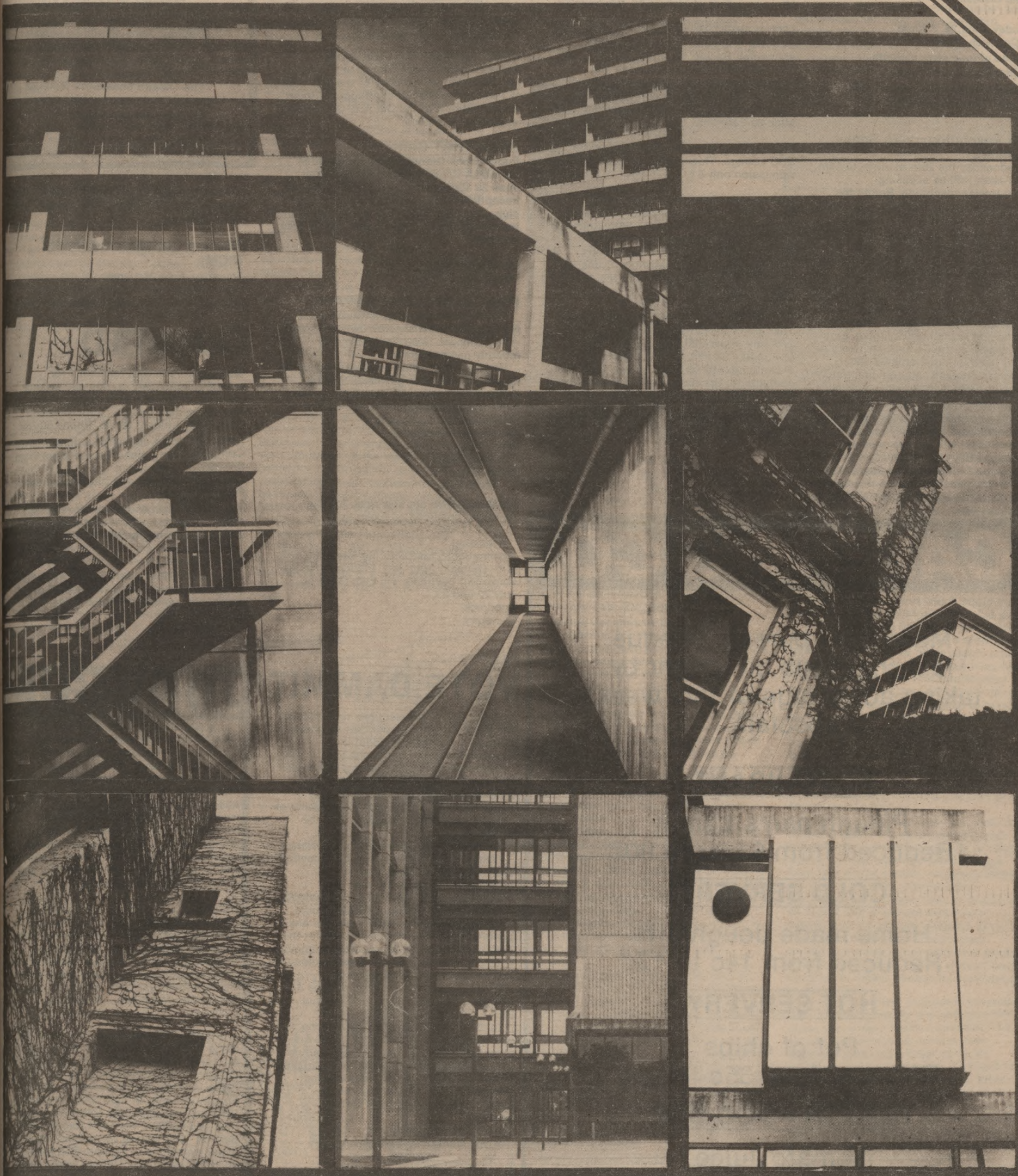


Gay Pride and Lesbian Awareness Week

CRACCUM



**Craccum asks: Do buildings really pollute the environment ?
Is there life after Open Day ?
and much, much more !**

NOTICE BOARD

VOTE FOR NODDY OF THE YEAR

Candidates include Kevin Hague, Rob Muldoon, Merv Wellington, Stephen Mitchell and many more. One coin for a vote. Alki proceeds to EDUCATION FIGHTBACK. Each day in the Quad, 12 pm till 2.

Environment Group General Meeting

Wine and Cheese Film

Wednesday June 25, 7.30pm

Lower Common Room

Discussion of long term projects

Early planning for holiday work

Please come if you have any interest in environmental activities on campus.

Iranian Revolutionary To Speak On Campus

On Wednesday the 25th of June, at 1pm Fatima Fallahi will be speaking about the Iranian revolution. Before the revolution took place in February last year. Fatima was living in exile in the United States. She returned to Iran to take part in the revolution as it ousted the Shah. Although she supports the revolution, she does not support Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and in June 1st 1979 she was arrested by members of the Imam Committee whose leadership generally follow the directions of the Shi-ite clergy, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Eight other members of the Socialist Workers of Iran (HKS -Hezb-e Kargar-e Sosialist) were also arrested. An international outcry from labour organisations and other supporters of democratic rights were mounted.

As a result of this worldwide protest, the prisoners were eventually released.

Fatima Fallahi will also be speaking at the Freemans Bay Community Centre on Tuesday June 24th at 7.30pm where she will tell of the gains the Iranian revolution has already made and of the gains they have still to make.

WILL THE PERSON who picked up an envelope of Colour Photographs on Friday 13th June please hand them in to the Custodian's office. Thank You.

KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE.

Saturday 21 - Saturday 28 June, 8.15 p.m. (excluding Sundays). 'After Magritte' and 'The Real Inspector Hound' by Tom Stoppard. Murder, mirth and mystery in lonely Muldoon Manor and along the Ponsonby Road. Two plays by Tom Stoppard, England's funniest playwright. Presented by University Theatre Workshop. Book at the Box Office 12 noon to 2 p.m. Monday to Friday. Tickets \$3, Students \$2.

LITTLE THEATRE. Monday 23 and Tuesday 24 June, 8.15 p.m. 'Der König Mit dem steinernen Herzen' 'Wo blieb der 631. Tag' Two German plays presented by the German Department. Wednesday 25 June, 1.00 p.m. Free Lunchtime Theatre Campus Poetry featuring Chris Parr, Ken Grace and Michele Paterson.

FLICKS: Tues 24th June 6.30 p.m. in the SRC Lounge. 'Rocky' and 'The Last Waltz'. Admission only \$1.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY SINGERS, conducted by Professor Peter Godfrey. Maclaurin Chapel, Thursday 26th June at 8 p.m. Motets, madrigals, folk songs, spirituals. Admission by Programme available from Conservatorium, Students \$1. Price includes supper after the Performance.

SPORTS BLUES COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Sports Blues Panel meet Wednesday 2nd July in the Clubrooms of the Rec Centre at 7.30 p.m. Sports Selectors are expected to attend from 7.45 to nominate students for Sports Blues. All nomination forms MUST be handed in to the Sports Reps office by Wednesday 25th June (i.e. this WEDNESDAY). Wayne The Sports Rep.

Amnesty International (AI)

Monday June 23 1-2pm, Venue: Room 237, 2nd Floor, Studass Speaker: Szilard (Sid) Pap

Originally from Hungary Topic: Experiences under a repressive regime

i.e. Hungary. Contact: Paul Robertson (Secretary) 874-503

CAN OPENER FESTIVAL

AUSA is to take part in a Festival of Auckland Tertiary Campuses in the first 2 weeks of August. There will be a meeting to discuss the festival in the Council Room, Studass, on Thursday June 26 at 1pm.

Any clubs or individuals who would like to be involved in the Festival (whether in a major or a very minor way) are very welcome. If you can't make it to the meeting, please contact Bhaady at room 111, Studass, ph 30-789 ext 79.

Would the person who stole Rachel Barnett's 'Grammaise Francaise' French text book on the Thursday of the last week of Term I from the Library Baggage Room please return it to the Old Arts Custodian no questions asked.

GRAB THAT CASH

Publications Grants will be allocated in the AUSA Council Room this Saturday June 28 starting at 9.30am. Book with the receptionist for a private audience. Any club or society which has not yet given me its application form had better get its arse into gear.

David Kirkpatrick Publications Officer

PINK TRIANGLE NEWSPAPER

The National Gay Rights Coalition of New Zealand publishes its own newspaper - Pink Triangle - New Zealand's only monthly gay newspaper.

Be sure of receiving a regular copy and keeping up with the gay news in New Zealand and abroad by subscribing now. Send \$4.80 (subscription for 12 issues) with name and address to: Circulation Manager Pink Triangle P.O. Box 25-050 Christchurch

NOMINATIONS are now open for the following positions on Executive:

S.R.C. Chair Treasurer

Nominations close with the Secretary at 5 p.m. Thursday 10th July. Elections for the above two positions will take place on July 22 and 23. Bob Lack, Secretary

MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE MINI FESTIVAL OF ONE ACT PLAYS

18th August - 23rd August

Closing date for entries will be 28th July Entry forms available from the Maidment.

Conditions of Entry:

Each Presentation should not take longer than half an hour. Entrants should make use of original material only (i.e. material written by students).

If a set is to be used, it should be as simple as possible, and capable of being quickly and easily assembled and dismantled.

The Theatre will provide the services of a lighting/sound technician to operate the light and sound equipment of the theatre.

Lighting plans should be simple although it will be possible to arrange certain lighting effects after consultation with the Theatre Technician.

The Theatre possesses facilities for reel-to-reel and cassette type set-ups.

Entrants are encouraged to make use of more than one medium, incorporating drama, music, dance, slide projection and video in their presentation.

