are therefore sensitive to the changes brought about in the long term by sustained yield selective logging, which removes the older trees from the forest before they can die and decay.



Other sadly declining native species which are known to survive at Whirinaki are blue duck, brown kiwi, fernbird, New Zealand falcon and native bats.

The Wildlife Service has on several occasions warned against further logging in the remaining publicly-owned native forest in the North Island. Unfortunately, the record shows that the Government rarely responds to Wildlife Service advice unless there is a major public outcry.

## Isn't there a need for native timber ?

Large amounts of native timber are being wastefully used because the price is held low by Government price control. Much native timber is still being used for house frames and for painted surfaces, where radiata pine or exotic timber products would be perfectly suitable.

Last year, the Government decreed special increases in the controlled prices of native timbers in an effort to curb unnecessary use of these timbers. However, these increases were ineffective because they were quickly swamped by large increases in the prices of exotic substitutes.

The 'sustained yield' of native timber from Whirinaki is said to be about 2,500 cubic metres sawn per year, but almost twice this quantity of native timber is currently being exported every year. Because of export incentives, New Zealand native timber on sale in Australia is 28 percent cheaper than it is in this country.

Most conservationists believe a small quantity of native timber should be made available within New Zealand for decorative uses and furniture, but supplies for these purposes can largely be drawn from the South Island forests. The North Island's remaining virgin forests are already too far reduced to accommodate further timber production.

A recent Forest Service survey of end users of Minginui native timber, covering seventeen Auckland companies in the building, joinery, furniture and wood manufacturing sectors, concluded that 'there appears to be little strong demand for the continued logging from the central North Island indigenous forest.' The majority of companies said they were moving from native to exotic timber, and for their minimum requirements of native timber they were prepared to stand the extra cost of using South Island timber. Several were already using South Island timber.

That's what can be done in future. We can leave the remaining North Island forests alone.

## What about the people of Minginui ?

Many jobs in the sawmilling village of Minginui depend on timber supplies from Whirinaki forest. The Minginui sawmill has a contract with the Forest Service which guarantees timber supplies until 1990, but the timber provided can be either native or exotic. The huge Kaingaroa pine plantation lies only 12 miles away.

Conservation proposals for adding much of the Whirinaki forest to the Urewera National Park therefore provide for a gradual change-over from milling native logs to milling exotic logs at the Minginui sawmill. By this means, the workers' jobs can be preserved.

The sawmill was recently reconstructed to handle exotic timber. However, a reasonable amount of time is needed to allow for further adjustments at the mill, and in market outlets. A transition period is needed, during which a proportion of native timber will still need to be cut. This requirement can be met more than adequately by directing logging gangs into the northern part of Whirinaki State forest, outside the national park proposal area.

Deer shooting and opossum trapping are an important part of the traditional lifestyle of Minginui villagers, and this should be safeguarded.

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The Whirinaki basin has been an important area of human occupation for at least 300 years. The dense forests were known as rich sources of traditional food, fuelling both trade and consumption among the five major tribal groups whose territories overlapped at times in the area. Ancient pa sites, tracks, gardens, battle sites and other places of historic significance abound in the Whirinaki forests, although some have been destroyed by forestry operations. The proposed addition to the Urewera National Park would preserve a great number of important sites, representing the imprint of a distinctive way of life practised by earlier generations of forest-dwelling people. There are few if any other places in New Zealand where the evidence of substantial pre-European occupation can still be preserved in its original setting.

What are the Forest Service proposals? The Forest Service proposes to reduce the volume of native timber cut at Whirinaki over an eight year period starting in 1981. Exotics would be introduced to the sawmill but it is considered that native logs should also continue to be cut on a permanent basis at the level of 2,500 cubic metres a year (2,500 cubic metres sawn output). Thus even though the annual rate of cut will be reduced, a large area of forest will still be logged annually. According to Government policy the aim is to achieve a sustained yield of native timber, cutting only as much timber as the forest produces each

Whirinaki State forest totals 60,900 hectares of which 53,700 ha is native forest. Of this, two thirds is steep hill country protection forest carrying very little timber volume and not merchantable. Similar to the types of forest generally found in the Urewera National Park. The podocarp-rich area capable of commercial timber production is the main area of attention, and it totals 17,480 ha. Of this, one quarter is proposed to be set aside as Forest Service ecological or amenity reserves. The remaining three-quarters will be 'selectively logged'. According to the management plan description, this means that up to 30 per cent of the timber will be extracted from the high volume dense stands, while up to 80 per cent will be removed from other stands.

#### What's wrong with the Forest Service proposals?

The worst aspect is the small size of podocarp forest reserves. Mixed podocarp forest - once the North Island's most characteristic lowland forest cover - has been reduced today to only 56,000 hectares less than the area of Lake Taupo. It is quite reasonable to request - as the Wildlife Service has already done - that all remnants of such forest should now be protected.

But the Forest Service proposes to set aside only small areas of podocarp forest at Whirinaki. It is actually reducing the already meagre reserves recommended by its own Scientific-Co-ordinating Committee - which had in turn been influenced by logging pressures. The finest part of the forest is the area known as Block Ten, including the Wharanga Stream catchment. A team of Auckland University scientists have studied this area and believe it is unique. They have asked the Forest Service to save it from logging, but logging is now beginning there.

The Government is promoting Whirinaki as a 'sustained yield area'. Whether or not a sustained yield is possible is a controversial question amongst forest scientists, especially with respect to Whirinaki's dense podocarp forests. These forests are very sensitive to the damaging effects of selection logging. The dragging of logs over the vulnerable root systems of closely spaced



trees can induce a rapid deterioration of the residual forest; and in the dense, interlocking forest canopy, any gaps created by logging remove the trees' mutual support, leading to windthrow and bigger gaps.

Similar results are reported from studies of dense forests in south Westland, where volume losses from windthrow and other mortality after selection logging have exceeded the natural increment in the forest by 40 percent over a ten year period since logging. More recent logging trials in dense stands in Tihoi forest west of Taupo are already showing unacceptable losses after logging.

Is there any point in repeating the same logging experiments in Whirinaki, where the density of the stands and the consequent difficulties are the greatest of all?

The claim that selective logging in Whirinaki could safely proceed and produce 5,000 cubic metres of logs a year on a sustained basis is not substantiated by any factual information in the management plan. It is an experiment, and a gamble. And it is being conducted in our finest remaining stands of podocarp forest.

The Minister of Forests (Mr Venn Young) has recently claimed that the forests of the central North Island are not regenerating and 'will ultimately cease to exist' unless they are subjected to selection logging. This claim, which was also made earlier by logging interests, may be treated as nonsense. It has been firmly refuted by competent forest botanists.

#### How can I help to save Whirinaki?

It's often hard for an individual citizen to influence the course of Government decisions. But the individual's voice can make a difference when there's an opportunity to act in concert with other people of similar views - especially at a time when crucial decisions are about to be taken.

That's what happened last year when a concerted effort by conservation-minded people was successful in obtaining a logging moratorium on most of the threatened West Taupo forests. Almost 1700 individuals and groups sent written submissions asking the Government to save the forests. Fewer than one percent favoured continued selection logging.

Politicians are expected to take notice of public opinion when it is clearly expressed. The moral leverage generated by that deluge of earnest public submissions was tremendous.

Public submissions have now been invited on the Whirinaki issue. They should be addressed to the N.Z. Forest Service, P.O. Box 1340, Rotorua, and the closing date is 17 August.

This is your one great opportunity to influence what happens to Whirinaki in future. Please use it.

#### Where can I get further information?

The Forest Service's detailed proposals for Whirinaki State forest are contained in their management plan, available from P.O. Box 1340, Rotorua, for two dollars.

The conservation movement's proposals, and much additional information, is set out in a submission booklet entitled **Upper Whirinaki: A Proposed Addition to the Urewera National Park**, available from the Native Forests Action Council (FAC), P.O. Box 756, Nelson, for three dollars.

A public seminar on Whirinaki Forest is being held at the University of Auckland on Saturday, 4 August. A brochure on seminar is available from the Native Forests Action Council, who will also be able to supply copies of the seminar paper after 4 August.

Copies of this and other pamphlets are also available from NFAC, and regular newsletters and information is sent to members. If you would like to join, write now to Native Forests Action Council, P.O. Box 756, Nelson.

#### CONSERVATION WEEK AT AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

— is all happening.

We're having stalls, displays all week on whales, nuclear weapons, nuclear power, native forests, energy, bicycles, everything environmental.

We're selling posters & buttons

We're giving away posters

We're giving away exciting information (pamphlets and stuff).

We've got speakers and film shows in the Little Theatre.

What else can you ask for? (Yeah, well go up to Craccum, after taking in our displays).

#### Dates & Places:

Stalls & displays all week, Monday August 6 to Friday August 10 in the Quad 12 - 3 pm.

Guy Salmon, Native Forest Action Council, speaks on Whirinaki Forest, Wednesday August 8th at 1 pm, Womens Common Room.

Films, slide shows on Hiroshima, nuclear weapons, whales. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 1 pm Little Theatre.

P.S. If you have a sudden lapse of the normal student desires, by all means feel free to lend your support to the cause. It's taken a lot of work and planning spread over the time and abilities of two rather brilliant people. So contact one of us (Brian or Simon) in Room 109, AUSA or down in the Quad at the noted times. Meet some really neat people, help man (Person?) the stalls or look after the displays.

STUDENT TRAVEL PRESENTS

# USA TRAVEL FILMS & SEMINAR

TUESDAY 7th AUGUST

MAIDMENT THEATRE  
(entrance off Alfred Street)

SEMINAR STARTS 12 noon

FILMS START 1 p.m.



## Racing

August 1st is important for two reasons. The first being the official start of the new 79-80 racing season and, of course, the official birthday of all race horses. So as you have gathered by now this is a racing article which intends to enlighten you all on this topic.

Meetings that are coming up are Franklin trots at Auckland on August 10th and gallops at Ellerslie on 15th and 18th. Trotting form is generally hard to follow but favourites tend to do better than most. Some horses that are sure to race well soon are: Royal Inn, Wenoa Scott, Egmont Kawhai and First Debut. In the gallopers' scene you should watch out for Casino, Oranmore, Chiefy, Kawahia, Midnight and Sulieman.

My feature article this week concerns the Auckland Trotting Club's special concession discounts offered to all those interested. 10 Gate Passes and Racebook Vouchers \$18.75 (Save 25%) - 20 Gate Passes and Racebook Vouchers \$30.00 (save 40%). - 33 (a full season), Gate Passes and Racebook Vouchers \$45.00 (save 45%). Post off to the Secretary, Auckland Trotting Club giving your cheque, name, address and telephone number - P.O. Box 26-021 Epsom. These tickets can be used by anyone and at any meeting.

Mark Hoyle

# SRC!

\$100 FOR HE TAU

- VIETNAMESE REFUGEES
- NZUSA AUGUST COUNCIL
- WEDNESDAY 1PM
- SRC LOUNGE



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**Christchurch**  
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**Dunedin**  
134 Stuart Street (Eclipse Radio &  
Hobbies). Phone 778-102

# REFERENDUM

## Pro

at year, at the time of screening, 'University Challenge' polled very well in ratings, second only to 'MASH'. I watch it, people enjoy it, people notice if Auckland University is not invited and they will wonder why. Discussions with the news media are properly handled, it can be made quite clear to the general public exactly why we are boycotting the series. Getting paid for sitting down in Queen Street day after day showing one sector of the community the lengths we are prepared to go to, to make our point. An effective boycott of 'University Challenge' makes some point, directed, perhaps at a relevant sector of the community.

**EDUCATION FIGHTBACK** is a nationwide campaign that everybody has heard of or read about, even if they haven't been very active on the campaign. The campaign culminated on July 26, and the fight is not over. The \$1500 fee overseas students is still going ahead. Reduced funding for education is still a reality. Financial assistance for students is being slashed. Next year there will be fewer staff, less equipment, reduced library and welfare services and increased costs for everything. The fight won't stop until the Government realises that education is a long-term investment, and should not suffer for the sake of short-term book-balancing. The fight does not stop until a high standard of education is freely available to all levels to anyone, regardless of race, or financial background. We are making concessions. The Govt. was forced to back down a little on the \$1500 fee. They are likely to have dropped the scheme with concerted pressure on ourselves, and from the Universities, will refuse to administer the system, who support our objections. Mervyn Dymally is out of his depth. We must continue to shower him with letters. We must continue to issue press statements setting down the facts. We must continue to protest and to use every possible means to fight back against cut-backs in education funding and facilities, and to show where 'University Challenge' comes in.

In the first place, 'University Challenge' depicts University education as a mere absorption of facts and figures so that they can be regurgitated at the appropriate moment. We have fought hard and hard to get away from this concept, and make a University education more complete, creative and thinking process. 'University Challenge' represents us in the wrong direction. Another point here is that 'University Challenge' is a mere competition rather than an education. This is an attitude that, generation-wise, most of us would like to see dead and buried.

At present, the education system is under serious attacks from the Govt. 'University Challenge' is irrelevant. We must show the Govt. and the public, through the media, that we're not prepared to play the game and pretend all is well. We're not prepared to whitewash the actions of the Government. The most effective way of doing this is to boycott 'University Challenge'.

There have been other suggestions, like wearing **EDUCATION FIGHTBACK** buttons in our candidates answers. The problem here is that the programme is pre-recorded, and such comments would not be edited out. Bill Cole, who is the Manager of the team, has assured us that our team will wear **EDUCATION FIGHTBACK** T-SHIRTS DON'T HEAL tee-shirts, badges, and if TV1 object, then the team will not take part. I welcome the promise from Mr Cole, but badges and tee-shirts aren't the most readable on TV and it is my belief that a total boycott would be more effective.

One of the other arguments used against the boycott is that the team members had already been told that they

AGENDA FOR THE WINTER GENERAL MEETING OF THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD IN B28 ON THURSDAY 9 AUGUST COMMENCING AT 1.00 PM.

PRESENT:

APOLOGIES:

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

- 1.(a) THAT the minutes of the Autumn General Meeting held on 28 and 29 March 1979 be taken as read and adopted as a true and correct record.
- (b) THAT the minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 19 April 1979 be taken as read and adopted as a true and correct record.
- (c) THAT the minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 27 April 1979 be taken as read and adopted as a true and correct record.
- (d) THAT the minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 6 June be taken as read and adopted as a true and correct record.
- (e) THAT the minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 19 June be taken as read and adopted as a true and correct record.

DECLARATION OF RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS FOR THE 1980 EXECUTIVE:

2. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1978:

THAT the Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Association for the year ended 31 December 1978 be adopted.

