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craccum

Spatchka

CRACCUM BACK ISSUES

If anybody has copies of Issue 11 of Craccum for this year then could they bring them into the office as we need about ten or so for our files. Issue 11, (in case you cannot remember) was the issue with the Haka Party coverage in it. If you can help rush up and see peoples in Craccum as soon as possible.

COLLOQUIUM

The sixth annual Colloquium is being held on 15 September. The centre for activities will be MacLaurin Chapel Hall, Princes Street. This year's Colloquium will be a small event. However, as in the past there will be the usual diversity of presentation. For example, there is the Politicising of Religion, The Bible Millenium, Breakdown in Churches, Survival of Christianity in a Communist World, Israel — will Israel Survive?, Towards a Christian Theology of Land, Tapu, Living our Dying. Some of the papers will be more academic and some less so. Everyone is welcome to this celebration of discussion.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANUP SALE

495, 732, 731.

Memories, Dreams and Fantasies:....

lan Grubb's ritual catharsis and fundraising activity.

Old cluthes (females and males — velvet)

Old clothes (females and males — velvet, fur and leather)

Hinchcliff or Sandra Myer 792-300 ext.

Old blue and white china
Old records (Beatles, Stones, Dylan etc)
Antique Gold Jewellery
Oriental Rug

And sundry items
24 Bradford St, Parnell, Saturday 15
September in the morning.

AMITY

This is a group for staff members and mature students at the University who are not in a permanent relationship and who would like to meet other people with whom they can share and develop interests and abilities.

This group has decided to meet informally at Counselling Service (above Campus Post Office) every Tuesday from 1-2 pm over soup and rolls, and at the same time organise functions that can take place in the evenings or weekends.

For further enquiries please ring Barbara ext 595 or 596, or Vivienne 543-557.

NZUSA

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

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 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.

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

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REFERENDUM

Notice is hereby given that a referendum will be held on 12 and 13 September 1979 to determine the following question:

"That AUSA contribute from it's assets two dollars from every one dollar collected on campus on 12 and 13 September 1979 for the Auckland University Students' Refugee Education Fund."

Polling will take place in the Union Quad between the hours of 10.00 am and 4.00 pm on each of these days, and in such other places and at such other times on these days as the Returning Officer may determine.

NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now open for the following positions on the Association's. Executive Committee for the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December

TREASURER WOMEN'S RIGHTS OFFICER

Nominations close at the SRC meeting to be held in the SRC Lounge on Wednesday 19 September 1979. Appointments will be made at this meeting and intending candidates should attend from 1.00 pm. Candidates for the position of Treasurer must have passed the papers which make up Accounting 1.

The position of Treasurer attracts an Honorarium equivalent to the Tertiary Student Grant with full hardship supplement.

R.W. Lack SECRETARY

NOMINATIONS

Should you be interested in applying for the plum positions of Craccum Editor, Technical Editor or Advertising Manager, then you ought to get your applications into Phillippa Poole by 5pm Friday 21 September. It might pay to put in a large valium order at the same time.....

AUCKLAND STUDENTS AROUND THE WORLD

Elective Reports from -

1. John Eastwood, 'Paediatrics in Sweden'

2. Jeremy Cooper, 'Rarotonga Revisited'

3. Jeffrey Buckland, 'Elective in Revelstoke, British Columbia'

Chairman: Professor D.H. Gray Robb Lecture Theatre, School of Medicine. Wednesday 12 September 1979 1200 hours Student Christian Movement
Thurs'day 13 September 1—2pm
Room 144 (beside TV Room) First floor
Studass.

The University as an Oppressive Institution – come along for a stimulating discussion. Ph Mitzi Nairn 685-192 for details.

Trade-Aid Stall

Quad, Friday 14 September 1-2pm

- Buy quality Sri Lankan tea

Buying magazine 'The New Internationalist', focusing on international issues.
 Also, new range of Third World handicrafts now available.
 (All money returned to CORSO – at Balmoral, 512 Dominion Road)
 Ph Paul Robertson 874-503 if you wish to help or want to know more.

TYPIST has IBM ELECTRIC TYPE-WRITER. Experienced in all aspects. Thesis, general typing, engineering, financial and legal. Reasonable Rates. Phone 545-996 evenings.

LOST !!!

1 pair of m/cycle leggings (black) on Symonds Street, Wednesday 5th Sept. If found, please ring Martin, Pn 866-565 (Reward offered).

NOMINATIONS

Nominations are open for two positions as Association Representatives on the University Senate.

The term of office for these positions is from 1 November 1979 to 31 October 1980. Nominations close with the Secretary at 5.00pm on Friday 14 September 1979. Appointments to these positions will be made by the SRC at its meeting on Wednesday 19 September 1979. This meeting will be held in the SRC Lounge and candidates should attend this meeting from 1.00pm.

R.W. Lack SECRETARY

Nominations are now open for the position of Orientation Controller for 1980. Apply to Secretary, Students' Association for details.

GENERAL SECRETARY - STANZ

Nominations for the position of General Secretary of the Student Teachers Association of New Zealand close on 21 September 1979. Nominations, in the form of written applications, should be addressed to:

General Secretary STANZ P.O. Box 9712, Courtenay Place WELLINGTON

Further information, including a job description, can be obtained from the same source.

Bikes and Bodies

My riding days nearly came to a sudden and bloody end, one fine Sunday afternoon towards the end of the second term. While riding a (borrowed) Suzuki 500, at a speed closer to twice the open road limit than to the limit itself, the bike developed a terminal tankslapper (speedwobble to the uninitiated: the handlebars attempted to slap the tank, geddit?), and thereupon dumped me on my arse, with much rending of tortured metal and flesh. Not to mention much screaming and praying from myself (not out of any fear for my own physical well-being, mind you, that wonder of modern Socialism, The Welfare State takes care of that, and anyway I'd already sussed that I was still alive; but because Accident Compo doesn't pay for crash repairs)

Now but three hours prior to this event I was sitting in an NZR bus, going home, written off, after the CRACCUM SIXTIES BENEFIT PARTY the previous night. The party finished at two in the morning, so I'd crashed with friend Baza at O'Rorke rather than catch the last (midnight) bus to Papakura. The first coherent thought I'd had all morning was to ponder upon the attire of a guy riding a Yammie 175. 'What' I thought to myself, is the attraction of t-shirt and jandals?'

Three hours later sliding down billiard-table Glenbrook road, I found the answer: None At ALL.

At the time I was wearing a heavy waterproof jacket, jeans, tramping boots, open-face lid, leather gloves, pullover and T-shirt. By the time I'd finished sliding about 120 feet (none of this metric crap) the tip of one boot was part worn through, my jeans required four patches, including one measuring about six inches by one foot, where I sit down. The right sleeve and shoulder, pullover, and shirt, as well as both gloves were even more cut up; while the holes in the clothes marked correspondingly large holes in me.

Now when you've stopped laughing, consider how much meat the aforementioned DT175 rider would have left on his arms and back, or whether he'd have any feet (mine was trapped under the bike) in the same situation. Or for that matter, you with the 500/4, the one who wears trendy denim overalls, T-shirt and jandals, (yeah you're the one, in one of my philosophy lectures), or the guy who rides a 350/4, with custom paint, multiple spotlights and windscreen, who wears leather jacket, motocross boots and...

My days relying on borrowed bikes are over: after much labour the neighbourhood once again reverberates to the sound of the much-maligned BSA 250, and it won't be long before the next door persons start cleaning shotguns

This has led me to vacate the premises occasionally, and do something, so watch out for the RAT PROMOTIONS in conjunction with AUMCC etc etc ROAD TRIAL, which will be like a car rally but with no cars. There will be fun for all, Prizes for: under 250cc, over 250 cc, that bastion of sexism: 'Best Lady Rider, and possibly one for Best Maniac, as well as Chocolate Fish for EVERYONE. And — EVERYBODY IS WELCOME, a fact lots of you haven't realised. Watch this and other relevant spaces (AUMCC noticeboard) for Day, Date and Where To Go.

And to rip off Thin Lizzy: 'It won't be long, before summer comes, now that the boys are here again'.

Hope to see you on the road soon,

David Benson

STOP PRESS – AUMCC is playing motoball against Auckland Motorcycle Club this Sunday, the 16th, see AUMCC Noticeboard (which has been moved) for details, and anyone with a BSA B33 (500 single) gathering dust, I want it.

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he third term can be a real drag. s, terms tests, assignments, labs, all take on a significance far out of ortion than their real importance. third term is traditionally a time of work, of endless hours in the library home, peering at 6 month old re notes about a topic which at this stage of the year is but a scant ory of things past. But take cheer ast we are here to lighten up the loads pressures of the rest of the year. e is still 4 issues to come after this the last is something special so an eye out for it., here are a few interesting things pening around the place over the next weeks and you would be well advised y and get along to some (if not all !) em. Firstly, on Wednesday there is

mother one of those exercises in ocracy called a 'Referendum' - a by the ruling clique to gain a date from the student masses about ous topics. This time around its Vietnamese refugees and in cular plans to donate \$2 for every aised by the Auckland University ents' Refugee Education Fund. The REF will be collecting monies from ents on bursary payout day and all ents are encouraged to make a ation. The pro's and con's of the is printed for your edification on 8. Above all though, don't forget to at one of the polling booths pered around the place this

so coming up is a concert by the Manning Band from Australia sday the 18th), a special screening © Cannes-award winning movie rts and Minds' (the following night) ell as the ever popular SRC meetings Wednesday lunchtime at the SRC ge, first floor cafe. Mention must he made of the moves to increase turnover by lowering the prices. out boring you with all the sound omic details behind the decision to prices, just let it be said that the escheme will only work if you sods rush in and consume large unts of the cheesy commestables h the cafe has to offer. 'Nuff said. what else can I rave about? A bit y. The week's news has not been best. A page taken out by the iters in last week's issue (that's

why you had Fat Freddy's cat on page 5 - a last minute change). We try again this week in a slightly altered form and you never know. Nationally the news was pretty grim. More narcs in Auckland, more talk about Law'n'order (whatever that is), no new rail way carriages talk of another Comalco, this time involving nickel imported from New Caledonia, the report on the 1978 General Election confirmed everybody's fears about just what a massive ballsup there was last year, more people than ever are leaving the country (43,000 at last count) and it's increasing in leaps and bounds, inflation looks like hitting 20% for this year, still no good news about the TSG and my power got cut off. But still, it's all grist in the mill of your average week - where has all the good news gone I say? Probably to Bondi or London.

So what have we to look forward to as New Zealand braces itself to lurch unsteadily into the next decade? On the surface there appears to be little, if any good news looming on the horizon. But wait. Let's not be too quick to dismiss the problems that face the country as insurmountable and unsovable - I certainly believe that they are not. Th 1980s are probably going to be the most exciting years that we could live in, for it's the time that we are just going to have to come to grips with our problems and start thinking out solutions. I'm not getting jingoistic in my old age either, it's just that most people when faced with the prospect of sinking or swimming would prefer to swim. Just think that within the next ten or fifteen years we are going to have to come up with some form of alternative mass-transport system not dependent on petrocarbons, wearing industry away from the expensive use of oil, developing alternative sources of energy from the sun, wind, sea. On a personal scale there are the problems of what to do with our increasing recreational time brought about by technology.

In three months it's the eighties — a grave or brave new world depending on just who you believe. Just pondering on your future along the lines above, whilst momentarily depressing, does tend to make the prospect of finals pale a bit in comparison.

Lava and nassa

Love and peace, David

raccum

Craccum, Vol 53, Issue 22, September 10



RACCUM is produced by the Craccum dministration Board for the students of a University of Auckland. It is shipped to Wanganui Printers who obviously int the thing and them ship it back so at the students of Auckland University on read it. It's also registered with the st Office HQ in Wellington for ansmission through the post as a ewspaper and the Wanganui Computer entre as a damp piece of newsprint. If ou are in ay way remotely interested, USA's address is Private Bag, Auckland, the American Embassy is at Fitzherbert errace in Wellington and I live in Mt Eden.

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Pirie's Presidential Potshots

Sometimes the workings of the mentality of the average student really amazes me. In last week's Craccum I referred to the fact that the back door of the Cafe 'has been closed another inch' Those of you with a modicum of intelligence realised that this indicated that a positive step had been made in improving stores security, stock control, etc. A meeting of Cafe departmental heads and management was a good demonstration of staff co-operation and assistance in tackling a problem that has plagued Catering for some time.

Immediately below my Presidential, rave was the ad regarding reduced prices, which was also mentioned by me. I had decided not to go into the dreary reasons for introducing new prices on the basis that you lot would be more interested in eating them rather than reading them. As a result it seems that the all-too-common small student mind has put 2 and 2 together and come up with 1!

The simple theory behind reducing prices is that cheaper food will sell more rapidly and in greater quantities thus making more money. Over the years price increases have not been matched by increases in revenue, indicating a downturn in the volume of sales. The price reductions are an experimental strategy to recover the volume of sales - so buy lots while the new cheap offer lasts!

That is the only reason for price reductions. I was pretty pissed off to hear of other ideas - not only because people were using twisted logic but also because they were directly accusing Cafe staff.

In fact your attitudes to Cafe staff are faily hopeless anyway. It takes little to thank the lady who clears and cleans your table and the rubbish you leave behind. It doesn't help when you criticise good food produced uncomplainingly in a sbloody difficult kitchen. Try thinking before you open your big mouth next time.

AUSREF

While you're doing that thinking, spare some time for imagining what it is like to arrive in a country that is vastly different in culture, climate, social attitudes and behaviour, and cost of living. Especially having been cloistered behind barbed wire in a camp consisting of makeshift housing, barely sufficient toilet and washing facilities, spending your day wondering where the hell you are going to end up. And this after you have just survived floating around the South China Sea in some rusting, overcrowded, and stinking ship. Your sister was raped by pirates; you were beaten up trying to help her; and your father was drowned in a storm.

This has been and will be happening to thousands of refugees from South-East Asia. Some, a pitiful number, will be coming to NZ to try to create some sort

of life here. As part of that effort they will want to chance our education system.

When they come to this university they will suffer the same financial fate as any other student - the Tertiary Study Grant, hah! They will be trying to make do on the TSG with the added burdens of a refugee immigrant that none of us have to grapple with. Many of us believe that we could do a lot worse than to assist these students. Hence the Association is setting up the A.U. Students Refugee Education Fund.

The fund has to have a monetary input to get off the ground. You are being asked to donate \$1 from your bursary when it comes out this Wednesday. As you collect that cheque think of trying to make do without sufficient clothing, without money for texts etc, without any holiday job or part-time work behind you, and think of how little difference \$1 will make to your life right now.

In addition there will be a referendum on Wednesday and Thursday to decide whether or not AUSA should allocate \$2 from its funds for every \$1 you donate. Think on this also and vote.

POINT OF ORDER

Ye olde Constitutional Review
Committee is grinding its merry way
along, not exactly swamped with ideas
from the masses. Of course I don't
expect all of you to be overwhelmingly
interested in this matter, but it would be
nice for one or two of those people who
were jumping up and down earlier in the
year about the Constitution were to pop
in and give us their thoughts.

LOOK AFTER THE PENNIES

Those of you who have had to make use of Student Health will no doubt have been grateful for this *free* service. Next year it won't be!

Because the Government has told universities they must reduce their expenditure, and has said that student welfare services is an area for reductions, our university wants to trim \$15,000 from the welfare budget. The most obvious way to do so is to charge either a fee for the first time any student attends Student Health, increase charges in the Creche, reduce services all round, or grab part of your AUSA fee for welfare.

AUSA has always believed that the provision of ancillary services (Student Health, Creche, Counselling, Careers Advice, Recreation Centre, Student Accommodation) is the responsibility of the State as is the provision of university education itself. Are we now going to have to compromise that principal? Are we going to be forced to accept Muldoon's 'user-pays' principal?



. \$175 to 'Environmental Defence Society'

2. 'THAT AUSA support making Antarctica a world Scientific Reserve'.

3. Constitutional Review Committee

4. Tenancy Motions

Agenda available Tuesday morning from Studass office.

CASTLES IN THE SKY

1. You may have wondered why I said I thought that the university itself was doing a reasonable job of cutting back on building monoliths. One of the things I omitted to say in the main article was that in the past, when the university was acquiring a set of modern buildings, a number of major projects were underway fairly well simultaneously. (Major projects being defined as those costing into the millions of dollars.) Obviously this could still be going on, with the planned developments such as Arts-Commerce 1 & 2, architecture B, law, music, med school buildings and the marae. The rate of production of the more mammoth edifices has been cut from the former packed programme down to a more modest one every two - or so years. Even this is the situation at best. A large number of projects have been cancelled, modified, postponed temporarily or indefinitely. And don't forget that the table shows projected planning and planning periods as hoped for at this time last year.

2. As to the engineering underpass, a pedestrian overbridge is out of the question due not only to the presence of trees, but to the existence of overhead trolleybus wires. Also, no buildings of a suitable height exist on the Rec. Centre side of Symonds St.

3. The top plan is the site plan of the university main site. The purpose is to let you see what's here and what will go so the new buildings can fit in.

The lower plan is the development plan. It shows the university as it will be. The dashed lines below the engineering school are the position of a proposed extensions to the school. The square block overlapping some of the buildings in Wynyard St (unlabelled) is the rough position of Arts-Commerce 2. The key to this figure is different to the one above. White Buildings are existing university ones; black ones are being built; shaded ones are non-university; and dotted ones are temporary ones. I do apologise for not making these clear.

4. Numbers 8 and 10 Grafton Road are to be kept for historical reasons. (Exactly why they are considered historic I'm not sure.)

5. Number 11 Symonds St is at present undergoing alteration to allow Art History to satisfactorily occupy it. Recently I think anthropology occupied

6. One correction: Projects (e) Student union extensions and swimming pool. Third line up from the bottom should read: '.... will stand in the Southern underpass precincts.'

Mark Reynolds



Buildings are tall solid structures in which people work and live, and when they are on campus they are usually extremely irritating to look at. They cost a lot of money too. So its only reasonable to expect that when the Government cuts total education expenditure (in real terms at least), the expenditure on university buildings will be cut, and probably more severely than many other educational sectors. This is exactly what has happened. I agree (with the Government? - strange indeed)

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that the building programme should take a major part of the brunt of any cuts in university grants. Universities are, above all else, centres of learning. The basic issue of the Education Fightback campaign is the denial by the Government of the right of many people to receive a university education. This rights is impinged upon in only a few cases, notably the Music Department, by a short-term deferment of proposed construction schemes. Most of the existing buildings, substandard as some may be, can cope in the immediate future, although not indefinitely. It is likely that the proposed TSG scheme, together with the staffing cuts which must result from the cut in the block grant, will slow the growth of the University roll through people being financially unable to attend university or through their proposed courses being unavailable. I see this as the basic problem - that which must first be attacked. To push for extravagant building projects when it is unlikely that students will be here in the numbers required to fill them makes no sense whatever. When we get rid of the TSG and restore the right of open entry to university it will then be time to get hot under the collar about cuts to the building programme.

Furthermore, consideration of the building projects currently under construction or about to be commenced leaves great doubt as to whether people in high places have correctly assigned priorities. Take the underpass to the Engineering School. Who will use it? I envisage it being used only by sporting Engineering students travelling between the Engineering School and the Recreation Centre at peak traffic hours. At other times it will be much quicker to cross Symonds Street above ground level. The Wellesley Street overbridge is an excellent example to reinforce my prediction. Equally irresponsible planning is the proposition for a northern Symonds Street underpass. Again, will students walk downstairs, underground, and then upstairs again when they can simply dodge the traffic? I think not. Besides, it will take all the excitement out of crossing the road. Since the grant has been approved for the underpass but not for the Arts/Commerce Building which it is intended to serve, it seems that we will have a tunnel to a building which doesn't exist. Crazy.

While these extravagances are being undertaken, the Music Department, which unlike most others attributes its enrolment restrictions to building inadequacies, remains tucked away on western Princes Street with no prospect of any immediate improvement. Somebody surely has their priorities arse about face when they build a tunnel to nowhere while a department such as Music has had to put up with inadequate conditions and space-imposed enrolment restrictions for ten years.

I do not feel that a short term cut in building expenditure will do much further harm while more immediate cuts affecting student enrolment are being imposed, provided that the funds available are correctly distributed. Correct distribution is not, unfortunately, my view of the current building programme. If dramatic changes bring about likely increases in enrolment, it will then be time to make noises about the building programme cutbacks. But first we have the very factors which deny open entry to universities. If we sometime do get buildings built instead of tunnels, let us pray that they're not the nauseous grotesquities of sterile concrete steel and plastic exemplified by the Medical School and Human Sciences Building.

Ivan Sowry P.S. They made me do it.

I would just like to briefly mention one or two points subsequent to Mark Reynold's article on the University's building programme.

I cannot agree that the underpass to the Engineering (and Architecture) School is necessarily a controversial issue. For many years AUSA has brought pressure to bear on both the University and the Auckland City Council for some improvement in pedestrian access to the other side of Symonds St. We pushed for a pedestrian crossing opposite the Recreation Centre but were happy when the underpass was suggested.

Agreed - it does appear wasteful at a time of economic restriction for universities. But Mr Reynolds seems to forget that planning and grant applications would have taken place before Rob and Merv started wielding their scalpels.

More importantly perhaps is the second underpass in Symonds St to the Arts/ Commerce building. It does seem reasonable to expect a grant for the building, yet it seems bloody ridiculous to put in an underpass so close to an existing pedestrian crossing. Especially when that underpass, for an unknown period of time, will lead only to the foundations of an unfinished building.

Student Union development is a long story, always interspersed with the old joke about the Vice-Chancellor's swimming pool. It is AUSA's understanding that the entire block of land from the Rec Centre to Alfred St is informally designated for Student Union facilities, possibly including a swimming pool.

I believe that it is vital for AUSA to be the major voice in determining the nature of that development. In the past we have talked of removing the existing buildings and building a Union Hall. This would replace the Cafe for dances, large meetings, etc, provide more meeting rooms, possibly include a new location for the University Book Shop, and perhaps lease space to other commercial enterprises.

One of the prime obstacles to such pipe-dreams is finance. It is fair to say that we can expect minimal Government support in financing a Union Hall, expecially in the present anti-education climate. Various negotiations over the years have always faltered on this problem.