VARSITY FOLK CLUB GUEST NIGHT Wed 25th June WCR 7.30pm. This week's Guest Mike Harding

Student Christian Movement (SCM)

Thursday June 26 1-2pm Venue: Room 143, 1st Floor, Studass Contact: Peter Shearer (President) 542-617

CLASSIFIED

Wanted: Person with capability for repairing upholstery on site and sewing curtains, cushion covers etc. \$5.00 per hour for skilled person. Contact Head Custodian, Student Union. Phone 30-789. **Lost:** One green and white satchel. Contains years notes. Phone Robyn Picot 579-366. **Lost:** On Monday, Long blue mohair scarf. Phone 696-187.

For Sale: Stereo and turntable: German "Elac" cartridge, strobe-ring speed adjustment. Orion amplifier: 4-ch, 30W each, all inputs etc. \$500. Phone Jenni at 601-541 evngs.

Flat wanted: Overseas student and wife (expectant) seek one or two bedroom flat, reasonably central. Contact Marat, Ph 30-604.

CATERING CO.

Make your bursary cheque last that little bit longer by taking advantage of this weeks specials.

RESTAURANT

Ploughman's Lunch Reduced from \$1.00 to 90c

COLD SERVERY

Home-made doughnuts Reduced from 14c to 13c

HOT SERVERY

Pot of chips Reduced from 35c to 32c

HEALTH FOOD BAR

Tomato Juice Reduced from 34c to 30c

Support your catering company and help keep prices down

VOTE, DAMMIT! CRACCUM

Since the recent elections to executive, the Students' Association has received a barrage of complaints about the introduction of the option 'no vote'.

In the past there has been a choice of the candidate/s or 'no confidence', the amendment was made in 1978. In explanation of the change, the meaning of 'no vote' and 'no confidence' must be examined.

In the A.U.S.A. Constitution it is stated: 'Where one person stands for a position there shall be a category of 'no confidence', where more than one candidate stands there shall be a category 'no confidence' in any of these. Should this category receive more votes for any position than the number of votes for the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes, no-one shall be declared elected and a casual vacancy shall exist.'

'In all elections there shall also be a category 'no vote'. ' (Second Schedule, Part 1, 4. (ii) & (iv), respectively).

In effect this means 'no confidence' is a vote against the candidate/s — 'no vote' allows people to vote in one area but not in another, without actually voting against the candidate/s. This is important for people who don't know about the candidate/s standing for a certain position.

In the coming elections: if you want to vote for a candidate - Joe Bloggs ☒ if you want to vote against him/her/them No Confidence ☒ if you don't know enough about him/her/them No Vote ☒

And please, only approximately 5% of students voted in the last elections - let's have a higher degree of participation, after all, these people have a great deal to do with your future as students.

CRACCUM Volume 54, Issue 13 CRACCUM is registered with the Post Office as a newspaper. It is published by the Craccum Administration Board for the Auckland University Students Association, Private Bag, Auckland; typeset on the Association's new Compugraphic machine; and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., 20 Drews Avenue, Wanganui. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editorial staff, and in no way represent the official policy of the Students' Association.

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First and Foremost, mention must be made of Biddy (even if it is only platonic) for a truly marathon effort in the darkroom. Creative muscle was flexed by Ian, Steven, Philip, Andrew, and the lovely Eugenie. Equally creative, in their own inimitable fashion(s) were the two Johns, Anthony, Paul and Dermot. We can't forget David Benson - God knows we've tried. Our bionic typesetters - Barbara and Helen, and legal-eagle Don - where would we be without them? Likewise for Terry the custodian, and Andrew - our Bosom friend. Mark stopped the presses, Daryl didn't stop anything, David F. for just being there, all these people deserve mention. Julie and Katrina and the Uni. Fems. And Adam. This is Tinkerbell, signing off from fairyland ... and I didn't mention Molluscs ONCE.

More Songs About Buildings ...

The University has over the past twenty years developed from a college, with a roll of 4000, to its current status with a roll of some 11,750 students. Facilities for these students have altered drastically, as one glance at the maps below will show. In August 1956 the decision was made to build Auckland University (at that time it was called the Auckland University College) on its current site. A series of articles in CRACCUM of that year wondered whether there would be any value in retaining the Princes St site. There were a number of temporary buildings which have disappeared over the years. Indeed only the Old Arts Building, the Old Biology building and the Choral Hall still remain. But how did the University develop from virtually a one block site into its present 28 acre expanse?

Let us now look at the basic process through which the University acquires a new building:

- A faculty or department applies for more space or a need for space arises.
- It goes to the University Council and other relevant departments where discussions and ideas are put forward.
- The University commissions the site consultants to report and give recommendations.
- The report goes through official channels such as Senate, Council, Works Committee etc for discussion.
- If approval is given, architects are called in to draw up sketch plans.
- After approval of the sketch plans working drawings are made.
- The bureaucratic step. It goes to the University Grants Committee in Wellington where it is discussed and recommendations are made. This is the area in which Government gets their say. As you will see in Table One, the government allows a certain amount for Education in general. Universities receive about one sixth of this figure of which less than one fifth is allocated to works and buildings. In the 1979 budget this figure amounted to \$24 million which is spread over the seven universities.
- If the grants are approved by Government and the UGC, and the University can find enough funds, tenders are called.
- The grant is then received (hopefully) and the construction work commences.
- Once the building shell is completed it must be fitted out appropriately.

By the time that these ten basic steps are completed it is easy to see that time

delays can occur at any stage. It is often between four and ten years before plans become reality.

There are currently 57 projects on the building programme. For reasons of space, I will not attempt to list them all but comments on some of the major items should be made. Firstly it should be pointed out that not all of the projects planned will in fact be completed before 1985, or in some cases at all. The Works Registrar, Mr R.W. Nicol, informed me that the building programme is really an idealistic list of projects. No-one in the University is under any illusions that the list will be completed by 1985, indeed some of the projects may not have even started by then. Finance is always limited by the people in Wellington and in addition City Council approval is required for a number of land purchases.

Some of the projects are worth looking at in more detail. Currently the Arts/Commerce building is listed as the main priority. The complex is planned in two stages. Stage I is itself two blocks which fit neatly in the space between the Human Sciences Building (Yuk!) and Grafton Road. A number of delays have been caused in this project through various causes. On the site there used to stand a number of houses which contained the Asian Languages department. These departments had to be moved before the houses could be demolished. The only available site for their relocation was in the houses by the Rec Centre. As these houses were occupied by Psychology and Anthropology, both of which were waiting for the completion of the Human Sciences building, it took until late last year before all the departments had relocated themselves. Clearing of the site then took place. Two more houses, Nos 4 and 6 Grafton Road, still have to be demolished. As the wonderful UGC in Wellington is being very slow in approving a grant for the completion of the stage, it makes sense for the University to put off demolishing these houses until space can be found for the graduates currently working there. It does not seem to be fair that having nearly completed contract A, incorporating the foundations and underpass, the UGC is dithering over whether to let the University finish it or not. As for Stage II, it now seems unlikely that planning for this will even start before 1984.

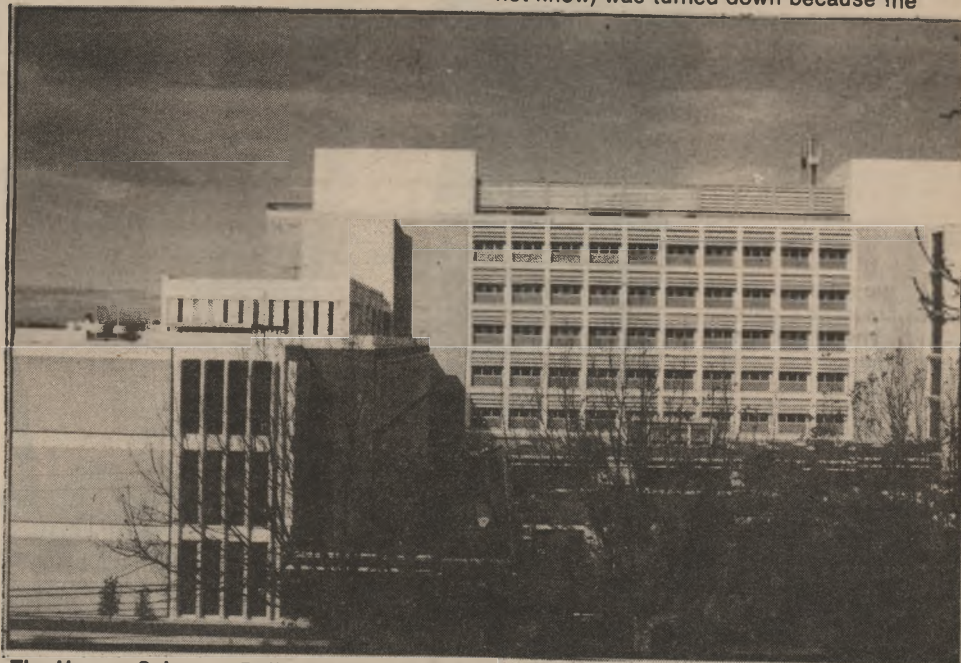
Table One: Education Spending and Building Spending.
Govt figures, based on 1979 Budget.
Remember that Rob hasn't put out the 1980 version yet.

Education Spending	\$938,850,000
Ed. Spend. on Buildings	\$106,700,000
Ed. Spend. on Universities	\$129,900,000
Ed. Spend. on University Bldgs	\$24,000,000

The Architecture block is progressing steadily after a number of delays. Hassles such as having to clear the site and completion of the contract taking longer than expected, possibly through last winter's poor weather, have meant that the block is now likely to be completed and ready for use by 1982 at the very latest.

What sort of future does the University Building Programme hold? In general, no specific conclusions can be drawn from the information currently available.