NOTE: Copies of these Accounts will be available from the A.U.S.A. Office.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS:

3. CHAIR

THAT Rule 108 (iii) (a) of the Constitution be amended by the insertion of the words and figure 'not less than six (6) days nor more than' between the word 'Within' and the word 'twenty-one'.

4. WILLE/

THAT Rule 20 (ii) (a) of the Constitution be amended by the insertion after the words 'a Women's Rights Officer' of the words 'who shall be a woman'.

AND THAT in the Second Schedule of the Constitution a new Rule, 1 (d), be added to read as follows: '1 (d) That in the case of the Women's Rights Officer she shall be a woman.'

5.

THAT the Constitution be amended by the inclusion of a new Rule, 31 (iv), to read as follows:

'31 (iv) In any vote concerning an appointment of a Women's Rights Officer, whether by way of election pursuant to Rule 31 (ii) or by way of appointment by a General Meeting, by the Executive or by the S.R.C. pursuant to Rule 32 or to Rule 33, only female members of the electing or appointing body shall be entitled to exercise a vote.'

VAN ASCH/

THAT the Constitution be amended by the inclusion of a new Rule, 47 (iv), to read as follows:

'47 (iv) Where the S.R.C. is of the opinion that such waiver is necessary or desirable for the proper functioning of a body affiliated or about to be affiliated the S.R.C. may waive the requirements of all or any of the following Rules, namely, Rule 44 (ii), 46D (ii), 46D (iii), 46D (iv), 46F (i) (b), 46F (i) (c), 46F (ii), 46F (iii), 46G, 46J and 46B (ii).

7. VAN ASCH/

THAT Rule 46C (ii) of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following words 'or alternatively the affiliation of the body shall be deemed ended whichever the body shall elect'.

AND THAT Rule 46C (iii) of the Constitution be amended by deleting the word 'The appearing before the words 'body and its members' and inserting instead the words 'Subject to the provisions of Rule 46C (ii) the'.

8. CHAIR

THAT the Constitution be amended by the addition of a new Rule, 29 (ii), to read as follows:

'29 (ii) The Executive shall have power to issue a guarantee to the Bank of New Zealand in respect of the overdraft of the Student Travel Bureau Limited PROVIDED that the terms of such guarantee shall first have been approved by the 1979 Winter General Meeting of the Association.'

9. CHAIR

THAT the Executive be empowered to issue a guarantee to the Bank of New Zealand for \$35,000 of the Student Travel Bureau's overdraft, provided that this overdraft is limited to \$125,000 and provided that AUSA's liability is limited to 28% of any call the Bank may make.

10. HONARARIA:

McFADZEAN/

THAT the Officers other than President of the Association receive honoraria in 1980 equivalent to the Tertiary Study Grant with full hardship supplement.

ROBB LECTURES:

SOWRY/

THAT A.U.S.A. do not support the 1981 series of Sir Douglas Robb lectures.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

were going, and that both they, and the organisers have put in a lot of work. My answer to this point is firstly, that the candidates should have been told by the organisers in the first place, that there was a likelihood of our boycotting the game, and secondly that the amount of work put in for 'University Challenge' pales in comparison with the amount of work that people have done for **EDUCATION FIGHTBACK**.

The other point raised by the anti-boycott people is 'If Auckland is the only campus to boycott then we'll look silly'. This is nonsense. We will look a lot sillier if we change our minds on this issue, especially when it is probable that at least one other campus will join us. If it does turn out that Auckland is the only campus to boycott, then at least we will be sticking by our principles, and we can at least expect the other Universities to make use of tee-shirts, badges etc.

There is only one positive aspect of our continued participation in 'University Challenge' and that is the prizes: Money for **EDUCATION FIGHTBACK** and a new K9 for the TV room wouldn't go astray, but I believe the boycott to be the more effective of the two forms of protest (handled correctly) and I urge you to vote in this direction in the referendum.

Kevin Hague



## & Con

The question of whether Auckland University should be represented in this year's University Challenge series on Television One, has been declared a contentious issue. As such it will form part of a referendum to be conducted this week (today and tomorrow?). I am suggesting that you should vote in favour of our participation.

Those few of you who read the minutes of SRC meetings, will know that the SRC voted to boycott the competition and that NZUSA has been approached to obtain similar action from other Universities. Some of us tried to overturn

the boycott at the most recent SRC meeting and the decision to go to a referendum is the outcome of that campaign. I am asking you to bring that campaign to a successful conclusion by voting in favour of participation.

I realise that the intention of the boycott was linked to our protests over the Government's education policies (policies?). As such I support its intention ..... it is the actual outcome with which I disagree. In the likely event of no other Universities joining our protest, Auckland's action will raise a faint cloud of dust and then be forgotten. The fact that other Universities do not join with us, does not mean that the action was wrong, necessarily, but that it was misjudged. Outside observers will not fail to be confused by the sight of six Universities competing in protest and one abstaining in protest. In view of the kind of support seen on all New Zealand campuses on July 26, it will not be immediately apparent that Auckland's action is the same as the others'.

Far better than our absence in Dunedin, would be the presence of four team members, keen and anxious to compete effectively AND who take advantage of every possible opportunity to protest effectively as well. The programmes are pre-recorded and we shall have plenty of time to organise appropriate publicity whenever the Auckland team appears. Surely this is better than two or three scathing paragraphs on the telediot pages in the Star and the Herald.

The aim of the boycott was for it to be publicised as part of our protest against Education Cutbacks. Others have claimed that University Challenge does not represent the kind of education for which we attend University anyway. These two viewpoints are, of course, incompatible. Either the series is a valuable showcase to which we deny ourselves access in protest against Government policy or it is a meaningless charade which we should never have taken part in at all. To deal with the second point first, there are very few activities which would gain the approval of a significant majority of students as being particularly meaningful. Student Art Festivals, tournaments, rugby matches etc etc, would not command a majority support. What does command support, I suggest, is the right of various groups of students to indulge their particular whims with a modicum of support, moral and financial, from the AUSA. It is this right, I believe, that the boycott infringes.

Four people, who have survived a rigorous and somewhat nervewracking selection process are being forced, not even asked, to give up participation in a game for the sake of all. Returning to the first point, I think I have shown that the boycott is an ineffective protest and that participation in the series may provide the opportunity for a more widespread publicity campaign which the popularity of the programme will ensure. This is no 'bridge-building' apologia for apartheid, University Challenge does not really represent the Government or the Educational establishment, participation does not mean sitting down with publicans and sinners. A team from this University, especially a team which, I hope, may survive through to the final rounds and has more than a slim chance of ultimate success, could be the most effective vehicle for our protest against Education cuts and an advertisement for the kind of 'intellectual' achievement which many people do see as a part of University education.

Anyone who believes that effective protest, allied with the projection to the public of a favourable image of students, is a desirable outcome, should vote in favour of Auckland's participation in University Challenge.

Bill Cole

CRACCUM, AUGUST 6, PAGE 11

# THE ELEC



DAVID KIRKPATRICK

David asked for a chocolate biscuit and was only vaguely nonplussed when he did not get it. Alfons continued speaking: 'Well?'. He paused, long enough for Anastasia to realize that he had exhausted his argument and add 'Um.'

David had had enough. Dragging his coat sleeve through the spilt coffee he reached across the table and took the nearest biscuit, hoping Alfons wouldn't mind because it was also the last.

'Consolidate what you've conceptualized so far, David,' ventured Anastasia, mindful of the glances from the left of the room, 'and summarize it into a workable statement which we can then slot into a good format and then go home.' Alfons nodded, and then noticed as his hand wavered that there were no biscuits left. David sat forward, and then decided to stand up. He turned away from the table and spoke:

'Publications Officers should look after publications as well as Exec. I've looked after publications elsewhere and I'm prepared to do it here: Craccum, capping, orientation and literary magazines, clubs and societies stuff, you name it and I'll see if I can help you get it published. If you are worried about Exec (rare creature, you!) I'll put time and a boot or two in there. If you want politics, you'll get them. I support the All Night Party and the supremacy of private enterprise and believe that a little anarchy is good for the soul because government is not God. Exec is a force by of and for students, and so the cliches run on. The most important one of course is Vote for Me for Publications. 'Til then and after, yours, Dak.'

'Oh yes' murmured Alfons, 'but I still think that the Armadillo would be a good symbol, a perfect mascot'. Anastasia stuffed the first of a new packet of biscuits in his mouth to shut him up.



DAVID BENSON

As Clubs and Societies Representative, it will be my policy to encourage the activities of existing clubs and their members, while simultaneously trying to bring about a new awareness of the existence of the various clubs and societies on campus, especially those which could have a wider appeal to students, and thus a greater membership than they presently have.

I am a member of the Bicycle Club and the Motorcycle Club and I am at present a committee member of the latter. My experience with these two clubs, has, I think, provided a valuable insight into the problems facing clubs on campus, especially the smaller, less well established ones.



STEPHEN MITCHELL

My policy will be to campaign against discriminatory fees imposed on Overseas Students as well as the overall restriction on their numbers. I shall fight against the abolition of the unabated bursary which allows for no distinction in need between students at home and students living away from home. Generally speaking, I shall campaign for bursaries being made compatible with the New Zealand standard of living. As an Exec member I will push for the use of Student Union funds to assist students suffering hardship. I will represent to the Government that money spent on University buildings (e.g. the Human Sciences building) and facilities (the tunnel to run between the Student Campus and the Engineering School) would be better spent on students who need it. Buildings can wait. Students can't.

I shall try to establish liaison with New Zealand universities and tertiary bodies for a united campaign against bursary and education cuts.

I shall campaign for greater student say in the university curriculum and assessment methods. In particular I will try to get the maximisation method used in all departments.

Last but not least, I shall try to arouse interest in increasing the almost nonexistent social life of this institution.



IVAN SOWRY

I suspect that next year, as has been the case this year, the highest priority for the Education Vice-President will be the issue of Government funding to the University and its students. Although I would hope that this year's campaign against Government cuts in education spending will be successful to some degree, I am sure that there will be many anomalies remaining to be campaigned against next year. The internal education situation in the University will, I predict, be one of an increasing user-pays policy as the University passes increased costs and grant cut onto its students. This is something which I will vigorously oppose, qualifications is a basic right. I will endeavour to have any savings necessitated by the cuts channelled into areas that will not infringe on the right of open entry to Universities.

This is not to say that I have given in to the concept of cuts in Government education spending, which I will continue to actively campaign against. I intend to develop a close liaison between the Students' Association and other educational organisations in order to develop solidarity between these organisations against the education cuts.

The continuing problem of assessment will still exist next year. In this field I intend to base my activities on the results of a survey on assessment which I will be distributing in lectures in the third term of this year.

As the current Education Vice-President I have knowledge of the work which the portfolio involves and an understanding of the workings of the Association. I believe that this will be of benefit to me and to the Association if I am elected as EVP for 1980.

I have no further policy (other than Association policy) but I promise to work hard.

TOM BASSETT

Why does S.R.C. have problems pulling the number of people required to make it a truly representative body?

Apart from the obvious answers bandied about: student apathy, advertising difficulties, and the difficulty of getting an accurate agenda produced with good notice; I think a lot of students feel wary and in a way alienated from it. For many students S.R.C. meetings are where a small hard-core group of student politicians play with politics and student money. Many people, I think, are not sure of their stance over the social and political questions which are put to them at an S.R.C. meeting. So rather than go along, get harangued by the ardent, often emphatic supporters of some cause, it is easier to stay away and save oneself the discomfort of making a difficult decision on the spur of the moment.

Rather than being a forum for reasonable discussion, meetings became a hearing of submissions for 'X' hundred student dollars. Often by nature of the partisan support there is not the opportunity for reasoned debate.

Next year, I propose reintroducing the SRC column in Craccum to keep students better informed of what is happening on their representative council, with perhaps an earlier closing date for the agenda allowing for greater circulation before meetings. This would not necessarily cut out matters needing urgent attention that came up after closing date. Provision of Urgent Business on the agenda would allow these to be dealt with in a suitably speedy manner.



During my involvement in the Association this year I have become familiar with meeting procedure. My committee experience has been gained from holding office on this year's Exec. and various sub-committees of it, I was also a member of two International House Resident's Association administrations. I feel I have the suitable experience to be a competent SRC chair and keep control of meetings in order to bring SRC back to being a truly representative body where all students feel free to air their views.

I have the time and willingness needed for the position, as I enjoy working on the Exec in student affairs.

I am convinced that students are not only insufficiently aware of how rapidly the international situation is changing, especially in the South Pacific, but they are also unaware of how decisions made within this University affect Overseas Students opinion. A typical example was how the 'Haka' and associated incidents affected student opinion in Australia and in the University of the South Pacific. It is the job of the International Affairs Officer to inform and in some cases educate student opinion, making sure undistorted facts are available and that issues are clearly presented. Policies can not be called representative of student opinion if the mass of them remain ignorant as to the true facts and issues.

I am familiar with all the objectives and achievements of the different International organisations on campus, and would work as an active link between them. I would use my position to research information on their behalf and advise them. An active International Affairs Officer is now an essential. Auckland hasn't had one for a long time.

I am familiar with the administrative machinery of AUSA and though I would specialise in International Affairs concerning the Association, I would also take an active role in the work of the Executive.

I support AUSA Policy regarding Israel, Project Jonah, Anti-Apartheid and human rights. I have been active in these fields for some time.

I believe that an International Affairs Officer must be on the ball and knowledgeable about the International situation and must be able to act quickly and according to the circumstances when informing the students and when acting on their behalf.



JOHN BROAD

# ECN THING



NATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

## MICHAEL STEVENS

To run for N.A.O. you have to be prepared to give up a lot of time and energy to executive duties, which I am willing to do. To claim, some candidates do, that 'I will do what the students tell me to do, that I have no political views of my own' is all very well, but in the current level of student activity, ie, it is impossible to know just what students want. I want a political exec. I am prepared to take a stand on issues, and bring them to students notice. Too long now students have been sitting back, not taking an interest in the outside world, and I want this to change.

If when elected my personal policy is to conflict with established S.R.C. policy, I am prepared to resign, rather than conflict with the views of the majority of the students, however, my policy is, to bring to students notice, affairs which will concern them, or I feel they should be informed about, they can act on them as they see fit. I support the Indo Chinese Refugee Action Committee, and I feel that as a nation we could do a lot more to help the refugees. I support the legalisation of marijuana, seeing current legislation is making a lot of people criminals unnecessarily. I support REPEAL, ending abortion as a woman's personal decision, the property of an oligarchical, non-representative, sexist government. I support N.G.R.C. in its fight for homosexual equality, and will bring these issues, and others to the student.

## DARRYL CAREY

The reason I'm standing is that I want to see more representation of the views of students, not a powerful majority, and I'm prepared to work to that end.