Greg Pirie

Webster was quite definite when he described the University (read Government) building programme. I found it one day while perusing the subtler meanings of oft-used words.

To quote: Bullshit, (bulshit).

(i) (on underpasses). Forcing people to walk underground because society has decreed that transporting oneself in an encapsulation of non-returnable/artivicial materials shall usurp in importance all other forms of transportation.

(ii) (on the buildings I) Investing millions in a centralised 'learn like drones' form of education that can only exacerbate present world problems rather than alleviate them. (iii) (on buildings II) Commissioning huge concrete monoliths designed (in the style of yesterday) to harmonise or blend as little as possible with the immediate environment.

If I may take the liberty of reading meaning into Daniel Webster's perceptive and intelligent comments then I suggest that he may have been hoping for a certain sensitivity to humanity and to the environment from our educational system (and its buildings).

A hope sadly isnored by Auckland University.

By the Ministry of Education By the Ministry of Works and Development.

B. Gray

Several issues ago Craccum ran a brace of articles entitled 'The State of the Union' the claim was that 'this place is going to the dogs'. Well, the dogs have done their bit, the meat has been stripped. What we are left with are some rather creaky old bones.

Hot on the heels of the controversy surrounding Janet's statement on the Haka Party incident, came the arrest of fifty students on an Education Fightback demonstration. At that stage many Exec members had taken little part in the Fightback campaign. Following the arrests Exec put more energy into the campaign, but elements within Exec continually attempted to thwart SRC's intention that those students fined should be reimbursed by AUSA. Fundraising efforts for the payment of fines were unsuccessful, with three lunchtime concerts actually losing money. Lunchtime concerts have never been very successful - these ones received little support from Exec, either in organisation or attendance.

So SRC, disillusioned with Exec's inaction, resolved that the fines should be paid directly from the Policy Action Fund. This provoked the reaction from elements within Exec to attempt to find ways not to pay the fines. A solicitor's ruling was requested, and for some of those with experience in Association activities, the outcome must have been predictable. The Association's solicitors ruled that SRC has no power to pay any money to anyone without the approval of Exec, and further that the Association could pay the fines only if the monies used were raised for this specific purpose. This prompted me to search through the AUSA files for previous solicitor's rulings on similar matters. To my horror I discovered a document which revealed that despite legal advice, the Association had been acting in blatant disregard of its constitution for many years. A ruling from the solicitors in 1974 was of the opinion that the Association could donate no money, whether through SRC, Exec or even a General Meeting, to any nonaffiliated group or individual unless such money was gained through fundraising for this specific purpsose. Being a relatively new member of Exec, I knew nothing of this constitutional restraint,

presume that several other Exec members were also unaware of it. However some of the old hands must have known of it, yet they have witnessed SRC hand out money to every man and his dog for as long as I can remember. That function of SRC which many consider a primary reason for its existence is totally unconstitutional.

What happens to SRC now? All it can now do is make policy and deal with club affiliation. SRC with no teeth is a futile exercise. People will still be able to stand up and speak but will have no possibility of seeing anything done about the matters being discussed. It's likely that it won't even get a quorum next week unless someone puts something crazy like disaffiliation of the Engineering Society on the agenda. The problem will not, hopefully last for very long. The Constitutional Review Sub-Committee (of SRC) which has recently been set up has now got something of gigantic proportions to get its teeth into. But until it can get constitutional changes to a General Meeting, we are stuck with the ludicrous situation that no cause can receive financial support from the Association, no matter how worthy its members consider that cause to be. This is the responsibility of previous Executives as well as the current one. The situation should have been resolved by constitutional changes when it was first realised in 1974. Successive Executives have chosen to take no action. They have simply ignored the constitution and allowed the Association to act in breach of it constitutional requirements.

Ivan Sowry **Education Vice-President**

OPERATION PROCESSOR

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ation /e been lolicitors So Operation Pfuck-Up is about flooding the Education Department in Wellington with forms concerning the TSG. It will be starting early in October when the forms will be available from the University. NZUSA has produced leaflets outlining the procedures and rigmaroles that you will have to go through both with the preliminary assessments this year and the final assessments next year.

Remember, Operation Pfuck-up is all about playing the game according to Merv Wellington's rules. The TSG is his idea, the assessments and interviews, the means testing, the investigating of your parents income - all these things are part and parcel of the new TSG scheme that we will have to live with next year. There are over 6500 students at Auckland University who are at present receiving a bursary. It's estimated that to conduct a proper assessment (including a personal interview) it will take almost one hour of somebodys time per student. Divide 6500 by 24 hours - that's 270 DAYS or 38 WEEKS of round the clock interviews of students hoping to claim the TSG. And remember this has to all take place during Enrolment Week. Sounds pretty Pfucked doesn't it? Exactly.

W.I.O., MAN!

Operation Pfuck-Up is coming soon!

NATIONAL SUPERANNUATION

National Superannuation will for the year ended 31.3.79 cost the taxpayer \$1212 million according to the Institute of Economic Research. The immense cost of superannuation will this year exceed 66% of the total social welfare vote! And at the rate it is increasing it will not be long before there will be little money left to meet costs of other welfare benefits. In simple terms it is the massive cost of superannuation that is causing the cutbacks in health, standard tertiary bursaries and university grants.

bursaries and university grants. Muldoon's Nat. Super Scheme was the greatest confidence trick ever. It was a decisive factor in getting National elected in 1975. In the runup to the election that year Muldoon was stampeding up and down the country calling for cuts in imports and government spending and how he generally would make New Zealand 'the way you want it.' Behind the scenes, however, Muldoon was preparing his 'vehicle for victory' -National Superannuation - at a net increased cost of \$275 million. This represented an incredible 40% increase in the cost of the total social welfare vote at that time. Since then, of course, the cost of the scheme has snowballed. The situation will be made even worse by the net emigration rate of 40,000 a year, as was actually the case for the year to March 1979. Unfortunately it is the young skilled and professional people who are emigrating, not the superannuitant leaving an ever diminishing number of workers to carry the ever increasing burden of National Superannuation. Leaders of the Government, however, are adamant that nothing is wrong at all. Mr Muldoon declares that arguments about whether N.Z. can afford National Super are too ludicrous to be taken seriously. The Minister of Social Welfare, George Gair, also dismisses suggestions that the scheme is placing too heavy a burden on the community. The Super scheme says Gair, is fully within the country's resources. There is no reason why anyone should tamper with it. There is, however, something puzzling in Gair's stance on the matter. He has already imposed a severe general cut in funds to the country's public hospitals. Gair repeatedly emphasises that social welfare spending is substantially outstripping growth in the national economy and must be reduced accordingly. Why not then start by attacking National Super? Gair's answer to this has been that National Super can't be touched and that he doesn't think that the basic formula should be changed. His defence is that superannuation is taxable almost 20c in the dollar is recovered and that National Super has saved the need for other public funds to be used for rest home and private geriatric hospital fees. It has removed a burden from many younger people who were giving financial help to elderly parents. Gair is not concerned about the fact that many of the new recipients of National Super are already well off. He has set his sights on 'free living solo mums' and 'dole bludgers', the undeserving poor. These are the people to take the money off, not the deserving rich who have earned their wealth. Gair's attitude is most difficult to reconcile, particularly when one considers the mind-boggling cost of National Super. This one item even on Gair's figures (\$1182 million) for the year ended March 1979, will exceed by \$200 million the entire vote for all of the country's health services including payments to doctors, nurses drug bills and costs of running public hospitals. Of course, to be fair the cost of the previous Universal Super and Old Age Pension must be taken into account, but this totalled less than \$400 million when it was superceded in 1976 by National Super. Allowing for inflation since then the cost of the old benefits would still have come no where near the cost of the present scheme.

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There is no argument about the need for some form of adequate old age pension, but the important questions are How much should the benefit be? To whom should it be paid and at what age?

Economists and others critical of the Super scheme stress that a clear distinction needs to be drawn between those who have traditionally received age benefits i.e. those 65 and over, and what could be termed the new Muldoon class of superannuitant: that group of people between 60 and 65 who were already financially well off and who have now become, in addition to their private incomes, the recipients of unearned State handouts which are netting an average of \$70 - \$80 a week. These younger superannuitants however, will usually strongly defend their acceptance of the Muldoon bonus by claiming: 'I've worked all my life, I've paid for my superannuation in taxes and now I'm going to have it.' On the face of it this argument may sound reasonable, but in fact has already been weighed and found fallacious.

In 1972 the Royal Commission on Social Security in New Zealand headed by Sir Thaddeus McCarthy examined the rationale of our welfare system in great detail. A fundamental point it made was that the New Zealand pensions scheme is not earnings-related in the sense that people contribute to a specific pension fund during their working lifetime and are therefore entitled to draw upon their share of the fund when they retire. The N.Z. pay-as-you-go system gives no absolute entitlement arising from a taxpayers contributions. The Royal Commission's statement on this was 'Rights to benefit are determined by criteria having no relation to the method of financing them. What any individual may or may not have paid in taxation before the need for benefit is simply irrelevant to the determination of eligibility.

In N.Z., as the commission made quite clear, the most that can be said on the issue of moral obligation is that people during their working lives contribute by way of taxation to the pensions of those who have retired on the implicit understanding that they in turn will be similarly provided for by the following generation of taxpayers. The operative phrase here is 'similarly provided for'. It is at this point that the 60-64 year olds argument will not stand closer examination since people in this group did not contribute during their working lives to the provision of any supplementary incomes for people who in earlier years were in that 60-64 age group. It follows as a logical consequence from this fact that people in this 60-64 age group are similarly not now entitled to be the recipients of any supplementary income. How then can this group claim that it has some inherent right to receive a benefit at the expense of today's taxpaying generation?

To appreciate why we have this great charge on today's taxpayer we need delve only a little into the rationale behind the formation of National Super. In simple terms, it was a straight out vote-catching excercise instigated initially by the present Prime Minister. In one sweeping move Mr Muldoon for pure political gain on a scale hitherto unknown in N.Z. introduced his National Superannuation scheme in 1975. From the time of announcement of Nationals promise to bring in such a scheme the 1975 election was virtually a formality for National.

Thus probably the greatest and most expensive irony of N.Z. politics occurred. From a party who has repeatedly avowed it's opposition to social welfare benefits, with its attack on so called 'dole bludgers', 'solo mums' and so on, it would seem out-of-character and





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Age Benefi

Age Benefits As a Proportion of Total Social Security Payments Age Benefits All Other Benefits 1950-1970 1974-1975 1978-1979

ntrary to any National Party philosophy institute such a scheme as National perannuation. As a desperate bid to in the power so keenly desired, it was, wever, a highly successful move. Lately though, as economic troubles we multiplied there has been an creasing awareness that all is not well—

and that National Superannuation is one of the major causes of our economic

The Labour Party has come to realise the injustice and imbalance being created by National Super and are increasingly mounting attacks on the Govt. Even the Govt have by their recent adjustment

of the net amount paid to married couples admitted by their action, if not their words, that National Superannuation is becoming too heavy a burden to shoulder. Why otherwise would the Govt make a decision so unpalatable to the vast majority of superannuitants. Taking a purely cynical view, though, one could be worthwhile in order to reallocate the amount regained (\$14 million) by way of an increase in the Family Benefit, as a sop to an even larger group of voters who are becoming increasingly discontented with superannuation handouts to already well off superannuitants.

What is this new class of affluent superannuitants costing the tax payers of N.Z.? How many are there? What effect are they having on other sections of the community? To answer these questions we need to refer to current statistics from the Social Welfare Dept and Treasury. Both departments estimate that there are approx. 80,000 people in the 60-64 group who would have been ineligible for the former income-tested old age pension who are now drawing National Super. Various estimates of the cost of this group have put the figure at anything up to \$359 million a year.

The Prime Minister has in defence of the scheme accused his critics of overlooking the fact that all National Superannuation is taxed and that consequently a proportion of superannuation is not paid out at all. According to his figures the net additional cost of National Superannuation over and above the old age pension and universal superannuation, had it still been in force and updated, is \$242 million. This figure, however, is difficult to confirm because neither the Social Welfare Dept nor Treasury keep a progressive tally of National Super payments or tax deductions. Nor do they know of any official study showing the cost of the former age benefits had they been still in existence. No doubt therefore, it can safely be presumed that Muldoon's figure is probably less than accurate.

An independent estimate, costed by a Wellington consulting actuary, Mr John Elliott has in contrast to Muldoon's estimate put the figure at more than \$350 million net over and above the updated cost of the former benefits. If we give the benefit of the doubt and use Muldoon's figure, what could this money have financed?

It would have more than paid for the budgeted figures for 1978-79 for domestic purposes benefit, the dole, rehabilitation, capitalisation of family benefits, the department's social work and the cost of running its childrens homes all put together.

Susan Snively, an economist with the N.Z. Institute of Economic Research has been making a study of National Super. She states that if Mr Muldoon's figure of \$242 million was applied to say the spending of the Health Department it would make possible a 27 per cent increase in spending instead of the 1 per

cent cut that Gair has imposed. Susan Snively's view is that it seems to be extravagant to pay so much to everyone who attains the age of 60. It restricts other alternatives open to us as a country. We should be using our limited resources to stimulate the private sector investment instead of allowing it to decline as is the case at present. The effect of this is that the private sector cannot provide the jobs it should be providing. This raises the very interesting question, that if the Government had spent the extra millions of dollars that has gone into the Super scheme on stimulating private business, what would the outcome have been in respect of increased employment and economic growth. It could be safely concluded that the effect on reducing unemployment might be quite significant. The question raised assumes even greater significance

when one considers the hue and cry in the National Party over insufficient attention by the party to the needs of private enterprise.

Recently there have been considerable rumblings within the ranks of National Party calling for drastic changes to National Superannuation. One remit at a divisional conference wanted to alter the age of qualification for all to 65. The estimated savings of taxpayers' funds was put at \$350 million.

As mentioned earlier, the Institute of Economic Research estimated \$1212 million as the gross cost of National Superannuation for the financial year ended March 1979. This figure is \$30 million above Gair's estimate and \$50 million more than Muldoon's. One thing is certain: when the supplementary estimates come along, social welfare will always get an increased allocation.

In view of the vast sums of taxpayers' money involved, statistical information on who gets what under the Super scheme is sadly lacking. How many younger superannuitants have private incomes in excess of say \$16,000 a year? How many are in the top income tax bracket of \$22,000 plus? What proportion of National Superannuation goes to those who have a genuine need for it?

It is not possible to obtain the answers to these questions and it is not owing to any fault on behalf of the Social Welfare Dept. Under the rules of National Superannuation any attempts to obtain information of this sort could be construed as an 'invasion of privacy' as well as having possible political overtones. It would seem however that political overtones are already embodied in the National Super rules by virtue of the prevention of access to information which, in this case, is of public concern.

It is perhaps worth noting with regard to available information as to who gets what, that no statistics have been kept on incomes, inasmuch as they relate to age groups, since National took office in 1975. The most recent statistics available are for the 1973-74 period.

One thing that is public knowledge though, is that there are at present four cabinet ministers who are receiving National Superannuation. They are Duncan MacIntyre (63), Frank Gill (61), Bill Young (65) and Alan Highet (66). In November this year Lance Adams-Schneider will become eligible for Super and in only two years time both the Prime Minister Mr Muldoon and Deputy Prime Minister Brian Talboys will become eligible for National Super.

The farcical extremes to which National Superannuation goes is clearly illustrated by the fact that the cabinet ministers receive salaries of \$31,365 a year (soon to increase to over \$36,000) and the Prime Minister \$45,000 a year (soon to be raised to \$52,000) plus tax-free expense allowances. On top of all this they receive another \$5,850 from National Super.

One ray of hope for change has recently emerged, however, from the opposition Labour Party. Labour MPs Roger Douglas and Whetu Tirakatene-Sullivan among others have been constantly attacking the Govt on anomalies and injustices of National Super, as they see it. To opponents of the present scheme this is a welcome change in attitude by the Labour Party. Until recently, they had supported the scheme, recognising it as a built in fact of the economy. Perhaps with this change of heart the country might expect to see a new policy emerge and one which will be much less demanding of our limited resources and one which will provide greater social justice.

B.T. Hicks
Campaign to Amend National
Superannuation (CANS)

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AUSRIE REFERENDUM

Pro

WANT TO GIVE EDUCATION AWAY? Then give it to someone who needs it. Give \$1 to AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REFUGEE EDUCATION FUND

New Zealand's record for helping refugees may not be the best in the world, but it's a long way from being the worst. After 1945, people from the bombed out ruin that had been Europe came to New Zealand to find a new life. Conditions were often less than perfect and so, too, were the refugees, but all they wanted was a chance to start their lives again. That chance is something that this country has offered to many from around the world. A refugee is someone who seeks a refuge, a place of safety and comfort. A refugee is a refugee because of the situation he or she is in, not because of any particular virtue they may possess. When one hears the phrase, 'the deserving poor', one is led to assume that there exists another group, presumably the undeserving poor. We ought to think that whatever else a

This issue is raised because the reasons why a refugee becomes a refugee are irrelevant. To use the recent tragic from Vietnam as a case in point, it fairly safe to assume that they are all guilty of something. Many are guilt being anti-communist, many are political for being well to the political feet.

poor person deserves, he or she deserves the help of those who are less poor.

Anderson. Some are guilty of being Chinese and many are guilty of being the infant children of anyone, or of no-one in particular. Apart from being guilty, they are in need and we are in a position to serve that need.

Their guilt has already been punished severely and their punishment may end by exceeding their crimes. If we decide to be guilty, guilty of refusing to help the refugees, or of just ignoring them and wishing they would float away, we may not be punished, but we shall be more guilty than any boatload of refugees could ever be.

Yesterday's refugees were from Poland 1 from Czechoslakiaa, from Hungary and from Chile, Today's refugees are from South East Asia. The only certain thing about tomorrow's refugees is that they will exist. Inevitably, the gradient stones of great governments will displace and a ject one or another unhance group of human beings. It may be a rate with the reacted, or a class, or a religious set with a class as a side. Sooner or later that will be accrificed to history.

Those are the reasons or some of them, why the setting on of an if the attan. Fund is a good idea, i commay think that helping other people and a good enough reason. For people like that AND for people who are a trust internotives of others, we containing that we do have an ulteriar motive.

Education is under threat in this country. All levels of State education are menaced by politicians, greedy and self-interested. Education is a good target, its product is intangible and, better still, it wields little political clout so the cuts won't cause too much fuss. We'd like to prove the government wrong on the last count. We have been making quite a lot of fuss. Students from all our Universities have marched and demonstrated against the cuts and the protests, but it's a hit different from the usual kind of protest because it does a number of things similar pously.

- 1. It helps people who are not about the world's neediest that pour
- 2. It shows not not that the think New Zealand Education is worth homes but that we liquid to other it is a single
- 3. Because the Fund will as on teliping people, it will be a living as motion to the Students of this University to the sense of asponsibility as a more world citizens and to the value of the as a right; not a more man, it is a sense of the sense.

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WHAT WILL IT DO WITH THE MONEY Interest from the Fund will be used to help pay expenses for refugees and their children at all levels of State

WHERE WILL IT GET THE MONEY IN THE FIRST PLACE?

Education in New Zealand.

This Wednesday and Thursday, while your bursary is still burning a hole in your pocket, there will be collection points all over campus asking ALL students to contribute ONF DOLLAR to the Fund. For those of you that get the bursary, this represents less than one half of one per cent of the chaque you receive. For those of you that don't get the STB, just think about how much your gesture might help a refugee to take advantage of what most New Zealanders think of as a right an education.

You will also be asked to vote YES in a referendum authorising AUSA to contribute TWQ DQLLARS for every one molicited on campus.

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WANT TO GIVE EDUCATION AWAY?

Then give it to someone who needs it.

Denate ONE DOLLAR to

THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

STUDIENT'S REFUGEE EDUCATION

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VOTE NO IN THE REPERENDUM

de and Thursday of this week to deternine that the secution should denies a large but appecified their of many a large but appecified their of many a large but appecified their of sity Retugn Education Fand.

The proportions to a cuttined the purpose of this fund, and it is a worthy one: It is to be hoped that all students and staff will contribute generally to it.

The referendum however as not about the worth of the lund sout about a doubt ion from Students' Association excress specifically two dollars for every doubt raised.

This is a had idea, and it should be

- 1) It would be a mis-use of the Association's money. The Association's income is from fees levied on all students to pay for student facilities on campus. It is simply improper to use these funds for other purposes, however worthy.
- 2) It would be improper to force students to support a cause that some may oppose. Fees are levied compulsorily, and there may well be some students who for one reason or another do not wish to support this charity. Why should they be forced to do so? Those who wish to make donations are of course quite free to do so, and that is how it should stay.
- 3) The proposal in the referendum is completely open ended while voting on it students do not know the sum of money involved. It may turn out to be very small, and of no great moment either to the Association or to the Vietnamese refugees. On the other hand it may be very large if the organisers achieve their stated aim of obtaining \$1 from each student receiving a bursary they will raise about \$6000, and the Association will be obliged to pay out \$12,000. I personally shall contribute \$5 to the fund. If everyone else on the campus did likewise the Association would have to pay out \$140,000 which is well

over half our mount mount. Which a figure as high as this is obtained a dilikely it would be plain silk to one an open ended application such as 0.00

41 the sociation arms frond it. The or common arm of rasing about \$6000 is produced out of the arms of the arms the amount of the line are putting into their campaign. The Association simply does not have \$12,000 spare to match that. The balance sheet for the year ended 31 December last showed a total liquid assets less than \$2000, with a loan out to the Rugby Club (which has since been repaid) of \$20,000. The budget for the current year shows a deficit of \$20,000, and a similar figure is contemplated in 1980.

on a shoe-string in an effort to keep fees down for as long as possible (they are already over \$50 elsewhere in the country). An unbudgetted item of \$12,000 would simply hasten the day that fees must rise, and perhaps force the selling of an asset such as one of our houses. Would that be a proper use of funds, to sell a house occupied by four or five students to make this donation?