The university currently tries to cater for aesthetics when designing. The Thomas Building (that's the one alongside the Old Bio building) appears to have blended in very well, but perhaps in some areas - notably the Human Sciences Building - the transition between houses and concrete edifices has not been made so successful. Mr Nicol assured me that steps are taken to ensure that 'large concrete slabs' are not erected left right and centre but extravagance in making buildings attractive to the eye is not tolerated either. A contract for a building (which I do not know) was turned down because the



The Human Sciences Building

Music and Law rank after the Arts/Commerce blocks. Music has been waiting for over ten years for a position on the campus, currently being located in a rented building opposite the Old Arts Building. In past years Music has been forced to limit student numbers for the simple reason that they don't have enough room to fit in everyone wanting to take their courses. Hopefully their new site, which will be located at No 2A Symonds St, will alleviate this problem.

The Law department is progressively being removed from the upper floors of the Library complex and moving into their new home. Just where that will be has not yet been disclosed and this project is another which is before the UGC for approval.

The Marae was supposed to be finished before now. However the inevitable delays in finding finance and the all too common problem of where to locate it have struck again and it seems that it will not be complete before 1982.

On looking through the building programme it is apparent that a number of projects have been beset by 'planning delays'. These often consist of delays by the Architects, or by lack of finance, or by difficulties in selecting a suitable site. Chessboard manoeuvres such as those illustrated for the Arts/Commerce building also help to delay matters further. Perhaps if the UGC and Government were to be a bit more sympathetic to Universities delays would be cut down or even eliminated. That state of affairs could only benefit both the departments and students.

A new addition to the list this year is the proposed pedestrianisation of Alfred St. This has caused debate among students for a number of years, both pro and anti, and I cannot see any reason why it should not be blocked off. As it is now you get the odd maniac racing down the road with the intention of knocking over anyone silly enough to get in their way. So what if it takes the driver a bit longer to get to their destination? A more unified campus is a must. This incidentally is one of the projects for which City Council approval is required.

Finally, right at the bottom of the list lurks the Swimming Pool and Student Union extensions. As the UGC will only give a subsidy to this project the rest of the funds have to come out of the students' pockets (i.e. yours and mine). It will eventually be located in the space between the houses along Symonds St and the Rec. Centre.

specification called for a tiled facade. This is simply too extravagant and the costs of upkeep would outweigh the benefit in most peoples' views. It appears that there may well be more 'high-rise' buildings planned, but at the same time, wherever possible the houses currently occupying part of Symonds St and Grafton Rd will be retained. The houses in Alfred St will probably be retained but there is no guarantee of this.

Another recent trend which could be continued is the development of car parks.

Wynyard St was virtually closed off in March 1979 for use as a staff car park and a number of other usable areas have been developed for car parking. Mr Nicol admitted to me that the Registry is very badly off for space and to my mind at least it does not appear logical to pursue parking problems before administration problems. Once the Arts/Commerce building is completed the Old Arts Building will be further used by the Registry but in the intervening period the administration of the University will be run from the Registry, Old Arts and part of the Choral Hall buildings.

What Auckland University will look like in twenty years time is anyone's guess. Anyone who remembers the site in 1960 would tell you that very few buildings from that period remain. Hopefully there will not be as many overcrowding problems as there were then. It is also to be hoped that it will not look like a concrete jungle with no greenery at all. The Works Department have a hard enough job trying to co-ordinate a sensible building programme as it is without having to allow for delays caused by inefficiency in other fields.

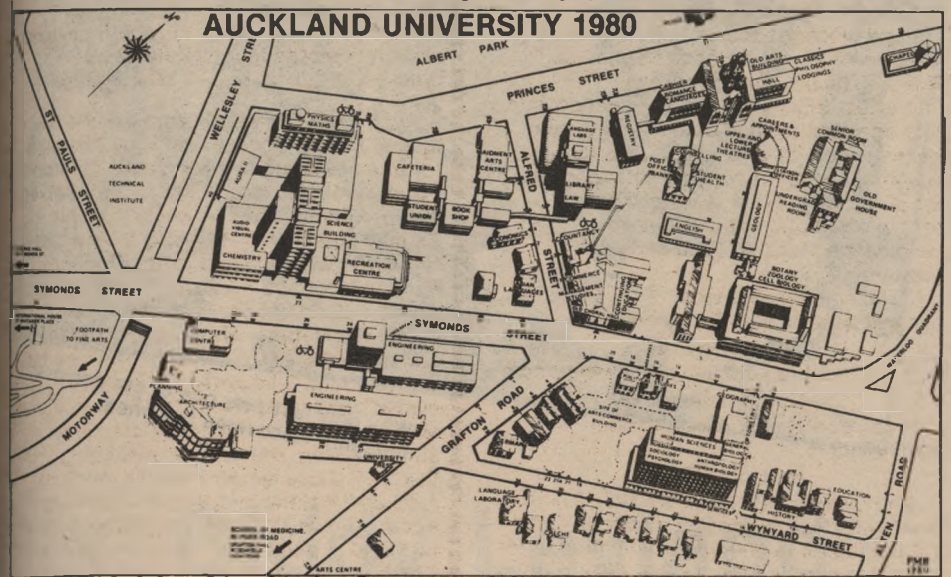
To summarise then, Auckland University has developed rapidly over the past few years into a fairly modern complex. The powers that be appear to have their priorities in the right order as far as building goes (or at least in Auckland they do) and generally are competent. When the building programme winds down as it must do reasonably soon, the student will have the advantage of facilities that are more than adequate and in most cases blend in with the students' ideas on how a campus should look. Currently the building programme appears to be a mass of figures and plans but rationalization by those in control of the purse strings and a fair degree of support, something notably lacking under the current 'administration', would help in this respect. The buildings are only one aspect to a University, but the attitude of the Wellington administration towards this is indicative of their view of Universities.

Mark Kerly

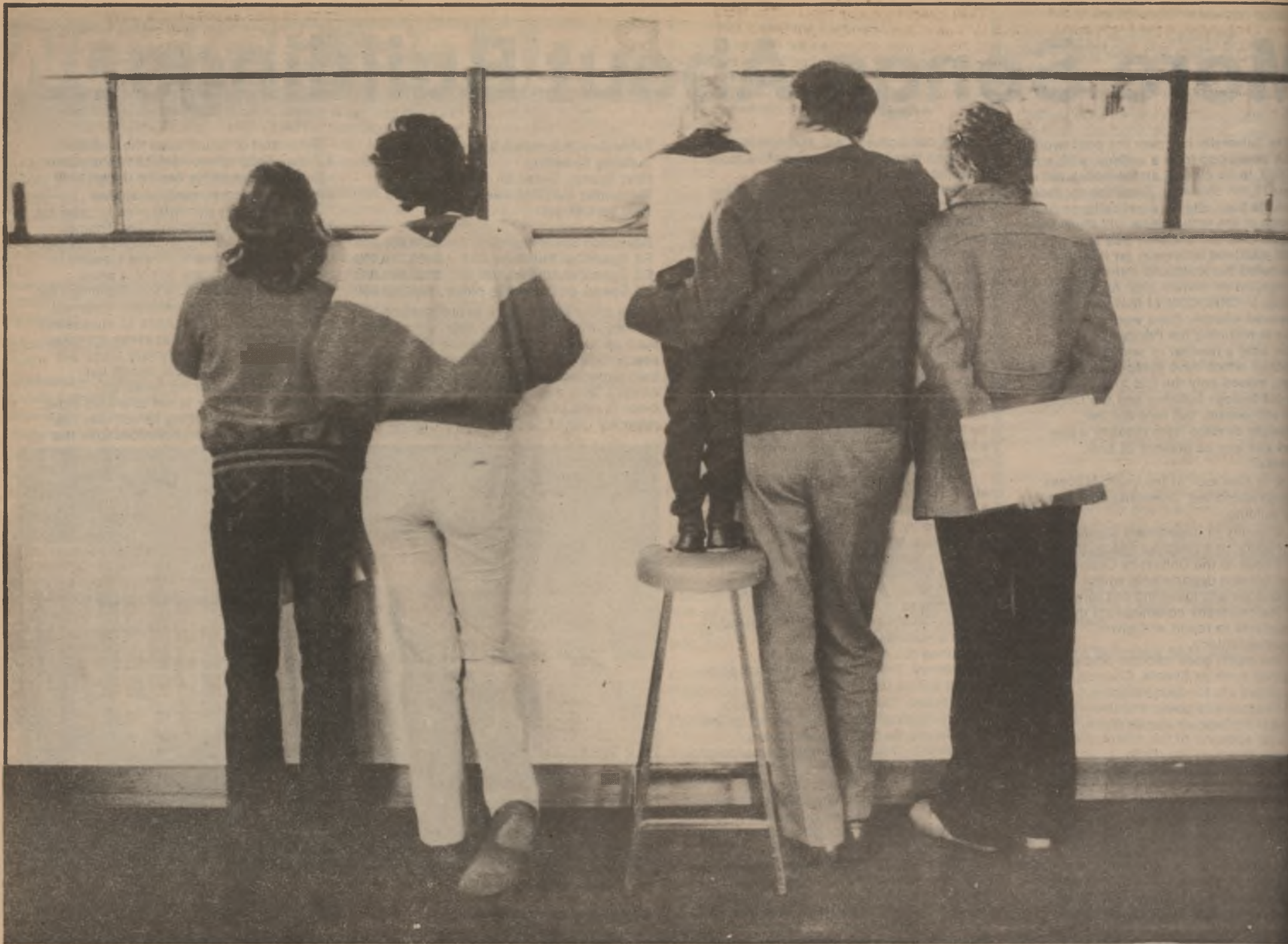
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Top: The campus in 1957. Most of the buildings are large prefabs.



The campus as it is now.



SHOWING OFF OR PUTTING IT ON?

A lean, mean look at Open Day

Behind the glass the heart beats. "Eek" says the blonde housewife, shielding her sprog. 'You get used to it', sneers the white-coated Med student. Open Day is upon the University again, those irritating eight hours every four years the High Church of Tertiary Education condescends to open its doors to the unwashed public.