In the past, I have seen too much infighting on Exec., too much running after political causes that students aren't really concerned with and a general lack of understanding of the real views of students. What is a Students Association after all?

For these reasons, I see National Affairs Officer as a position responsible for bringing relevant issues to the attention of students, finding student 'opinion' on them, (not guessing at what I think it probably is - Merv Wellington is too good at that) and acting positively on that opinion - not personal or political ones. So, I'm prepared to work hard to support current Association policies and to find student views on issues that concern us all.

Also, as an Exec. member, I will work in areas other than National Affairs, because I believe that's part of an Exec. members duty. I have a lot of energy for helping with the Education Fightback campaign, for example, and anything else that concerns students and deserves time and effort.

Essentially, I will be as political as you want your National Affairs Officer to be. It's time someone stood for students, not personal goals or political power. This is not a cop-out or a means of avoiding publicising my personal views. It's what I believe an Exec. member, a student representative, should be.



C.F. MAXWELL-JACKSON

## CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

Culture is not just the pursuit of the trendy arty or the high brow elite, it is a vital part of every student's existence. It encompasses many aspects of students' way of life, and it is only through development of their culture that students can become fully integrated.

If elected I would encourage clubs, societies and other groups to contribute more to the student body in the way of exhibitions, demonstrations and performances. I would also like to establish a series of courses for the tuition of basic cultural skills so that interested students have a chance to further their education in this direction. Publicity of events would also be a major concern and I would try to improve this not only for events on campus but also those which take place off campus.

I would like to have at least one event of cultural interest on campus each weekday, and I would like to see more venues for these developed.

I am at present a second year BSc student, with a theatrical background and a practical interest in all branches of the arts.

## BHAADY MILLER

I am a fourth year student, studying for a conjoint B Com/Dip Mus. I believe that this combination of music and commerce will be very well suited to the position of Cultural Affairs Officer as it means that I am not only involved and interested in the Arts, but also in a position to oversee the considerable sums of money granted to various cultural bodies by the Association. About \$1.50 per student is granted annually to Campus Arts North and to the N.Z. Students Arts Council. With that kind of expenditure, students have a right to expect that their interests are protected.

I am currently the longest-serving member of the Theatre Management Sub-committee - the body which oversees the running of the Maidment Arts Centre.

This is the only position on Executive in which I have ever been interested in standing for, and I'm standing because I believe that the position should not become a 'sleeping position' for yet another year.

I am prepared to work hard to ensure that Cultural Affairs has a louder voice on campus than has often been the case in the past.



JILL FREWIN

What is student welfare? It's things like accommodation, financial assistance, holiday and part-time employment, health services, career advisory and counselling services and facilities for child care, recreation and entertainment. The Welfare Officer must respect the interests of students in all these areas by, amongst other means, sitting on bodies like Welfare Panel and Welfare Committee.

This is especially important at present with the Government announcing cuts in bursary assistance and in University funding. Next year, fewer students will have had jobs over the summer holidays, most people will be receiving a lower bursary and those that do receive an increase are likely to find that inflation has more than compensated for it (not forgetting that everyone will be paying 25% of their fees). It is therefore probably that the University will be attempting to reduce Welfare services and charge students for those which are still available.

While most of the time of the Welfare Officer will be taken up trying to preserve what welfare services we already have, there is still room for innovative work like pressing for facilities for handicapped people on campus (e.g. ramps for people in wheelchairs), organising information week in February and working for some form of student dental service. Other things I see as being the job of the Welfare Officer are organisation of the Contact/Student Information Service and an effective school visits programme.

I feel that I am experienced and competent enough to do this job well. I have been actively involved in AUSA for four years. I was an Executive for over a year as Student Liaison Officer (1977) and I am presently on Senate and Academic Committee. My experience in Welfare includes a year on Welfare Panel, much involvement in Contact (now SIS) and four, long years of going on and organising school visits. I enjoy working for AUSA and I feel I could do justice to the position of Welfare Officer.

# VOTE TUES 7 WED 8

## ROBERT HAY

This is my third year at Auckland University, doing a B Com/LLB. This year I am doing Stage 3 Accountancy and Stage 1 Law. Reason I am running for Treasurer is to become more involved in student affairs and secondly to assure that the position is held by someone who can relay the accounting policies and procedures of the Association to the Executive and interested students. I feel that it is the job of the Treasurer to channel funds into the correct places without unnecessary wastage.



CHOONG TET SIEW

I guess my policy is to a large extent indicated by my work so far. I have been active in Overseas student activities since 1977 eg in campaigns against cutback on overseas student intake, for right to attend graduation, against the \$1500 fee increase etc.

The facts and issues around the position of overseas students in New Zealand is often not known and misunderstood by many people. I believe that with the help of other students, we can try to bring about a better knowledge and understanding and work for a fairer treatment of overseas students in NZ.

# THE ELECTION THING

## ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

### MICHAEL BAKER

As I see it the position of Environmental Affairs Officer has 2 main functions

- 1) To act as a voice for environmental concern on exec.
- 2) To organize environmental activities on campus.

I feel that I am well qualified to fulfill these requirements because of my long involvement in environmental affairs. In 1974 I was Young Conservator of the Year. I am a member of Friends of the Earth, Native Forest Action Council & EPICENTRE. I am an active cyclist and a member of the University Bicycle club. Last summer I worked for the Environment & Peace Information Centre for 3 months preparing audiovisuals on pollution, recycling and land use. This year I am President of the University Environment Group. Currently I am involved in the campaign against cardboard milk containers and in preparing an environmental consumers guide. Because of this background I am familiar with many environmental issues and I have wide contacts in Environmental Groups and Government Departments.

My main policy is to make 'The Environment' an issue on campus in 1980 by stimulating environmental concern and by increasing student involvement. To increase environmental concern I will organize an active orientation programme of speakers, films and displays and continue this throughout the year. I will also prepare a series of articles for Craccum on environmental issues. On a national level campaigns against Whale slaughter, the logging of Native Forests & Lead Pollution all need student support. As E.A.O. I will work with other environmental organizations to promote these campaigns on campus. On a local level students can be effective in organizing their own action - promoting cyclists rights, improving the university environment and in encouraging recycling by local bodies. I will attempt to increase student involvement in these issues particularly through the University Environment Group & the Bicycle Club.

### HOWARD DALZELL

To me the overthrow of the Capitalists filth system is very closely related to the success of the environmentalists who want a free earth.

In this system which you Crap heads support, the only thing that matters is the profits (for the few) that are made by exploiting the environment.

The question of nuclear power and weaponry should cause the students of this University to leave the apathetic nich and get off their arse to fight for a nuclear free pacific and ultimately for a nuclear free world and the overthrow of a system which supports the nuclear destruction of the world.

A strong stand will be taken on every environmental issue but my main concern is the overthrow of the system, like it or not, but I believe that with the overthrow of the system the environment will be vastly better off.

Anarchists, punks, hippies and all opposition of the system unite!

### PHIL ROBINSON

If the Student Body is going to continue to operate semi-independently of society as a whole then there are several points that should be suggested:

- a) while being first isn't important, I feel we should be leaders in the new (and not so new but disregarded) fields becoming apparent through ongoing research at the tertiary level. In a land of Godzone, where we have all gone 'round watching for the evils of pollution, it's high time we began to sort the political conservation compromise out. So I'm for a campus that's not only environmentally aware, but environmentally active.
- b) I'm all for ignoring the silly political backwash in N.Z. Let's try and get people to come to, or stay at varsity because it's one of the nicest places in N.Z. to be. Rather than being a second or third choice on a potential students list, let's get it together so that we have students coming along for the students life, walks in the park, parties after dark - more madness, less sadness. We're here to learn about life at a 'higher' level than the average person - well that story is the one I think we ought to start writing next year.
- c) If we're going to get anywhere with a) or b) we're going to have a real-life monster of an executive. I reckon I'm up to a bit of and could help with the general little hassle type events of day-to-day frivolity.



### WAYNE McINTOSH

The Sports Clubs Representative's role on Executive should be to represent the interests of student members of Auckland University who are actively participating in sport. I do not see the primary function as being the Executive's administrator and financial dispenser to the sports clubs.

#### Sports Council's Role

This means that a lot of the policy and direction must in fact originate from our sports clubs. To this end I will place much greater emphasis on the working of Sports Council and the Sports Committee as an advisory body. At the moment many members of sports clubs don't even know what Sports Council is, or what it does, let alone what the Sports Clubs Representative's role is.

#### Students Sports Club's Role

I see the role of Sports Clubs at Auckland University, along with Societies as humanising students concepts of the campus, to the point where they can play some part in student activities.

#### Financial Aid to Clubs

A sound basis for allocating grants to clubs is needed next year. In fact the whole concept of aid to clubs needs to be fully discussed with those concerned. In the future a larger proportion of funds will be needed to cover the cost and hopefully outside New Zealand, if we are to improve our competitive standards.

With the opening of the Recreation Centre and University Park at Tamaki, Auckland University students have never had such wide opportunities to pursue whatever recreational pursuits they choose. I believe that fit, healthy students make the best students, both scholastically and socially.

In short then my policies are to:

- 1) Firstly increase student participation and awareness of the recreational facilities available to them, whether they wish to become active club members or just play socially.
- 2) Heighten sports clubs members awareness of Sports Council and its various committees and increase their participation in these bodies.
- 3) Enable enough funds to be available to ensure that the clubs receive the support they need to fulfill their objects.
- 4) Maintain the present good relations and liaison between Sports Clubs, AUSA., and the University, which are attributable in no small way to the work of the Sports Club Representative of the last two years, Peter Monteith.

## Senate

This month's Senate meeting (30.7.79) proved to be more stimulating than previous meetings this year. The inspiration was provided by Sebastian Black's notice of motion which was designed to ensure rotation of serving members on certain Senate committees. A lively debate saw a majority of voters in favour of the motion but failed to reach the 2/3 majority required to alter standing orders. (There's nothing for arousing interest like threatening the status quo).

Other business of particular interest to students includes -

- 1) Works Committee continue their efforts to acquire further areas for student parking.
- 2) Two reports on the Inter-University Conference of Higher Education Research Officers is to be referred to faculties. Faculty reps should read this information and offer constructive comment. Assoc. Prof. Sutton's suggestions for improving and encouraging excellence in University teaching deserve support. We need to stress to Faculties that as consumers of their teaching we can provide effective feedback.
- 3) Proposals for the University Marae have received strong support from Senate. We should see evidence of action

on this vital project soon.

- 4) The Vice Chancellors Committee has made submissions to the Minister of Education on the new TSG system. One complaint is the lack of consultation between Government and University over introduction of the new system - doesn't that sound familiar?
- 5) Associate-Professor Earnshaw moved that Science Faculty should abolish papers and return to the unit system. If you have strong opinions either way, contact your reps (through Studass)
- 6) Most importantly, Computer Committee has recommended that students be required to purchase mark-sense cards on a user-pays basis. This is one of the many 'extras' you may be asked to pay for next year. Can you afford it? We need to know about specific cases to make a submission to Computer Committee before the 12th September. Contact Senate Reps or Greg Pirie through Studass. The computer centre estimates Mr/Ms Average Student will pay \$5.00 while the heavier users will need \$10.00.

Please feel free to contact any of the Senate Reps over relevant matters.

Carolyn McGinley  
Senate Representative

## IMPORTANT

The Winter General Meeting is FUN. Just look at the boring Constitutional amendments on page 11. Seriously though folks, it's your chance to see the ruling clique in action.

Be there.

B28, 1pm, THURSDAY

# WGM Thursday B 28 1.00 PM



# A Middle Eastern Answer

When Israel and Egypt signed their agreement they transformed the map of the Middle East. In military terms alone the region's two most powerful forces have been freed from each other's combatants, their ability to neutralise, need be, deal with their respective enemies enhanced beyond measure. Syria will have to think ten times more before taking so fateful a step as sending troops southwards beyond the Litani River, as will Iraq and opportunistic Jordan in Syria's support. Soviet expansionism, high Cuban or more local proxy — such as Ethiopia, Libya, South Yemen, Afghanistan and Angola — will have to take account more realistically of an Egypt of far greater power of resistance.

These are not the only reasons for the fall of the so-called radical Arab States. The Israel-Egypt agreement or the bitterness of the Soviet Union that sponsors them. But they are the most important reasons because they thwart such dynastic ambitions of Syria and Iraq and the egotistic and conscienceless imperialism of the Russians.

Take Syria as an example and the subordinate PLO under its control. Only the naive have failed to see until now its historic drive to achieve a "Greater Syria", the Middle East equivalent to Hitler's "Greatest Reich". It's blueprint was to allow not only Lebanon, but the territories of Israel, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well. And between Western appeasement, the services of the PLO as Trojan horse, and the panic of King Hussein, the Syrians were not doing so well.

Lebanon's sovereignty and democracy have been overcome, it's Christian community upon which both were based, on the defensive by a mixture of fully prepared and staged PLO, and called 'leftist' subversion and direct tactical bombardments of the civilian population by the Syrian army. All of this done in the name of Jihad (holy Islamic war) for home consumption and in the name of anti-imperialist and leftist propaganda export. It brought the Syrians as far as the Litani River, with Western acquiescence, or at least non-interference.

Israel stops expansion.

It was Israel itself which had to bring its drive southwards to a halt by helping the Christians between the Litani and its own border, and by its army destroying the PLO infrastructure in a vast sweep of the terrain. By doing so it created conditions for the stationing of UNIFIL there at the price of its army's withdrawal which did not completely blocked the return of the PLO. It certainly has made it more difficult for the operation of the Syrian instrument of penetration which, had the Israelis not acted, would soon have been enforced by units of the Syrian army.

Nevertheless, the takeover of Lebanon as far as the Litani, the maintenance of an weakened PLO presence south of it, and most recently the injection, under United Nations cover of a battalion of so-called Lebanese troops (spiced of course with Syrian-stooge Lebanese "Government"), was a considerable Syrian gain. It was enough to send Jordan's king into panic in fear that what the Syrian PLO combination had attempted unsuccessfully in Jordan in 1970 would not be repeated with greater success in 1979. On the principle "if you can't beat them, join them", Hussein's government proceeded to enter into a series of military and other agreements with Syria, all of this before the Egypt-Israel Agreement.

Monarchies crumble

The "pro-Western and reactionary conservative Jordanian monarch" in Syrian hands now ceased to be anything of the sort. And for the same reasons, the no longer pro-Western and reactionary Saudi monarchy began to wobble. Both of these monarchical regimes, with the examples of Western timidity, vacillation and unadulterated weakness before them

in such cases as Angola, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan, not to mention the debacle in Iran, began to question the advantages of Western "protection" against an encroaching Soviet and radical right-wing Arab power. This, and certainly not the "Palestine Question", led to their rejection of the Israel-Egypt Agreement and brought their leaders to the Baghdad Conference. The Saudis, however, went to this Conference in a far less definite manner than the Jordanians. They opposed the economic sanctions against Egypt and that country's complete isolation, although they went as far as breaking diplomatic relations.