5) If the Association did have \$12,000 to spare it should be used for providing something for students — reducing fees by \$1, doubling club grants, subsiding charges in the Recreation Centre and the Creche, keeping the current Cafe price reductions on for the first term next year — any of these could be done for \$12,000, and any would be a better use of student money.

6) The proposed Education Trust is not the best way of helping the Victnamese refugees. Those who are selected for entry into New Zealand seem generally to come from the educated classes, and as refugees accepted for permanent residence they will be entitled to all the normal bursary assistance, inadequate as that may be. This is not a reason for opposing the Trust—it will have a job to do—but it is a minor

one in the overall scheme of the decision of Auckland University authorized to assist the Vietnamese estimates would be better to turn their attention to the problems in the Sentite bina Section Medical Problems in the Sentite bina Section 15 and 15 and

So, six reasons for coming the in the referendum, any one or the m sufficient on its own

as I've noted above I certainly but don't vote to spend reserves when exist for the benefit of all students.

If you want the amount raised by the Trust to be tripled as the referendum proposes the answer is easy — simply donate three times what you had in mind.

Vote 'No'.

Marion Adams

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

START YOUR SAVINGS WITH COUNTRYWIDE



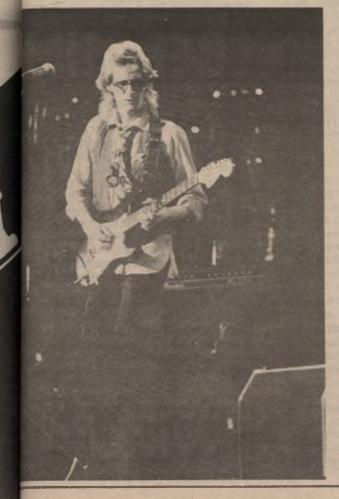
8% per annum interest calculated daily!

COUNTRY WIDE

1st Floor Society House, 280 Queen St, (just down from Wellesley Street) Phone 31-159.

Phil Manning Band in concert

with Rick Steele and the Hot Biscuit Band



Cafeteria Tuesday 18 Sept 8pm

\$2.50 students \$3 public



PAGE 9 CRACCUM SEPTEMBER 10

Give Me A Child Until He's 7.

Craccum received the following article from Phil O'Carroll, one of the Directors of the Fitzherbert Community School in Melbourne. What he has to say about the way in which we educate kids is interesting to say the least

1. GIVE ME A CHILD UNTIL HE'S 12...

When the United Nations calls the world's attention to an area of human need, the white world usually smugly pities the colored world. But in the Year of the Child, we have nothing to be smug about. We have perhaps the most miserable childhood in the history of the human race. We are not generally conscious of this because our children are locked away for 10 years of childhood in day-prisons where feelings are not permitted. We have little time for our kids. We are too busy. We forget our own painful childhoods. We can't bear to feel our children; and the next generation needs even more tranquilisers, alcohol, artificial stimulation, professional help, mental and physical hospitals and jails more props for an ever weaker specimen of humanity.

Vietnam beat America because we are weaker. We do not have the instinct. initiative, self-confidence, 1st-hand experience, self-management, life motivation, sensitivity to each other, ability to work, fight or live together without being told what to do. Our world is reeling with problems. And there are plenty of good solutions. But there are too few people to carry them out - too few caring, confident, autonomous adults. We have become a nation of zombies. When someone cries, we try to shut them up. The story of the Brave New World, the prophetic book by Aldous Huxley, has come true. People are stripped by childhood conditioning of their natural feelings, their natural strengths, and their natural wisdom or instincts. This is not official government policy, but as Ivan Illich has pointed out to the world, its all on the hidden curriculum.

2. THE HIDDEN CURRICULUM

We people of modern western society are apathetic, like children in schools. We wait to be told what to do, like children in schools. We accept without criticism whatever is imposed by whoever are labelled as proper authorities, like children in schools. The authorities are not answerable because they in turn are only doing their job, again as in schools. We ignore our feelings, our families, our friends, working steadily away to make a good 'future' - like children in school. We try to beat each other, not to get with each other - like children in schools We live out our adult lives like schoolchildren, because we spent our childhood

We devote a lot of attention to adult politics .trying to make a better world. But every reform is furstrated or perverted. The quality of life is not improved, because the people are the same. What changes people? Well, any one adult can recuperate from their childhood if they are dedicated enough and go through sufficient personal torment. But the population generally will behave according to their upbringing. The greatest power over human life is parent power. How you raise a person has a more potent effect on their ability to achieve happiness than any other influence or circumstance. But up to now we have thoughtlessly surrendered this power and natural duty over to schools.

Children are fast going out of fashion. We have to reverse that trend if there is to be any hope for the future. At present one hesitates to bring children into the

adult work, play, and intimate life exclude children. In present society, if an adult doesn't want children around, the child-minder is expected to take them away. Customs must change: from now on, let the adult who can't face children go and hide his or her face. We have to bring children back into our lives to give them first of all a decent childhood, of real involvement with real people; and secondly, to enable them to learn the ropes of living by being involved in it. as nature intended. What we do at present is barbaric. We strip the child of his natural powers by the deadening process of schooling, and then thrust him ignorant into a cruel and ever more demanding adult world. White teenage the transition from school to world - is the most brutal initiation in the human race. Many people never recover from schooling and those that do revive themselves, only do so partially. For so long now, we have had universal schooling, we and our parents are products of it, that we are fast losing sight of natural man. Schoolteachers are required to behave like mindless, heartless bureaucrats. The children are forced to behave likewise We have become a whole race of heartless, mindless, bureaucrats: nobody is responsible for anything: everyone is 'only doing their job'.



3. CHANGE WITHIN THE SYSTEM?

Some brave young teachers try to change what is happening to the children by working 'within the system'. But it takes only a year or two before they are burnt out, having achieved virtually nothing. Education Department people are brilliant at killing anything that moves without firing a shot. That after all is the primary business of the school classroom. Magnificent arguments for changes to schooling are simply digested by a passive bureaucracy - and have been for decades. The regulations don't allow the growing of live kids. Furthermore the education system cannot change to save itself. So, if we are dependent on it for a new kind of child who can manage tomorrow's world, we are sunk. 'Education' department is a bit of a misnomer, since most vital learning is systematically kept out of schools. It would be more true to call it the Growth-Prevention Department. Why can't the education system change to save itself? Because it's not really the education system. It's a rule-bound system with captive victims, requiring of its staff no

feelings - in fact systematically at war with these qualities. It attracts deadheads, who have difficulty with two-way relating. The compulsory schooling system was created to prepare children for the workforce, to be good employees, even if every other aspect of life is marred.

The sort of people who will disregard the present and future happiness of children and regard them merely as jobfodder, these are the types who prosper in and manage the education system. If you gather at random a thousand Education Department officers and compare them with a thousand people chosen at random, you will observe that a remarkable concentration of deadheads is in charge of our children. The best products of school, those who pass on the official curriculum as well as the hidden curriculum - that is those who lose their autonomy, their feelings, and their responsibility-for-self – these people take over the education system in their turn. Our 'educators' are like intellectual prison-warders.

The solution is not in the artificial, tax created, haven for deadheads, but back in the natural community. Not all schools called community schools are in fact based in the community. Part of the Education Department's job is to take over every good word and concept, water them down to nothing, and thus quieten public unrest without real change. Also, some 'alternative' schools are just normal authoritarian schools with pink icing; instead of yelling at a kid, you say softly 'now you don't really think I'm a skunk do you etc ad nauseum'. This is steel-fist-in-velvet-glove stuff and is worse than the explicit what-you-kids-thinkdoesn't-count approach, because the children can't even recognise the power structure. The power structure is always and everywhere that the adults decide the child's lifestyle, even the most 'permissive' adults. The important difference amongst adults is whether you treat children as people with minds and hearts or just as dogs - whether working or pedigree. If you treat them as people you tell them what you're doing and show them what you're feeling: you don't conceal your moves, you don't humor them.

4. LITTLE PEOPLE BELONG WITH

BIG PEOPLE The future, if we have one, lies in bringing the children back into our lives and back into the real community, back into life with all its skills, relationships, communications, relevant facts, feelings, self government, co-operation without supervision, working under different regimes of supervision etc. How can this be done? We at Fitzroy Community School have done it. With 20 children, many of them rejects from normal schooling, we have maintained for 3 years a community of people of different personalities, abilities, walks of life, and ages ranging from 0 to 90. No one is paid a salary. The running of the community costs each parent \$250. If the government forked out the fair share of the tax money for 20 kids, maybe it wouldn't cost us anything. But don't think its a school for rich people. Several of the parents are on pensions, some are schoolteachers who work in the system but wouldn't send their children there, others are artists, factory workers, office workers, sales & small business. Hoping to give our children the chance of growing up intact, we have ignored the 'education' laws, got personally involved with the children and their 'problems', worked out how to function harmoniously as a community, and have enjoyed with out children for the past three years a kind of daily homeschool, a kind of extended family, a kind of community living that has enabled the children to grow socially, emotionally, to our surprise academically, beyond normal expectations.

You may feel despairing about your chances of getting a community project going, especially if you have had the common experience of community groups breaking down through self-destructive infighting. The inability of people to work together voluntarily is another legacy of our school-childhood. But we have found a system of working together that works.

There are 3 major problems that must be overcome in setting up a community school - all of which are purely conceptual problems arising from our hidden curriculum, but which 99 times out of a 100 will kill a community project. The problems are government regulations, adult-adult co-operation, and problem children. Superstition about regulations has prevented thousands of people from doing good things that would have worked if they had been tried. In school, regulations are unquestionable. Most people carry this unspoken script throughout their lives. 9 out of 10 parent groups flounder in their resolve when they discover what regulations the government has laid in the way of their schemes. Now, these obstructive regulations are wrong for the simple reason that they override parents' rights. Parents rights are natural rights: bureaucracy does not have the right to overrule this; it's an exercise in bluff. Under these conditions you have nothing to fear but fear itself.

5. GETTING IT TOGETHER Then you get together, children and

adults. You will be delighted to find out how easy it is and how well it works to have a spread of ages where everybody matters, everybody has unique gifts and unique needs. It is a cruel feature of normal schooling that children of the same age are lumped together, with much the same skills to show and much the same needs. They are all competing for recognition; but they are all starved. So far so good. But soon you'll come across the second barrier; adult-adult warfare will break out over some issue: what sort of food is to be fed to the children, are they to be hit, are any classes to be compulsory, can religion be taught, can martial arts be taught ? Any of these issues can destroy the community by unhealable division, everybody naturally sticking to what they believe in. The hidden curriculum we grow up with excludes the art of unsupervised voluntary group co-operation, and as a result we as small groups tend to be self-destructive. There is a contradiction in our schooling which sets us up for failure in small group survival. On the one hand we are taught that democracy is sacred. On the other hand, school is a totally undemocratic institution. So we grow up with the word, but without the know-how. People get together in small groups, set up a democratic voting structure to govern each other by, and blow themselves apart! How do you feel when your friends gang up and vote against you? After a few issues, everybody has had the experience of being voted against by the faceless conglomerate of 'friends', and nobody wants to play any more. There are tensions, factions, and resentment; and people are simply demoralised when their personal voluntary contributions are appraised, censured, or monitored by this miniature bureaucracy. Democracy doesn't work in small personally-involved groups. Its not natural there. This toygovernment syndrome accounts for the demise of 9 out of 10 community projects. You've got to have a system which allows everybody to be themselves, to give of themselves, to play their chosen parts. If you don't let this happen. the project will die anyway, for lack of people-energy. After some years in different community projects, we finally evolved the following system of running a community group, a system which has worked magnificently.

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6. A LIVING COMMUNITY

First there is no government, no voting, no directives passed down from the group to the individual. Secondly, any adult may work with children in any way they see fit. This way the children got to know the real adult and the adult feels safe to give themselves wholeheartedly. Thirdly, any person may comment or criticise or question or discuss or suggest any practice or belief with any other person. This person-toperson system of feedback eliminates petty criticism and dirty group dynamics. If you present these no-government rules as built-in policies from the very start, you will find that the little Hitlers and those who were going to use the school as an adult-adult boxing ring, will go elsewhere to meet their needs.

Sometimes of course you end up with one of those unfortunates who can't bear the harmony, and is hell-bent on breaking up the community. If no one has sufficient communication powers to get through to this person, they must be asked to leave. Someone has to do this. If its up to a committee, again divisions and strife will break up the school and the destructive one will have succeeded. So some one has to have the guts to do it. Who? Well, to cope with this, the group has to name someone they see as the natural leader in the group, to be the elder for such occasions. This system allows maximum freedom as well as survival. Its a kind of tribal system. People freely contribute in their own ways, there is no oppressive day-to-day supervision, and if there is an irresolvable conflict that threatens the existence of the whole community, the elder or pair of elders simply banishes that person who can then start or join another group if they wish. Many people are squeamish about making any heavy decisions affectint other people, complaining that this is a micro-version of the system we are trying to get away from. But that's a half-truth. There must always be in human group affairs a survival mechanism, just as there is within the human body. How we're messed up is that we don't give ourselves the right to reject what we judge as bad, but expect others to do it for us. What we're trying to get back to, is where people choose their own company, their own leaders, and do their own dirty work. If we back off from these natural functions, we can't survive. Then another echelon of graduates of the hidden curriculum wails 'but I dan't do it: I might make a mistake.' Of course we can make mistakes. And we have to live with the consequences of our mistakes. But the biggest mistake of all is to do nothing, is to not take our natural place in a community, and not to do our best for our children. Many people overreact against the obvious harshness of the prevailing system by throwing out natural

leadership as well as authoritarianism, and by throwing out harsh reality as well as harsh unreality. Leadership is needed if a community is to survive. And reality must be the teacher if a child is to thrive

This brings us to the third problem, unmanageable children, children that drive you mad, children that you feel you can't handle, children you'd just like to send off to 'school' and forget about.

Children become a pain-in-the-neck because they have no place in our lives and are constantly struggling for a place. Give children a real place in the world and they'll be good company.

There is a custom in our society of hiding children from reality on the grounds of kindness. This whole trend of hiding children from the world must be reversed if they are to have a future. The first fault with this custom is that the children are already experiencing at first hand the grim realities that we won't talk about. Another fault with this custom is that they grow up uninformed and unpractised in dealing with life's problems.

7. IGNORANCE IS NO PROTECTION

There are several well-intentioned mistakes in child-rearing that come under the mis-named banner of 'protection'. The first is stopping kids from showing their feelings. If a child cries from sadness, don't distract him with a toy. Let him cry, let him show his feeling and maybe tell the world - and himself what it's about. Then he can deal with his sadness, or at least live with it. If you can't bear a child's emotional expression, because you're trying to keep the lid on yours, better to get out of his way than to stop him.

The second fallacy of protection is disguising or falsifying facts. If for example one adult is fighting with their spouse, and the child sees it, don't deny it, don't mystify the child: let the child see and hear the simple truth 'yes, John and Mary are angry at each other.' This way, the child gets familiar with the world he will have to live in - rather than feeling, as we so often have, like we've landed in outer space as we encounter one 'adult' problem after another.

The third fallacy of protection is interfering in the children's own conflicts. Certainly, an adult naturally helps when bullying occurs or when we're invoked. But we must let children learn how to live with each other, how to solve differences, what manoevres work and which don't work, which manoevres work with some people and not with others, etc. If we don't allow children to learn to survive and co-exist with others, we are making them social invalids, left helpless when we are gone.

Ignorance is no protection. Reality is the only protection. Whatever you go for, reality is what you get.

Once the community is functioning on this reality-based don't-blind-the-kids

approach, you'd be amazed how quickly so many 'problem' children sort themselves out.

If you have a child who comes as a 'delinquent' and is forcing everyone to pay attention to him or her by various destructive means, don't stand back and talk about him as professional experts do. Get involved and take it persoally. If you don't get involved, he'll end up in outer space, out of touch with everybody.

So the fourth fallacy is don't-touchthe problem-child. Touch him. Argue with him. Play with him. Get involved with him. You and I are the same species. Your problem is my problem. We have to co-exist, come hell or high water.

Sometimes a destructive adult has to be kicked out of a community because you can't change them if their feelers are switched off. But all children have a desire to belong with someone. You can reach that. I have never felt I had to exclude a child, and I don't believe I

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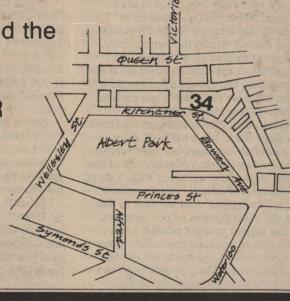
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A Roof Over Your Head

The weekend of September 1-2 saw in 'historic' meeting of tenancy groups from throughout New Zealand at Hamilton. The Hamilton Tenants Protection Association called the meeting to discuss problems facing enants today and to form a national enants organisation. So was born the National Tenants Rights Coalition. Auckland University Students Association ent two representatives to this meeting, ill Frewin and myself. What follows is my random thoughts on this meeting and the plight of students seeking accommodation in the Auckland area.

And now for some boring statistics: or 'Who Lives with Whom and Where?' These statistics are for 1978 and relate to Auckland University:

Place of Residence Full Time Part Time

living in own home living in parents	9%	48%
home	46%	24%
Halls of Residence Boarding	7% 8%	2% 4%
Sharing Flat/House Other	26% 4%	15% 7%
TOTAL	7760	3294

I find these statistics very interesting when taken in conjunction with the results of the Survey of Student Income and Expenditure conducted New Zealand wide by NZUSA over the 1978 vacation: or 'Where Students Live and What it Costs Them.'

Place of Residence	%	Cost
Parent's Home	30	\$6.45
Private Board	4.5	\$19.39
Flatting	36.7	\$24.64
Hostel	18.7	\$31.21
Own Home	- 4	\$24.21

The basic things revealed by these statistics are that the majority of students live either at home, where it is cheap, or in flats where they are free of parental hassles and they can enjoy the benefits of living with their peer group. Not many students live in hostels which are the most expensive place to live. I predict that 1980 will see a change in these statistics because of two factors: firstly the introduction of the Tertiary Study Grant and secondly the shortage of low-cost rental accommodation in the inner city area of Auckland. Many students will be faced with a reduction in the level of their bursary in 1980 and all students will have to pay 25% of their tuition fees. For this reason alone many students with parental homes in Auckland may decide that it is preferable to live there rather than in a flat because it is cheaper, despite the fact that there are some hassles involved such as increased travelling time to and from University. For students who must live way from home because their parents live outside the Auckland area the high cost of hostel accommodation may induce them to take up private board or go flatting.

It is sad but true that many inner city areas, which have traditionally been bastions of student housing have been taken over by trendies intent on buying a house and renovating it - inner city hippie types who grow their own veges and dope. So be it - nothing is sacred anymore. But seriously, this movement to the inner city areas by people who want to buy up old houses and 'do them up' has had some rather profound implications.

If people are buying up old houses and renovating them to be permanent family homes then the amount of rental accommodation available in these inner city areas will be reduced. In the Ponsonby area, which has had a large Polynesian community in recent times, the effect of turning rental accommodation into permanent family homes has

been to force Polynesian and other groups (eg students) out into areas where there is rental accommodation at similar levels of rent not as close to the inner city eg Grey Lynn. In fact the percentage of Polynesian children enrolled at the Ponsonby Primary School has declined to 3% recently whereas at the Grey Lynn Primary School the percentage has risen to 68%. The implications of this trend for students are substantial. Whereas five years ago there was plenty of low cost rental accommodation available to students in inner city areas this is simply not the case now.

Elementary economics courses teach that where demand exceeds supply in a free bargaining market the price of the commodity concerned will be determined by the supplier. At the moment landlords complain that they are finding it difficult to make a reasonable return on their investment in rental accommodation. As a result of these factors rents are likely to increase in the near future. The combined impact of increased rentals and the reduced rate of the bursary for many students under the new Tertiary Study Grant scheme will change present accommodation patterns. If students find that they have to pay more to live further from University in future they should not be surprised.

Another aspect of the accommodation scarcity in Auckland is landlords intimidating students and others into signing leases which deprive them of basic rights. This is where the Hamilton Tenancy Conference comes in.

The reasons for the calling of this conference were twofold: firstly, to discuss the present situation and the problems faced by tenants and secondly, to form a national organisation to coordinate information dissemination and to lobby for reform in the present law relating to tenancies. NZUSA was involved in the organisation of the conference and so most North Island campuses were represented. Representatives from tenants protection organisations in Wellington, Palmerston North, Hamiton, Rotorua and Auckland were also present. Unfortunately, no South Island groups were represented.

It became immediately apparent that different organisations adopted different approaches in dealing with specific problems. To a certain extent this is probably due to social outlook but case experience also plays a large part in determining what is the most effective way of utilising resources available to the group concerned. For example, in Auckland there are several groups which endeavour to protect the rights of the tenant. For a long time the Ponsonby Peoples Union ran a very active tenants protection service which adopted an activist orientation. If a tenant was having problems with a landlord the Peoples Union

would give support by having pickets or by preventing a landlord from physically occupying a flat or house. In a majority of cases these confrontation tactics were successful because they were dependent on mass action and involvement and the number of people supporting a tenant in a given situation usually intimidated a recalcitrant landlord into a more agreeable frame of mind. Another approach which can be adopted with problem landlords is to use the existing legal framework to bring him or her to heel. This is the approach used by the Tenants Protection service provided by the Citizens' Advice Bureau operated by the Auckland City Council. At present this service is manned by third year law students and Bureaux workers. This approach can be successful in preventing a landlord evicting a tenant. This result is achieved by lodging a rent claim with the Rent Appeal Board which prevents a landlord from taking any action to evict a tenant for a period of six months. In the Auckland area at present there is two other groups which give tenants advice. the Neighbourhood Law Office at Grey Lynn and the Legal Referral Service operated at Auckland University. Unfortunately, the Ponsonby Peoples Union disbanded some time ago and the activist element has been reduced in tenants protection in Auckland. One point that was stressed was the need to get tenants to stand up for their own rights rather than having them rely on tenants protection groups doing all the work.