The Sciences have a head start on the rest of course. Even the usually invisible Cell Biology Department can whip its electron microscopes. Physics buzzes with quarking quasars, laymen's guides to cosmic rayguns and the nature of the universe as explained by sub-einsteinian-hypothetical gobbledegook. Engineering goes even better. Token solar heating panels, (the traditional image of drunken reactionaries being replaced by wetblanket liberalism?) haka parties replaced by simulated earthquake effects and general technoflash is on display. Engineering solutions to society's problems all come down to replacement of men by machines, only needing engineers to run them. (We'll iron out that problem sometime though.) In the Audio Visual Department the tellys were on display. Not only could the folks get themselves immortalised by the box, but they could see the University's final solution to the staff cutbacks; tape the lectures for posterity; boring brain

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damaging lecturers will be replaced by boring, brain damaging video screens.

Some of the other sciences had a bit of trouble. With only pet rocks, tame germs or domesticated plants to display they had to fall back on maps and diagrams. Hardly the stuff to keep up the myth of scientist as savior of mankind. Town planning had to fall back on 'an exhibition of contemporary airline posters depicting scenes of human settlement'. They missed out Erebus. Psychology went the whole way. The nature of man was explained, with a display of non-verbal communication. The public was invited to participate in experiments in perception of illusions, visual discrimination and sustained attention. Open day in microcosm. If they didn't understand the Pavlovian extremes they were being subjected to, the pet rats next door in Zoology should have rung a bell.

With a cost accountant as Prime Minister, Accountancy is riding high. A student was present on behalf of the department to dissuade potential first years. Just to show how Accountancy really works (as opposed to Lion Taming) they displayed a 'cavalcade of calculators'. Economics had a much harder task of convincing the public that they were the ones to be running an economy. A harassed 'Brains Trust' (definitely a subversive 'think tank') sat hoping for questions from the public. The only department giving the public something sold - free advice on tax evasion.



Why only last year one of our doctoral students discovered the wheel.

Muldoon
Romance La
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plenty of op
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other foreign
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Pix

Muldoon has always threatened to cut Romance Languages. If the Frogs won't buy our lamb, we shouldn't buy their bloody textbooks. Alert to the threat the French Department ran a cake stall, and built up public sympathy by giving people plenty of opportunities to practise their high school French. Mercy Buckeds. The other foreign language departments all made do with travelogue films ripped off their embassies. The English Department for some reason chose to pretend Gutenberg never existed. For those who know otherwise there was a token modern (1863) printing press on display. For the live action they dragged out avant garde 'memory' plays. If that didn't scare people off, readings of 'campus poetry' by staff and students who should definitely never be allowed onto the printed page would have seen them well gone. Pooh-Bar-SHEET.

For sheer irrelevance though the Classics Department was hard to beat; slideshows on Greek and Roman coins and 'Eternal Egypt' were supplemented by a heavy play about the death of some woman, Antigone whose problems stemmed from the touching fact that her dad loved his mother. So much so he pulled his eyes out, one by one. They could have done some Aristophanes... you get more laughs at least.

Their irrelevance was beaten. The 'Fine Arts' side of the operation put less effort into the day than even the Law School's one man band. Art history had a tape loop of their tedious lectures, and dragged out their even more tedious art prints. Elam claimed they were too far from the main campus to open the school so mounted a third-rate show of tasteful, precious objects d'art and clever-clever conceptual sculpture. Cloistered behind the Old Arts Building they didn't even have the courtesy to put a sign to that effect near the school, and all day a constant stream of people walked down the hill to Elam and had to struggle back up again.

The Architecture Department was the only area not reeking of superficiality and soft soap selling. Staff, students and public were all participating in the Event. The barren wastes of dirt, steel and concrete known euphemistically as 'Stage B' was delineated with bamboo and bright splashes of fabric making them a part of the affair. Street level theatre, live bands, and anything else that struck the students' fancy added to the good vibe. Oriental food was for sale, and the displays around the buildings were on a more human level. You felt you could talk to staff and students easily without being fed a line of prepackaged bullshit. An 'open' day, and not a cheap glossy ad.

But apart from that oasis, the rest of the shebang was a mass of images piling themselves on top of each other, dazzling the public and stopping them asking stupid questions like 'Why?'. All they were expected to get was a sense that their taxes were being well spent. As long as the University keeps up its rituals and mysteries, they will feel the necessary sense of awe. 'Theirs' is not to reason why... that's what we're paid thirty thousand Big ones a year to do'. For all of the twaddle by Colin Maiden and Kevin Hague in the programme about 'How much the university contributes to the community' and 'The system has the keys to solving the nations problems', on an individual level none of the people who came to Open Day would have taken away anything to change their immediate day to day lives.

The Students Association made a pathetic attempt to capitalise on the event. One of the few parts of the University with little to hide and a lot of things to put across in the student interest, our elected representatives chose

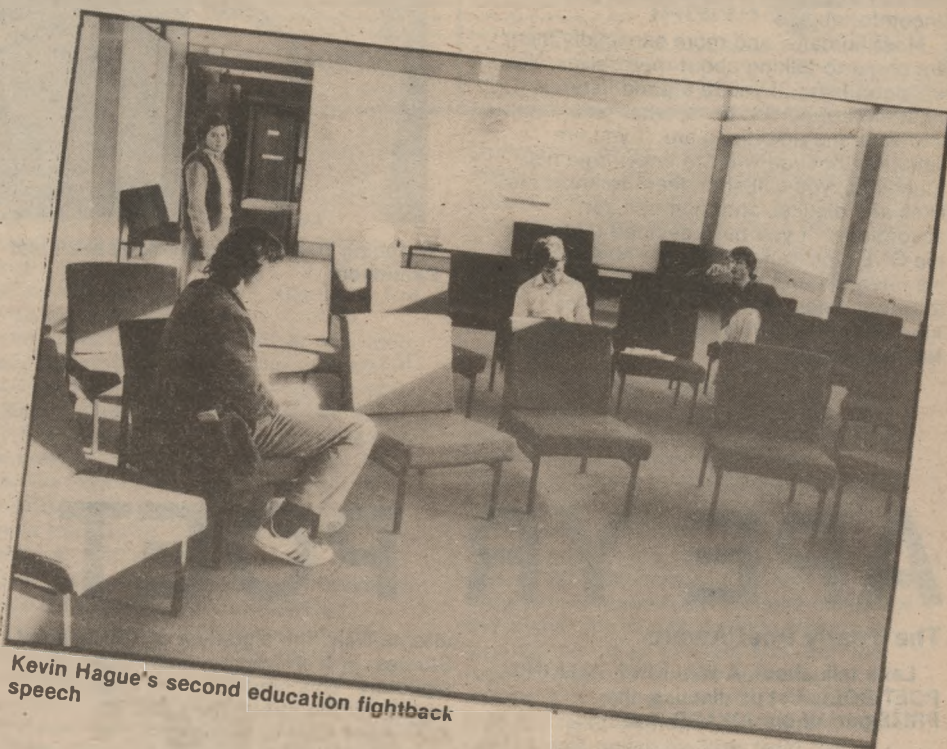
to do as little as possible; a tacky education fightback stall selling buttons as always, to the converted; as always, no clear signposting to venues (how often have I served the cause of student democracy by pointing the way to the SRC Lounge!) and much valuable quad space given over to the Environmental Group display (as always). Kevin gave a speech in the quad to the usual number of dazed people and dogs one would expect to be there on a Saturday afternoon. On the one opportunity when the public was on our home ground, interested in students problems and opinions, nothing positive was done to inform the people of the very real hardships facing students today.

At a time when tertiary education is being played alive by a ruthless tory cost-accountants government, it is unfortunate and stupid that the public is being given the image that the University is thriving and prosperous and peachy cream. For the public all was well because there were plenty of flash machines. For the students it's back to the heavy workloads, badly planned assessment systems and mickeymouse money-go-round.

J. Jonah Jamieson
Peter Parker



Architecture shows the way.



Kevin Hague's second education fightback speech



Political maybe but it is art.

Pix: Biddy Leyland

KATRINA'S HANDY HINTS



Age is no criterion when you want to attract a man - a companion or a husband. Let's face it, every healthy, well balanced woman always wants to have a man in her life.

Men, particularly, need to feel your attention when they speak to you. Your eyes are your most expressive feature - show your interest in him by looking into his eyes when he speaks to you. Your eyes will often say more than your words. Use them. You will give him the impression you are hanging on his every word. Again don't overdo the act by gazing stupidly at him - it will make him feel uncomfortable.

Most humans, and more especially men, are prone to talking about themselves. You will soon learn, if you're a good listener, what kind of person he is, what his interests and ambitions are. If you are satisfied that you want to encourage his friendship, you will soon learn to know his likes and dislikes and then can act accordingly. If you have decided that he is the ONE, you can spend time cultivating his interests and thus give him more reason to seek your company.

Reprinted from 'Woman's World', most kindly loaned by Ms. Raewyn Glynn

PIC OF THE WEEK



Watching Bazza at the Geology bash last Thursday: Dave Grieg, Clare Royayne, Hoss (Tony) Cartwright, Trev Scott, Herman Munster, Pin Parkinson.

APE YR POET

The Yearly Poet Award

Let's talk about, A WALKING TALKING POET DOLL. Let us discuss, the PRIZE-part of our AWARD first!

For Aspiring Young Poets : A poster of yr favourite poet, in living colour, for you to hang on your wall and experience wondrous moments of sharing with, as you battle together, always together, through the conflict! Selecting, rejecting, those ever so important WORDS. Forever to inspire you, as he/she looks lovingly down upon you from the not so distant far. Wearing clothes you can easily imitate. CONTAINING his/her poetic stance, for you to mimic. CASSETTE OF POETRY. The voice of your one and only, coming to you, loud and clear, or laid back and easy (as the case may be). That distinguished and revered personality, of your life, speaking to you; of love, of hate, despair or elation, but unmistakably the poet you have chosen as your model!