All of this propaganda stagecraft, however, on the part of the Baghdad participants provided for the thinnest of smoke-screens for the weaknesses the Egypt-Israel Agreement had exposed. This new military balance, disadvantageous to the Soviet-sponsored bloc, naturally produced its counter-measures. Most prominent of these was the "peace and agreement" engendered between the traditional Ba'athist enemies of Syria and Iraq. Both had apparently decided to sink their separate and conflicting dynastic ambitions, at least temporarily to gang up against Egypt and Israel.

To the Iraqis in particular, whose ambitions to dominate the "northern crescent" have been traditionally no less than those of the Syrians, here was a heaven sent opportunity. Under the banner of "unity" with Syria, and their common anti-Western, "anti-imperialist" and anti-Israel slogans, here was the opportunity to station a sizeable military force on Syrian, and perhaps Lebanese, territory, to use their oil wealth to penetrate the Syrian economy, and at the same time to do their not less traditional enemy, the Egyptians, in the eye.

The Palestinians lose out

The Palestinians, as they have always been, are of course the victims of this radical Arab Middle East farce. As usual, the PLO has been the first to mislead them, making it possible by their subservience to the Syrians and Iraqis to conceal the egocentric power-play of both fascist states behind the skirts of the "Palestinian Revolution" and its "betrayal" at the hands of the Egyptians and Americans.

For good measure, Arafat has rushed to embrace Khomeini in Iran to receive his fanatical, medieval Islamic blessing. And, after all, the new Iranian Moslem murderer had reasons to be grateful for the guns, the training of his cadres in Palestinian camps, and all the anti-Western anti-Christian and Anti-Israel propaganda with which the Iraqis Syrians and PLO gave his cadres support. After all, all of these techniques had been successfully employed before in and against Lebanon.

In contrast, the Egyptians — under Sadat's skilful and perceptive leadership — have been the most realistic, not only in terms of their own interests but also in those of the Palestinian Arabs. Nasser had been the inventor of the Syrian, Iraqi and PLO model. He, too, had made his bid earlier to expand Egyptian power and secure leadership of the Arab world by his use, and abuse, of the "Palestine Question". This, too, had been this rallying call, as had been his participation in the wars against Israel. He, too, had fallen into the trap of "using" the Russians only to find that they were using him, and destroying Egypt's independence and economy in the process.

Sadat, by 1973, had forgotten more of this than the Syrians, Iraqis and their servant the PLO will ever learn. Defeats by the Israelis and dependence upon the Soviets had brought Egypt to the brink of ruin and social revolution. Above all else, Sadat's historic journey to Jerusalem was a demonstration that he had learned a great deal from the sad and bitter history of Egypt between 1955 and 1973. Instead of expansion, dynastic ambition had cost Egypt, Sinai and terrible impoverishment not to mention the tens of thousands of

lives, given wastefully in the name of the "Palestine Revolution".

Sadat works for Egypt

Hence, notwithstanding all the names the leaders of Syrian, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen are today calling him, and the absurd and cynical accusations of "betrayal", President Sadat has understandably placed Egypt's interests first in his priorities. He had responsibly interpreted these interests to be inwards, to the upbuilding and economic development of his own country, and not outwards — as blue-printed by Nasser's book "The Philosophy of the Revolution" — towards the establishment of some mythical Pharaonic Empire, and the "solution" of some mythical Palestinian Question, as presented by the participants of the Baghdad Conference, and their leftist hangers-on abroad, is indeed mythical. They know it, the Palestinians themselves know it, the Egyptians know it, but they, alone, of all the Arabs, have had the courage to acknowledge its mythology.

In essence, the Egypt-Israel Agreement accepts the geo-political reality of Israel's sovereignty and independence and its consequent and indispensable requirement of secure and defensible boundaries; it also accepts the geo-political reality that a Palestinian State on the West Bank and Gaza Strip would — at least for the next five years — endanger Israel's sovereignty and defensibility.

Under such circumstances, the options for the Palestinians of this odd 2,300 sq. miles are either "autonomy", protected from Syria, Iraq and the PLO by the Israeli army, or partition of the West Bank territory between Israel and Jordan, with its populated Arab areas going to the latter. The remainder, vital to Israel's defence, and almost empty of population would be included within Israel's final borders.

No Palestinian state

What has to be understood is that no Israel-Egypt Agreement could have been possible on the basis of Palestinian Statehood because the Israelis would never agree to it. Nothing less than the military defeat of Israel and its destruction could bring such a thing about.

This, of course, is the diabolical dream and blue-print of the PLO, shared for their own interests by Syria and Iraq. It is a dream no longer shared by the Egyptians and their enemies of today cannot forgive them for it. This dream is unrealistic not only for military reasons or for reasons of Egypt's own legitimate self-interests. The 2300 square miles of West Bank and Gaza Strip territory do not contain sufficient economic, political, military or ethnic viability to constitute an independent, sovereign state. Those who call for its establishment are either the knaves who seek to use the Palestinians, or the ignorant for whom political slogans, as distinct from serious study, are enough.

The core of Palestinian Arab ethnic, economic, political and military viability exists in the form of an already independent and sovereign state of Jordan which territorially occupies 35,000 square miles, or 80% of historic Palestine. As such, its citizens are Palestinian Arabs, notwithstanding their title as Jordanians, and not less than those of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. That the Hashemites were not originally Palestinians does not alter this fact; if they were to be overthrown or expelled it would only embellish it.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinian Arabs have therefore a choice either of full independence and sovereignty on the east bank of the River Jordan, or the autonomy offered to them where they are by the Egypt-Israel Agreement. In other words they are fortunate to have such a choice of autonomy or statehood. What the agreement does not give them, in fact, what the geo-political reality of Israel itself and the West Bank and Gaza strip themselves does not offer them, is a second Palestinian State between Jordan, which exists as the first, and Israel.

Israel's offer to the Palestinian

In fact Israel's offer of autonomy to the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, upon which its agreement with Egypt is based, is indeed generous, Israel's claim to these two small areas is stronger, in international law as well as in political history, than any other. Yet it is prepared to give autonomy on this very territory which the PLO, aided by other Arab States, seeks to capture and use as a military base to destroy all of Israel.

Paradoxically, as autonomous population, democratically electing its own executive organs — and protected by Israeli military power stationed in unpopulated locations — the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip will have immeasurably more freedom and security, not to mention economic and educational advancement, than any alternative to autonomy. In any case, nothing but a successful war against Israel will give them any such alternative for the Israelis will not retreat from the West Bank to nine miles from the Mediterranean Sea.

The Israeli mandate

This is the most the Egyptians, or anyone else, could obtain from the Israelis for the Palestinians and more than rightly so. It should not be forgotten so easily that the original undertaking to the Jews, made in 1919 by Britain and the other victorious Allied Powers of World War One, and agreed to by the Arab delegation led by Faisal, was that Jewish independence and sovereignty would be restored in the whole of Palestine's 45,000 square miles.

In 1946, the Jews lost 35,000 of them when Britain, unilaterally, established Jordan. The West Bank and Gaza Strip are part of the remaining 10,000 square miles, or 20% of the country. It is little wonder that the Jews of Israel are today unwilling to reduce this 20% further by relinquishing another 2,000 square miles to facilitate the establishment of a Palestinian enclave (fictitiously entitled a "state") from which war would be launched, aimed at its total destruction. That the Jordanians occupied this area between 1949 and 1967 (without setting up a separate "state" upon it, and without its inhabitants demanding one), is hardly a reason why the Israelis should hand it over. Nor is the defunct UN Partition decision of 1949 which was never implemented, because of the Arab war against it.

At any rate, taking the long view — that is since 1919 the Palestinian Arabs have not done too badly. Statehood on 80% of Palestine, and autonomy for the overflow on the Jewish part of the remaining 20%, could be considered more than generous in a country that should have totally belonged to the Jews. That they have gained so much has been due not to their own efforts at "national liberation", but as a Western imperial country. If any people has the historic right to complain of injustice, it is indeed the Jews. It is against this background that the morality of the Egypt-Israel Agreement should be measured and not that of the shrill noises and rapacious ambitions of Syria, Iraq and the PLO.

As to the Golan Heights, this is indeed another matter. The Syrians, as all aggressors, can hardly expect the Israelis to restore the area to them as an artillery platform from which to bombard their civilian villages in the Jordan Valley below. Here, the historical reference is no more complicated than the redrawing of frontiers for reasons of simple security, as they were all over a Europe that suffered the ravages of Nazi aggressions and conquests. The return of all of Sinai to the Egyptians is no precedent, however the sacrifice, as Israel has still sufficient, even if less, defensible depth in its Negev region. No such depth exists in the case of the Golan Heights, as well as the West Bank. In any case as the Syrians refuse to negotiate peace with Israel at any price they must take the logical consequences.

Yaakov Morris  
Ambassador of Israel to New Zealand

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# UP AGAINST THE WALL

In a dingy East End street of London that probably never saw "the good times" a motley crowd of people marched to the beat of a drum beneath a sea of Union Jacks. The group of skinheaded youths, middle aged white collar workers, a few dockers, and a couple of housewives with their children in tow remained oblivious to the hundred odd police who accompanied them and defiant towards the several hundred spectators who chanted anti-Nazi slogans.

This scene, a National Front rally, was one repeated throughout Britain in the weeks preceding the recent General Election as the Front made another attempt to win electoral support from the British public. The violence of Southall and the death of Blair Peach serve as graphic reminders of the passions which the National Front has excited in its ten year history.

## A dubious parentage

That the National Front should have risen in ten years to be the fourth largest political party in Britain is an indication of the new vehemence that has emerged from extreme right wing and fascist groups.

A superficial glance at the activities of the Front might give the impression it is a new force founded on new policies, product of a cynical and volatile British public tired with the failure of both Labour and Conservative parties to grapple with 'the real problems'.

Such conclusions are partly correct. But far from being a novel and 'unBritish' phenomenon, the National Front is a bastard child spawned from a dubious line of fascist, quasi-fascist, racist and nationalist groups dating back to the 1930s.

The ugly spectre of fascism has occasionally reared its head in Britain. Like most countries in Europe Britain had its groups which advocated the demise of Jews and their 'fellow travellers in the international conspiracy' - the communists.

Perhaps the most serious of these groups to emerge was the British Union of Fascists led by Sir Oswald Mosley. Mosley, a man of vaulting ambition, found the strictures of the established political parties a barrier to his ideas of new policies for new situations. After World War I he traversed the British political spectrum standing as a candidate for the Conservative Party, as an Independent Conservative, the Labour Party, an Independent Labour, and finally the New Party (a creation of his own following his parting with the Labour Party).

In 1932 he started the British Union of Fascists using the corporate state of Mussolini's Italy as his model. The marches of Mosley and his blackshirts aroused intense hatred amongst many groups. Bitter Labour Party members regarded him as a traitor and combined with socialist and communist groups to disrupt his meetings. BUF marches attracted vast counter marches which ended in pitched battles between the various groups and the police.

Counted amongst the BUF members was William Joyce, later to broadcast Nazi propaganda during World War II as the infamous Lord Haw Haw.

However, Mosley was not alone in the promotion of fascism. He shared the far right with Arnold Leese who had founded the Imperial Fascist League in 1929 and edited an anti-semitic journal called "Gothic Ripples."

## The effects of the war

The onset of World War II meant the demise of the fascist groups, although right up until July 1939 Mosley's movement was still attracting crowds of 20,000 to an indoor rally.

The war saw Mosley interned and most of the members either joined him as 'Category 18B' prisoners, or ironically, joined the army.

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Mosley made a brief sortie into electoral politics following his release but he never attracted the same support that he had previously. The field was open for new personalities and groups to take the stage.

There was no lack of personalities to tread the same path. The most prominent was A.K. Chesterton, a former BUF member. A cultured, intelligent man with a penchant for Shakespeare he started with League of Empire Loyalists in 1954 which would prove to be the training ground for the next generation of British fascists. Colin Jordan, John Bean, John Tyndall and Martin Webster all of whom were to surface in the National Front or British Nazi groups were active members.

The political stunt soon became the LEL trademark. Disruption of political meetings particularly of the Conservative party were a speciality.

With growing coloured immigration especially from the West Indies, the racists found fertile ground to spread their views of 'Nordic and white' superiority. The race riots of Notting Hill in London and the Midlands city of Nottingham in 1958 fueled fears amongst many Britons of a 'black invasion'.

A brief reappearance by Mosley in the 1958 election pushing for repatriation for coloured immigrants was a failure. Mosley was a spent force belonging to the 30s - the running was now being made by the new generation.

## The new generation

John Bean had since left the LEL and started his own group, the National Labour Party. Colin Jordan had similarly left the LEL and started his own group the White Defence League.

For the next few years it was Jordan who was the prominent personality. So rabid were his views that one associate was moved to remark that he had probably fought on the wrong side during the war. One of the leaflets of his White Defence League proudly proclaimed: "The National Assistance Board pays the children's allowances to the blacks for the coffee coloured monstrosities they father regardless of whether they are legitimate or not. Material rewards are given to enable semi-savages to mate with women of one of the leading civilised nations of the world."

He soon became a national figure ensuring constant press attention with outbursts like - 'If a fascist is a person who wants to keep Britain white then I am a fascist and proud of it.'

In 1960 Bean and Jordan merged their groups into the British National Party (BNP) under the chairmanship of Andrew Fountaine (currently the National Front deputy chairman) a Norfolk landowner and former Conservative Party member. The BNP's motto 'For Race and Nation' gave a hint of its policies - racist and nationalist.

An adjunct of the BNP was 'Spearhead' a para-military group headed by John Tyndall formerly of the LEL (now chairman of the National Front). The similarity between Spearhead and Hitler's brownshirts S.A. was surely intentional. Many members openly revered Hitler and his policies. They celebrated his birthday, maintained private shrines to him revelled in Nazi regalia and had strong links with neo-Nazi groups in Germany.

Given the small size of the BNP and the presence of strong personalities conflicts soon arose. Bean and Jordan were at loggerheads over whether the organisation should become more openly national socialist. A split occurred with Bean and Andrew Fountaine staying in the BNP, and Jordan and Tyndall breaking away to form the National Socialist Movement.

## Gaining attention

Fringe lunatic groups they may have been but they were gaining increased attention from many sectors. A press



Lewisham August 13, 1977. National Front set off.



report of the Spearhead group resulted in a police raid which netted an arms cache and got Jordan and Tyndall jail terms.