Discussion then got on to the vexed question of bonds. As anyone who has rented accommodation will know landlords usually demand a bond when a tenancy commences. By law the amount that a landlord can demand from a tenant for rent in advance and bond together is limited to an amount equivalent to one month's rent. You would think that this would keep landlords in line but the opposite appears to be the case. Landlords frequently demand that tenants pay a bond which is considerable more than one month's rent in advance. The point was made that tenants should not have to pay a bond in the first place because if a landlord did find that a tenant had damaged his/her property then there were adequate remedies available under the present legal system. Someone from Wellington made the point that one landlord in Wellington held in excess of \$10,000 in bond money at any given time and was making a considerable return by investing this money. It is invariably the case that a landlrod will not return the full amount of a bond when a tenancy is terminated. Charges for cleaning and repairs are usually made against this bond. One case was cited where a landlord had a side business with his brother which was engaged full-time in cleaning the landlord's flats and charging excessively for this service. In simple language the landlord was ripping his tenants off. This idea of having an independent third party hold bonds in trust was proposed. This is the system inoperation in Canada. This person is called the Bondsman. It was also proposed that the bondsperson have jurisdiction to decide disputes between a landlord and tenant and that part of his duties would be to inspect premises at the beginning and termination of the tenancy. I was surprised to learn that the Canterbury Landlords Association is trying to have legislation introduced to increase the amount a landlord can demand by way of bond.

One practical solution to the problem of landlords ripping off bonds is for tenants to work off their bond, ie, tenants don't pay rent at the termination of a tenancy so that the amount of unpaid rent equals the bond.

The next item on the agenda was rents. Many people felt that rents should be income related. It was pointed out that this could have the effect of working to the disadvantage of low income groups because landlords would prefer to have tenants in high income brackets so that they would receive more rent. At this stage the concept of a rent freeze was discussed. The advantages and disadvantages were examined. The advantages of a Rent Freeze would be to allow the whole question of rents to be looked at, to stabilise rents, to reduce rents in real terms over time because of inflation, and to bring about progress towards the regulation of rent levels by tenants. Disadvantages were seen to be a substantial post freeze increase in rents as landlords sought to recoup any reduction in their margin during the freeze, landlords refusing to maintain property during the freeze in order to maintain their profit margin, and a fall in standards of accommodation overall. There was much discssion on the topic of rents, and what should be included in the concept of a 'rent'. It was pointed out that while the cost of accommodations for the average New Zealand family represents approximately 19.4% of income, low income families in private rental accommodation must pay 32% of their income for one bedroomed flat, 40% of their income for two bedroom accommodation and 50% and over for 3 bedrooms or more. Obviously there is some merit in the proposal to have rent levels income related. Because the questions raised by the topic of rent were so complex it was decided to adopt a general policy which would allow more research to be done in this area. It was agreed by all present that 'In the long run housing must belong to the people rather than the wealthy few. All tenants should have the right to low-rental, comfortable housing with-

out the threat of eviction'. Eventually discussion moved round to the formation of a national tenancy organisation. It was decided to have a National Tenants Rights Coalition which would be a loose organisation of tenannts groups and support groups such as students associations. All tenants groups are full members and support groups are associate members. At this stage NZUSA is providing a clearing house for information. General Vice-President of NZUSA, Jim Brown, is the Communications Co-Ordinator and National Council Co-Ordinator. There are many organisational problems to be worked out such as voting procedures and orientation of activities. One point which was stressed was the need to educate tenants about their rights and to get them involved in defending those

All in all a successful meeting. It is to be hoped that the strength of the Coalition grows and that eventually tenants will become a political force to be reckoned with because that is probably the only way that any changes in the present landlord 'iased system of tenancy law will be achieved.

Colin McFadzean
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VISIT BY GERMAN FEDERAL PRESIDENT TO NEW ZEALAND -19 to 23 OCTOBER 1978

NOTES OF MEETING WITH FEDERAL GERMAN MINISTER FOR ECONOMICS, COUNT LAMBSDORFF - ROTORUA, 21 OCTOBER 1978.

Present: (German delegation)

Otto Count von Lambsdorff Dr P. Hermes Dr K. Doering

Dr G. Abel Dr W. Doepfer Dr G. Sohl

Baron von Heereman Mr H.O. Vetter

(New Zealand delegation) Right Hon. B.E. Talboys Hon G.F. Gair Hon. H.C. Templeton Mr I.L.G. Stewart H.E. Mr B.F. Bolt Mr I.D. Dick Mr D.L. Gamble

German Federal Minister of Economics State Secretary, German Foreign Office German Ambassador German Federal Ministry of Economics German Federal Ministry of Economics Federation of Industries German Farmers Association German Trade Union Confederation

Deputy Prime Minister Minister of Energy Associate Minister of Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs New Zealand Ambassador in Bonn Ministry of Energy Department of Trade and Industry

Mr Talboys welcomed Count Lambsdorff and his delegation and referred to the Cabinet and official level discussions which had already been held the previous day in Wellington and had covered major questions of New Zealand trade with Germany and New Zealand/EEC relations. He suggested that this meeting should concentrate on trying to identify areas of potential economic co-operation between New Zealand and the Federal Republic of Germany. He noted that some new economic opportunities had already opened up, such as the joint fishing venture and a joint research undertaking to survey the deposits of some minerals within an area of the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone. Energy could be a potential area for future co-operation and he suggested that investment input and co-operation in technology should be

Mr Gair said that there were three specific areas of possible energy development in New Zealand. First, there was a growing surplus of hydro-electricity, particularly in the South Island which would be available for industrial development; second, a decision had been made on the resources of the Maui gas field to open them up for the development of fuels; and third, there had been recent confirmation that large deposits of lignite were available in the South Island. These could all be of interest to Germany as possible joint development schemes. New Zealand was not a particularly large market in itself but its strategic position in the South Pacific region should be attractive to Germany in that it provided a wider base for marketing in the Western

Pacific and South East Asian area.

Mr Talboys added that the New Zealand strategic position in the South Pacific was

not without interest to certain great powers active in that area.

Count Lambsdorff referred to the previous day's useful discussions in Cabinet. The attempt had been made there to put the South Pacific area into perspective and to redefine Germany's attitude to the area. The Federal Republic was interested not merely in the security aspects, but other questions as well, e.g. economic co-operation.

He briefly referred to the previous day's discussions in Cabinet - which he described as very useful - and particularly to New Zealand's butter, cheese and lamb trade with Europe. He was going to say in the presence of von Heereman that Germany wanted an intra-Community sheepmeat market but did not want to cut off supplies from the rest of the world. He saw the cheese question as amenable to settlement and said that Germany was in favour of a new butter arrangement from 1980 on. He referred also to the coming further enlargement of the European Community, notably the addition of Greece which was already an important market for New Zealand sheepmeats. He said that New Zealand had successfully defended its position in regard to trade with the Community in 1971 and he expected it would defend it again in regard to the negotiations with Greece.

He referred to the fishing joint venture which had recently been approved and saw this as substantial progress, noting that it was the first time an exclusive economic zone had been used as an instrument of economic co-operation between the Federal Republic of Germany and a foreign country. He was certain that both countries'

interests would be equally served by the arrangement.

He noted Mr Gair's comments on New Zealand's energy surplus. Whether Germany and New Zealand could co-operate over energy in the same way as fisheries was not clear. It was necessary to find out what sort of energy was available and how it could be processed. Because of Germany's distance from the South Pacific area and the markets in that region it would be interesting for Germany to look at regional marketing possibilities based on co-operative arrangements in New Zealand. He referred to generally sluggish worldwide tendencies in investment, including German investment but said there were signs of it picking up again. He noted that a mission would be coming to New Zealand to explore investment possibilities next year under the aegis of the BDE (German Federation of Industries). He stressed however that despite the German Government's close interest in this mission and its readiness to give the necessary assistance for investment under the STC agreement, decisions as to the level and type of investments to be made in New Zealand, if any, would be the preserve of the private sector. It would be helpful in the months remaining before the BDI visit to

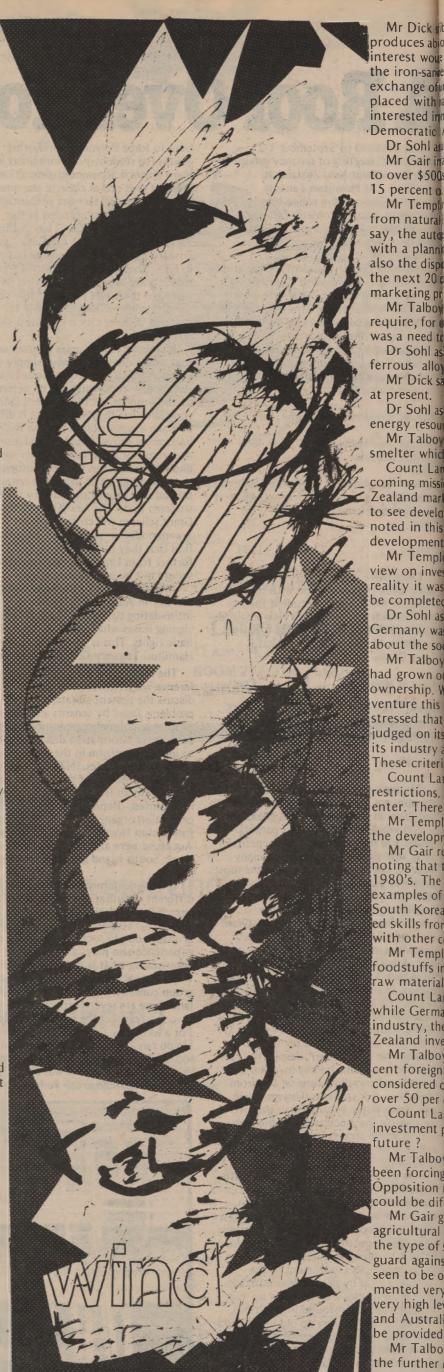
try to find out where the possibilities lie in the field of energy etc.

Dr Sohl indicated it would be useful to prepare a list of New Zealand resource development possibilities before the mission came to New Zealand, German industry was in principle interested in investment in this area of the world, including Japan, the ASEAN countries, Australia and New Zealand. The mission would be looking at marketing possibilities, costs of production and the investment climate. The latter was a very important consideration and he mentioned as an example the Whitlam Government's rather cool attitude to investment which had been evident during a German mission to Australia three or four years ago. He noted New Zealand's energy surplus and that this would be an interesting factor in terms of the cost position of industry. He asked specifically for comparative costs of hydro-electricity and other energy sources. The BDI would find this helpful. This was important information particularly for small and middle size industries which might become associated with the mission and did not have recourse to information sources easily available to larger corporations. He asked about mineral resources available in New Zealand, e.g. coal and uranium.

Mr Gair noted that a uranium prospecting venture involving a Germany company,

Uranerzbergbau GMBH, had already commenced in New Zealand.

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1r Dick lible reserves of coking coal available. New Zealand duces ablof coal per year but over the next five years the greatest rest wore of technological information. He gave the example of iron-same 1960's where the DSIR had developed a very good hange of in Frankfurt. This year already contracts had been ed with lange of information. New Zealand was particularly rested in synthetic fuels. The Federal Republic, German nocratic Africa were understood to be the leaders in this field. Ir Sohl aand oil imports cost.

Ir Gair inad grown from a total of about \$97 million in 1973 ver \$500s a percentage of imports they increased from five to

Ir Templiesearch was being made into production of methanol n natural and there would be interest possibly in selling into, the aute ASEAN region. New Zealand was therefore confronted 1 a planning not only the direct exploitation of its resources but the disporoducts between New Zealand and overseas markets in next 20 65 the time to start laying down clear guidelines and keting p

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r Temple the Government would next year be preparing an overon invest stance had seemed rather less encouraging than in ty it was DI mission arrived in New Zealand this review should

r Sohl assons on investments in New Zealand, noting that although nany wassted in 100 percent equity holding, it had some misgiving

it the socrule" in New Zealand.

r Talboyse restrictions imposed on investment in New Zealand grown outuation, related to certain political views on foreign ership. Wings intended to retain more than 24.9 per cent of a ure this noved by the Overseas Investment Commission. He sed that ook restrictive, in practice it was not. Each case was ed on its was New Zealand wanted investment which developed idustry aught up facilities already established in New Zealand. se criterial further in the overview to be produced later. ount Lame question of "difficulty" over New Zealand immigration

ictions, It to assist with development if skilled people could not

r. There Germany on that score.

r Templeshould take particular note of this point in relation to levelopmure and foreign investment needs in the future. r Gair redland's large forest potential as an investment target ng that treas would be available for cutting in the mid to end)'s. The efforest areas had not yet been decided. Two good aples of the forestry area already in operation involved Japan and h Korea. Zealand raw materials and energy combined with importtills from and provided good examples of how we might proceed

r Templerorld shortages predicted for forest products and stuffs in is therefore important to plan the long term end uses of

materials vailable for development.

ount Lamt to the theme of investment conditions noting again that 3 Germandeas about maximum levels of equity participation in stry, they ned about the apparent 25 per cent limit in the New and invest

r Talboys, estion was where automaticity stopped. Up to 24.9 per foreign plired no approvals. From 25 - 49 per cent, cases were idered on legard to benefit to New Zealand. Proposals involving 50 per cement had to be investigated as special cases. bunt Lambe had been a reference to the Labour Party's attitude to tment policy likely to be in the

Talboys thanges which had been occurring in the economy had forcing civattitudes. He indicated that whatever views the osition miefore the election about investment policy, their attitude

be differ to win the election.

Gair gavof, say, a wealthy American investor buying valuable ultural landushing the price of such land to very high levels. This was ype of spiment that the New Zealand regulations were designed to against and in manufacturing industry, where investment was to be of new Zealand economy, New Zealand had in fact impleed very lin approving investment applications. In fact there were high levellestment in New Zealand, mainly British, United States Australiann the levels of foreign investment in New Zealand could ovided to overnment.

Talboys ner area for possible investment by Germany could be in urther depod processing and processing of primary products. Gair me e difficulties with environmentalists following decisions n had been Government to produce energy from hydro-electric r venturemal energy sources. However the concern with environal protect in itself provide a stimulus to possible investment by 3n partnele, raw materials from New Zealand slaughter houses

formerly regarded as waste could possibly provide a useful source of materials, e.g. for the pharmaceutical industry. He also made a reference to possibilities for German investment in tourism, pointing out the complementarity of seasons.

Count Lambsdorff commented that German pharmaceutical companies so far only had sales representatives here, but there could well be interest in this industrial sector.

Mr Talboys mentioned the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone once again noting that the total potential harvest of the fish in the Zone had not yet been accurately assessed. Up to now the New Zealand fishing industry had been mainly a small local industry composed of individually owned boats but incentives had been offered by the Government to expand to more economic units. There was a need to measure the resources of the Zone, and the joint venture approved with Germany was a useful example of the way this could be further developed.

Mr Templeton referred to growing protein needs in the world population and the possibilities inherent in fishing to provide for these needs. Exploration of resources

would reach out also into the southern waters surrounding Antarctica.

Dr Hermes said that the Federal Republic was impressed with the large areas of exclusive economic zones which had been established in the South Pacific. For example, the Cook Islands which consisted of only 100 sq miles of territory had a zone of 1.5 million square miles. Germany would be interested in the development of joint ventures in long term co-operation with such partners. It was interested also in sea-bed mining, having done work already off the US/Pacific coast. It was concerned at the slow pace of developments under the Law of the Sea negotiations on the mining of the sea-bed, and wondered if New Zealand would take exception were mining countries such as the Federal Republic to proceed with mining operations on a transitional basis, pending

decisions by the Law of the Sea Committee. Count Lambsdorff endorsed this approach, noting that there was a possibility the Law of the Sea negotiations might become interminably bogged down. Countries such as New Zealand could perhaps have a useful mediating role as it might be necessary to find a compromise to allow exploration and exploitation work to proceed on an interim basis. He said the same need for compromise applied to international fora such as GATT and UNCTAD. Immediately following the last UNCTAD session in Nairobi, the Federal Republic had been regarded as inflexible and dogmatic by many of its UNCTAD partners, but now these countries were able to see that Germany's attitude had been realistic and had concentrated on the more important issues such as access to markets. Germany's attitude had been realistic and had concentrated on the more important issues such as access to markets. Germany's position was that it was ready to discuss the allocation of resources, but access to raw materials must be kept open for all interested parties. It was for that reason that Germany opposed a rigid planned world order such as had been foreseen originally under the NIEO.

Mr Talboys said there was some parallel with the New Zealand situation in that we also needed access available to our markets. If we were excluded from some markets this might force us into special deals (for example with the USSR on meat) with result-

ing large imbalances in trade and disruption of normal trading patterns.

Mr Templeton referred again to the forthcoming BDI mission to New Zealand next year, noting that the priority area for co-operation as he saw it appeared to be in the field of energy (including wood) and also further developments in fishing ventures and EEZ use. He said it was up to New Zealand to tidy up its investment policy before the mission arrived.

Mr Bolt mentioned the recently concluded Scientific and Technical Co-operation Agreement between the Federal Republic and New Zealand and said that an example of a concrete venture which had developed from the agreement was the impending visit of the German research vessel "Valdivia" to survey the incidence of phosphorites in the area of the Chatham Rises. This project was a good example of the possibilities for joint co-operation and there should be further work undertaken to link possibilities devolving from the STC agreement with investment possibilities.

Mr Talboys referred to the growth and development of the engineering sector in New Zealand and that this could be an area for investment by German enterprises.

Mr Bolt said that New Zealand was characterised by high levels of British investment and that this had been a historical development where, due to the close links between Britain and New Zealand in many fields, British investment had tended to grow naturally. There was a psychological barrier with Germany characterised by the lack of information on the German side about prospects in New Zealand. We needed therefore to initiate specific forms of co-operation and to define exactly what we wanted to see develop from the partnership. This required a two way exchange of information, not only from New Zealand side but also indications from the German side as to what they saw as possibilities in New Zealand. He also mentioned the need for follow up once the BDI visit had taken place to ensure the BDI visit resulted in a concrete outcome.

Count Lambsdorff said that the German Office for Foreign Trade Information based in Cologne would be utilised to disseminate information on New Zealand's trade and economic situation and possibilities for investment. He noted that there was a stirring of interest on the FRG part in New Zealand and the current visit of the Federal President was an example of this. Useful publicity would undoubtedly arise from this visit to stimulate interest on the part of German businessmen.

Mr Vetter at the invitation of Count Lambsdorff was asked to make some comment on the labour relations situation as this might affect possible investment co-operation between the two countries. He saw an English tradition in our Trade Unions which could not be overcome overnight. He had got the impression from talks with New Zealand Trade Union leaders in Wellington that they are now prepared to accept silently foreign investment, in view of current economic circumstances.

Count Lambsdorff commented that labour relations are important for any investor. In Germany they are horrified if they look from British to New Zealand trade unions.

The New Zealand system was not an attractive point for Germans. Mr Talboys asked whether Mr Vetter would be interested in exchanges of visits between the two countries' trade unions.

Mr Vetter indicated that a few New Zealand trade union leaders might be invited to Germany. The Germans would actively seek such visits in the course of international discussions, for example when New Zealand trade union leaders were visiting Europe.

Mr Dick suggested that if a problem were to arise in industry it would be useful if trade union experts of both countries could get together early to resolve such difficulties.

Count Lambsdorff agreed that such consultations would be in the interests of both parties and could be arranged.

The Meeting concluded with Count Lambsdorff thanking Mr Talboys for the reception he had received in New Zealand and noting that useful exchanges of information had been held between the two delegations.

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NGAIRE LAUDER & WAYNE BRYAN



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observations that it was a ns, a waste o ng (not too m t of fun for th aste of studer point is that v sion does is r ning of the As motions, only Council. I sugg ned no differe g, after May (Furthermore, den lack of in mental motio ssion, at Augu nalysed for ca to other areas not convince missions are a y Commission omise of vitali s, NOSAC (p A. Precisely current issues opinion). Edu s seemed very but little in versy. NOSA(red to need a A besides the of the NZUS

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ational & Beyond

roached this years August Council observations made during May that it was all, with a few ons, a waste of time. I was a little ng (not too much). The Council t of fun for those involved, but aste of student money point is that what National ssion does is rather irrelevant to ning of the Association. At May AUSA moved countless environmotions, only a few were moved Council. I suggest that NZUSA ned no differently environmentally g, after May Council, that it did Furthermore, I don't feel that den lack of interest in pushing mental motions by the National ssion, at August, will be noted, let nalysed for cause. The same to other areas of national policy. not convinced that the majority missions are any better. In May, Commissions which showed mise of vitality were Education, s, NOSAC (part of International) A. Precisely those which are current issues. Of these four, only er needed to occur at the Council. opinion). Education and F & A. is seemed very clear-cut. Important but little in the way of versy. NOSAC are too well ed to need anything from A besides the stamp of approval.

of the NZUSA vice-presidents ed that Council policy had little upon his work. Small wonder. policy is, in the main, a storage of disjointed, and often narrow-dipolicy; generally unrelated to the of NZUSA employees. Such policy equired by NZUSA, already well ented in the policy books of

uent SRC's. arly, 'policy' was expected at one be very important - else the system would not have been . What went wrong is the shift of sis to producing policy instead of ing action. Some policy is clearly policy'; most is not. Policy which tes, while possibly having a good knowledge on matters concerning nal Commission, often fell on their when it came to sensibly debating policy. The Chairman of the ission (towards which all motions Itimately directed) had a much scope of knowledge and depth of standing on all issues coming under nbrella of National Commission ny of the delegates (as would be ted). Indeed I found it amusing to the Commission to a group of s counselling their tutor. ce produced, the policy is immedused to produce the 'all new' (?) A image. Like a hermit living ores, so NZUSA can go to policy ind some bit to fit every situation. yould NZUSA do without its little ok of Council policy ?? I suggest with some modifications, it would

ng Solutions

uncil policy is NZUSA policy. If y is to be actioned it will be by an SA employee and it is around these which my solution revolves. ZUSA employees are elected after a what rigorous examination. Such an ination would imply that we are ting a certain amount of a misbility and faith in them. We do, if we feel they can successfully rtake this responsibility then we them.

ite well. (ie the same as now)

think they would mind if they were to a bit more examination. At ame time, policy or directives could allored to portfolio and portfolio



International Commission. A well designed waste of brains and talent, it was one of the more insipid affairs of August Council.