SLAVISHLY MODELLED

If you have done your schoolwork, propped your book up, before attempting to write, emulated perfectly, every nuance of your poet, this contest will be easy for you to gain admission into. We do not want poetasters; dabblers in the realm of verse. We want True Blue, Focus-On-Someone-Big, persons, who write and read their poetry in public and who have been picked out by publishers as up-and-comings in this specialist field of writing.

For along with the aforementioned prizes, we offer you (if you are selected winner,) the opportunity of furthering your poetic prowess, by virtue of nominating you, YOUNG POET OF THE YEAR! You will receive full publicity on television and radio and will also be expected to avail yourself of numerous interviews for magazine and newspaper publicity, after the AWARD CEREMONY, attended by top New Zealand poets laureate.

RULES :

- (1) Two of yr own poems and two of yr favourite poet's poems must be mailed, by you, (not your mother,) direct to us, to be received by us, by no later than AUGUST 30, of this year.
- (2) You must be over seventeen years of age.
- (3) A well-known publisher must apply his/her signature to your submissions, or

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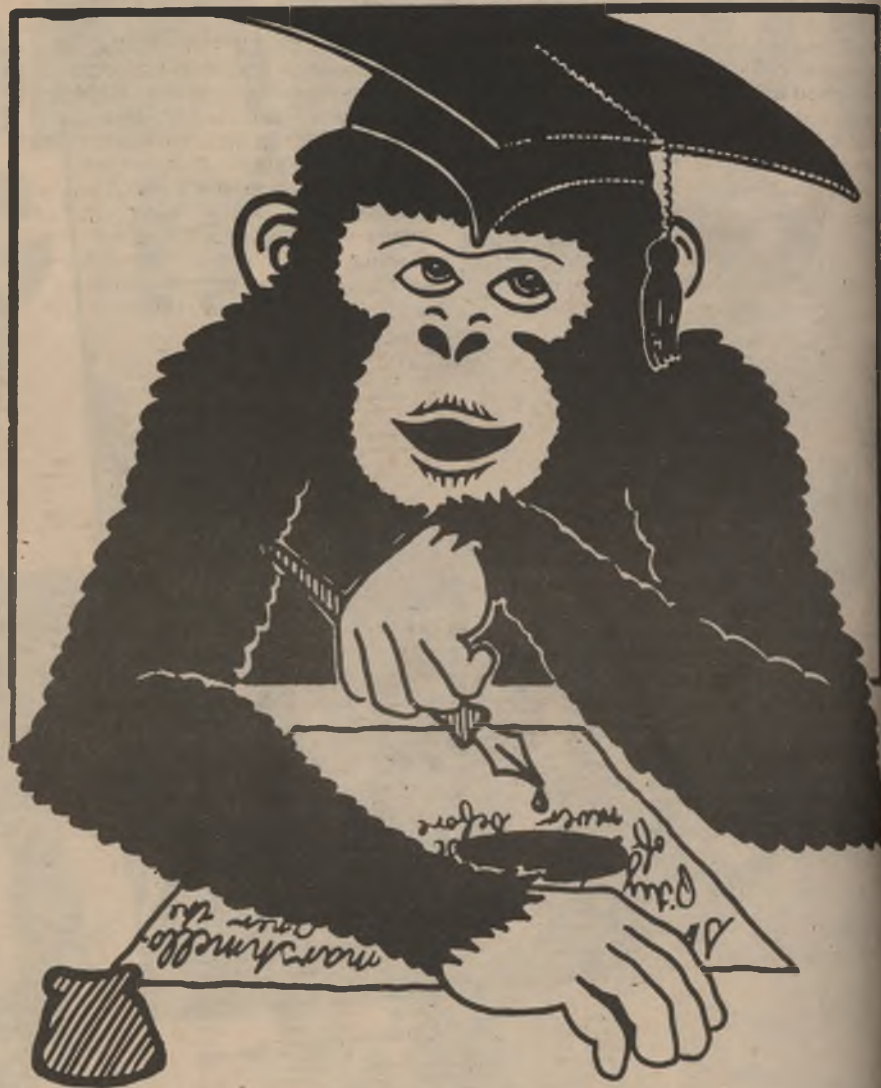
alternatively, the signature of The Dean of Studies, at yr university, must apply his signature. This contest is not open to people off the street, the Laws Of Aesthetics have to be observed, to maintain an even standard of professionalism and to keep the work load at a minimum for the judges. We do not expect more than say, 100 entrants, but it could be YOU.

Now you know the rules, if you feel worthy of the task ahead of you, sure of yourself as a KEEN EMULATOR, strong in the belief that you can stand alongside yr favourite poet, yr respective differences, in terms of subject matter, not noticeable, when the poetry is viewed as a whole, BECAUSE YOU HAVE DONE IT SO WELL and yr way of phrasing and yr Soul is exactly that of yr favourite poet, look forward to : Being Chosen as APE OF THE YEAR, running-up second or third, or, having encouraging notes written personally to you, by our judges (who incidentally will be TED HUGHES and LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI!) Notes you will receive, at our earliest despatch, after judgment and which will set you on the right track for future success as a recognised poet. Whether you win or lose, take heart, you will be spoken to Personally and that is no small reward!

Get to work now Young Poets Aspirant. The challenge of a lifetime has been placed before you, now submit!

If you have been studying one of the Masters, you stand every chance of winning. If not, forget it, we're just not interested. Its the lazy, tiny aspirant to poetic verse who selects not from the top streams. You must stay small. It is a hard field, as you know, and only raw gut and energy pay dividends in this world. If you've studied a posthumous selection of works, you've picked the right corpse. Give us the chance to pick you!

Submissions to :
The Selectors/Humorous Advisers
Committee,
The Ape Yr Poet Award,
Faber & Faber Ltd,
3 Queen Square,
London WC1N 3AU,
ENGLAND.



PACIFIC REVOLUTION

Behind the current headlines on the New Hebrides of 'Bow and Arrow Revolution' are a number of issues, hinging on the past colonial record of Britain and France, the question of land rights and a nebulous Melanesian nationalism. Katherine White examines the background to the New Hebrides secession movements.

The joint British and French colonial administration in the New Hebrides under the Condominium, while probably no worse than the colonial regime in a number of countries, is still a history alternatively of neglect and competition with their partner. The New Hebrides will inherit at independence an amalgamation of 3 judicial systems, 2 education systems, 2 civil services and police forces, due to the decision of the Condominium (legally established in 1922) that each state would provide only for the administration of its own nationals. That the two administrations should also provide for the Melanesians within their territories was added later as an afterthought. It was only in the early sixties, nearly a century after the first colonising influences arrived in the New Hebrides, that a public education system for Melanesians was established.

For Western businessmen and companies, a country with 2 administrations and a population unskilled in Western law and administration had many advantages. Foreigners could opt for whichever system (British or French) they chose; the French being more lax than the British in safeguarding Melanesian interests, and the loopholes between both systems convenient. Throughout the sixties French and American interests systematically ripped the native population off, both of land and returns for their produce.

The independence movement in the New Hebrides began in 1963 when Jimmy Moli Stephens, the leader of the Santo rebellion, formed the Nagriemel movement, with the aim of regaining possession of land owned by foreigners but not in use. This involved cutting fences and removing survey markers in the 'dark bush' - legally owned by Europeans but unclear. Nagriemel policy was for non-co-operation with the Government; Stephens and a fellow organiser chief Baluk were at one stage jailed by the colonial administration for their activities. Stephens, part Samoan, part Melanesian, as a traditional chief. He has passed the initiation to become a 'moli', a superior chief, and is accepted by the 21 chiefs on Santo, with a considerable body of longstanding support from the population of Santo. He cannot be dismissed simply

as a front man for American or French business interests.

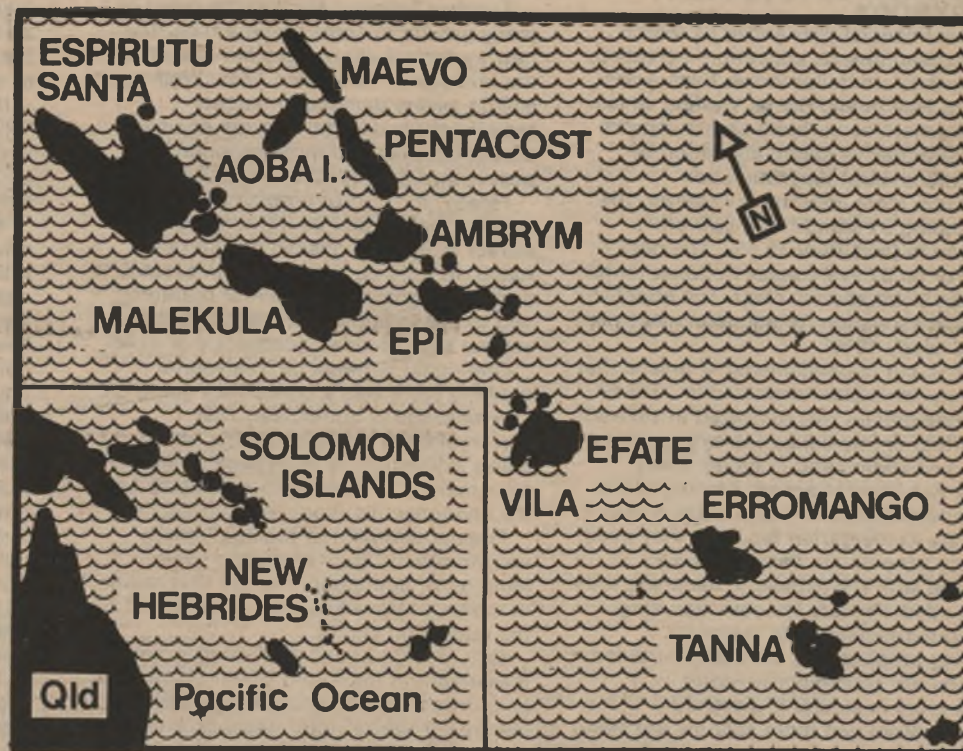
The second independence movement emerged in 1971, the New Hebrides National Party. Nagriemel was centred on Santo; the NHNP was the first national political movement in organised opposition to the Condominium. This transformed into the Vanuaaku Party, lead by Walter Lini, who is an Anglican priest. Its strongest support is from the English speaking section of the New Hebrides, predominantly Protestant with French and Catholic groups in opposition. The divisions that have arisen among New Hebrideans are a legacy of the colonial regime; they are along the lines of European religion and language.