It was not long before Tyndall and Jordan had disagreements. The former was a supporter of wider imperialist views including the establishment of a white Commonwealth, Jordan wanted a narrower white Britain perspective. Their policy conflicts coupled with a personal disagreement ended in a bizarre episode where both men expelled each other from the movement. Tyndall then formed the Great Britain Movement (GBM) in 1964 which would later become a major component of the National Front.

The 1960s saw an influx of Asian immigrants expelled from African countries. At last the right wing and racist groups had an issue which they could centre on to gain public support. The influx aggravated racial tensions where a welter of small, local and regional groups sprang up to protect their white districts and jobs from the 'black menace'. The Midlands and London (Mosley's old stomping ground) saw groups like the Racial Preservation Society, the English Right Association and the Birmingham Immigrants Control Association. Race and immigration soon became important local and national issues where the BNP, LEL and GBM threw their weight behind anti-immigration candidates.

It was not long before several of the more far-sighted saw the need for a strong national organisation which would unite the various groups around the race and immigration issues. In particular A.K. Chesterton (the founder of the LEL) was a strong advocate for unity. The birth of the National Front was near.

## The National Front is born

In December 1966 a loose coalition of small local groups, the BNP, LEL and the Anglo-Rhodesia Society combined to form the National Front. Tyndall urged the GBM members to support and join the new organisation although Chesterton and others, eager for public support, were worried about the effect his membership and his well known Nazi views might have on the Front's image.

Tyndall's views could not be mistaken. One issue of 'Spearhead', the GBM magazine stated the group's (ie Tyndall's) views:

'For the protection of British blood, racial laws will be enacted to forbid marriage between Britons and non-Aryans. Medical measures will be taken to prevent procreation on the part of all those who have hereditary defects, whether racial, mental or physical. A pure strong, healthy British race will be regarded as the principal guarantee of Britain's future.' By August 1967 Tyndall and the GBM had been absorbed into the National Front.

The real impetus for the Front came from the racist speeches of Enoch Powell in the late 1960s. His message of the engulfing of British society by hordes of coloured immigrants found ready acceptance amongst many sections. His solution was repatriation of the immigrants. His call was echoed by many within his own party and gained limited support from elements in the Labour Party and the Trade Union movement.

## Further to the right

The Front soon realised that the right wing of the Conservative Party was as much a threat as an ally. The likes of Powell could easily preempt the base of

support that the Front could draw on. Surprisingly the Front improved its links with the right wing of the Conservatives, particularly the 'Monday Club' looking to attract possible members and the same time infiltrate and discredit it.

Within the Front tensions began to tighten again. In the wake of a poor showing in the 1970 local elections Chesterton tried to arrest what he saw as a drift and lapse in morale.

But certain former GBM members were angered by a decision he had made previously which they took as a direct snub. The move against him came in the summer of 1970 when Chesterton was taking his usual annual holiday in South Africa. A faction led by Gordon Brown (former GBM member) and John O'Brien called for Chesterton's resignation. After a protracted struggle they were successful. O'Brien succeeded to the chairmanship of the Front.

The Front then moved to adopt a broader political programme, encompassing issues other than the race and immigration ones. It took an anti-EEC stance, and supported the Ulster Unionists against the Irish civil rights movement.

But factionalism was never very far from the surface. By mid-1972 O'Brien thought he had sufficient evidence to oust Tyndall and Martin Webster (the activities co-ordinator) for their continuing neo-Nazi activities. He was outmanoeuvred and finally left the Front with half of the ruling body (the directorate). It was then that Tyndall took over as Chairman. The next few

years were to see the Front rise to its greatest peak of popular support.

Idi Amin's expulsion of the Ugandan Asian population in 1972/3 was to be the biggest fill up the Front was to receive.

The Front had been instrumental in conducting the public clamour against the continued large scale immigration from former colonial countries. This clamour had been successful in forcing the Conservative Government of Edward Heath to bring in restrictions on immigration. However, the decision to admit the Asian refugees of Amin's policies was regarded as a softening of the previous type of approach.

#### A swell in numbers

The Front was in the forefront of the fight against the new immigrants. It organised large demonstrations in Blackburn and Manchester in the industrial north, bussing in members from the Midlands to swell the numbers.

New members to the Front brought a new political sophistication to the movement. There were former organisers of the Conservative Party and members of the Monday Club who brought their organisational and propaganda skills. The Front began to contest local and national election with renewed vigour, and achieved some startling results including a 23% share of the vote in the local elections at Blackburn. Further efforts were put into a by-election at West Bromwich in the Midlands. A saturation campaign was mounted and in a low poll the Front achieved over 4,500 votes - 16% of the poll. The results from local elections showed a similar trend.

In an attempt to capitalise on these gains the Front produced a comprehensive political programme aimed at winning class voters from the Labour Party. The programme called for the nationalisation of foreign owned businesses, the retention of North Sea Oil for sole British use, support for the coal miners' in their pay claims and attacks on the Industrial Relations Act. It was a populist platform that included policies for free heating for all old age pensioners and a pension set at two-thirds of the national average wage.

But the growth of the Front with its new members caused problems. A growing public backlash against the Front and its activities caused many of the new members to worry about the movement's image. The beating up of coloured people, glorification of things Hitlerian and Nazi led them to call for a curbing of the excesses.

The first round in the battle went to the new members led by John Kingsley-Read a former Conservative party member from Blackburn. He succeeded in ousting Tyndall as the Chairman, a position which he gained for himself. Tyndall was elected as deputy chairman.

Tyndall was equal to the challenge. In a series of rapid and devious moves he isolated Kingsley-Read from the branches and thus from his potential base of support. Predictably Kingsley-Read and others left the Front in 1974 to form their own party, the National Party. He was later to gain national prominence with a remark he made about the killing of an Asian youth in 1976 - 'One down a million to go.'

#### A general decline

Since then the National Front has declined in the mass support it has achieved. There have been some notable advances but while the organisation has put up greater numbers of candidates at elections it has been gaining less support. Tyndall remains as Chairman following Kingsley-Read's departure. His old ally of the League of Empire Loyalists, Martin Webster is also still there, as is Andrew Fountaine. In the most recent elections the Front put up over 300 candidates but succeeded in getting only 191,000 votes - about 1.3% of the vote.

For all that the Front is still a significant force to be reckoned with. It remains well organised with strong areas of support and a dedicated team.

There are however, two significant developments which have been the cause of the National Front decline. First has been the sheer physical size of the opposition to it. A broad co-alition of groups, the Anti-Nazi League, has mobilised thousands in large and often bloody counter-demonstrations. A large number of local bodies have refused to give the Front the use of public halls for their meetings. Where their meetings have taken place it has been under the protection of thousands of police. This train of events has led to increasing calls for the banning of the Front and a toughening of the Race Relations Act to curb the virulent racist statements that have been issued by Front leaders.

A conscious effort by Labour Party organisers and trade union officials has meant that inroads which the Front made into the members of these organisations has been curbed.

More significant, has been the move to the right by the Conservative Party. It has taken many of the platforms which the Front could previously claim as its own. Fluctuating voters have found that the Tory leadership can accommodate their wishes as much as the Front - consequently why belong to or vote for an organisation which carries the fascist stigma?

That race and immigration have been the rallying issues for the Front is undeniable. The periods of greatest

growth have coincided with new influxes of immigrants. However the Front has a base of support amongst the less political sections of the community. In areas of high unemployment and poor

economic growth it has found ready recruits, especially amongst the young.

As a movement it has worked assiduously to aggravate racial tensions to its own advantage. That it has received substantial police protection from anti-fascist groups has only served to strengthen opposition to it.

The growth of the Front can clearly be seen as a progression from the early fascists of Mosley's day. It has inherited the small percentage of the population which support such ideologies while capturing substantial sections of support from other parties at crucial moments only to lose them again.

The danger of the Front and similar organisations is that it feeds on the contradictions of the capitalist system. In periods of decline the right wing has made advances and gained its greatest level of support. As immigrants have been needed to work in factories and then rejected as surplus to requirements during economic recessions so they have become the targets for attacks by the National Front.

The continued work by the Front in exciting and worsening racial strife can only continue while the present economic system haplessly uses coloured workers for economic fodder.

#### 'It can't happen here'

While Britain suffers the outrages of a patently fascist organisation New Zealanders no doubt feel some satisfaction in the belief that it couldn't happen here.

The signs that it could are there.

Last year an announcement was made that a branch of the National Front had been formed in New Zealand. The organiser claimed that there were many members from the National Party. George Chapman, National Party President was quick to deny that any National Party members would support such an organisation. If there were, said Mr Chapman, they would be expelled. The alleged organisation has since disappeared from public view, but the components for such a body are here.

Groups such as the Friends of South Africa, the Committee for Fairness in Sport and the Napier organisation sending mercenaries to Rhodesia are all possible breeding grounds. It was not so long ago that Colin King-Ansell of the New Zealand National Socialist Party was publicly advocating racist and fascist views. He still stands in General Elections gaining little support.

Perhaps it is not surprising that a National Front has not appeared in New Zealand before. Many of its potential members find ready acceptance within the realms of the National Party. The anti-Islander adverts of the 1975 election campaign and the debacle of the over-stayers campaign in 1976 would have cheered many a National Front member in Britain.

In times of economic decline fascists have often made remarkable progress. Their programmes appealing to national unity and patriotism find many supporters.

To a great extent the future of the National Front and other extreme right wing groups will be determined by circumstances outside of their control. Given the continuing decline of the present system it seems likely that they will be a feature of the political scene for some time to come. That they should cloak their fascism in the Union Jack or any other national flag is to be expected.

But it is a deception. Ultimately there can be no alternative but to resist and defeat them at every opportunity.

British Correspondent.

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Nottingham August 13, 1977. Anti-racists block route of National Front



Nottingham High St., August 13, 1977  
These photos are reproduced from  
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# Arts

**'Twelfth Night'**  
Directed by Raymond Hawthorne  
Theatre Corporate  
July 27 — September 1

It is Twelfth Night when 'quite athwart goes all decorum' and a mischievous intrigue in Lady Olivia's household is disrupting the normal goings-on. Olivia is - decorously - mourning the death of her brother, so is in no mood for revels; but a second Twelfth Night confusion will involve her in a case of mistaken identity. The complications that ensue from these parallel stories form a merry masquerade that is thought by many to be the crown of Shakespeare's comic achievement.

Theatre Corporate's lucid and engaging production certainly goes a long way in increasing our enjoyment of Shakespeare. Director Hawthorne has combined scenes of mood and reflection with rollicking mirth without neglecting the strain of sadness that lies beneath and also adding a mysterious resonance of his own. The production is a good example of an integrated whole within which lots of good ideas are out to work. We can apprehend the Director's presence throughout, the play thereby becoming more than the sum of its individual performances.

These are not uniformly good, and it is in the revelling scenes that Hawthorne is best served by his cast. Theatre Corporate are best at comedy - possibly a reflection of their youth - and in addition Shakespeare's plays require impeccable delivery for thorough satisfaction. Too much gabbling and slurred speech revealed discomfort with the language, and repeatedly wrong intonations were a source of minor irritation. No amount of coaching, unfortunately, can provide an actor with a good 'ear', and it would take a great deal of experience to compensate for an intuitive understanding of the music that Shakespeare wrote.

Nevertheless there are some fine performances. Judy Gibson, it seems, is inhabited by the dramatic muse; a faithful guide that rarely allows her to stray off-centre, no matter where she extends her range. Her conniving Maria is a portrayal that uses voice, expression and timing with surpassing skill. Michael Wisher as the free-wheeling Sir Toby Belch is also delightful. His obvious experience as well as the wonderful ease of his execution lend weight to the production. Rhys McConnochie as Malvolio also gives a well-fleshed performance, most commendably rising to the challenge of the splendid comic scene where, duped and absurdly conceited, his circulation stopped by cross garters, malvolio struts manically smiling around the stage for the benefit of the horrified Olivia.

John Watson, as the foolish Sir Andrew Aguecheek, suffers in comparison with these others. Although he has a ball playing for all the laughs he can get, he never comes across as a real character. Part of the difficulty is that he imposes the humour instead of letting it grow organically from the part. Roy Billing as Feste, the Fool, presents a similar problem but for different reasons. He cuts an interesting, oriental-looking figure, and it manages to convey a melancholy enigmatic, somewhat sinister sage. Nevertheless his performance is not entirely adequate, and he never appears to enter into the role.

Together, though, they are a formidable team and when they are off-stage there is a distinct lowering of temperature. The romantic principles are dogged with speech difficulties, but they are charming, and communicate a fine erotic sensuality. Sylvia Rands is most pleasing as the haughty but sympathetic Olivia, but Cliff Wood is a little too wooden as Orsino, and Elizabeth Hawthorne, an otherwise competent Viola/Cesario, spoils her performance with her roller-coaster delivery.

Sandra Kyle  
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*'Better a witty fool than a foolish wit' says Feste (Roy Billing) to Olivia (Sylvia Rands) from Twelfth Night at Theatre Corporate.*

Theatre Corporate  
Dark Lady  
6 pm August 1, 4, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18.

This show consists of Shakespeare's final 28 sonnets, ie numbers 127-154, performed by Rhys McConnochie. The work is introduced, and although one would expect a straight recital of the poems, they are presented as a theatrical work, as if one long poem. This forms a sort of portrait of Shakespeare at this time, in the grips of an obsession.

It is a very ambitious piece. The presence of only one actor on the stage reciting poems is very demanding viewing for the audience. These sonnets are not the most famous, and the fact that they are unknown, is quite an effort to such as me who are not accustomed to listening to poetry anyway. Despite my efforts at concentration, my mind wandered as there was nothing to aid comprehension but the acting itself.

Rhys McConnochie has a beautiful voice, and is without doubt an accomplished actor. The poems however, are laden with double meanings and so I often only grasped the meaning at its most simple level. Thus when the acting got very emotional it seemed more affected to me, than moving. To be honest, to fully appreciate this presentation, I feel I would have to have done an intense course or study on these poems alone.

I cannot help feeling that for once Corporate has overestimated its audience. Possibly there are masses of Shakespeare scholars who are well versed in this obscure section of his works, but this would surprise me.