Maybe future commissions should consist of a careful scrutiny of the work of NZUSA employees to determine whether said employee has been efficiently using his (our) time; to (if necessary) guide him/her towards more student-efficient use of his/her time; to investigate the authenticity of monthly work reports made to constituent campuses; to thrash out policy brought from constituent SRC's which may be deemed important enough (by some appropriate method such as number of people attending SRC meetings, number of people writing to the student newspaper etc) to be included in the directives to the employee.

NZUSA employees are given directives in May Council. There is no reason why this should not continue. One or two people, to be appointed by each constituent SRC as having something to lose (ie holding a position of some prestige and/or monetary benefit, such as President) would be sent to May Council from each campus. These

delegates, armed with policy drafted in advance by constituent SRC's would negotiate the directives and priorities for NZUSA and employees for the year It would be up to said employees to follow these directives, as well as to make prime use of constituent SRC/GM policy. Monthly reports would be circulated to the individual campuses on a monthly or bimonthly basis.

August Council could be spent, as outlined above, examining the work and possibly altering or adding new directives to the work of the NZUSA employees.

F & A Commission would still be required (and hence one of the delegates sent by each campus would need knowledge of NZUSA's past and present financial situation, as well as the respective campus's attitude towards said situation) but other Commissions would as presently delineated, be pared down to the essentials and included under the appropriate new 'Employee Commission' (eg National to be included under GVP Commission)

Council delegates would be expected to present a report, together with minutes of the Council, to be dissected by an SRC meeting. Hopefully, the daunting task of facing a careful examination of ones actions by an SRC would encourage delegates to act 'representatively'. Certainly, it would not be worse than

At present, Council delegates are expected to be representing 'constituent policy'. That individual constituent policy is not identical will be evidenced by the debate on many policy motions. Passing of such controversial policy requires a compromise of constituent policy, or at least an 'enhanced interpretation' of policy. There is scope for greater exchange of policy between campuses, so that the arguing over policy can be done by SRC's and not by delegates. Not only would this be more democratic but it would eliminate much of the work done by present delegates.

Under my proposed system there would be a lot less policy. One of the problems with confining policy to 'general guiding policy' and 'action policy' (all directed to an employee instead of something nebulous like a Commission), is that there may be more left to interpretation. At any rate, interpretation of policy, in terms of action, would be the subject of the employees monthly reports. A knowledge of constituent campus' policy would be in order (as it is now) for those situations where action is required, without the benefit of guiding Council policy.

The main drawback of my proposal stems from cutting the exchange of campus representatives. Presently, this seems to be a major function of Council. A chance for campus representatives to meet each other, to exchange ideas, to increase campus goodwill. This will still be done, though on a possibly more formal level, by the one or two delegates to be sent from each campus. At any rate Council shouldn't set out to be a good party - most students would probably feel more qualified than their Exec members on this count anyway.

On the positive side, the proposals involve a greater involvement of NZUSA employees with constituent campuses and involve a greater interchange of ideas and policy between constituent SRC's. The latter would involve Executive members working with their colleagues from other campuses and would clearly constitute an exchange of ideas and goodwill (making up for not being able to get wasted (socialising and exchanging of goodwill) at Council.

Conclusion:

I have outlined a number of problems inherent in Council. No doubt there are more. Furthermore, I have gone to the unheard of step of producing an alternative. Others may have better alternatives, if so they should be given. At any rate my alternative contains plenty of scope for elaboration and/or modification.

The proposals, essentially modifications of the present system, are aimed at producing a more efficient Council by increasing the amount of useful work done per delegate at the expense of irrelevant work. This is done by putting the perspective onto action on to NZUSA and its employees. I feel such a perspective will be successful.

The proposals also involve a large cut in Council size and spending. This may have a number of drawbacks but I think, in lieu of the financial hardship faced by many campuses, will be received gratefully. Furthermore the proposals involve a greater liaison between campuses and between NZUSA employees and campuses. I think that, if successful, such a tighter working system can only be to the benefit of the Student Associations and students generally.



In contrast, Women's Commission was one of the best of Council, where for once informed delegates made policy and actioned it in a well thought out manner.



Brian Gray

COURTINITHE ACT

What a useful little thing the Royal Commission of Inquiry is. If you're a Prime Minister wanting to white-wash a botched job in time for the next election, a Royal Commission is just the thing to make it look as though the Government is doing something. You imply that the Opposition wouldn't have even set one up, at the same time as you force them to agree with it in principle. All viewpoints are grist to its mill, and the Government can claim its recommendations as its own policies. And what fun a Commission must be to set up. You get a nice clean bit of paper and write very neatly as follows:

'ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God Queen of New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved (fill in names etc); **GREETING:**

KNOW YE that We, reposing trust and confidence in your integrity, knowledge, and ability, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said (put names again, in a litile list) to be a Commission to inquire into

Well, that's the heading. Now for the subject. Really it doesn't matter much what it's about, so long as there's a sort of social concern or public interest coming through. Let's say it's on the Courts. Yes, good one! So you put that down, wrapped in cosy phrases such as 'to secure the just, humane, prompt, efficient, and economical disposal... to ensure the ready access of the people of New Zealand to the Courts for the determination of their rights and the remedying of their grievances' and so on. Then you be a bit more specific, so they don't go too far afield, nominate a Chairman (yes, folks, Chairman), give them a bit of power, and then set them a time limit. Really this is just like a time limit for an assignment that any student may have to cope with, but so they won't be too quick to ask for an extension, you put it like this: 'And, using all due diligence, you are required to report to His Excellency the Governor-General in writing under your hands, not later than, your findings and opinions on the matters aforesaid, together with such recommendations as you think fit to make in respect thereof:

Then after a few more paragraphs of pomposity you take it along to the GG and, signed and sealed, you have a very imposing piece of paper.

Well, what now? The highly talented group of Commissioners you have had appointed set about their task. And it is not difficult to predict (unfairly, in hindsight, of course) what will happen. They will hear an awesome number of submissions from a vast number of people from diverse backgrounds on stunning array of topics and come up with a set of recommendations which somehow doesn't quite escape the label 'common-sense'. And being essentially intellectual people, the Commissioners will analyse the very structure of their subject-matter and inevitably propose alterations. No self-respecting Commission would fail to do so. Finally (after two extensions in this case) the Report will appear, impressively thick but with a fair deal of repetition - presumably to make things simple - for public appraisal. And in a sadly large number of instances appraisal is all it will get. The election will come and the impact of the Report will decrease as events unfold. Perhaps a wishy-washy semblance of some easy-toeffect proposals may be bandied around for a while (as now) but that's just about all. Not only is this a shocking waste of public funds but also it is an insult to the Commissioners who gave their time and energy to what was a (politics-apart) potentially worthwhile cause.

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Is there a unifying concept which justified a Royal Commission on the Courts, or is there only a morass of loose-ends which need tidying up? The Report deals with loose ends but goes further, recommending a reorganisation of jurisdictions. An obvious justification for this is the supposed delays in obtaining 'justice'. Whether the delays really are very great is a question seldom asked. It is almost paradigmatic of a legal system that it will be thought to entail expense and delay. What is the evidence for delays of such magnitude that they warrant a radical reorganisation of the system? There are the complaints of lawyers; but lawyers vary in efficiency and competence, and complaints entail publicity which makes up for the prohibition on advertising: how better to attract clients than by a public appeal for 'justice' on their behalf? There are the complaints of litigants; but if you personally stand to win or lose lots of money, wouldn't time drag somewhat before the trial? New Zealanders seem to hate waiting their turn. Stall at the lights and the jerk behind yells abuse. 'Don't queue' in the Caf. We could learn from the English on this.

The English love standing in queues. A classic comic scene begins with a row of Englishmen standing at a bus stop.

The English queue for just about everything, and wait complacently while belligerent foreigners force their way to the front and demand service. This supreme tolerance of delay may explain the (to us) shocking state of court backlogs from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Throughout the seventeenth century estimates of the backlog of chancery cases reached figures like 20,000. Some cases were still pending after 30 years. By 1824 even a simple matter could take 5 years. At that time the sublime indifference of the English led to the appointment of one of the greatest causes of judicial delay at the time as head of a Commission to inquire into the delays. Lord Eldon, a judge who had been known to admit to having forgotten arguments he had heard 20 years previously but had not yet given judgment on, could find little fault with

So what, to the English, would be our minute delays? Such statistical data as the Report includes indicates that in 1976 only 1.3% of civil cases took more than 1 year after the proceedings were commenced before they were tried. Even if the figure were 20% it wouldn't necessarily warrant a rearrangement of the

An alternative, and better, unifying sing parties to concept is that the seriousness of the offence should be matched by the status eed that come of the court in which it is first tried. The sues go before Report alludes to this in paragraph 1037 as long recogn where it is noted that some Supreme Court judges have expressed concern that relatively minor crimes were contributing to an excessive workload in that there sho their courts. Thus a person charged with on of the Dist stealing something worth \$10 or more jurisdiction in has the right to elect trial by jury in the But of course Supreme Court. Surprisingly, the Commission does not go further than recommending further study of this matter. To be fair, it must be said that the Commission recognised the need to wurts shouldn review the whole classification of offence pruning the Crimes Act and possibly giving the right to summary trial (before graph 261) is a Magistrate) where previously only trial ade for trial b on indictment (before a jury and

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(ie no jury) c Supreme Court judge) was available. Yet we would hav andling of tria this admission makes paragraph 357 cases without difficult to understand. There it is said 'We accept as fundamental the submission terpart in the ent not experie that purely indictable offences should uld be conduc be tried in the High Court.' Does this mean 'indictable as now (pre-reform) understood' - if so, then paragraph 1037 mmendation w is contradictory - or 'indictable as it will ving an increa mean when the Act has been pruned' if so, then it is tautologous. But more: thithe right to tr basic point made in paragraph 357 is that e would be ext because in only a small proportion (3%) le defendant o of cases is the penalty imposed in the Supreme Court greater than that which think they are could have been imposed by a Magistrate Jdy on this sul d be. Kalven a had the defendant elected trial in the lower court, there is no need for the rightrican Jury' Li to elect trial in the Supreme Court. Why jed judge-jury should sentencing policy dictate trial procedure? And why, if a new-style magistrate's court with jury is to have sole first instance jurisdiction over what other hand, the are now electable offences (where the defendant can elect Supreme Court trial), ases. Such spar should it not also have the same jurisdic- he authors ind tion over offences which are now solely stend to agree triable in the Supreme Court? While lish juries deal purporting to increase the status of the Magistrates Courts, the effect of this recommendation would be to perpetuate anal defendant the stigma that you don't get justice in the lower courts, because some offences the subject of remain the preserve of the higher court. Intion by the R

And what does the Report have to say agraph 359) th about how to reduce judicial workloads? a tried by a Di Increase the number of judges. Not a surprising recommendation, but not a ver good one either. If, as is likely, judges deal with cases at a slower rate than they lears to be that are being brought to court, a backlog will ellate court sh occur. And yearly this backlog will grow. on of direction The faster the backlog grows, the sooner lentences. This will the limit on the acceptable backlog art the opportu be reached. Then either more judges will ady extensive have to be created, or cases will have to tters. Another be diverted from the courts and dealt withit for importan by other means. The Report does not ort of Appeal s question that the power to settle disputes hes (paragraph according to law (paragraph 243) is en and this cha properly vested in the courts. This sounds ise trouble. At OK until one realises that a lot of judicial peal consists o time is spent on settling family disputes of one case, three various sorts. Now the law of contract takes a sensible approach to this area of life: hands off, Only in exceptional. situations does a domestic agreement give 10 judges may a rise to a binding legal contract. But other ir reasons, whi areas of law have advanced where contract ne with the otl wisely stood aside. The most significant as far as judicial time is concerned is family law. Why can't people be allowed to do their own uncontested divorces (there were 4117 in 1976) and bring them before a lesser public servant than a judge? Why do lawyers have to be involved in family protection matters? Of course there is no reason apart from established practice, and the hold that the a democratic p legal profession has on this lucrative market. Time spent (hence money earned) by practitioners on family protection matters tends to be longer than time spent on other matters (such as injunctions, defamation, personal injury, contract and tort). It is true that the



inifying sing parties to family protection ers will need advice and assistance, the status eed that come from a lawyer? Need tried. The sues go before a judge? Commercial aph 1037 as long recognised the value of ation rather than legal action - it's that family law saw it too. The mission recommended (paragraph orkload in that there should be a Family rged with ion of the District Courts with a or more jurisdiction in all aspects of family ry in the But of course the wider the jurison, the greater the workload, and s will be much the same as they are except that it will be a magistrate aid that r than a judge who carries the can).

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need to jourts shouldn't be in this game at of offence nother curious recommendation il (before graph 261) is that provision should only trial ade for trial by High Court judge (ie no jury) of certain offences. able. Yet we would have a person skilled in randling of trials by jury having to cases without a jury; and his lesser submission terpart in the District Court - at nt not experienced in directing juries should uld be conducting trials by jury of offences. It is hard to reconcile this aph 1037 mmendation with the overall scheme e as it will lying an increase in the status of strates. The Commission emphasises more: the the right to trial by High Court judge 57 is that e would be exercisable at the option on (3%) le defendant only. But why do people to be tried by jury? It may be that think they are more likely to get off. lagistrate udy on this subject suggests that they ld be. Kalven and Zeisel in 'The r the right rican Jury' Little, Brown, 1966, urt. Why jed judge-jury disagreements in strials. They concluded that the will acquit where the judge would convicted in 17% of all trials. On ver what other hand, the jury would convict re the judge would acquit in only 2% ourt trial), ises. Such sparse data as was available jurisdic- he authors indicated that English w solely is tend to agree with the judge more n than American ones. But then of the lish juries deal only with serious nces. It would appear that the erpetuate mal defendant would elect trial by stice in rather than by judge alone. offences The subject of appeals is also given r court. Intion by the Report. It recommends ive to say agraph 359) that where a person has rkloads? In tried by a District Court Judge and he should only be able to appeal not a verictly to the Court of Appeal, and not to the High Court. The reason han they ears to be that the permanent klog will ellate court should have sole supervill grow, on of directions to juries and review e sooner entences. This denies to the High

packlog art the opportunity to extend its

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dealt with for important or difficult cases the

disputes ges (paragraph 302). No reasons are

is sounds se trouble. At present the Court of

f judicial peal consists of three judges, and so

isputes of one case, three separate judgments

nent give judges may agree as to some of

ut other ir reasons, while one of them may

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ificant points. Or they may all differ in their

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five judges. The suggested need for

ficult cases' is really a disguised resort

th a large court in 'important or

rd decision. The present Court of y earned) peal judges are among the world's

st and their decisions often compare

vourably with those of their English

interparts. To suggest that an increase

that the a democratic process in the face of a

injury, their numbers by two is necessary is

urt to be. This problem would be

art of Appeal should consist of five

be delivered. Although the judges

may do so for different reasons.

y all agree as to the result of the case,

There is lots more to criticise in the Report. On the subject of the right to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the recommendations are so vague as to be worthless (see page 344 recommendations 1-3). Many of the recommendations concern purely administrative matters which, one would have thought, the Chief Justice was sufficiently equipped to deal with without the advice of the Commission. Few eyebrows will raise, for example, at the recommendation: 'Administrative efficiency requires the Court of Appeal to sit for the most part in Wellington except in surprise that the point needed to be mentioned. The absence of detailed reasoning is also disconcerting. The recommendation that a person be given the right to elect trial by High Court judge alone for a large number of offences (recommendation 33, page 346) is supported in the text (paragraphs 394-400) by reference to the existence in some other jurisdictions of the right of such election in relation to a narrow range of offences only. These are of the 'white collar' crime type. Clearly the JBL trial was behind this recommendation. It is probably true that an ordinary jury would have great difficulty in grasping the technicalities of commercial law which such a trial entailed, but essentially the issue was one of honesty, and the jury system should not be rejected for these reasons. It would be possible, for example, to give the jury the opportunity

to examine the transcripts of the evidence

and to ask questions as the trial pro-

gressed. Both these changes could be combined with the use of a special jury members of the public who are skilled businessmen of high repute - who were familiar with the jargon.

Of course it's not all bad. The basic plan of increasing the variety of work in the Magistrates Court is good. At present the monotonous narrowness of the job, and its relatively low rate of pay, means that only the most dedicated of those capable of performing the function are accepting appointments. An increase in jurisdiction and status will make the job more varied and interesting and, because it would thereby be more rewarding, good quality of performance would be ensured.

On one potentially controversial matter the Commission was let down by the Law Society. This was the extent to which legal executives (people trained in some legal matters but without law degrees, and hence who are not barristers or solicitors) can be entrusted with the most mundane and formal of courtroom tasks, such as the application for unopposed adjournments. The indication is that to extend such powers to legal executives would encroach on the traditional work of barristers and solicitors. Of course with an over-supply of new barristers and solicitors some 'principle' has to be found to justify the retention of as much work as possible for 'real' lawyers. The submissions of the Law Society on this topic were thought by the Commission to be inadequate.

A recommendation that does not appear to be supported by the text of the Report is that criminal charges should be framed in simple language (page 359 recommendation 208). The reference is to paragraph 877 of the text which deals only with the use of language by lawyers when talking to clients, witnesses and jurors. The recommendation is dangerous, in that it detracts from a safeguard of the criminal law which is that a person must be informed exactly of what is alleged against him, and the prosecution must prove all that the law requires in order to establish the commission of the offence by the defendant. Ordinary language lacks precision and advantage may be taken of this by the prosecution. Even a person who in fact did something illegal is nevertheless entitled to plead 'not guilty' and require the prosecution to prove its case. An ordinary language proposition may be easier to prove than a more precise technical one. Thus it may be easier to convict a truly innocent person when the charge is laid in plain English.

In areas where reform is most urgently required the Recommendations are vague. Recommendation 221 (page 361) is that 'Legal advice and representation for defendants in criminal cases should be assured by improving the present legal aid and duty solicitor schemes'. The only definite aspect to this is the proposal in the text (paragraph 933) that some choice of counsel be allowed to a person who is granted legal aid. At present, when a person is granted legal aid he is given the name of the lawyer who will act for him. The advantage of this is that an efficient allocation is made. It is not unusual to hear people charged with (what in future may be called) pissing in the street asking for adjournments because they haven't yet been able to contact their lawyer. And who is 'their lawyer'? Mr X, Q.C. of course

Potentially the most interesting and innovative area of inquiry ended with a recommendation that the topic should be kept under review. This is the use of diversion schemes (paragraphs 1047-1053). The effect of these is to divert people from process by the courts. After being charged with an offence of the appropriate kind, the person is given the option of agreeing to carry out some sort of worthwhile community work rather than be dealt with by the courts and suffer the more limited type of penalty offered there. In appraising these schemes the Commission recognised what is surely the fundamental point:

It has been said that if the trend towards the increasing use of the criminal law to deal with social problems continues unabated, it will result (if this has not already occurred) in the criminal justice system becoming debased, and its ability to deal with serious crime debilitated.' (paragraph 1053).

This is in accord with the accepted principle that the 'proliferation of courts is undesirable' (paragraph 250). Perhaps the Commission should have concentrated on ways in which administration of justice can be improved by the diversion of business from the courts to other bodies. One example of shocking waste of judicial talent recently occurred. The Electoral Court, which consisted of the Chief Justice and two Supreme Court judges of very high calibre was obliged to spend an unduly large amount of time considering election petitions. Of course this occurred after the Commission had completed its task. In anyone's books the task of the Electoral Court on those occasions was mundane. Perhaps the controversial 'ticks and crosses' decision is an aberration resulting from the strain of the task. The job would have presented more of a challenge to less talented minds, with perhaps a more satisfactory result.

Don Mathias

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Much of the reggae round at the moment I find lacks guts. As soon as these Oh so sanctimonious rastas start blathering about 'roots rock reggae' you get bland diskofadda. Dennis Brown does much to set the story right. Blessed by Jah with one of those great soul voices, expressive of all the hopes/fears/desires of his audience, he has the integrity and wisdom not to abuse his talents.

He is also a true star, a consistent JA hitmaker over the last decade. (He's now 22). Three of his best songs on 'Words of Wisdom' are remakes of songs he hit with about '73. Aided by the superb Joe Gibbs production, the mix clean and fresh, a far cry (chant, twist and shout) from the amorphous sludge Island is mixing up at the moment. Reggae music is a framework for the message. Gibbs supplies firm rydims, soundcages for Brown's brand of love.

Most of the songs are just very good reggae, you should know whether you love it or hate it by now, so I'll concentrate on the singles.

'Ain't that Loving You' is, by the sound of it, a Studio 1 remake, a lovely soul inflected ballad, touches of horn, wonderful melody. 'Cassandra', opening side two, has been remade with a rockers rydim, fast funky and who said reggae has no climaxes. But the final track is the key, the clincher, the reason to pester record stores (and Sunday morning requests) so you can listen to it. 'Money in My Pocket' has the same theme as Sam Cooke's 'Another Saturday Night', and like that little item is deserving of instant classic status. Forget all plastic imitations, Brown's woeful lament of "money in my pocket but I just can't get no love' transcends all categories, all styles. It raises 'Words of Wisdom' from a very good reggae album to being an essential

Adam Gifford

Culture Two Sevens Clash (Lightning thru Wea)

To criticise this record would be egotistical, silly. The purity of their vision, their message leaves me humbled. I can only introduce, ask you to listen.

Culture are Joseph Hill - lead vocals, Ralph Walker - tenor vocals, Kenneth Dayes - alto vocals. They observe. Observe their society with the eyes of rastafari. They are seers, prophets, poets. The only JA act comparable is Burning Spear.

1977. The two sevens clash. In Jamaica and England an important year, an important record. The gap between art and life bridged by the power of Jah Rastafari. Culture explore their black history, heritage, hopes and alliterations. As black a record as Spear's 'Marcus Garvey' or Mingus' 'Let My People Hear Music'. Music to be heard hard. Harder than the rest.

Produced by the 'Mighty Two', Joe Gibbs and Errol Thompson, the singers are framed in surreal soundcages, dense yet light, strength through simplicity, music and message are one. The full resources of the JA studio mafia are behind this band. The songs fine, rich

To state facts. 'Two sevens Clash' is a classic album. Seen. Culture are the best vocal group to come out of Jamaica in years. Seen. Culture are full of riches; they may not be your own Culture, but they should be listened to, given respect, you cannot but get something out of it.