Among the widely scattered islands of the New Hebrides a strong nationalist identity has never developed, which in part accounts for the late development of the independence movement there. Although New Hebrideans would be quick to acknowledge their common ethnic and cultural origins, their identity is still largely seen as belonging to their own island. Both Santo and Tanna have pressed for a confederation of New Hebridean islands, or at least greater decentralisation than is set out in the independence constitution. In the discussions preceding the acceptance of the New Hebrides constitution it was agreed, as a compromise measure, that elections for a local Regional Assembly would be held on Santo and Tanna on the same day as the elections for the national Representative Assembly, on November 14 last year.

When Jimmy Stephen's faction won a majority of seats from Santos for the Representative Assembly, but lost the Regional Assembly, he claimed that the 1979 elections were rigged.

The Electoral Commission investigating claims that under-age youths had voted in the election, and that opposition supporters had been brought into Santo for the election recommended that they be ignored. Nevertheless, there do seem to be strong grounds for these allegations, and several British and French commissioners from Santo walked out and refused to complete the hearings.

This brief background to the Santo secession should indicate that Jimmy Stephens and the islanders of Santo cannot be discounted as a collection of unsophisticated natives who are being manipulated by American businessmen. Nagriemel have by now an established history of actively working for increased autonomy for Santo, and they claim that the inclusion of Santo in the New Hebrides is an arbitrary boundary imposed by the colonial powers. In the



words of Jimmy Stephens, 'Island Santo has always been Santo. But when the European come they make the title New Hebrides including Santo and all.'

And what are the overseas interests caught up in Santo? In 1975 the Phoenix foundation was supporting Nagriemel, but no longer does so. However, 2 of its former directors, Michael Oliver and John Hosphers, are involved. Oliver has land in the New Hebrides, and has been actively assisting Stephens for the last five years. Oliver's lawyer, Thomas Eck, produced the Venerama Constitution. Chiefs from all over the New Hebrides helped draft this constitution, and it has been signed by chiefs from Aoba, Northern Malekula, Tanna, as well as Santo.

The Venerama Constitution envisages a loose confederation of autonomous islands, with only defence and foreign affairs being handled by the central government. It makes greater provision for the traditional tribal authority of the chiefs than does that of the official New Hebrides constitution, and perhaps most importantly in the current controversy, provides for both traditional and European ownership of land. Existing freehold titles will be honoured, but no further tribal land will be released other than under leasehold. This provision accounts for much of the European support for Jimmy Stephens on Santo. The New Hebrides constitution states that all land will return to indigenous owners on independence, and that only indigenous citizens will be

entitled to perpetual ownership of land thereafter. Stephens undoubtedly wants to protect tribal land, but at the same time he can see the benefits of foreign investment in Santo. Certainly he has little faith in the British and French administration, and their ability to help his cause.

The response of the Lini Government to the coup of May 28 was quite simply to panic. In spite of the fact that events had been completely bloodless, and that the islanders of Santo were largely unarmed, Walter Lini ordered the all foreign residents to leave, and native people were ordered to evacuate. Some 1400 residents and tourists were lifted off Santo before it became clear that the island was at peace: there was no looting; the native markets and even the rubbish collections were operating as normal. Lini at first refused to negotiate with the rebel island, and requested military and police backing from the British and French to subdue Santo. Now he is undertaking negotiations with Nagriemel representatives, although the outcome is still unpredictable. Lini is caught in an extremely difficult situation. Prior to the coup on Santo there was an attempted secession on Tanna; Ambrym Island has also seceded and Northern Malekula is expected to do so soon. At the least this means some delays before independence is granted to the New Hebrides. At most this could jeopardise the whole future of his Government, and of a united New Hebrides.

Meanwhile the French and British administrations have shifted awkwardly from one foot to the other, and avoiding committing their troops in definite support of Lini. Constitutionally, as the powers who are still responsible for defence, public order, finance and international relations until independence is granted, they have a duty to do so. In actual fact, to prolong the dependence of their Pacific colony suits French interests perfectly, and internal disputes between the islands of the New Hebrides is one good way to achieve this.

In themselves the New Hebrides are of little value to the French. But the domino theory is still applied to colonial interests in the Pacific, and the islands of Tahiti and New Caledonia are possessions that the French have every intention of keeping. New Caledonia especially looms large on the New Hebridean horizon - the island is rich in nickel, and provides a substantial income to the French each year from its mines. Moreover, there are close links between the Vanuaaku Party and the Kanak independence movement in New Caledonia. Vanuaaku has always supported the Kanak Party, and has offered the Kanak Party the opportunity to set up its headquarters in Vila.

How the complex problem of the New Hebrides will be resolved is still uncertain. All that is clear is that the problems have been the making of the Condominium - Britain and France - in their years of joint rule in Melanesia, and that these problems can only be solved by the Melanesian people themselves.



Some soldiers of Santo's Stone Age army, with members of their families, holding the flag of their breakaway State

GOING FOR BROKE

EDUCATION CUTS AFFECT EVERYBODY

In the financial year ended 31 March 1980 expenditure on education increased by only 8.6% in dollar terms. Even areas such as Health and Social Welfare which have themselves suffered severe attacks increased their financial allocation by twice the amount that Education increased. More importantly however, the year ending 31 March 1980 saw an increase in the CPI of 18.4%. The net effect of an 8.6% increase in dollar terms and 18.4% inflation is clear. The effective financial allocation for education last year fell by nearly 10%!

A 10% cut is phenomenal, it means that for every ten dollars allocated in 1978-79 only nine dollars was allocated in 1979-80. The effect on the education system has been devastating and ongoing. Every sector has been attacked. Kindergartens are understaffed and many areas do not have the Kindergarten facilities they need. Primary schools are being severely attacked with the excuse of declining rolls being used. Primary schools are using antiquated facilities and materials. Building programmes are being curtailed, pre-fabs are becoming the norm.

The story is similar in secondary schools. More and more schools are being forced to turn to parents and teachers to fill the gaps that the governments' inadequate findings has created. Secondary school teachers had to wait two years for their salary claims to be settled. The story of cuts to the University sector is well known to most students. It includes less non-academic staff, declining staff-student ratios, more fees and costs for students, and less financial assistance for students. The Technical Institutes have long been the poor cousin of the Education sector. They have always lacked even the most basic facilities. Conditions of work are poor for both students and staff. Recently the Government has attempted to remove from Technical Institute Teachers the right to

negotiate their award.

Teacher Trainees are just the latest of many groups to come under attack. The new system of allowances introduced by the Minister of Education, Merv Wellington will do severe damage to teacher recruitment and certainly work against attracting older and more experienced people into the teaching profession.

Finally, the sort of programme the Government should be introducing to attract those who missed out first time round, to get into the education system, to provide extensive facilities for retraining, and to encourage continuing education, are not being funded adequately or at all.

One could perhaps be forgiven for thinking there was a conspiracy going on. The message is quite clear. This Government is prepared to use, and is using, education as an expedient area to save money, to attempt to cure some of the economic ills that beset our society.

The appointment of the completely unsympathetic Merv Wellington as Minister of Education was the first move in a plan designed to chop millions out of the education sector.

But, at what price? Education is an investment in the future of our country. It is an investment in our children and their children. Today's world depends on high technological research and an aware and informed population. More than anything else education provides us with the hope of creating a society of equal opportunity, where all, on the basis of their diligence and hard work can advance.

These are the fundamental principles that this Governments short term expedient economic policies are placing at risk. Education is too important to allow it to be used as an economic whipping-child.

The New Zealand University Students Association (NZUSA), like other educational bodies is concerned about the effects of cuts in education spending. In May 1979 it launched the Education Fightback campaign, designed to make the public aware of education issues. This

term the Education Fightback continues, bigger and stronger than ever. Next year is an election year. It is vital that we make the political parties sit up and take notice of education issues.

It is clear already that students are concerned about these issues. The media in picking up on education issues and the public are becoming increasingly sympathetic.

You can help work for a better education system and a better future for this country. In Term 2 we plan over the next two to three weeks to publicise how the Tertiary Study Grant system has broken down completely. This will culminate before mid-term break in a day long picket of the Department of Education in Newmarket. After that our work will broaden to cover all education. We will be concentrating on getting our message to the public, through letter-boxing and stalls and leafletting in suburban shopping centres. On Friday 25 July there will be a night-time march to the Town Hall where the Dominion Conference of the National Party is opening that night. The Minister of Education is scheduled to speak that night!

To do all this we need your help. Please! If you have any spare time see either Ivan Sowry or Chris Gosling at the Studass Office or come to Room 222 on the top floor of the Student Union Building next to the Top Common Room above the Women's Common Room. This is the Education Fightback office and you will always be welcome. **Get involved in Education Fightback!**

TSG FARCE REVEALED

They say the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Well, the eating of the TSG and Supplementary Hardship Grant system has revealed a pretty poisonous pudding.