Catherine McGeorge

**"Unbridled Power? An interpretation of New Zealand's Constitution and Government."**

Geoffrey Palmer  
Oxford University Press, Wellington  
74pp plus bibliography  
\$8.95

Like writers of good utopian novels, Geoffrey Palmer writes with a disarming simplicity of style. And any serious advocate of sweeping constitutional change must have a vision of a utopian society where goodness and decency prevail. Although the reader may be sceptical of the efficacy that a mere change of the rules will have on human nature as expressed in the political arena, he cannot fail to be impressed by the conciseness of Professor Palmer's treatment of each topic, and the range of topics which are covered. All of them are controversial and, if only occasionally important. From the offices of Queen and governor-general, through Parliament and the courts to electoral law and access to official information, the author presents recommendations for reform. A huge amount of research lies behind the smooth presentation of each chapter. Nevertheless, the perspective remains that of a lawyer looking at political power. He observes, 'Important constitutional cases are rare in our system because we have no written constitution.' (p 172) Another reason may be that people do not regard constitutional matters as 'legal'. Government in New Zealand is largely carried out by 'non-legal' means. Neither the Cabinet nor the office of Prime Minister owe their existence to a legal authority. That is not to say that there is anything 'illegal' going on, it merely shows that real power need not be created by act of parliament. For New Zealanders, 'law' does not seem terribly important in this context; to suggest that there should be 'legal' limits to the exercise of political power is to assume that there

is a distinction between 'law' and 'political power' here. Of course legal theory requires that law is different from political power, but legal theory may only be important to lawyers. In truth, 'law' may be merely a politically expedient theory which encourages social stability through the ideal of justice as the rationale of day to day decisions. The notion of 'equality before the law' ensures that the status quo is maintained — everyone is told he has equal access to the law, while the rich remain rich and the poor remain poor. In this area a lawyer and a lay man will see different things while looking at the same object. Thus in Chapter 9, 'What the Courts can do', Professor Palmer says of a recent decision (*Fitzgerald v Muldoon*) of the former Chief Justice, that his 'message was that no one was above the law, that it applies to the mighty as to the humble.' (p112). The decision is described as 'an occasion for dancing in the streets' (p110). However, people may well be moved to dance in the streets for reasons other than those suggested by the author. Whereas he sees the case as a vindication of the Bill of Rights 1988 and the supremacy of parliament, the lay man may well see it as merely a political kick in the teeth for Muldoon and rejoice for that alone. On a more intelligent lay man's view, it was a silly decision. Perhaps only lawyers and idiots would be dancing.

The author does not, however, confine himself to advocating 'legal' solutions to every problem he deals with. While, in his view, there are legal answers to problems such as the power of the governor general, the protection of basic human rights and access to official information, others can be solved by 'procedural' changes. Examples of these are the problems of the poor quality and large quantity of legislation, the distribution of power between the Prime Minister and other members of the governing party, and the administration of the public service.

A lawyer writing for a wide audience on the constitution and government of New Zealand has a difficult task. He is aware of the qualifications which legal theory requires to be put on practically every assertion of what the law is, yet he must produce a readable summary. Professor Palmer has succeeded admirably in doing this. He often hints that alternative views and qualification exist, and where practicable he sets them out. This is an honest overview of the topics dealt with. On p130 the author admits 'in 1968 I published an essay which opposed the introduction of a bill of rights for New Zealand. Ten years later I feel differently.' He proceeds to set out the main arguments for and against such a proposal. In briefly mentioning the United States Constitution, he concedes that, 'It becomes evident at once that the way a bill of rights is interpreted depends on who makes the interpretation.' (p134)

While some form of restraint on executive power is desirable, it must nevertheless be sufficiently flexible to allow rigorous measures to be taken to protect the state when necessary. What kind of restraint, by whom, and when, are large questions. If our society now lacks the political goodness and decency which enabled the Westminster-style of government to function effectively, perhaps it is we who must look to ourselves, and not to our political machine, for the remedy. Professor Palmer and his assistants have provided a thought-provoking analysis which is accessible to a much wider public than its title may suggest. Everyone from the person who wants to know something about government to the armchair saviour of society should read it. It is hoped that when he becomes Prime Minister, Professor Palmer finds that the office still carries sufficient political power to enable him to give effect to some of his recommendations. And that he still wants to.

Don Mathias

# Sam



In a short article in the Star, the Auckland Film Festival Committee speaks of a world-wide scarcity of shorts.

Next year they talk of having to go to London in search of material to precede the major features. Strange then that they ignore material under their noses. One such film, *5 am* opened at the Classic on Friday as a short before Clockwork Orange. It's director David Franklin rang the Committee several weeks before the festival about a possible screening. No one was interested, perhaps because it had only been screened once before at a private showing on campus. But the powers that be in the Wellington festival welcomed it and *5 am* received a favourable comment after its screening there.

Fifteen minutes long, *5 am* is David's first film to be shown publicly. Relatively unknown on campus, sitting opposite him in one of the grey meeting rooms of the student union complex, one can sense a fund of quiet nervous energy. Long tapered fingers clasp the paper coffee cup gently and cigarette smoke drifts upwards. Comparisons with David Blyth are perhaps inevitable but tend to reveal few similarities and many differences. *5 am* is a first film is not the customary dose of avant-gardism to be followed by a reabsorption back into the more commercial main-stream. Acceptance rather than any desire to change the world is more of a philosophical basis for David Franklin's work. 'It's a bit much to aim for', he comments as a wry aside. Instead he prefers to concentrate on examining attitudes, making 'very small very minor, subtle comments' on New Zealand society, rather than dealing with big themes after the fashion of Middle Age Spread. But *5 am* is only a New Zealand film in the sense that it's been made in New Zealand. It does not try to depict the New Zealand 'character' and David steers clear of the 'sheep in every shot' syndrome. 'Everyone feels because we're new and making films, things have to be New Zealand in the geographical sense. Krzysztof Zanussi when he was over here earlier in the year pointed out the danger of trying to consciously manufacture a uniquely New Zealand product to appeal overseas. The warning seems to have been heeded by some.

Everything about David Franklin seems low key, even his entry into film-making - walking along the bottom corridor of the Student Union, seeing someone showing a camera to a friend and because

it looked interesting, writing a film script. The latter he says was 'outlandish and pretentious, a great university product'. But a few more unfinished efforts and the idea for *5 am* jelled, arising from personal experience and long hours on shift work at a local margarine factory.

*5 am* - it's a very romantic time of day. You get to work, just go for a stroll and it's all quiet and the sun rises ..... Venus shining up there.' Such romanticism threatened to become schmaltzy. So the final film is more of a montage, a 'little study' of the things that are happening in the early morning, a choreography of movement, and something of a tribute to those who are awake and working at that hour. Impressionistic and naturalistic it's been called, but its maker sees no need to impregnate it with heavy symbols 'You can look for a level of significance if you want to but it makes as much sense if you don't.' He'd prefer people to just enjoy the film. What began as 8,500 feet of film due to inexperience and an unfamiliar camera has been pruned down to 500-600 feet with the help of Dale Farnsworth as editor. Major costs weren't in the actual shooting but in having it edited, printed, the sound tracks mixed and so on. The rights have just been sold to an Auckland distributor for three years but David is not unduly worried by the likelihood that he won't recover the original cost of \$3000. Outside finance was limited to a \$300 grant from the University through the Film Club. The modesty surfaces again when he comments that he didn't feel the film was good enough to go cap-in-hand asking for money. Finance is a bug-bear throughout the industry. 'You can't just go off into the sunset and make a film.' With this comes a practical awareness of the potential audience and the need to sell one's work. Done, not in the sense of manufacturing a palatable slickly packaged product, Hollywood style but being conscious of the need for careful structuring and having an eye for humour. Apart from this, in both *5 am* and his present film *Muscle Bound* he doesn't feel that there are any particular exterior influences forcing him to make a film in a certain way. He has a liking for Truffaut and the way he works but prefers to change his style to suit the different films he's making and confesses to having been near a Film Festival only once.

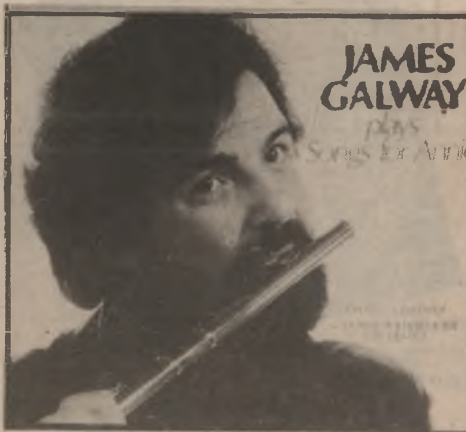
Whereas *5 am* used only natural light and was shot virtually as is where is, *Muscle Bound* is more composed. Although recognising the different schools of film-making, cinema verité and the like he is less than a willing convert to the necessity of telling lies, fibbing with the camera to get a story across. 'You're remaking points, ..... composing things, changing things around because they have to look right.'

Perhaps because of the artistic pretensions of the silver screen compared to the cathode ray tube, the influence of the former things like *The Deerhunter* as a propaganda force is often overlooked.

David admits to a sneaky desire to make a film that 'teeters on the edge of emphatic propaganda.' But none of the films he's involved with at the moment seek to dogmatically project any cause, either emotional or political. He has just finished five weeks work with Richard Turner and his film *Night Moves*. Due for release at the end of this year David commented that although it may be less than commercially successful here, there is probably a ready audience overseas. The script has been several years in preparation and the film itself concentrates on dialogue rather than fast-moving action sequences. It's been filmed mainly in and around Auckland and centres on a gay community and one boy in particular, with several of the characters playing themselves.

So things are happening but no one seems to want to know.

E. Sage



James Galway is one of the finest flautist, of that there is no doubt. This record is further proof of his beauty of the tone and amazing agility on the instrument.

This record is, to use Sir Thomas Beecham's term, a collection of lollipops which Galway tells us are particular favourites of his. Most are accompanied by something called the National Philharmonic Orchestra (apparently not the Washington) conducted by Charles Gerhardt. The album takes its title from John Denver's song which is rather incomprehensibly included in a dinner-music type of selection of little pieces from Mozart to Villa-Lobos (Bachianas Bras. No. 5 again) via Faure, Debussy and Kreister. Incomprehensibly until one realizes that the Latin-looking beauty whose face in full colour takes up three quarters of the back cover is in fact Galway's wife Annie so its a tribute from husband to wife.

There are a number of traditional pieces, one of them, 'Brian Born's March' accompanied by an ensemble of six harps. In the 'Belfast Hornpipe' Galway plays a tin whistle and is supported by a bodhran - an Irish drum. The arrangement of the Allegro from Mozart's Rano Sonata in C is a kitsch little number with heavily overloaded cello and brass parts to inject drama into the 18thC drawing room.

Altogether the final impression left by this disc is that of a beautifully played and recorded series of pretty pieces which only became cliché's because of this kind of treatment.

John Broad

Snipes  
Gluepot  
August 1

If you haven't noticed, there's an R&B revival going on in Auckland. It started early this year with Johnny and the Hookers, and now the movement is being spear-headed by the Snipes, with bands like Five to the Bar and Bloodshot waiting in the wings.

Last Tuesday I saw the Snipes play the Gluepot to an audience of about twenty people, which had just about doubled by the end of the night. Three nights earlier, I saw Ariel flab their way through a set of current hits and 'progressive' standards to a rabid, standing room only crowd, which says more about the Auckland 'rock' audience than it does about either band.

Not that the Snipes gave a shit about the size of the crowd; it would never occur to them to give any less than all they've got, and on Tuesday they gave it in spades. It was a magnificent gig, one of the best I've ever seen in an Auckland pub: Like a lot of R&B bands, they rely on chestnuts, but there's no question of slavish reproduction. To coin a phrase, they KICK ASS. When I walked in, they were doing things to 'Watching the River Flow' that Dylan never intended, Simon Lynch outstanding on slide guitar.

From there it was up, up, up all the way, through 'Stepping Stone' (rave, drool), 'Over, Under, Sideways, Down' with Lynch and fellow guitarist Mike Cooney beating Beck and Page at their

Noel Cook  
Barry Lett Galleries  
July 23 - Aug 3

I haven't a clue  
What to do to review  
Noel Cook -  
octogenarian  
cartoonist and illustrator  
exhibiting for the 'Year of the Child'.  
cartoons  
drawn half a century  
before they were born.

Like so many exhibitions the drawings and prints are tastefully placed. There, there and there - adorning the perimeter of a vacuous vault to catch the unwary child as he wipes his nose upon the wall. Once and for all the anxious and insecure adolescent can ascertain that 'white' virtue triumphs over 'but every' adversity via the exploits of 'Sir James Brooke of Sarawak', as he outwits and out-manoeuvres the nasty natives of Borneo (take heart Janet Roth). Provided, of course, he eats his breakfast cereal as depicted in 'The Kiwi Kid', and ignores the Machiavellian possibility of a breakfast bowl in the eye. (After all racism was the issue, wasn't it, not the minor middle-class violence) ?

But the most interesting aspect of this delightfully arranged exhibition is that Noel Cook (octogenarian, illustrator, cartoonist - and a kiwi) - under the influence of .... H.G. Wells, Jules Verne etc was the originator of the first space age cartoon strip in the form of .... 'Peter and all the Roving Folk,' (Roving is just the latest form of exercise). Yes, even Garth, Superman, Captain Marvel, Buck Rogers, and Speed Gordon can directly trace their conception to 'Peter and all the Roving Folk', even if their activities are somewhat more sophisticated.

Unlike the earlier exhibition of Noel Cook's work at the Auckland City Art Gallery, the Barry Lett Galleries avoided a selection of rather sentimental pen and ink drawings. One of which had apparently been of note, for it was drawn but a street away from the Auckland City Art Gallery. A chocolate biscuit for the rate payers perhaps ?

However, the most depressing facet arising from this exhibition is how little humour has changed. The exploits of 'Corky Koala', recommended for children is at least if not more articulate than those persistently preserved on the inside back page of Auckland's *Old Woman*. But maybe that's indicative of the paper concerned than the cartoonist.  
Claudia Perkins

own game, and bassist Alan Evans showing everybody else how it's done. Then it was a 1-2-3-4 'G-L-O-R-I-A-A-A!!!' and it's never sounded better.

They played so many classics so well it would be boring to list them, but the above songs were especially good, as were Jerry Lee's 'Drinkin' Wine Spodee-Odee', Ray Davies' 'Til the End of the Day' and 'It's all over now' which was around about where I stopped taking notes and started screaming things like 'Rape! Dope! Cheap! Communist! Jap it right in your fucking eyeballs!'

Special praise for the other two members: singer Glen McLean has an unusual line in audience communication. Where Lee Brilleaux makes a penis out of his mike, Glen opts for a more subtle approach, keeping time by constantly giving the audience the finger. He sings all right, too. Drummer Norman Knox would overpower just about any other band, in the Snipes he's merely perfect.

They finished with Paul Revere's 'Let Me' and I walked out feeling that very very special rush that you only get from the best, highest-octane rock'n'roll. Right now the Snipes are the band to watch and the band to beat. How long they can keep it up is anybody's guess, but at the moment everyone else is going to have to double speed just to eat their dust.