Adam Gifford

Move it Over Stockade thru RCA

George Thorogood is someone I'm in two minds about, so I'll give you both sides of my story. Then I won't feel rotten next week.

The first one is that Thorogood is the best white bluesman to emerge since Johnny Winter stumbled out of Texas into the unsuspecting and in retrospect unsympathetic rock market of 1969. George works on his pure energy thats about all he's got, since he's so goddamned wonderfully primitive, an anachronism stuck in some twenty year old timewarp (factor five, Mr Spock). There was a time when every nickel and dime bar band in the sticks would be doing what he's doing R & B standards, a bit of Hooker, a touch of Chuck Berry, Bo, Muddy, Hank Williams and of course Elmo James. Crank up the volume, speed it up, everyone dance !

Thorogood shows us how far rock has been split from its roots, how much we have lost. Hot sweaty dance music still has lots going for it. But even more, the principle that people should be able to make the kind of music they want to. On the streets, on a small human scale preferable. Go out and play in Albert Park in Queen St, in the coffee bar. FREE LUNCH FOR BUSKERS. That's why Thorogood is on Rounder, a small folk oriented label which had never had a hit until George showed up, but has never made a loss on a record either. Their artists are the sort of people you see playing in parks or in a room at a party, unpretentious and celebrating the joys of music.

The other side of the story is that George Thorogood is boring, and repetitive, totally uninventive. While all you hip trendy assholes are slavering over your copy of 'Move it on Over', guys with a lot more going for them like Buddy Guy, Son Seals, Luther Allison, are struggling to make a living. J.B. Hutto beats shit out of him at any hour of the day or night. Forget Thorogood, you can still find Elmore James records (if you're lucky), or Bukka White, or Mississippi Fred McDowell, or Blind Dave Chikowski, or Lightning Hopkins, or Muddy Waters, or Johnny Winter et al. Chicago - The Blues Today is readily available, as are both Robert Johnson albums, so you can find out how 'Kind Hearted Woman' was meant to be played. And don't forget, the Delaware Destroyers are really a baseball team.

Dianne Chikowski



K Tel Reggae

Adam Gifford

While we're on the subject, the K Tel Reggae compilation is a good introduction to the genre. Although it plays pretty safe with a heavy weighting towards Island product, it does contain several bona fide classics. From the early period comes the Melodians' 'Rivers of Babylon' great song despite shoddy imitations, Desmond Dekker's 'Israelites' and Jimmy Cliff's 'Suffering in the Land', essentials' in any collection. From the heavyweights comes Peter Tosh's 'No Sympathy', the best track on 'Legalise It', Toots and the Maytals' 'Reggae Got Soul', which sounds great on the Kiwi Jukebox, and the live cut of Bob Marley and the Wailers' 'No Woman, No Cry'

I'm unhappy. Sad. And for me to be

sad about a Toots record strange indeed.

For I have always found the Maytals the

'Pressure Drop' to his last album, 'Reggae

most joyous and uplifting of Jamaican

Got Soul', with its feel of a sanctified

gospel revival meeting. But this one just

So what's wrong? For starters there

variation of the rydims. The length of the

release, so it probably wasn't emasculated

at the dread Compass Point Nassau way-

side space station Studios. But the music

Don't get me wrong, it's not bland.

There are lots of good touches, splashes

of horn, bits of percussion, strange space

(Collins with his brother Dave made the

seminal dub album 'Double Barrel', the

first reggae album to find its way onto

NZ deletion racks). But the repetition

and chanting which used to be the Maytals

strongest point has become their failing.

While his voice is still great, Toots seems

never make anything, and then fade away

Perhaps the failure of the album can

be seen in the last and best track. 'Take it

From Me (No Money, No Love) is a

beautiful song, rich and melodic with a

wonderful performance from Toots. It

goes its lengthy course, sustaining interest,

fades and then comes back for a minute

long instrumental refrain - a sad way to

to be slowing up. The songs build but

over two or three minutes.

punctuated by Ansell Collins piano.

songs are never justified musically or

unadverturous, although the mix is the

best I've heard on any recent Island

lyrically. Karl Pitterson's production is

are only eight songs. Not enough

bands, from the great rudie anthem

"doesn't catch on.

lacks punch.

Then onto the lightweights, Zap Pow, a twist of dub from Inner Circle, Third World doing Gamble-Huff, Dillinger's 'Cokane in My Brane', a hit but a good example of why DJ talkover has a bad name, Robert Palmer, (Robert Palmer !??) and the totally featherweight but quite quite wonderful' 'Uptown Top Ranking' from Althea and Donna. From there on the record is padded with also-rans even I've never heard of.

As I say, it's a good safe introduction for a budget price, highly commendable for that but no surprises.

Adam Gifford

Brian Eno is, sest to a herc George Thorogood and the Destroyers sical styles - 1 roach which e left to cha bient music'

> Of course he fines of thes dominant. A h is the Frip lex of Metals slinks nervo ound you. Nearly all th the first style ging raucous elines (altho the style of int he concer

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Needles in t riving guitar ilding up to ! ntinuity. The intelligible.

The Paw Pa y sounding friend. The scribed by C ipmonks mat eresting effe knows 'Ba dstrange lyr stained guita ectronic and gether in a d

Cindy Tells aying guitar l e most laid b contrast 'Dri ecariously bo ecipice with d Fripp's gui

On side 2 'C oens, with a s ogressively w cking vocals. iging - 'Giver baby/ on son des out with iano which co "Blank Fra ritten with F e keyboards cious fuzzed in chord.

'Dead Fink! e best for me perlative reg hile Eno talk noruses with heeky/Oh na erceptive and he guitar solo inking from 1 erfect Master sasters

Some of th ne and uses the nd keyboard umming fade be faded ou e song slowl

Although 5 tains a freshi usic being re fcourse, it w opefully) bu op 10.

P.S. - Adai no should sti though 'Heri Lodger' sugge ollaboration I

TALKING HEADS FEAR OF MUSIC ISING-VIS--CIVIM-MEIVALEI

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nENO. Here Come The Warm Jets dor through Polygram

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Brian Eno is, unashamedly, the jest to a hero I have. He has two basic sical styles - one is a violent attacking, roach which tends to be looser and e left to chance, the other is his bient music' style in which he comes background music which he expects e played at a low level - sometimes ing below the threshold of hearing.

Of course he doesn't stay within the fines of these labels but they are dominant. An obvious retreat from th is the Fripp/Eno collaboration 'An ex of Metals' that pretends ambience slinks nervously and dismayingly und you.

Nearly all the songs on Warm Jets are the first style I mentioned, with Eno ging raucously (the lyrics are usually elines (although often enigmatic); its the style of singing and accompanint he concentrates on)

'Needles in the Camels Eye' opens with iving guitar riff and pounding drums, lding up to several sudden breaks in ntinuity. The lyrics are almost intelligible.

The Paw Paw Negro Blowtorch' is a y sounding ditty about an uncaring friend. The synthesiser solo was scribed by Cream as 'metallic ipmonks mating' - its certainly an resting effect. Anyone who's heard of o knows 'Baby's on Fire' - cynical strange lyrics combined with the stained guitar of Fripp and both etronic and normal percussion, put gether in a distinctly Eno style mix.

Cindy Tells Me' has Phil Manzanera ying guitar like on Diamond Head. e most laid back song so far, while contrast 'Driving Me Backwards' ecariously bounces along on a musical ecipice with leering rather than singing d Fripp's guitar punctuating the lyrics.

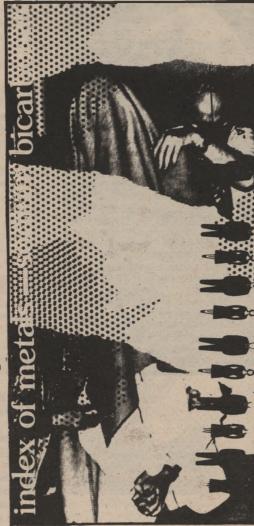
On side 2 'On Some Faraway Beach' gens, with a simple piano line, built on ogressively with more keyboards and kking vocals. Finally Eno starts iging - 'Given the chance I'd die like baby/ on some faraway beach' He des out with all instruments but the ano which continues its simple tune "Blank Frank' abruptly starts. Coritten with Fripp, its very loose; only e keyboards keep it in place. Fripp adds cious fuzzed guitarring and a machine in chord.

'Dead Finks Don't Talk' is the best of e best for me. Paul Thomson plays perlative regimental style percussion hile Eno talks, sings squeaks and horuses with himself - 'Oh Cheeky heeky/Oh naughty sneaky/you're so erceptive and/I wonder now you knew he guitar solo (by Eno) uses snake guitar inking from note to note. 'Oh erfect Masters/They Thrive on sasters

'Some of them are old' is another nice ne and uses three layers of slide guitar d keyboard tune. Simon King's rumming fades in, then the vocals, only be faded out with everything else as e song slowly disappears.

Although 5 years old, this album still tains a freshness that eludes 80% of usic being released now (at least in NZ). fcourse, it won't get on the charts opefully) but it'll still be one of my

P.S. - Adam Gifford I disagree no should stick to his solo work. though 'Heroes' and 'Low' were good, lodger' suggests that the Bowie/Eno llaboration has stagnated.



Do It Yourself lan Dury and the Blockheads Stiff thru Polygram

This album demonstrates what can be done in a short time with teamwork, experiment and hard graft. Under the able musical direction of Chas Jankel, the Blockheads produce a clean, tight and energetic atmosphere for Dury's muscular vocals to bounce around in. Do it Yourself tempers some of the excesses of the earlier New Boots and Panties album: the music is consistently inventive and Dury's idiomatic cock-knee lyrics are more expressive and polished without losing any of his characteristic profanity and menace.

Inbetweenies sets the pace for most of the album: danceable punchy rhythm, almost East End disco between the verses, and incisive synthesiser break. Quiet finds Dury examining the way language reinforces repressive behaviour: Your Highness, Your Worship, You stuck-up, pompous twit

Side two opens with This Is What We Find, the title taken from a cornball detergent commercial on British TV. The Ogden Nash-style non scanning verses tell brief witty tales with a patina of ordinariness and containing more than a little creative obscenity:

Professional interior decorator Albert Hill of Albert Hill Of noted wallpaper hanging and double-glazing skill Came home to find another gentleman's kippers in the grill So he sanded off his winkle With his Black and Decker drill

Sometimes the most meaningless and quirkish of Dury's phrases stick in my mind for days on end, and the title line from Uneasy Sunny Day Hotsy Totsy is one of these: the lyrics are even more deliberately inane than the masterful single Hit Me With Your Rhythm Stick. Mischief finds lan advocating naughtiness in a publicbar undertone that is more bravado than conspiracy, and Dance of the Screamies features an incredible vocal effect like a scream inside a bottle - how does he do it? Very clever Trevor

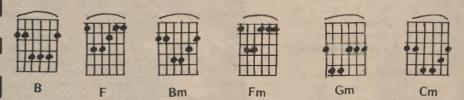
Alex James

BAR CHORDS

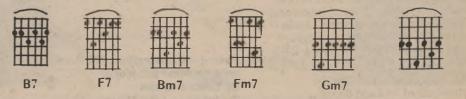
So far we have only looked at chords based on open strings, E, A, D and G, and their respective minors and sevenths. Most of these only use three fingers to produce the chord shape, which leaves one of your left hand fingers unemployed: for most people this means the little finger or pinkie which often has little articulation of its own, unless you are a musician (or a typist!). The little finger needs all the strength it can get, and practice at bar chords will give it plenty of exercise.

To produce a bar chord, place the first finger of your left hand firmly behind a fret so that all strings are fretted, and then treat that finger as a temporary 'nut', using the other three fingers to form the chord shapes we have already learned. Bear in mind that the bar (or more properly barré) finger must be held down hard enough to produce clean-sounding notes wherever your other three fingers are placed; to do this you will need to have the ball of your thumb directly under the bar finger, ie. in the middle of

The bar lets you produce the following common chords — which are not possible

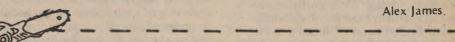


These chord shapes naturally have all the harmonic qualities of the same shape played without a bar, so they form their sevenths and minor sevenths in exactly the same way.



The symbol over the chord window indicates the use of a bar: a smaller one means a partial bar.

As always, practice changing from chord to chord as fluidly as possible, so that the rhythm you have chosen to strum or pick is perturbed as little as possible (preferably not at all). If you lose touch of the rhythm finding a chord, play slower: music derives from, and is subordinate to, rhythm, at least until you can feel the beat effortlessly.





Mingus - A Tribute to Charles Mingus 1922 - 79 Joni Mitchell

Joni's lyrics to Mingus' music are noticeably less introverted than her previous work, and though the music is very different from her own she has found it in the freedom to expand her creative expression. I liked the album immediately; those less familiar with the work of both artists should give the album more than one hearing.

Mitchell was introduced to jazz very early on through the music of Miles Davis, and his influence can be felt in the clear, almost linear way in which she sings. Her delivery is strong and relaxed, and I feel that she has been aiming for the sound she has achieved on this album for some time.

Aside from Goodbye Pork Pie Hat (an old Mingus tune) all of the Mingus numbers on this album were written specifically for Mitchell; she in turn wrote a song for Mingus, God Must Be a Boogie Man which sadly he never lived to hear. The album features the support of jazz greats Herbie Hancock (keyboards), Wayne Shorter (saxophone), Peter Erskine (drums) and Jaco Pastorius, with whom Mitchell has worked for the last three years; his bass playing on her Don Juan's Restless Daughter album strongly influenced their joint approach on Mingus. It was a track from the Don Juan album, Paprika Plains a piece that tests the limits of conventional song - which drew Mingus into a musical relationship with Mitchell. She has chosen the best possible group of musicians to work with, in creating a tribute to such a legendary figure: Sweet Sucker Dance and Goodbye Pork Pie Hat represent for me the best fusions of two artists who are both accomplished innovators in their own fields.

Belinda Weir

Arts

A Tree of Night & Other Stories
Truman Capote \$2.20
Mr Stone and The Knights Companion
V.S. Naipaul \$2.70
Penguin Books

Truman Capote was born in the Deep South of the US and went to New York to learn to be a cosmopolitan journalist of the new school as well as becoming the sort of person TIME magazine would click a pic of for their people column. In truth, he learned pretty well, got seen at all the right spots, and some years ago wrote a brilliant piece of literary journalism called 'In Cold Blood' which sparked off critical acclaim, political controversy and interest in T.C. In the wake of all that excitement Penguin decided to do the usual and drag up all the Capote they could get rights for and publish it. So here is 'A Tree of Night', a comparison between it and 'In Cold Blood' only serves to show how great Truman's development as a writer has been.

'A Tree of Night' has its moments in its ragged supernatural wanderings around post-war America, and it's not all bad, you're reading worse at the moment, but it is minor league. It is sort of interesting to see how a journalist attempts fiction, and to speculate that Truman incorporated so much of the surreal in his stories because he got bored with the relative non-fiction of the rags he did hack work for, but it's only a journalist practising on the back pages before hitting the headlines. Read 'In Cold Blood'.

Now for something completely different

V.S. Naipaul is an Indian born in Trinidad who went to London to learn to write and learned very well even without selling his soul to journalism: this book, vintage '63, is a prizewinner and an excellent example of well-made recent English fiction. 'Mr Stone & the Knights Companion' is a good story, and so what more should I say? I admit I have always harboured suspicions about these people who go to England to write, Conrad, Eliot, Stoppard, would 'The Nigger of the Narcissus' have been better written in Polish, where is ethnic pride today except in the Engineer's Common Room? All that aside, Naipaul has shaped a fine bit of prose here, a subtle story of a retired man restarting life. I confess that before this slim volume came along I had never read anything by Naipaul, but I will try now and read more, and I suggest that any of you out there who have got this far should turn to more valuable literature.

Dak



Michael Ponti in recital.

Pierre-Joesph Proudhon; His Revolutionary Life, Mind and Works By Edward Hyams Published by John Murray

Put simply, Proudhon, (1809-1865) a French socialist was one of the great minds of the 19th century and a revolutionary correspondent of Karl Marx. At twenty-one he declined the editorship of a ministerial journal because he preferred complete independence to that of a lackey destined for life to support authority. His life and writings as an anarchist were recompensed with imprisonment.

In his introduction the author suggests that both Marxism and trade unionism have betrayed the old socialist vision, the former because of its respect for law and the latter on account of its worship of the state. Proudhon feared that the theories of Marx put into practice would result in a tyrannical state; in its place the Frenchman supported libertarian socialism, not social democracy which engendered pauperisation (welfare).

His complete works fill 26 volumes

and include 'Confessions of a Revolutionary,' 'Economic Contradictions' and 'What is Property ?'. His answer to the question in the title is 'property is theft.' He was attracted to the Mutualists who supported worker-co-operatives. He would replace authority, community and charity with mutuality, reciprocity, exchange and justice and insisted that laws, police, the whole machinery of government as then established were indicative of an imperfectly developed society.

Proudhon's philosophy is relevant today and his writings - he also published many newspapers - are closely studied, this university library has about twenty books by or about him some of them in French. It would not be inappropriate in the light of his writings to read a book clammering for changes in New Zealand society; it is the novel 'A Man Called Peters' by Adrian Hayter, (Hodder & Stoughton, 1977).

Rites Maureen Duffy Directed by Norelle Scott Little Theatre September 4, 6, and 7

Entering the Little Theatre, one wondered whether there was really going to be a play, it was so bare. But with much bowing and single-file precision a women's toilet was erected in front of us, Some nice realistic touches - the token vase of spring flowers and the antiseptic odours as evidence a cleaner's recent visit. It is a women's play throughout but the male species provides the catalyst for this extended dialogue between twelve females of varying age and station as they primp and preen themselves. Each has a different approach to the game of love -Norelle Scott is immaculate as Ada, the Madam of the establishment, the hardheaded realist who maps out her own man-hunt. Sarah Brown and Rachel: Dudding convey the pathos of every body's widowed grandmother desperately trying to fill their days now, that they have no husbands to minister

But it's a very bitter play for all the frivolous quips of the three office girls, portrayed with the appropriate dreamy eyed romantism by Donna Yuzwalk, Frith Trezevant and Jackie Blacklock. The final scenes, overly macabre and unlikely perhaps but effective as a symbolic outpouring of the frustrations women have suffered for years and which are only now being coherently expressed through the feminist movements. A cynical rather than sympathetic view of human relations but hard-hitting in its impact, and with elements of truth.

Everyone seemed at ease in their parts, a minor quibble was the tendency for everyone to clump together, sheep-like, at the front of the set towards the end of the play. But after the dearth of lunchtime theatre last term, it's good to see the Little Theatre being used more.

Eugenie Sage

Michael Ponti Piano Rehearsal Maidment Theatre September 4

Michael Ponti is a virtuoso performer of the first order. He specialises in the lesser known composers from the romantic era but on this occasion he stuck to old favourites with Variations from Beethoven and Brahms in the first half, and two works of Scriabin and a sonata from Rachmaninov. The Beethoven, I found something of a disappointment, as although having to keep to a theme, the performance seemed to lack any semblance of colour in the shaping of its structure. Ponti seemed a little bored getting through the piece and ignored many opportunities of poignancy offered by pauses in the piece. This might be due to the phenomenal amount of practice he had done that day (not, incidentally any of the pieces, in the programme) as he does before every concert — but this time perhaps reducing his enthusiasm. The amazingly difficult piece of Brahms was as lively and vibrant as one could hope but the following Scriabin was romantic rubbish and totally unsalvageable. From then on Ponti was excellent. He played Rachmaninov with sensitive vitality and as encores he played Ondine by Ravel - in contrast with all the other romantic pieces - in true impressionist style, and the final encore by Liszt was nothing short of bliss - well worthwhile just for the last piece.

Cadyium

Cadyium



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EL

Someone is s' Il boy is wan iding the hea wn the stairs. m Adrian is 1 wspaper, spra rls, remnants ng the week ndowless and some cardbo one wall. Gra onant title pe mossy wall home for th well used. T aring the pall colourful as digans and le side classes h their own pi would like perimental th w or concer In the more i mbs is leaving October for a stralia, spenc bourne, Ade destly confe ey would be oss the Tasm ministrator S at the membe Sydney had I w Zealand re ry-Jane adde use a few rip; ene because n mpanies there acentrating in eight political e're going to nce company le dances an and a lot of iite surprised Neither Chri ectors of Lin

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Someone is sweeping the floor, a boy is wandering around, carefully iding the heaps of dust but stumbling wn the stairs. On the other side of the m Adrian is tearing down sheets of spaper, spray-painted with gaudy irls, remnants of a studio performance ing the weekend. The hall is ndowless and draughty, brightened only some cardboard ballerinas crazily one wall. Grafton Arts Centre, a onant title perhaps for this place mossy walls and peeling paint. But home for the Limbs Dance Company, well used. They arrive gradually, aring the pallor of true night people colourful assortments of leotards, digans and leg-warmers. They hold tside classes here as well as using it their own practice studio. Ultimately y would like it to become a venue for perimental theatre and dance with a ow or concert every month or so. In the more immediate future though, nbs is leaving sometime in the middle October for a three-week tour in stralia, spending a week in each of lbourne, Adelaide and Sydney. Chris destly confesses that they thought ey would be completely unknown ross the Tasman but their business ministrator Sue Paterson discovered t the members of expatriate colony Sydney had heard something of their w Zealand reputation.

ry-Jane added that they're expecting to use a few ripples in the Australian dance me because none of the modern mpanies there do any jazz dance, concucentrating instead on more heavy-light political and philosophical material. e're going to go along as a modern mee company and do all our short the dances and all our jazz dances and a lot of them are going to be lite surprised and probably rubbish it.'