It is only now that students have got their replies back from their applications that the calms that students have been making for months have been proved to be completely correct. Namely, the TSG involves a huge amount of time

consuming bureaucracy, it is completely anomalous and subjective, it is a major interference in the private lives of students and their parents, and basically it is not working. AUSA is undertaking a survey of students who applied for the SHG. If you have not filled out a survey form yet please get one straight away from the Studass Office. Next weeks Craccum will contain a detailed analysis of the failure of the scheme, but in the meantime have a look at some of the following amazing cases (the facts are accurate but the names have been changed):

Barry applied for the SHG in March. He received his reply on June 13 (three months later) and was granted only \$4 per week. His comments: The system is a fucking farce. It is obvious that one has to bullshit about everything to get a decent bursary. My old man is a brick-layer, self employed and last year he earned \$5500. I live in a caravan because I can't get a flat. If you haven't lived in an 11' 6" caravan you haven't lived and then all I get is four lousy fucking bucks.

David applied for the SHG in January. Now, more than five months later he has still received no reply. His circumstances have changed so he will have to go for a reassessment, what happens if he has to wait another five months?

Jane is 20 and lives in a Hostel. She received a preliminary enquiry notice from the Department indicating that she was likely to get \$17 per week. She received her official reply in May, and was told that she would receive nothing.

Martin, Tom and Helen applied for the SHG in February and during enrolment. They have received no reply yet. Their comments included 'Bloody hell!' and 'I'm on the point of starving'.

There are many, many more examples. Next weeks Craccum will include more examples. The TSG and SHG is a farce, it's got to be scrapped before it does permanent damage.

Support Education Fightback!

The TSG is a farce - Scrap the TSG - Day of Action Wed July 2.



WOMEN'S SEXUALITY AND HEALTH WEEK

June 30th - July 4th

Discussions;
Videos;
Speeches;

Masturbation, Menstruation, Menopause,
Childbirth, Contraception, etc.....

Programmes available from Women's Resource Room

ABORTION

AGAINST:

A CHRISTIAN DOCTOR REFLECTS ON ABORTION

One of the hottest issues in New Zealand today, and indeed in the world, is abortion. There are no simplistic answers to this complex problem, especially where pregnancy has resulted from rape or incest, or the child will be born with serious physical deformities, or where the mother's life is in danger if the pregnancy continues. But the majority of abortions today are done for the sake of convenience, for 'economic reasons', or to prevent 'psychological stress' to the woman.

What is the issue at stake? Is an abortion just the disposal of a bit of 'foetal jelly'?

The real issue at stake is the sanctity of human life. But we've become so used to hearing on the media about the loss of human life through famine, cyclones and wars - not to mention the daily slaughter on our roads. So the destruction of a human life prior to birth seems insignificant by comparison. We have been conditioned.

Life begins at conception. The process of birth is only an incident in the life of an individual; merely a change of environment. The human child is still dependant on his mother, or another adult, for his survival for many months. He is just as much a person before birth as afterwards. By the time a woman first thinks she may be pregnant - say one week overdue - the developing foetal heart has started to beat. In another six weeks all the organs will be in place and growing. So an abortion is not the disposal of some amorphous tissue but of a potent.

There has been much argument through the centuries by philosophers and theologians as to when an individual receives his soul. Traducianists believe it is at conception; Aristotelians taught that it is when the mother first notices foetal movements; some theologians said that males receive their souls at the 40th day and females at the 80th. (All theologians were male in those days!). In 1859 the Pope decided that the soul enters the body at conception.

The Bible does not answer the question but assures us that at some stage the foetus receives a soul: "God's ways are as mysterious as the pathway of the wind, and as the

manner in which a human spirit is infused into the little body of a baby while it is yet in its mother's womb" (Ecclesiastes 11:5).

But more important than this, the Bible affirms that God is interested in us as individuals long before birth. The Psalmist gives us a beautiful, poetic yet remarkably accurate description of foetal development: "You made all the delicate inner parts of my body, and knit them together in my mother's womb. Thankyou for making me so sonderfully complex! It is amazing to think about. YOur workmanship is marvellous - and how well I know it. You were there when I was being formed in utter seclusion! You saw me before I was born and scheduled each day of my life before I began to breath. Every day was recorded in your book!" (Psalm 139:13-16).

When Mary knew she was pregnant - perhaps had missed her first period - she was beginning to wonder how she would cope with this rather embarrassing situation of being pregnant before marriage ... she went to visit her cousin Elizabeth. Under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, Elizabeth called her "the mother of my Lord" (Luke 1:39-45). It would be another eight months before Jesus would be born, yet clearly he was already identified as a separate entity.

God is interested in us as individuals long before birth. We are persons in God's sight from conception. So an abortion is not merely the destruction of a potential human life but a HUMAN LIFE WITH POTENTIAL.

In these days when human life is cheap, when the individual is lost in the mass, I believe we must proclaim and affirm the value of the individual both before and after birth.

Abortion is not a black or white issue. Women with unplanned and unwanted pregnancies need care and support, not criticism or pious platitudes, as they make the momentous decision whether their circumstances warrant taking a human life, with all the implications of this action.

Dr R.J. Stuart
Dept. of Community Health
University of Auckland

Backstreet abortions lead to the deaths of many women and failed attempts lead to seriously malformed children. Even if the fetus is brought to term and is normal, if its mother was desperate enough to destroy it while it was in her womb, its chances for a happy childhood and normal upbringing seem to be considerably reduced.

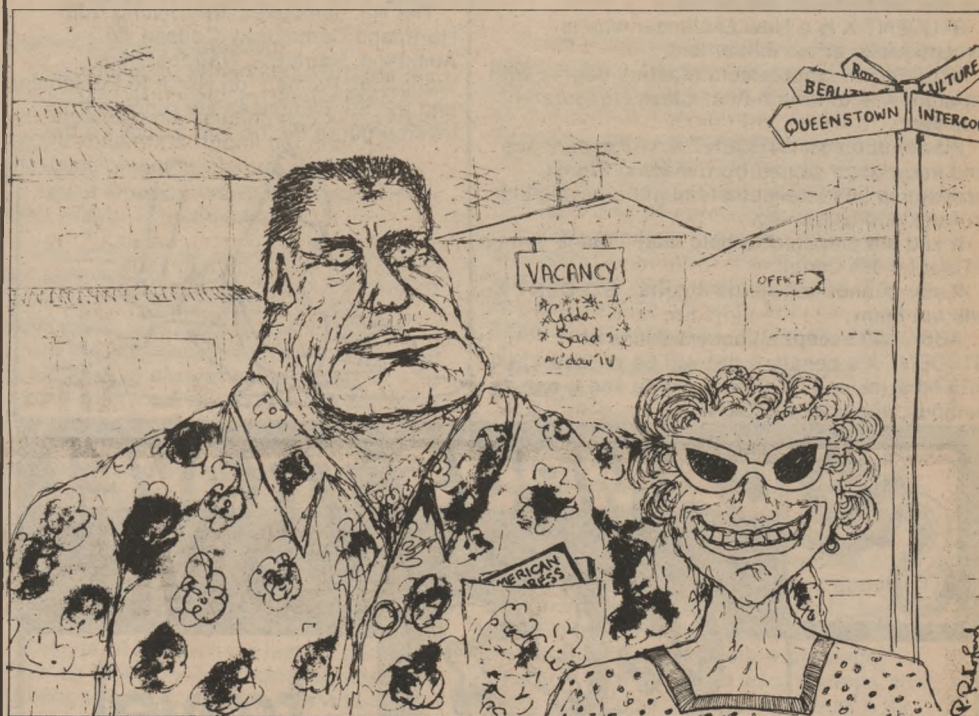
Under the present system in most countries, wealthier women can get a safe abortion, either by travelling or paying a private doctor. Abortions are not as available to the poor or minority groups due to their limited resources of money and knowledge.

In New Zealand a major hope for liberalising the law is in the Labour Party's policy of holding a referendum on this issue. At the moment a large majority are in favour of greater freedom of choice. However, SPUC has previously agreed to the policy and obviously think they have a fair chance. In a similar situation in America, in a state referendum the anti abortionists got a narrow win after enormous propaganda campaigns. No

doubt in New Zealand this is a possibility especially since REPEAL has seemingly folded.

To conclude and reiterate what should have been obvious all along: the liberalization of abortion laws gives no one the authority to force another to undergo an abortion against her will. All such laws merely extend the rights of the individual over her own destiny. Anyone who believes that women are incapable of using those rights wisely must have a very low opinion of women. The fundamental question must be: Can anyone rightly force another to 'build the world by destroying herself', or to serve as an unwilling ground for the growth of unwanted tissue? My own answer is NO. Although no one questions the rights of any religious group to condemn what it considers immoral, one may rightly question the propriety of any group attempting to impose its beliefs upon others who believe otherwise.

Deborah Smith



An Abortive Appointment

On March the 27th a man started work for the North Canterbury Hospital Board as an abortion counsellor. Applications for that job had closed only the day before.

As I see it, this appointment is open to question on two very serious counts.

Number one is the fact that the Board has seen fit to appoint a man to this extremely delicate position. Now, while it is well known that from a 'professional' point of view, social workers will not concede that a man is necessarily unsuitable to do abortion counselling, it is understood by many people, that a man is not going to be able to empathise or identify with a pregnant woman. For any man to imagine that he can do so, in this situation demonstrates an incredible arrogance. A Hospital Board sensitive to women's needs and feelings should never have approved of such an appointment.

As most people will know there is a law in existence and practice in New Zealand which makes it illegal for a woman to get an abortion unless the continuation of her pregnancy is going to cause 'serious danger to her mental or physical health'.

The machinations of this law, the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act, require a woman seeking a termination of pregnancy to firstly see her General Practitioner and obtain a letter of referral to an Operating Certifying Consultant. If her own G.P. is unwilling to co-operate

she may have to shop around until she finds a sympathetic G.P. Once a co-operative G.P. has been found the woman must relate her case and undergo an internal examination. The G.P. then refers her on to the Operating Certifying Consultant who also asks the same questions and does another internal examination. If the Operating Certifying Consultant then agrees to the termination he refers the woman on to a certifying consultant who again asks the same question, (But who shouldn't do an internal). Once the woman is admitted to hospital she will be seen by an admitting doctor who will yet ask the same questions and do another internal examination.