Mark Shanley

CRACCUM, AUGUST 6, PAGE 19

# Lettuce to the Editor

OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Students,  
You people are all arseholes. I've just come from the Head Over Heels concert in the Maid and for the third week running an Education Fightback concert has been poorly attended. I'm totally pissed off at all the dick heads who couldn't raise the energy to come down out of their precious library and listen to some music for one small hour. May your study books ignite spontaneously and singe the hairs up your snotty little nostrils. And as for all you Cafe residents may the coffee you copiously devour every lunchtime give you terminal indigestion and cause all your hair to drop out.  
You all make me vomit.

Yours in lovely friendliness  
Craig

OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Craccum,  
To the shit-head (or heap of shit, pl) that stole my umbrella from the baggage room of the main library - drop dead.  
All I can say is that I hope you find it in good condition - for it was just that, brand new in fact.  
I hope it blows inside-out in the first breeze, a dog shits on it and most of all, that you get as much use out of it as I have had - bloody none !

Forever hopeful  
B.R.W.

A REAL OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Mr Merritt,  
Re: The 'broadsheet' entitled 'Craccum : Merritt in Question'.  
While Mr Pearson resorts to the same insults that he has accused you of using on your readers, he does raise a number of important questions about Craccum's editorial policy. He claims that he has written to you frequently since late March, criticising your editorial policy, and that none of his letters had been published by you. In Craccum of June 12 you outlined three possible reasons for some letters not being printed; that they were illegible, written by those who only wished to see their names in print, or that they were no longer topical and that the topic had already been adequately discussed in previous letters. This last point was included in the Craccum Administration Board's reply, rejecting Mr Pearson's complaint. So far your editorial policy for lettuce seems fair. Yet there is no mention of your 'unofficial policy on headings and replies to readers letters. In 'State of the Union' (June 26) you said 'petty shit slinging ... serves no real purpose and in fact tends to confuse matters somewhat.' But then some Lettuce are headed 'Most fuck-witted letter Buddy's ever read' and 'another load of shit'. As the CAB is unwilling to interfere with your editorial policy, can we expect these insults to continue ?  
Perhaps more objective headings, that give some indication of the content of the letter, could be used. A REAL OBJECTIVE HEADING  
Another question concerns your personalised replies to letters that have provoked a reaction beyond an insulting heading. The most blatant example of this was your reply to Dave Tolich's letter (July 10) where you added to your already long list of pet hates, Citroen owners, Political Studies Staff, people with brown and white houses and the middle-class. You are running out of people who are not on your list and still read Craccum.  
In 'State of the Union' (June 26) you stated 'I sometimes feel that it's Craccum that's holding this place together.' Not through your Lettuce commentary, you're not. What are we to do if we disagree with you ? When you find it necessary to abuse a considerable number of your readers so frequently. There must be a large group of students whose views are not even fairly or openly discussed in Craccum. As Craccum is 'free' (There was only a \$18,548 Deficit on the Craccum a/c for 1978) readers are unable to vote with their money when buying or not buying Craccum, so circulation is no indication of peoples desire to read Craccum.  
It is not surprising that many readers are apathetic when their letters are ignored or they are sworn at in print by you, for expressing their views, and where there is no alternative means of criticism.  
So when will you stop abusing your readers, 85% of who read lettuce as their first choice ? (April 2 Poll). Their opinions are worth hearing. Craccum readers, who afterall own the paper, deserve better treatment from you.

S.W. Pigginn

CRACCUM, AUGUST 6, PAGE 22

GOOD, GOOD, GOOD.

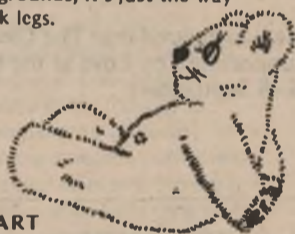
Dear Sir,  
It is not often that I feel so compelled by anything as to write a letter to 'Craccum'. But the apparent secrecy surrounding a bill proposed by the Law Society is such that I feel compelled to say, it damn well stinks ! The bill, as far as I can gather, aims to increase to five years the time that a law graduate who has been admitted must spend in a law firm before setting up his own firm. At present the requirement is for three years before a graduate is allowed to practise as a solicitor (Barristers at present do not have this requirement). Both barristers and solicitors, as far as I can determine, will be required to spend five years in a law office under the new bill.  
At present the practical requirement may be met by working in the legal department of a government office. Under the proposed bill this will not be possible. The bill also proposes that if a break is taken in the course of the five years in an established firm the, if the break is of five years or more (I'm uncertain on the exact figure, but it's not more than five years) past experience will be wiped. Women who wish to raise families are the obvious victims of this requirement.  
While the Law Society may claim this bill, if it becomes law, will offer a greater quality of lawyer to the public it can also be viewed as cutting down the competition for established firms. With the present economic climate and excessive numbers of graduates the limiting of new firms may be of benefit to the older, established firms. With the secrecy that seems to surround the bill one wonders just what its true intent is.  
To set the record straight, I am not a member of any political party. I have no axe to grind. I'm not in the Young Socialists, the Feminists, Gay Rights, the Young Nationals, the Labour Party or the Engineering Society.

A REAL OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Dave,  
It's nice to see someone mentioning the Pooh Society in their lettuce, isn't it ?

Yours ecstatically,  
P.R. Esident de Pooh Soc.  
P.S. I don't disapprove of your activities with goats on moralistic grounds, it's just the way you break their back legs.

A ra



TOUCHES ME HEART

Dear Craccum,  
I think this week's Craccum on the sixties issues was really neat ! And I also think Adam is neat !  
Dave Merrit (your Editor) is also quite cute !

Craccum Rules (after RUFF) !

A REAL OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Dave,  
I am writing this in answer to some person in last weeks Craccum who deigned to call me a shit head, because I chose to sit down in the middle of Queen St. Better shit than nothing at all, buddy. The reason I 'sat in' was that the bursary (sorry, Grants) system announced in the Budget of the previous night struck me as potentially harmful to the academic careers of both my friends and relations.

At this point I will admit to being very nicely off at the moment, living at home within close proximity to A.U. Whether life would be so rosy in a flat, I'll leave to your imagination. The fact is that many people, or should I say most people, are not in the same position; something like 80 percent of students at Lincoln, Massey and Otago being on unabated bursaries. How are they going to live on \$23 a week ? A first year student can expect to pay \$40 a week plus in a hostel next year, and no, I don't think some poor kid from out in the wops should be thrust into a flat in a large and strange city. On top of that, he/she has to pay for clothes, books, social life, transport around town and back home during the holidays. By now it's all getting rather expensive.

So what, you say, he can get a hardship allowance ! Can he ? We didn't know if he could when we sat down, and we don't know now. Our protest was a sort of pre-emptive strike, but without the ICBM's. The only way to get New Zealand Govt's to do something

I feel that as the lawyers in our society supposedly have the important task of protecting society's rights, then why the hell doesn't the average student in the law school have much idea at all about the bill. If you law students can't defend your own rights in the form of protests then you don't deserve to defend others' rights. And by the protests I'm not talking about making polite representations to the Law Society. I'm talking about having discussions within the law school, involving ALL law students, and anyone else, who need to know what's going on.

Those of you whose father may own a law firm are not so basically affected. This bill may perpetuate the existence of such bastions of family power. But for the ordinary, state-school-educated student this bill should be alarming to say the least. It not only affects your rights and jobs but because of the constitutional powers of lawyers this bill also affects democracy within New Zealand.

I'm writing to 'Craccum', and not to 'Writ', the law students newspaper because I feel this issue might not receive the attention it deserves in 'Writ'. The law profession is one that is based on the 'old boy' system and many law students may feel that strong action on their part will cause, embarrassment within the profession, and earn them a black mark. (And if the bill does become law it will be hard enough to get a job, anyway).

The very least that must be done is for some open discussion to take place within the law school about this bill. I am writing because I still believe in the ability of the legal system to seek justice and not to conceal the truth. Until such time as the facts are more openly discussed I unfortunately must remain anonymous.

Yours hopefully,  
A Student

THANK YOU

To Mr Nigel Pearson (per favour of Craccum),  
Sir I have just read your Merritt-maligning Broadsheet entitled 'CRITIQUE' and dated 23/7/79. I being slightly conservative and rather apathetic choose not to take sides just yet but feel obliged to point out a flaw in your munitions pile of quoted headings and footnotes from the pen of Mr Merritt. You quote the heading 'SHITHEADS KNOW NO BOUNDS' as an insult to the contributor Y. Joass. The Ed. was in fact simply agreeing with the sentiments of the letter as regards the sporting activities of some mindless animals who got a buzz from causing the death of a cute little sparrow.  
So Mr Pearson, please check your facts a little more carefully in future before you lose all possibility of even my non-committal, apathetic support.

G. Hoban

constructive is to shout very loudly in their collective ears, preferably before they've written anything down. It was significant that the following day Merv made an announcement giving further details.  
Secondly, even if parents are reasonably well off, why should they have to keep me solvent for the next five years ? And what happens if I want to do a Masters degree or something ? It may come as some surprise but even the petty bourgeoisie can find it hard to make ends meet, especially when, even under the present system, my parents have had to subsidise a med. student son at Otago to the tune of \$100's for the past four years. Hey, look, that's not just crocodile tears, think how much EXTRA that's going to be now !  
Muldoon has said the education cuts are justifiable due to a prospective fall-off in the future school roles. He is making that statement by assuming the standard of education in this country is good enough. It is not, as witnessed by the mass exodus of teachers from the profession, and the generally poor achievement of children from worker-class backgrounds. Yes, there are perfectly verifiable statistics to back up that statement. We need a well educated, thinking population to get this country on its feet and out of the mire of ignorance and complacency.  
In parting, I want to say that I am proud of what I did, and would gladly do it again. It was also really good fun !

Chris

SEE - I PRINTED THIS .....

Mr Editor,  
From an unbiased point of view I have always wondered why the Rt Hon Robert Muldoon gets continually criticized and personally attacked over almost every decision he makes. Admittedly he is a 'bald headed little fat man' (tech news July 30 - Aug 6) but this is no reason to give him arseholes every time he opens his mouth. You must, however, expect this sort of crap from the Labour Party as this is their job. (They're a bunch of cunts anyway) There seems to me to be a hell of a lot of politically and economically blind bastards around, if they can't see that Mr Muldoon's, and the National Party's decisions and present policies, are for the well being of the country as a whole.

As an example, I would like to mention a couple of specific areas, where Mr Muldoon is being victimized and made to look like a bit of shit. There is the matter of education cuts. All the whinging bloody students should be thankful they're given any bursary at all. Also I think it is a good idea that foreign students pay a little more towards their education. It is hardly fair that the New Zealand taxpayer should completely finance their education. Perhaps the Government could provide cheaper education for these students, if they passed a law, prohibiting the importation of scrounging Ockers into the country.

All of these and other Government policies are designed to cut spending to a level the country can afford, to reduce the overseas deficit, and to cut inflation. If wee Billy (Rowling) and his pinko friends had their way the country would be fucked. They would be giving out money hand over foot to the bludgers in the social welfare system, and generally, anyone with their grubby little mitt out.

In summary, Mr Muldoon is the only leader prepared to take a firm grip (not on himself) and pull the country out of the crap. I think all Kiwis should be prepared to tighten their belts and loose some of their social welfare fat.

GREG - ATI Accountancy

OBJECTIVE CORSO HEADING

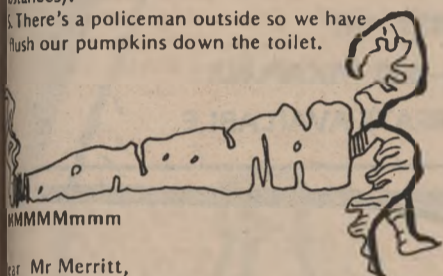
Dear Dave (and Readers)  
I was at the showing of the 'Corso' film on Thursday and I can see why some people wanted (and got it) banned.  
The film struck me as being pretty one sided, which I have no objection to by any means, the one condition being that it is done in a positive, objective and genuine manner.  
Some interviews were shown in overseas locations and when a Fijian woman and a Singaporean man, both of whom were not very well endowed with the English language (and both of whom were in their respective countries and hence totally separate interviews). Start using terms like 'consciousness raising' - well, things get a little hard to swallow. In fact many of these interviews struck me as being rather poorly staged and/or prompted.  
Another impression I got from the film, especially in the case of some examples of gross overcrowding in some very centralised urban housing estates, was that those exposing this tragedy seemed to me to be barking up the wrong tree with regard to a possible solution. Don't get me wrong, when they say that something needs to be done immediately in an attempt to improve living standards and wages they are dead right - the situation is horrific. But as far as I can see they weren't putting forward any long-term proposals. (The exception to this was in the Fijian example where budgeting classes are held for housewives) Unless long-term proposals are instituted especially in the Singapore situation, they are going to find themselves even deeper in the brown stuff next generation.  
It's very unfortunate to see the case of a Singaporean man and his wife who have brought nine children into this world but alas, have only 120 sq feet to house them all in. And when you consider that if no family planning or social responsibility education system is begun then possibly each of these nine children will do much the same as their parents when they get married. After all the 'average' young New Zealand parents would think carefully about having say, even four children - especially if their income is not high. (Standards of living are poles apart, but I think there is still some validity in this argument).  
In principle, I object to the censoring of this film, because people should be able to see this sort of thing - but at the same time I would hope that they don't just accept it as the full story because it comes out of the gospel box.  
Yours,  
Batman & Robin

# More Lettuce

## MAKES YOU STERILE

Dear Mr Merrit and Co,  
Over the last few weeks, we have been appalled by the frequent references to the passing around of burnt carrots in the Craccum office.  
After extensive research last night we discovered the horrific implications of this perverse habit. It deteriorates the chromosomes and causes long term hereditary defects.  
It leads to harder stuff like burning lettuces and mainlining tomato juice.  
It causes anti-social behaviour like burning of rats.  
It causes cancer in rats and albatrosses. We hope you will stop this vile practice immediately before young innocent readers are influenced to try it.  
I must leave now for a shareholders meeting at the breweries.

Yours sincerely,  
D.B. Lion  
Johnny Walker  
Bartlett  
President, Treasurer and Secretary of Society for the Questioning Use of Addictive Riot Establishing Substances).  
There's a policeman outside so we have to push our pumpkins down the toilet.



Dear Mr Merritt,  
I may I congratulate you on your speech in the quad on the calibre of candidates for AUSA elections, on the grounds of total exclusion of four lettered words. My only remaining comment on that point is that when you succeed in the elimination of words of length one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten letters, your speeches will be in a state of perfection.