Neither Chris nor Mary-Jane, as co-

ectors of Limbs, which means that ey're responsible for most of the oreography, are particularly worried by tour. Criticism would be directed at ir matérial rather than their thnique as daily ballet classes having lped to refine this. 'As dancers we're ite strong', 'We've got good bodies' ris adds as an aside. But more importtly from the start; some two years oin May 1977 when Chris Jannides, ary-Jane O'Reilly, Kilda Northcott and hers first began to work together, under e name of Limbs, their aim has been see that people generally, who may at know anything about dance enjoy or e moved by their performances. The eatrical element in many of their ieces - mime and characterising, seems have attracted many and makes for eater involvement with the audience. nd at the moment the seven members Limbs (there could be eight by ctober if a friend from overseas joins lem) are attending speech and drama ssons to overcome the inhibition ancers seem to have about speaking on

They've experimented with that ehicle of mass communication elevision too, but haven't been npressed. Followers of Spot-On may ave seen the tail-end of some of their ances earlier this year. Admitting that 's taken them quite a while to underand television and the different tmosphere involved, camera rather than udience contact, they were still dismayd by the tendency for programme ontrollers to concentrate on 'jazzed up, ast, speedy and energetic dances' as aving potential appeal to a television udience. But they have accepted IV One's offer to do a half-hour special November. Hopefully with greater ontrol over the filming and more time or those involved to get to know the lances the end result will capture the pirit of their dances more successfully than these earlier attempts.



Limbs Dance Company Back from left: Adrian Batchelor, Chris Jannides, Shona Wilson, Mary-Jane O'Reilly Front from left: Debbie McCulloch, Lynda Amos, Kilda Northcott

Being taught and also teaching, the loosely structured classes that they hold in Grafton Road help them to maintain a precarious financial existence. The classes confirm their belief that even with many dancers fleeing these shores much talent, energy and creativity remains. The classes they enjoy, but they resent the hours of their 10-hour 6-day odd-houred week which they have to spend doing fashion shows, advertisements and the like, time which should be spent in the studio, choreographing new material and developing their style. The packed houses on their recent tour of New Zealand, even in areas of the South Island where they hadn't performed before, speak of a wide rather than a cult following. But this has tended to diminish their need for financial assistance in the eyes of funding bodies, although the situation seems to be slowly improving.

One senses that there is more behind the pallid faces and grey-black circles about the eyes than the usual mental and physical strain experienced by professional dancers. They hint at the continual drain on one's energy, a long term thing emotionally, mentally and physically. 'We're only here by the skin of our teeth and only because the community wants us and is supporting us' and into the tape-recorder, 'It's really thank you community.'

They admit that the possibilities in Australia may be inviting and although they may go to the Edinburgh Fringe Festival next year, they still see themselves as New Zealand based. 'The atmosphere here is so fertile If people keep leaving all the time because they don't like it, nothing is going to change.' They are quizzical though about the constant questions as to why they don't do more New Zealand 'cultural stuff'. Stressing that no one in the group professes to have the knowledge to be able to adequately express anything of the Maori culture, they wonder how they could be more obviously New Zealandish 'unless we wear black gumboots and T-shirts and things.

Earlier they floated the possibility of establishing a dance department, attached to Elam, on the lines of those in some of the American universities. Not

because they see the universities as having a monopoly on the learning process but because they feel something is needed to help balance the work of the National Ballet School in turning out dancers who are technically proficient but who may not have been allowed to give their imaginative skills full play. Such a department would help foster the spin-off process they hope to see happening through their own classes, where their students go out and form their own groups. At present their lack of peers has meant that all their material is original because they've been forced back on their own resources rather than being influenced by other groups. But they recognise the dangers of such isolation, a tendency to become overly introspective or frivolous and they are now more open to having material choreographed on them by others. After a fairly extensive session with Russell Kerr in the May Arts Festival, Limbs is now working on a fifteen minute modern/classical dance. This, with other new pieces will be part of a performance in the Maidment Theatre before they leave for Australia. Watching them practise, Mary-Jane, Lynda and Shona are working on the same steps over and over, counting their own rhythm and seemingly unaware on the blarings of a tape-recorder at the other end of the room. Chris is lying on the floor concentrating, the music begins to create patterns, he sways gently and then spins in front of the mirror. The others, together yet apart are beside him.

E. Sage

Limbs Dance Company will perform at the Maidment Theatre from September 19th to 25th (except Sunday) at 8 pm and Memorial Theatre, Victoria University, Wellington, on September 14th and 15th as a fund-raising season for their Australian tour.

Bookings can be made at Festival Booking Office (Phone 33-628 and 33-629), 1st Floor, His Majesty's Arcade in Auckland, and State Opera House in Wellington. Symphonia of Auckland 6th Subscription Concert Town Hall - Monday 3 September

A miserable Monday night, the warm bare foyer of the Town Hall provides welcome shelter from the rain. I watch the people file in. A mixed bunch, mostly older, but there are some kids, and the odd student-type. Quite a full house but not many up at the back, though.

6.30, the programme opens with the Iberia Suite by Albeniz. Colourful evocative music, using turns of phrase and rhythms from traditional Spanish dances, the orchestra are in fine form tonight, they really deserve all the support Auckland can give them.

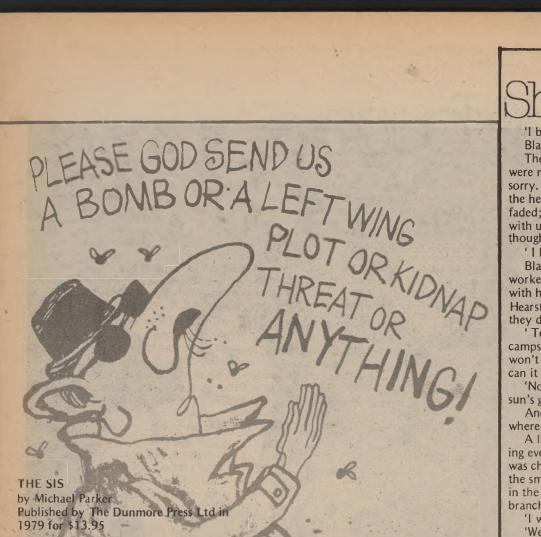
Next, the Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini Opus 43 by Rachmaninov. The Steinway Grand is wheeled to the front of the stage for the solo performance of Sergei Dorensky; Dean of the Piano department of the Moscow Conservatory, who is performing for the first time in New Zealand. The orchestra, conductor and audience are waiting for him to begin, which he does after some initial problems with the height of his piano stool. After the grand orchestral opening of the piece, his piano solo really sparkles. Great stuff this, even if part of it is used as the background music to a coffee ad. An energetic, robust performance, proving it's nice to have a real Russian, to play Russian music. Dorensky wipes his feverish brow with a handkerchief, and his performance draws an enthusiastic even rowdy response from the audience. He seems pleased and leaves the stage after a hug for conductor Juan Matteuci. (Very Russian)

Applause and some footstomping brings him back twice. First to play Chopin's 'Mazurka in A minor', a beautiful piece, well received. Then the 'Ritual Fire Dance' by de Fala, after this he leaves the stage, finally, to excited applause from the audience and from the orchestra.

After the interval came Mussorgsky's 'Pictures from an Exhibition'. A suite originally for piano, that was inspired by the paintings of Van Hartmann, and arranged for orchestra by Ravel. Each picture in sequence, is varied in mood and tempo; at turns both gloomy and magnificent.

Amada Forsey

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This book's major drawback is it s total lack of references of any kind. There are no footnotes and not even a bibliography or an index. This in a work that according to the dust-jacket has been "thoroughly researched and documented". The provision of even an index would have done something to remove the impression that the author has written for sensationalism alone. However anyone reading this book and thereby hoping to get inside information about the SIS will be disappointed. As the dust-jacket itself notes, the author has written it from material that is publically available" and there are no surprise

Chapter One starts interestingly enough but much of the rest of the material has little to do with the SIS except by association. Hence we are treated to a chapter on Brigadier Gilbert's military career, a chapter on the operations of the KGB (Russian secret police) and a part chapter on the economic outlook for New Zealand The author's pen hops from one subject to another and it is often difficult to keep the thread of the narrative. In fact much of the book reads like an apologia for the SIS and its members. Chapter Nine contains such gems as: "Service officers do however live in this world. Their interests outside their work are considerable, with many of them keen on sport. They too when an All Black team is touring Britain or France sit in front of their TV sets in Sunday early hours, quaffing their commendations to another New Zealand Rugby test win." and we are told that "Membership of the Service breeds into the face of an officer a look which might best be described as pace and presence, the inurement of the man to his circumstance. It is evinced too in the several women members of the Service, a trait which can be attractive.'

Although Parker's mind is wide-ranging he is curiously selective in the material which he elects to present to his reader. There is no mention of the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a cipher clerk at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, who brought with him documents which implicated Soviet ions of the SIS in such a cursory fashion. diplomats in the organization of at least two separate spy-rings in Canada. This episode is important because it was only then that the extent of the Soviet espionage networks in western nations first came to public attention and people began to realise that their erstwhile ally had become a potential enemy. A Royal Commission was set up to investigate the affair and as a direct result of Gouzenko's disclosures greater security precautions were taken in the West and there was an increase in counter-intelligence activity. The cold war was just beginning. In 1948, British officials visited Australia and New Zealand to try to convince these countries to establish their own security services. Although Australia did in 1949, New Zealand did not until 1956.

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Again, although Parker deals with the 1954 defection of Vladimir Petrov, a cipher clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, who was allegedly the head of the Soviet espionage network in Australia at the time, he completely ignores the large body of evidence which suggests that Petrov was simply used in an internal Australian political struggle and knew little more about espionage than the average man in the street. Further, and closer to home, Parker mentions the controversy which followed the 1966 discovery that an SIS officer was enrolled as a student here at the University of Auckland but he conveniently ignores the fact that the Commission of Enquiry set up to investigate the matter found that the officer in question had made some 25 or 30 reports to the SIS on matters concerned with the university. This had been the whole coux of the dispute — that an officer of the SIS had been active on a university campus — and Parker doesn't touch on I at all.

More important than all this though, is the fact that Parker says next to nothing about the new powers given to the SIS in 1977. The little he does say about telephone tapping is confusing or incorrect. On page 117 he says that the Postmaster-General has had legal authority to allow telephone tapping in national security cases since 1928. This is wrong. On p.58 of his 1976 report on the SIS, Sir Guy Powles wrote that in New Zealand "there is no legal basis for the interception of telephone conversations other than for the purpose of protecting postal facilities and communications and of ensuring the operation of adequate and efficient postal services." This is correct in law, and it was only in 1977 that the SIS was given it's new and wide-ranging powers to intercept or seize any communication whatsoever. The 1977 legislation not only gives the SIS the power to tap telephones but also enables them to open letters, bugging devices, and conduct searches for documents they wish to see. Considering that the bestowal of these powers caused widespread public protest it is strange that Parker discusses this aspect of the operat-

In conclusion, the one good point about this book is the way that it documents the human element in the establishment and operation of the SIS. This was undoubtedly one of the author's main aims and it is certainly achieved. But although the work is a useful one from this point of view, the author's journalistic style of writing would be more appropriate to the pages of a weekly magazine. Parts of the book read like a eulogy and the letter part of chapter 16 seems more like a newspaper editorial than a serious attempt at informative writing. It is a pity that the first full length book on a topic of such interest could not have been better written and compiled.

J.G.B.

'I bet it's sorry now,' said Murmer. Blackwood said nothing.

The plyson blinked its eyes, which were now red from the smoke. It looked sorry. Its veined wings had wrinkled in the heat, and its brilliant colours had faded; in many places it was blotched with ugly patches of brown and grey, as though fungus were growing on it.

'I bet it's sorry,' said Murmer again. Blackwood still said nothing, but worked at touching up his hunting knife with his steel. He was not happy with Hearst's methods, but what else could

Teach it to come sniffing round our campsite looking for things to steal, won't it?' said Murmer. 'It can't fly now, can it?'

'No,' said Blackwood. 'Not now the sun's gone.

And of course the one wing was torn where Hearst had slashed it.

A light breeze was afoot in the darkening evening. It was a light breeze, but it was chill, and Murmer moved closer to the smoky fire. He looked at the plyson in the wicker cage suspended from a high branch over the fire.

'I wonder what it tastes like,' 'We won't be cooking it,' said Blackwood.

'By morning it'll be smoked. Like

Blackwood made no reply to that. Branches broke as Hearst came striding up, not his usual catfoot self at all tonight. The plyson's wings flexed as Hearst came up to the camp fire; they scraped against the wickerwork of the

cage and subsided again. 'I've had a scout round,' Hearst told Blackwood. 'No sign of the plyson nest anywhere - but then, they hide themselves well.' He looked at the suffering captive. 'If that wizard wasn't full of brook-babble about his baby-skinned principals, he could have made this one squeak for us long ago, then we wouldn't be going through this trouble.

He said it loud enough for Garash to

'Careful,' said Blackwood, who was not one who was keen on testing the temper of wizards.

'Do you realise,' went on Hearst, 'that if we don't get to these plysons tonight, in the dark, while they're helpless, we may have the whole mob on us tomorrow. There can be as many as three hundred to a nest. They'll thieve us clean of everything we've got. There's no stopping them.

Then they might do us the kindness of thieving that,' said Blackwood.

He gestured at the green bottle sitting at the base of a tree. Murmer looked at the bottle and thought of Prince Comedo sitting inside in comfort and luxury. He was safe there from the cold night wind, the gaping darkness of the sky, the threats of the squeaking branches and the rustling leaves, and the harsh hurting violence of the hard words spoken round the camp fire.

'We need him,' said Hearst, 'To negotiate with the Lord of the Gates of lime for us. Or so the wizard says. But what does the wizard know? He won't even stir his little finger to save us from

You don't understand,' said Garash. 'I know I don't,' said Hearst, 'So don't start preaching to me.'

Murmer shrank into himself. Even Blackwood was tense and apprehensive. One simply did not speak to a wizard like

'Well?' demanded Hearst, standing tall and defiant, ready to face a death-bolt if it fell. 'Well, wizard?'

Garash sighed.

'Work your will, man-root.' It was said with contempt. Garash was dismissing Hearst with the same air one might adopt when refusing to negotiate with an unreasonably proud, stupid and stubborn child.

Hearst twisted his mouth. He squatted down at his big pack and extracted a piece of dried meat. How

did he carry such a big pack? Murmer's

shoulders were permanently sore from

AN INCIDENT ON THE QUEST FOR THE LORD OF THE GATES OF TIME

where the straps of his own pack had been cutting into them for day upon day, but Hearst's pack was proportionately much bigger than his own. Maybe the same cruel determination that allowed Hearst to handle the plyson as he did helped him bear the weight of that pack.

Hearst sat down by the fire and looked up at the plyson. He chewed on his meat and pondered.

'Why are we on this quest anyway?' he said. He chewed awhile. 'It's a wizard's quest really, isn't it? It doesn't matter to us humans if the darkness goes on swallowing land - it doesn't matter if it swallows Prince Comedo's entire kingdom. We can always move. It won't swallow all that much in our lifetimes.

'But wizards live longer, don't they? The long term matters to wizards, doesn't it? He's the one who really needs the Lord of the Gates of Time to stop the darkness spreading. So why doesn't he help us make this thing squeak?

Garash said nothing to Hearst, but he started the murmering that he always began at this time of the day. It was enough to drive a person crazy.

Hearst looked up at the plyson. 'I'll make you squeak, insect. I'll make you squeak, I will.

With a sharp stick he gouged at the smoking fire till the hot coals were laid bare. He piled on sticks and the flames leapt up, hot fierce and roaring. Then Hearst threw on wet leaves and grass, and smoke rose again, thick and choking.

The plyson's quiet, inaudible breathing became a desperate wheezing action. Its wings opened, shut, shuddered. Suddenly it started to convulse. Frantic croaking noises came from its throat, and it threw itself around the wicker cage, battering, tearing and struggling.

Then it fell down, and lay in the rolling smoke, wheezing, wheezing, wheezing. Murmer was beginning to feel just a

little bit guilty about enjoying its predicament.

'Isn't there some other way we could make it talk?' he suggested.

'What's the matter?' said Hearst. 'Are you starting to feel sorry for it, or something? Don't worry about it - it's just a gook.

An hour later, it died. Hearst cut down the wicker cage, and threw the shrivelled body into the undergrowth. He was morose and upset; it reflected badly on his professionalism that he had not been able to make the creature talk before it died. But he had done his

Murmer woke in the night because of the cold. Blackwood was on watch, dark figure silhouetted against the fire. Foot-things shapeless as the decayed leavings of dreams moved in the darkness outside the camp site, frightened to come close because of the fire. The night wind was still blowing, chill, and the branches of the trees still squeaked together and rustled with leaves and rumours, so the foot-things could not be heard clearly. But Murmer knew they were out there.

The wizard twisted in sleep and cried out in a strange language. The words were sharp and jagged, full of fear and anger. The camp fire flared up suddenly and there was a stench of burnt hair, which lingered for some time.

Garash did not wake up, but slept on, and it seemed that his dreams changed for his face softened. Then he sighed, and a fire-star glowed to life in the dark tangle of tree-branches above the camp, and burnt brightly there till it faded to a ghostly phosphorescence.

Murmer looked at Blackwood. 'We all have our problems,' said Blackwood, not because he needed to speak, but because he was trying in his own way to give reassurance.

Murmer nodded, and hugged his thin blanket tighter round his shoulders.

The fire had died down again by now, so Blackwood put on another piece of wood, and it fed, gratefully.

Hugh Cook Third in the Short Story Competition To An Old Lo

The spaghetti making the m no coffee can of lost afterno in single gestu

Your body w and life in lili outside the m

Last night, screwed up and sucked th in silence.

lan Grubb

Defence of SI

pastoral cow bright green und their liqu swallow the w graceful ar indering like c ey are not gra v drone with the suns hot their muzzles eir eyes burn

irray Cave

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Sentinels of breaking the early pavem one momen

escape a mc before birth pizza - parlo an uncertair

always after ashes in the promises lik vanishing in

Some sip co through stra as if an imp can wipe av

Ian Grubb

nThe Summer House

To An Old Lover

The spaghetti has dried in basins making the morning hard to wash away; no coffee can aromate the silence of lost afternoons and sack in single gestures given.

Your body was my death; and life in lilies floated outside the mirror

Last night, I screwed up your first picture, and sucked the venom of your serpent's kiss in silence.

lan Grubb

Defence of Slavery

pastoral cows love bright green weed und their liquid tongues dswallow the reflective pulp w graceful are they indering like obese spies? bey are not graceful, by drone with flies the suns hot mist. their muzzles I see soft kisses ir eyes burn hot with love.

Irray Cave

Mirrors

Was it questions that began it all?
Some impingement upon our linear vision that opened prisms,
refracted the distance
from here to Copernican heavens
- telescoping stars,

- microscoping us into montages, post-card size and almost life-like . . .

part of the Seven Day Wonder Boy's

- didn't we wonder then if we could quit acting,

If only we could figure out has the mirrors are used.

be the next big Producer.

Judi Stout

The Accident

The cop's bike is talking to itself
The cop is talking to some people.
The bush was bleeding red into the darkgreen shade I said My God someone's hurt! It's peculiar when a bush is bleeding to think it's a person.
(This morning I woke up and the sky, the sky was a most beautiful orange colour you have to use your eyelids, to see things like that)

Last night the ambulance came and left poetry, out on the open road.

Simon Lewis



Monsoon

Delirium's downpour Swamps the tides of evening. Gin sets lips to champagne. Night sweats; pearls of sweat Squat in armpit and crotch. Breathing labours. The mosquito makes his rounds, Stirring the air with unease. On the wall, Calvin, the family founder, Peers out of the Victorian permafrost. Swells with the weather; A tropical disease Hollows the crucifix. On the air, the smell of wet earth, Breadfruit and mango, The sweet rot of the fertile sun. The rain thunders: under cover, Flesh blends to one race of night In a single bed.

Hugh Cook

Hamilton Rd., Vision 19.

Sentinels of light refreshment breaking through dawn early pavements perhaps one moment gone

escape a morning before birth of hamburger joints pizza - parlours tempting an uncertainty of satisfaction

always afterwards ashes in the mouth promises like sodawater vanishing in bubbles

Some sip cocktails through straws on patios as if an impulse for survival can wipe away too many negatives.

Ian Grubb

Instructions for a Pot Plant (for C)

small green shoots appear in winter. with a drop of sun upon dusty soil they surface from that aridity. they ask for water but through periodical pruning have developed the ability to adopt to a xerophilous existence. with careful tending they might after a while produce a flower. But it will be very fragile.

Judi Stout

Nov. 6th 1971

Summer. Early Summer. A pale sun washes the day down.
Outside they are picking certain fruits, to worship with jam.
I hear they sprinkle gunpowder in it, all year round.

Simon Lewis

In My Garden

Pink petals cuddle green leaves Yellow faces look at the sun, infatuated Green tongues are wet with dew It has been raining but now the clouds are gone.

Murray Cave

Street Talk

Engines grind, yes, the daily grind, Clogging the empty city centre, The quite empty centre (Of the mystery?)
Cars jam the motorway.
In the booths of diversion,
Make-believe slot-machine cars
Race, crash, jam and roar
On their way to the finish
(Of the mystery?)

Hugh Cook

The Face Fearful

The ground is a tract of infection. The sun streams with X-rays, And a tumour floats in the orange juice. Cancer gripes in the bowels. They say it's hypochondria, But the scalpels bite Without the benediction of anaesthetic. The toothpick in the olive Sharpens to a needle. The spine Jars on the pavement; The knees corrode in the bath-water. Mite and virus Spin in the sunshaft's dust. The thick cream of eclair Curdles in the chambers of the heart. And always the inevitable night Smothers the last light, Stinking of ether and chloroform

Hugh Cook

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Lettuce to the Editor

Dear Ed.

A lot of thought says Derek (Craccum 3rd Sept), - a lot of shit I say. The only reason you're here Derek is because the Maoris were pretty decent blokes (as you say) and didn't 'Stomp' the whites out. And to put up with what you and fellow Derekians deal out they obviously still are pretty decent blokes. As for who the shitstirrers are you're on the right track - Joe Hawke, socialists and co. are shit stirrers agreed, but come to think of it you fall into that category too. But don't be mistaken the socialists are not behind the Maoris fighting against racism as you seem to think. Roth and co. are USING the Maoris, their form of racism is even worse than yours. What kind of hypocrite would say in one breath that they are a Marxist (ie anti private ownership (Maori land included) and anticulture and tradition (Maoris included) because this is what Marxism is, after all to a Marxist culture must be destroyed by the 'enlightened intellectual' who remove all freedom from the masses in order to 'liberate' the masses) and in the next breath cry racism when land is taken from the Maoris and their culture is mocked. Only someone who has something to gain from being a racist hypocrite only someone trying to gain support for a bureaucratic dictatorship by using deceit, after all how else could mass murder and genocide gain support?