Which brings me to the real point of this article - last week's 'The Craccum Blurb' (17th July issue). Naturally, with a title like that I assumed it was an editorial, and as you are the editor, I next assumed it had come from your esteemed pen. However, on noting a small letter printed above it, I perceive that you are indeed not the culprit. However, whether words are true or false depends on their content, and not upon the ownership of the mouth or pen wherein they originated. In this article, it will be remembered, the author attempted to analyse what is really happening to New Zealand. However, it reads like the crazed ravings of a person who has vented to his own pet hatreds. Hatred such as Mr Muldoon. Change a few of the names in the article, and it might read like the account of the rise of Hitler's Nazi Party in Germany, and the destruction of the Weimar Republic. Mr Wells would certainly not be the first to make such a comparison, a comparison that is as ludicrous as it is insulting.

There is the dishonest way the present Government gained power. 'In 1974', we are instructed, 'when the world-wide recession first circulated through to New Zealand, isolationist mentality could see its effects only in terms of local conditions: A Labour Government had no alternative.' Yet precisely the reverse is the case. The Government of the day failed completely to see that the recession overseas was due in large measure to factors quite divorced from the common course of business cycles - such as the 1973/4 oil price shock. The government merely to tackle falling business activity with fiscal policy and, more importantly, support policy, totally ignoring the fact that this type of overspending on imports would merely bring us in not too long a time to a day of reckoning. This total concentration on home conditions ignoring the rest of the world was the complete governmental ineptitude, and the leaders of New Zealand had the sense to take the appropriate remedy. But there was never an implicit 'giving away of the right of dissent' the election of a new government (not just, for example, a new Prime Minister). Certainly, the new government than the old, but one only to talk with people, at meetings of any political party, in the street, or anywhere where people are likely to talk to realise that all retain a close and critical interest in the affairs of government. If anything, Mr Muldoon's personal attitudes have heightened the interest in this world of the proverbial man in the street. However, we are then informed that it became totally wrong to disagree with the Prime

## A REAL OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Ed,  
Meryl J. Quigley offers the following quote from the Good News Bible in his rave against homosexuality 'Do not fool yourselves: people who are immoral, or worship idols, or are adulterers, or homosexual perverts ..... none of these will receive God's Kingdom.' (1 Corinthians 6:9-11)  
I take it M.J. Quigley, that you are suggesting that all homosexuals are perverts, as you condemn all homosexuality on the basis of this quote. If this is indeed what you are suggesting, I have a further suggestion for you - repent!  
If one cares to look at other translations of the Holy Scriptures they will find the word pervert is absent, and the translations may vary greatly. For example: 'Be not deceived, neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind .... shall inherit the Kingdom of God.' (Inspired revision of the Authorised version - Joseph Smith junior, and the Authorised King James version) 'Do not be deceived; neither the immoral, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor homosexuals, ..... will inherit the Kingdom of God' (Standard revised version 1952), and 'Make no mistake about it, it is not the debauched, the idolaters, the adulterous, it is not the effeminate, the sinners against nature .... that will inherit the Kingdom of God' (1965 Knox translation).

P. Wilson  
(This subject is now closed).

Minister. Mr Muldoon certainly is not the most polite person to those who criticise him, but his level of objection never sinks to that displayed by some of his critics. And the fact that those who criticise him may be running a grave risk of being called 'stirrers' or 'dissidents' hardly seems to be the gag on their activities that might be imagined from reading this article. Claims about internal security services being constructed and something about computers are too ludicrous to require further scrutiny, and as for creating a society as a playground for his paranoid sensibilities, it is to credit him with something that is way beyond the power even a Prime Minister possesses. Next Mr Wells launches back onto the economic tack, once again three sheets very much in the wind. 'New Zealand's place in the World capitalist economy slipped a dozen notches when Britain entered the market.' Stripped of the hyperbole, I congratulate him on being approximately the 3,000,000th New Zealander to notice this. But even non-white people find not eating disadvantageous, and New Zealand is still a very good producer of food, whether or not it is all bought by Britain. New Zealand is certainly not restricted from buying or selling things to non-white nations, and neither is it restricted to selling food. If one fails to see all issues in terms of the racial issue, Mr Wells' argument falls on its face, as it does. Next we are proposed solutions to all this. Or are we? Is Mr Wells' thesis really that revolution will provide New Zealand with a great tomorrow? We have poor unions, battling against the wicked establishment press, who, it seems, do naughty things, like looking at their issues in terms of national interest. And the quotation remarks around 'so vitally needed' exports, seem to conflict with his earlier remarks about the imminent Destruction of Society as We Know It that accompanies his earlier lamentation (or is it glee?) at our shrinking export markets in Britain.

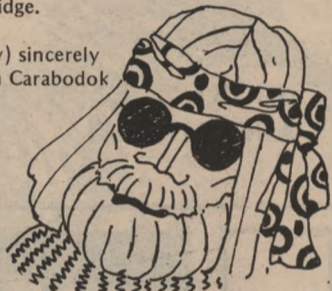
I have left until last the racial discussion that permeates this article. Mr Wells seems to see everything in terms of racial conflict, and seems to find some pleasure in the thought of the destruction of all things white by anybody else. Mr Wells finds that the dominant culture in New Zealand is white, apparently because of the imposition of it on others. But the dominant race in New Zealand is white, so is it not to be expected that so will the dominant culture. But this does not mean the exclusion of other cultures. The existence of a casual attitude to people of other races will allow people of different races to coexist peacefully - a very different situation from that apparently espoused by Mr Wells. In his writing he seems to regard the destruction of white cultures as a desirable event, a theory about as supportable as one similar regarding all other cultures. And that Maori elders do often come out against the more lawless in Maori society suggests to me that they have, like most people, an ability to think - an asset not displayed a great deal in this article.

Yours in stupefaction,  
Julian Leigh

## OBJECTIVE FAIR HEADING

Dear Mr D. Merritt (you don't merit anything)  
Having read your last Craccum I feel sufficiently motivated to put pen to paper.  
Your last effort was the dregs of the dregs of Craccum this year :- the PITS.  
Your issue contained three (3 !!) pages of material that was original and entirely relevant to today. This is disgusting - you should be ashamed of yourself!  
I think that by republishing old issues of Craccum you are -  
a) making it look as if you have been doing some work  
and/or b) trying to recreate the bad old days when everyone was motivated and radical and rebellious and wore patched jeans and long hair and protested about Vietnam and talked about Vietnam and were hippies and said 'bullshit' in public and ..... and .....  
So here is my message Davie -  
STOP LIVING IN THE PAST. If you are dissatisfied with the way we are living you could either make your way into the outside world (horrors) or you could jump off Grafton Bridge.

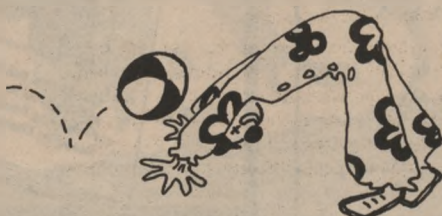
Yours (very) sincerely  
Aldorboran Carabodok



## THANKS!

Dear Editor,  
Over the past week this Campus has been subject to the distribution of the 'broad'sheet 'Critique', by a certain Nigel Pearson. While it is Mr Pearson's prerogative to express any view he wishes, I feel compelled to exercise my prerogative to express disdain at such views and their author's purporting them to be those of the 'majority' on campus.  
Mr Pearson claims as fact - without proof - that the editor of 'Craccum' does not enjoy the confidence of the majority of the students on campus due to allegedly subversive editorial contributions to the publication. Such opposition to editorial contribution with particular reference to Craccum, I regard as 'Pearson's Complaint' - not necessarily indistinguishable from 'Portnoy's Complaint'. However, I view the outburst of student protest over the lack of editorial contribution to the No.13 Issue of Craccum as indicative of the fact that the student body accepts the role of editor of a publication as one of participation and comment. The fact that the No. 13 issue has been the only edition to receive a barrage of criticism from the student body, along with the favourable reaction Craccum has received this year reveals the untruth of Mr Pearson's allegation that students are not satisfied with the editorship of Craccum.  
Mr Pearson claims that the role of an editor is to be the mouthpiece of his appointees - serving only them i.e., the 'majority' on campus. However, editors do not occupy such a delegative role, but a representative one - to express their own minds. No person need adopt the view of an editor as his own merely because it is that of an editor of a publication. The role of an editor is to express fact and comment on issues so as to promote thought, discussion and action - the onus remains entirely on the reader to think, discuss or act.  
Mr Pearson's broadsheet is exceedingly lacking in logic. The character of Mr Merritt is subjected to ludicrous contradictory attacks. These insidious attacks combined with the fallacious arguments give the impression that Mr Pearson himself suffers worse from 'Pearson's Complaint' than he alleges Mr Merritt does.  
Craccum is by no means a perfect publication - but it is beyond doubt the most popular and successful activity in which AUSA has ever engaged. I suggest Mr Pearson desist from contributing to the current destructive trend on this campus of purging that of any worth rather than acting positively to correct those imperfections that exist, in his attempt to hinder free campus press.

N.J. Browne



## NEIL YOUNG RULES - OK ?

Oh most honourable pseudo-bearded one, 'Neil Young ..... is the only early seventies rock star worth giving a shit about'. How bleeding true and I am super-relieved to see that a man of your stature (?) and the editor of a most influential student newspaper has such incredibly good taste (just goes to show, you can't judge a book .....)  
But how could you call the lyrics on Comes A Time 'Wimp Shit'. Sure it was a step out of the gutter and back into the middle-of-the-road, but you could hardly blame the chap for feeling a bit mellow at that time, could ya?  
A bit disappointed that neither Pocahontus nor Powderfinger got a mention. I mean hell, they're not really the type of songs you can ignore. Right from the first lines one is forced to sit up and take notice, no? Take for example, Neil in brilliant voice singing  
baddies cut the water  
on a long and hurried flight  
from the white man  
to the fields of green  
and the homeland  
we've never seen

What the hell! I could go on all day about how shit hot Neil is, but it's obvious you already appreciate that. So as the last bars of 'Heart of Gold' fade out (courtesy Radio B) I must f off back to the hostel and wait for some ignorant shit to return my copy of 'Zuma'

Ta  
A Crazy Horse

## FAIR AND OBJECTIVE HEADING

Dear Dave,  
Barry is on holiday this week, so I have taken up the challenge of replying as well as I can to the points raised by SLUG (alias CRACCUM).  
1. The problem of evil in the world is difficult, but Christianity offers me the best explanation. In fact without a God and the accompanying absolute moral standards the concept of evil is meaningless to start with, and nothing can be condemned on the grounds that it is 'wrong'. The Christian view is that God created man to know and love God, and this involved creating him with a free choice. But man abused this choice, and turned away from God (the Bible calls this sin). Thus man cannot know God in the complete way that He intended. This indeed is why we cannot through our own efforts reach God. But that is not to say that God cannot bridge the gap. The Bible says that He has done this through Jesus Christ, who firstly died as the ransom or penalty for our sins, and secondly was raised to life that we might through Him be able to live the life that God intended us to from the beginning.  
2. Note how this has taken us from the discipline (if you can call it that) of philosophy to that of history. The likelihood of the above being true depends entirely on the validity of the records and associated historical events. If you disproved the resurrection of Jesus you would disprove Christianity. Fortunately the historical evidences for Christianity are overwhelming: read for example 'Evidence that demands a verdict', by Josh McDowell.  
3. The idea of 'heaven' arouses a lot of scorn and ridicule in many people's minds. But why? Is there any real reason making it less likely that life continues after our physical death? I believe it does continue, because I believe on the basis of faith and history that Jesus Himself is alive.  
4. If we had consistently taken the view that the majority view was right we would still be living on a flat earth at the centre of the universe! I have the democratic right to my beliefs, irrespective of the number of people who agree with me. So do you. And that is why God will do nothing about it: even if you are wrong, He values your rights to make your own choices far too highly to interfere with them. In conclusion, I believe that Christianity is painfully simple and clearcut. God is calling to us, and it is our choice to heed that call or ignore it. The consequences of each choice are also clearcut: see John 3:36. Christianity is a serious business, it may well be important to us, and we should check it out carefully before making any decision. I know that God has made my life worthwhile, and He promises to do the same for everyone who will let Him.

Yours sincerely,  
Peter Kirkpatrick

P.S. I don't want to depress you any more, but I hope you get lots more letters on the homosexual issue: I love the captions you put on them !!

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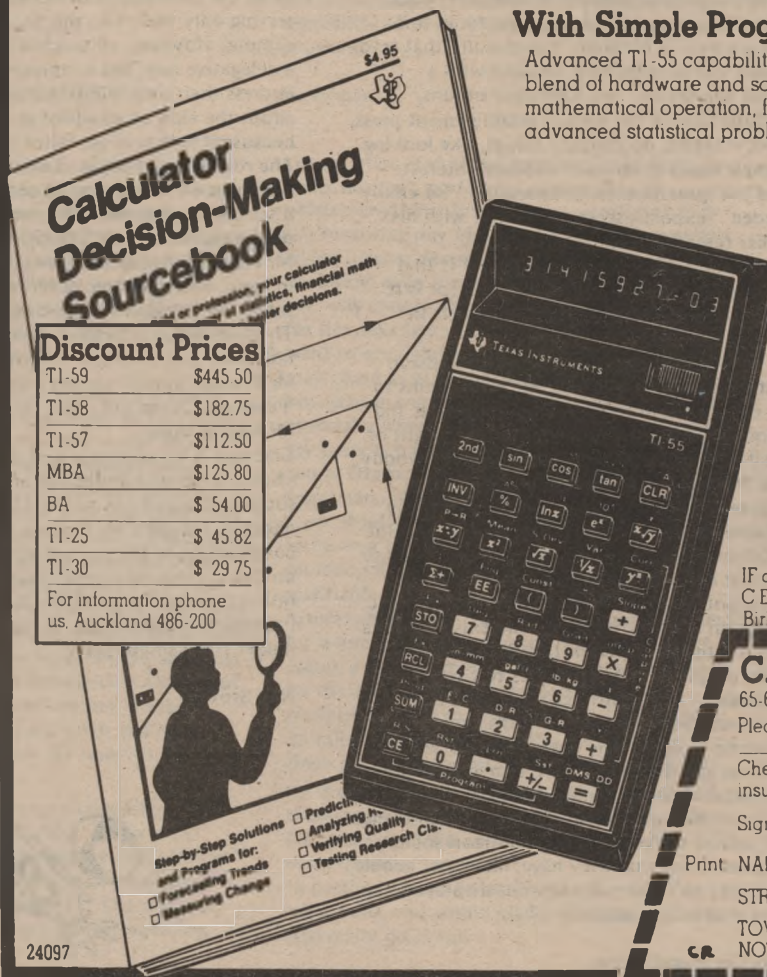
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