The problem cannot be solved by the people being discriminated against as Derek suggests, it can only be solved by non racist whites (if any exist) doing something to change the attitudes of the vast majority. People who condemn racism for the sake of those discriminated against are needed, not Rothians who condemn racism in public for the support they hope to gain for themselves - they are the 'perfect' racists, So Derekians and Rothians take note, the world can do without racists and hypocrites like you.

Priscilla Wilson

COULDN'T AGREE MORE, OLD CHUM!

To Derek,

Once an Aryan always an Aryan. Yes, even I get primitive urges to reveal my bigotry so please do let us know who you are, then I can get to punch your fucking face in.

J.D. Henning

I'M SICK TO DEATH OF LETTERS LIKE THIS TOO

To the Editor,

I'm sick to death of people begging for money for refugees and for more refugees. Why, you ask? I'll tell you why and I'll also enumerate my reasons.

To make my letter look technical and learned.

Because its fun.

Why US? The War wasn't our fault, the Yanks started it, they should be taking them. 4. We've got an unemployment problem as it is, GODSTRUTH we've got enough problems to last us till doomsday and we want to take on the extra burden of feeding, housing and employing these people. Stuff tolerance, kindness and understanding. I don't want my Christmas Holiday job taken up by a gook (nothing personal of course).

The people who want them to come in are doing so to satisfy their own consciences and to gain themselves a place in heaven (ho ho) 'We did our bit God'

6. What happens if they start screaming for their homeland in ten or twenty years time? Will we be ending up with a bunch of South Malachans on our hands? (Remember the School they captured, the train they hijacked and the people they killed?)

That's all except that we've got enough bloody ethnic groups'. We'll be ending up with a Vietnamese seat in Parliament next.

M.L.S. A concerned citizen YET ANOTHER LETTER FROM KEVIN.

Dear David,

I read with interest the article written by your 'Strange' reporter comrade, Francis on the subject of an Exec. meeting. Judging by the standard of journalism, I can only assume that layout work is bit too tricky for the lad. There is only one point which I would like to bring up in relation to this article, and that is his coverage of my proposed changes to the AUSA complex.

At no stage was I 'almost laughed out of the room'. All proposals had been carefully constructed in collaboration with many Executive members, and both AUSA and University employees (most notably Rachel Dudding: receptionist, Bob Lack: Secretary, Graham Bowers: Accountant, and Jay Clarke:

Those people who are interested in my proposal to provide direct access to the President's office will be pleased to know that Exec. has now given its favourable recommendation to the proposal.

It occurs to me that your reporter would do well to get his facts straight, rather than writing down the first thing that pops into his

Yours self righteously,

Kevin Hague

Dear Editor,

disturbing to read the letter written by 'The Insider' the other day. He seems to think that the problems noted in his letter are due solely to the people trying to fix them, rather than those causing them.

If there was no crime, police would be unnecessary. If people did not go around bashing other people and rioting, the police would not need weapons. Mr Insiders first phrase is ludicrous. He implies that all police Nobody knows more than the police that the use of weapons of any sort must be carefully controlled, and as far as I can make out, they are being responsible about it; they have to be, with members of the public waiting blow it out of all proportion. I agree that if there is any police oppression, such as the recent alleged police brutality, it should be

How can Mr Insider try to rationalise 'offing a pig'. Any deliberate act of violence cannot be rationalised. To say that the police's presence is a constant threat to our lives is unmitigated garbage.

Mr Insider goes on to tell us that Laws are the cause of inner tension which can lead to social decay. How twisted can you get. According to this philosophy, if there are no laws, then society will be in a better state. Think about it. I agree that there can be too many laws, and that there are various controversial laws that go against some peoples opinions; but laws there must be; not to inhibit, but to

I marvel at Mr Insiders knack with words. Although 'Personal freedom is inversely proportional to the number of repressive laws Kevin, your 'attack' on my journalistic skills leave much more to be desired than my writing

One: You do not check your facts properly and leave yourself very open to attack (this type of strategy is very dangerous if you play chess, Go or l'attaque).

Two: You try to twist facts and you are not very good at it (the only person I know of who is good at this is Muldoon).

Now on to the main attack of your letter. Firstly, you state that 'at no stage was I 'almost laughed out of the room'.

I say that you were when you set, before executive, your proposal of modification to the Presidents office.

I will concede that I have no real proof that that was the case, but I would like to quote Executive Minutes RN 687/79 'That the proposed modifications to the Presidents office be referred to SUMC with a favourable recommendation. Lost 3-2' This could be construed to be circumstantial evidence only. However, I shall continue.

Secondly, you say 'All proposals had been carefully constructed in collaboration with many executive members and Jay Clarke Union Manager)'

I have been talking to the people you mention and Jay Clarke was the only one with whom you discussed, in detail, all three proposals. Thirdly, you imply that Executive gave you the favourable recommendation in the meeting that I reported on. This is not the case and I apologise for my leaving this out of last weeks

An emergency executive meeting had to be called one day before SUMC, the sole aim being the gaining of favourable recommendation to the proposal of change to the Presidential office (There is now some doubt as to whether the emergency executive meeting was actually constitutional).

However, this sort of bickering is getting away from the whole idea of have notes on exec meetings. I see them as an opportunity to give the 'average student' an idea of what goes on in executive meetings and point out, hopefully from an unbiased stance, faults that I see with executive members.

Comrade Strange

TWADDLE

I found it somewhat amusing and not a little

will carry guns and go about oppressing people. ready to pounce on the least little mistake and

which are implemented by our legislature'

does roll off the tongue very nicely, it does nothing to give an air of authority to the letter, rather, it looks more like the technique that is very much in vogue these days of using as many large words as possible to impress everyone without saying a lot. The whole letter is written in this magnificent style. Next we are told that it is the more sensitive

individuals among us who are committing offences such as theft, violence, and drug abuse. These acts, particularly theft and violence, go directly against the meaning of sensitivity. Certain racial and socio-economic groups are

born into a situation where a greater percentage of their possible means of expression are prohibited'. This is an incredibly wishy washy statement. Which means of expression are prohibited. If it means people can't break the law, then yes, their means of expression are prohibited. Many people think they have a God given right to do whatever they want to without regard to other people. Everyone has the same means of expressing themselves. It is up to them how they use them. They can do what they like, provided it is legal. As far as I can make out, the rest of the letter consists mainly of scare tactics similar to much emotive political propaganda put out by various fanatical groups; consisting of a conglomeration of unrelated pieces of information.

Mr Insider seems to be telling us that something awful is about to happen, an uprising or a police state or something, and then to crown his achievement, tells us that we must use our imaginations to save ourselves.

The whole letter is a confused muddle consisting of almost every topical issue, a slice of fanatical bias, with a good dose of nonsensical philosophy to tie up the many loose ends.

Dear David.

Very seldom am I tempted to put pen to paper to write to Craccum but last week's piece of offensive, misspelt, crap from 'Derek' leads me to do so. To my mind the best way to phrase a reply to 'Dcrek' consisting of more than four letters is to go through the points (?) raised one by one.

First off, 'Derek' admits to the existence of racial discrimination in New Zealand society' solved quite easily but only by the people who are being discriminated against'. (cmphasis mine) However he then goes on to suggest that

the ideal method to remove racial problems would be to adopt Hitlers ideas on removing the 'Jewish problem' - and some of us thought that seeing the Holocaust in soap opera might help people such as 'Derek' see the stupidity of the Aryan Myth - sadly no.

But apparently Derek is not all Mein Kampf however for he is then condescending enough to suggest

. That in those days the Maori was a pretty decent bloke' (The ultimate 'Kiwi' male compliment).

Despite the grammar I will presume 'Derek' has considered the possibility that there was more than one Maori and some of them might not have been male. However 'Derek' apparently can't treat Maoris as pakehas - has it never occurred to him to treat Maoris as Maoris' without playing the condescending white male god.

While hesitating to dispute the comparison between Hitler Youth and some branches of religion in this country I totally fail to see how this can be related to a person such as Joe Hawke. 'If 'Derek' had ever visited Bastion Point during the historic occupation of that land he would have been surprised by the absence of the 'Young and stupid'. The people on the point were not all young by any means, a large number were over fifty, the majority over twenty; neither were they stupid; they were people of all political views, from all walks of life who had simply had enough of seeing the land taken from under their feet. Later in the letter 'Derek' says

'instead of the young Maori dudes griping about what a bad deal he's getting, he should be doing something constructive like the rest of us have to do'.....

That was just what those people on the point were doing 'Derek'; something constructive about the bad deal they are getting. Then follows what is the most offensive load

of crap in the whole letter - 'Derek' starts.'The Maori feels pissed off about his lack of status in todays society' ...

Not too bad you might say - a glimpse of understanding even - but no - he continues, 'No longer is physical strength an admirable

quality, today the most admirable qualities are intellectual abilities and the Maori is left out Without even getting into the matter of Pakeha

education for Maori children the rubbish of that statement should be obvious to even the most ill-informed mind - when was physical strength an admirable quality - in pre-Europe. Maori society or in European settler society? And the Maori left out in the cold? Shit! No study I have ever seen has showed any difference in the intelligence or aptitude levels of Maori i

And 'Derek's' last piece of advice 'Young Maoris should forget their heritage

and culture, get on with living in the twentieth century (it may not be perfect but it's the only system that can keep the present world going).. First point - the twentieth century 'system' will not last for ever and not everyone would agree that it should. Second point - Maori culture didn't stop dead

at midnight on December thirty-first 1899 you know - it's still going on all around you if only you'd stop and watch and maybe even learn something.

Third point - What makes the twentieth century and Maori culture incompatible any way. Surely a knowledge of culture and heritage can only add to a person's individual development and understanding of their society. Finally, if there is anything not needed in our

'twentieth century' society it is stupid racist views as expressed by 'Derek' So move over 'Derek' and let the twentieth century in.

Urtica Ferox

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lity of the rhaps I am sciousnes or failing t feeling is a ther I wou tement's v iting self-ci accum (ps th Merritt' nied is the ice on item dity of the condly, I d to wome uded to the ture that r otions, or at's what r s, or any s themselve persecuto fact that I'n selfish change is populatio rested pre suing their lity of oth oblems of t being male feminist on ich to gain women hav

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r Craccum, as tres interested in your article on denial, for various reasons consider it to be a load

stly, the definition: 'Denial occurs when person states a feeling on perception they e to another person, and the listener does account for what is being said 'All right ar, BUT '.... and in doing so, denies the lity of the feelings or preceptions of that

haps I am ignorant (I haven't been to any sciousness-raising groups) but I fail to see 'failing to account' for anothers statement celing is a denial of that feeling's reality. her I would see it as a denial of that ement's value, in much the same way as ting self-congratulatory bullshit letters to occum (pseudonumously of course) is met Merritt's refusal to publish them. What is ied is the opportunity to waste time and ce on items of no value. The existence or lity of these letters is fully acknowledged ondly, I disapprove of the sexist allocation the 'denying' role to men and the 'denied' to women, especially when the writer has ided to the real denial - the denial of our ture that men can or should have feelings, otions, or 'intuitions'.

at's what really shits me about feminists, , or any similar pressure group. They all themselves as persecuted, and others as persecutors. When will they wake up to fact that we are all persecuted? Stop being 'n selfish! If the system needs changing change is not going to come by dividing population into a host of selferested pressure groups, each selfishly suing their own aims and denying the ity of other people's problems. The blems of being heterosexual, the problems

eminist once told me that men have as th to gain from sexual liberation of women romen have. I agree wholeheartedly but ould point out that if she had bothered to ink it through (as I'm sure she could have ne - I'm no sexist) it implies that under the esent system of sexual inequality men are sing as much as women. get off my back. I am not a rapist. I am no

ore or less oppressed than everyone else. I n't want to make anyone crazy. If I deny hat you say it is because I don't see any lue in it. I am probably wrong. I am only ale. Don't take your paranoias out on me.

mot Cooke, a white middle class erosexual male (God help me)

S. Feel free to put any heading over this at you wish - fuck Nigel Pearson. P.S. Myra don't worry about getting raped hile putting the bottles out. If a rapist should apout, hit the prick on the head with a ilk bottle.

RNOLD NORDMEYER LIVES

ertainly expected the sort of letter appointed wrote. Any group who has ffered under oppression or ridicule, and who wonder why?) doesn't find it amusing, has ir sense of humour questioned. As a stas you would be offended if other people shed at your expense. I have, by the way, a at sense of humour. I found your letter

nce you have such an interest in student litics, you would realise the extent of the ni-sexist policy that the students sociation's all have. Paul Gourlie, as sident, represents not only men, but also me of the strange creatures that are so any; women. If Gourlie had been entertaining the expense of Jews, Rotarians, or black ople, then I get the feeling that you (as who gets easily disappointed would be ightly) indignant). But women have always en a safe group to laugh at because we dn't up to now cause much of a stink. ou might not recognise sexism because you actice it (I'm referring to your patronising om on girls'), but as one who suffers om sexism, not only in forms of entertainment find it offensive. Since you cannot know how feel, you should simply accept that I do el offended (nay disgusted), and I took steps uncover the chocolate coating that Gourlie nd people like you place on things that ffend people like me.

omen's Rights Officer

THIEVES

There appears to be some crank who gets a kick out of stealing students' cheque books, wallets etc and discarding them a few days later with no apparent theft. I know of four such incidents, but unfortunately mine has not been found as yet. I would very much appreciate the bag, wallet and leather cheque book cover back as they hold considerable value for me. Burgle Muldoon's house while he's out of the country. After all he bludges more \$s in one week than me in a whole year. He can afford



Dear Ed, Take the assessment question for instance. Ten years ago (more or less) University courses, both here and in Australia, were passed or failed on the basis of a final exam. 'Credit for course work' was virtually unheard of. Student pressure changed that and as the years rolled on students realised they had made a mistake. With the advent of 'either/or' clause we are quickly approaching the happy state of having the best of both systems but only after a lot of work and a plethora of NBD's (nervous break downs). My example is meant to point to the distinct disadvantages of going off 'halfcocked'. This applies to the many well intentioned protests and demonstrations for and against many worthy causes. When will the 'socially aware', 'anti apathy', 'politically aware' students of this university wake up to the fact that the days of the 'Queen St banner flapper' are over. We are moving into the 1980's and still employing the methods of our sisters the suffragettes of a century ago. What we need today, in this age of the silicon chip, is 'creative subversion'. Young women and men with tactical and subversive minds capable of intelligent disruption, capable of giving the status quo a good shake at least. The banner flapper is an inept anachronism, a real life parody of a protest! You need to understand the middle class mind, project yourself into the lounge room of their homes at TV news time and if you quackers and flappers are lucky enough to be given coverage, try to use your knowledge of the Takapuna or Papakura mentality to gauge the reaction! People who have become shareholders in NZI in order to disrupt meetings from within, TOP MARKS. This is a step in the right direction towards creative subversion. A system is crumbled from within. Consider the effects of boycotts against Southern Africa. Far more effective, though admittedly more dangerous, to subvert from within. Don't refuse to stock Rothmans - but run specials on Camel Filter this hurts them far more, both financially and in prestige, Insure with South British. but continue burning down the student union until premiums make them unattractive. Don't protest about All Blacks going to South Africa but let the controversy rage and let all the inevitable racist comments be published and send them to the O.A.U. and all the front line states' governments resulting (hopefully) in N.Z. being barred from the Olympics. Ultimately this will accelerate the severing of links with S.A. Look into companies importing and exporting from S.A. and get in contact with the Unions involved in the handling of these goods and cause disruptions by persuasive pressure on the Unions. Establish links with Australian Universities and thereby share in their contacts. It may well be that goods or services unable to be disrupted here can be nicely fouled up en route in Sydney or Melbourne. Most of what I have suggested has been mooted before and to

some extent is being done. The main purpose

traditional modes of protest into the far more

efficient effective, enjoyable field of Creative

of this letter is to urge a move away from

FIRST FLACK

Dear Editor,

A loud voice came through a loud hailer calling the attention of passerbys to a coming attraction on this Saturday (8.9.79). On investigation I found out it was the ticket sale for MOSAIC Cultural Show.

Being keen to learn some of the cultures of other Nationalities, after all this is supposed to be part of the objectives of the education aids given by New Zealand to overseas students, so I decided to purchase a ticket for the show. Wow !, what a good sale, for I notice that a great proportion of the tickets were already sold, but was to be told later that these were the seats reserved for ISHI (International Students Hospitality Inc). Boy! 80% of the 'good seats' I mean those in the central compartment of our Maidment Theatre were reserved for ISHI and we poor students are to be satisfied with side seats and circle seats. Adding on to this, I was told that today (3. 8.79) was supposed to be the 1st day of ticket sale. Could I question the Cultural Officer, Tom Bassett (an Engineer) on what ground are we students to be discriminated against and that those rich Rotarians and Lions be given special privileges?

Why can't AUSA co-ordinate and centralise the sale of tickets, to be fair to everyone, instead of letting ISHI to have her own way? As I learnt later, this cultural show is supposed to aim at students, then I think preference should be given to students and not the Rotarians or Lions (the majority of the members of ISHI).

Discriminated,

Dear Dave, fellow students (es la mora), Just a long note, in self defence, to answer certain gripes (about availability of Mosaic tickets) I've heard, not the first of which

is printed on this page. Jean Downs, secretary of ISHI offered assistance in advertising the show and selling tickets. I took up her offer, and gave her half the seats in the theatre to sell. Having heard complaints about 'good' seats going to ISHI in previous years, I went to great lengths to ensure that the theatre was divided truly in half, even to the extent of giving alternate rows of the central seats to each booth (ISHI's and the one in the quad - I even have the original plans for the Grand Jury to peruse). Again (to be as fair as possible) one booth had a side each, prompt side of theatre to the Quad, opposite prompt to ISHI.

When I collected the theatre plan from Jean Downs this morning (Thursday) I enquired of her what type of people most of her customers had been. 2/3 of the tickets she sold (80 out of 400) went to students. While perhaps destroying the Rotarians and Lions myth, I think this is irrelevant. ISHI is an organisation which does great service for our overseas students, helping them settle into our New Zealund environement, organising trips etc for vacations and I think it is fair that they should have an opportunity to buy tickets to a show put on by students (and non-students) many of whom they have/have had close contact with.

Also, the advertising Jean Downs gave us helps us publicise the show to people who may otherwise not know of a university production. We like to think or ourselves as part of the whole community, and not an isolated group of it. This type of advertising, plus posters off campus help to haul in as diverse an audience as possible to be treated to such a

The Cultural Mosaic is a show traditionally produced near the end of the second term. This year when I toook office at the end of June, I found no organisation had been done ut all for the 1979 production. This left approx. one month to put on the show which may have been enough in ideal circumstances, but as we had no Artistic Director, was impossible. So, I chose September 8, being the weekend, a suitable time before exams, and yet as late after the August holidays to fit in with prior bookings of the theatre. So when can we start selling tickets: In the last week of second term, 41/2 weeks before before production, with little, if anything definite? That is why the Quad ticket booth only started selling the first day of the third

So much for self-defence (justification?) I'd like, here, to thank those who have helped me put on the production, especially Ros Refoy, our new Artistic Director, for her experience, and to John; Chris, Richard and the clubs performing.

That, people, is how I organised this year's Mosaic, I'm sure it will be a success and hope those of you that saw it enjoyed it. If you (my jury) have complaints, I'm sorry. After all, I am an Engineer.

Love, kisses etc Tomx CAO

1. Mark-sense computer cards.

Submissions have been forwarded to the Computer Committee which detail AUSA's objections to a recommendation that students be required to purchase these cards through the bookshop. The next meeting of Senate will decide on a final recommendation.

2. Computer cafeteria system.

The Computer Committee is concerned at the inconvenience students suffered under a system which was overloaded at the end of last term. A subcommittee is investigating the cafeteria system at present and ACTION should be seen for next year's users. Those who coped with the frustrations of Term II's queues will no doubt be very pleased to hear this news.

3. Representatives on Computer Committee.

We feel that students ought to be represented on this committee for one obvious reason that consumers of as product need opportunities to provide feedback on quality. Therefore we have nominated John Palmer for a position; the elections will be held at the October meeting.

4. Open Day.

In spite of economic restraints within the University, this event will be held next year in the second term. If you're still around why not get involved in your Faculty's efforts to promote the University to the public. This is just one positive way to show the educationsupporting tax payer how we go about usefully employing Government monies.

5. Operations Research. Information will be available on these papers later in the term and at enrolment 1980. This field is of particular interest to students in Science and Commerce

Faculties. 6. Deferred Fees.

Dean's Committee recommended that in future students applying to defer payment of fees shall be charged \$10 in place of the fine of 10% of fees now operating. We will be making submissions to this committee opposing the change on a number of grounds.

7. School of Architecture.

New selection procedures will operate in 1980. These may include interviews so architecture intermediates are to be advised of these changes as soon as possible. If you haven't heard by the end of the academic year, make enquiries at the School.

8. I note with silent glee that the ranks of women in Senate have been swelled by 33 1/3%. Ms I Vodanovich has a seat on Senate in her capacity as acting Head of Sociology Department. The other three members are Professor Marie Clay and two student members, Jill Frewin and myself.

Carolyn McGinley Senate Representative

The first Tuesday in November each year heralds the running of the Melbourne Cup. But it still has not yet dawned upon those who plan our exam timetable should be a public holiday. With the Cup fast approaching a more closer study of racing form is called for.

Racing really starts to get going in the Spring and many new horses are entering the scene. What might be the best guide to follow? Well there are many papers around and following the races as well. Reading results and trackwork is generally a good guide but not always.

In the trotting scene some to follow are: Locarno, Jovial Jeanie, Egmont Kawhai, Kane, Cardigan Lad and Captain Mark. The gallopers to follow are Tiger Jones, Delma Jay, Calpurnicus, and Milton Leigh.

M. Hoyle

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ROWING



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