Cases have been documented in which women have seen up to twelve doctors in their quest for a termination of pregnancy. As is well known the medical field is substantially dominated by men, and there are very few Operating Certifying Consultants in New Zealand who are women.

So with the appointment of a man to this position of Counsellor we have a pat case of insult being added to injury. Not only must the women of New Zealand humiliate themselves before a male dominated medical profession, they are now to be denied access to a woman counsellor.

You may say that one male abortion counsellor hardly constitutes a crisis in this area, but I say to you that this one

Continued ...

man will doubtless be the thin end of the wedge. Even though the Women's Liberation Movement is making its presence felt, hard economic times mean that men are still pushing women out of jobs to take over the few areas in which men are not already dominant.

The appointment of a man as abortion counsellor for the North Canterbury Hospital Board constitutes a precedent which will no doubt be followed with alacrity.

A woman faced with an unplanned or unwanted pregnancy MUST have someone to whom she can freely and openly relate on matters such as menstruation, sexuality, female physiology, details of contraceptive use etc, someone to whom she can express her feelings, whatever they may be, about motherhood, adoption and abortion. In this situation it seems only fair and reason-

able that a woman should have a woman counsellor.

The second count on which this appointment is open to question is the actual manner in which the appointment was made. This man's appointment to the position of abortion counsellor was arranged between himself and senior members of the North Canterbury Hospital Board Social Work Department. In order to suit their joint needs. He was employed by the Board because they required a person with senior social work experience to be in their employment. The board at present, has a vacancy for a full time senior social worker to do staff training etc. They have been unsuccessful in filling this appointment. The position of abortion counsellor is a part time one and this man happened to be a senior social worker in need of a part-time job, facing the fact

that no positions for senior grade social workers existed on a part-time basis. It was therefore arranged between himself and the Board, that he would go into the job of abortion counsellor at a lower rate of pay than he would normally be entitled to, and carry out some of the functions of the senior social worker that the board have been looking for. As well as acting in this fill-in capacity, he is attempting to do abortion counselling.

After the above arrangements had been confirmed the job of abortion counsellor was advertised. Several other people, all women, applied for the job but nobody was granted an interview. In the Christchurch Press 14.4.80 Dr Fairgrey, said that Mr Adams was the 'most suitable of a number of applicants who appeared before a panel of experienced social workers.'

The advertised job was for twenty

hours a week. This man is working for fifteen hours per week. He took up his appointment the day after applications for the job closed.

Not only is this appointment a slap in the face for women, but the whole manner of the appointment is open to question. At no time have the best interests of unhappily pregnant women been considered.

It is therefore up to all people of integrity, who honestly care for the health and welfare of New Zealand women to write to the North Canterbury Hospital Board or the Abortion Supervisory Committee and ask them to rescind immediately the inappropriate appointment of Bob Adams as abortion counsellor at Christchurch Women's Hospital.

Lynn Peach
Co-ordinator (ChCh)
S.O.S.

Who Is Student X?

A rather brilliant PhD student is experiencing financial difficulties.

STUDENT X is studying in Paris at a leading Paris university, while his wife is working at two jobs to support both her husband and herself. The couple is expecting a child this year.

STUDENT X cannot continue his doctorate on his limited financial resources.

STUDENT X is a New Zealander who is exceptionally gifted in his field.

STUDENT X completed a Masters degree with 'straight A's' to obtain First Class Honours in one year.

Please consider STUDENT X. His experience and knowledge gained from leading French academics and intellectuals might be available to Auckland University.

If you are prepared to help, may I thank you on STUDENT X's behalf.

If you cannot contribute a dollar, STUDENT X will not know.

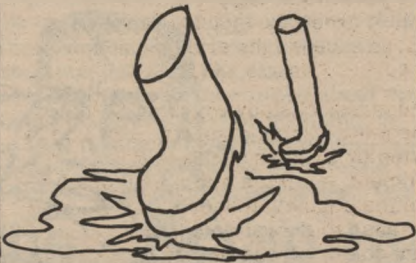
AUSA will accept all contributions on STUDENT X's behalf. A hat will be passed around Auckland University. If you see it on campus, consider STUDENT X.

Gumboot Run

THE RUN

From Sun 6th July to Fri 11th July all university campuses and some community colleges and techs will be involved in an Education Fightback "Gumboot Run" to Wellington. This is part of Gumboot Week - a week in which some campuses are holding Gumboot dances, Gumboot drive (like bottle drives only smellier) etc.

The N.I. campuses are running from Northland Community College via Auckland, Hamilton, National Park, Wanganui, Palmerston North to Parliament and the S.I. campuses are running from Invercargill to Picton and across on the



ferry. Each group will carry a large left-footed gumboot which will be deposited on the steps of Parliament.

En route street theatre will perform, and leaflets publicising Education cuts will be handed out to the public; buttons will be sold.

This run will be a new way to push home the facts of Education vote being reduced, and raise the public consciousness of what these cuts mean to their children.

AUSA'S ROLE

Ausa's role is to run from Auckland University to Waikato University on Mon

Education Fightback

7th July - the first day of the mid-term break. We need a team of fit young people who would like to be in on this run. They will run in rotation probably an hour each all told.

The run needs your support **desperately SO: IF YOU ARE FIT AND WANT TO RUN PLEASE CONTACT HEATHER at the STUDASS OFFICE 30-789 SUPPORT THE GUMBOOT RUN!!!!**

Heather Worth
Education Fightback

Economic Miracle?

Last week, Auckland newspapers reported that Prime Minister Muldoon had been accorded the rare honour of being invited to Switzerland for banquets and meetings with important Swiss bankers. It was reported with great pride that New Zealand's credit rating is so good, and Muldoon is so clever, that the canny Swiss bankers have agreed to loan New Zealand a substantial amount of money at a mere 3½% annual interest. Sounds good, doesn't it?

In fact, those foxy gnomes were just fattening up the innocent pig for the big feast later. The catch is that this loan is not being made in New Zealand dollars or in sterling or even in U.S. dollars, but in Swiss francs. Muldoon likes to pretend that he understands international finance; but no one with any sense at all borrows Swiss francs. For the Swiss franc is just about the strongest currency in the world, and is steadily increasing in value relative to other currencies. This means that measured in terms of New Zealand dollars,

it is likely to cost quite a bit more than just 3½% annual interest to repay the loan later.

Suppose for example you borrowed 1000 Swiss francs in December 1973, and repaid them in December 1979. In 1973, you would have received NZ \$203 in exchange for the 1000 francs you borrowed. Then in 1979, to buy 1000 francs to repay the loan would have cost you NZ \$629! This is not even counting any interest. Measured thus in terms of New Zealand dollars, this is an effective interest rate of 20.7% annually!

There is every reason to think that this trend of appreciation of the Swiss franc will continue. If it appreciates at this same rate, then Muldoon has committed us to an effective interest rate of 24.2% annually.

Clever chaps, those gnomes. But does Muldoon really think we won't notice what he has done? Or did he not even notice it himself?

Richard Sharvy



CAMPUS TRAVEL



travel
to
north
america

Once again the Student Travel Bureau will be running trips to North America. In the past these trips have been extremely popular and therefore it is important for any person considering going on one of the STB groups to book early, because there are only limited places. In addition to the work permit scheme to the United States and the group holiday flights, there is also a work permit scheme in operation to Canada this year.

USA - opened for sale MONDAY 16 JUNE

CANADA - opens MONDAY 23 JUNE

It is expected that this year's programmes to both Canada and the USA will be sold out within 24 hours. For those who miss out on the programmes to the -United States of America and Canada Exchange Programmes will also operate to Japan, Ireland and other destinations. For further information check with your local Student Travel Centre.

STUDENT TRAVEL CENTRE - Top floor, Student Union
11.00 am to 4.30 pm daily

Obituary

KATHLEEN ALISON
FORMER UNIVERSITY BURSAR



Kathleen Alison joined the staff of the Auckland University College in 1934 as a duplicating typist, when student numbers were a mere 1066. Her initial job was to supply the entire secretarial needs of the Arts Faculty and the Council

Gradually she moved over to the accounts side of the University administration, studying part-time for her commerce degree and accountancy qualification.

By 1946 Miss Alison had become Accountant followed by Assistant Registrar 10 years later and Deputy Registrar in 1961. In 1964 she was promoted to the position of Bursar, though she continued to be Deputy Registrar and was Acting Registrar on three occasions. She received the MBE in the 1964 New Year Honours, retiring the following April after 40 years on the administrative staff of the University.

By the late 1960s, the University had become a large institution and Kathleen Alison was influential in maintaining the personal aspects of a much smaller place. She was a great personal help to many students, particularly through the Clubs and Societies on campus.

We offer our condolences to her next-of-kin and give thanks for her contribution to our University.

Anthony Wright

OUR ENVIRONMENT

A supplement sponsored and Organised by the Environment Group (Auckland)



David Barker

Environmental Psychology

For a long time, psychologists have taken for granted the physical aspects of the environment and their consequences on human behaviour - much like the fish are the last to discover the importance of the water that surrounds them. However, in the last few years a new field of research has appeared in the U.S.A. and in Europe: 'Environmental psychology'. The study of the relationship between the environment and the individual is suddenly burgeoning.

Many of the issues discussed, debated and researched concern the effect that the use of space has on human behaviour (crowding, isolation, privacy, territoriality, personal space). Then there are studies which focus on the effects of noise, heat and air pollution.

Two points need to be made before we indulge in a brief overview of this new area of research. One concerns reality. The other is to do with the distinction between the physical and the social environment.

The individual does not react to the world as it actually is, but to how he or she perceives it to be. We often see what we would like to see, we hear what we would like to hear and remember only the good times. Thus how the environment influences the person depends as much on factors in the environment as it does on characteristics pertaining to the individual.

Secondly, it is obvious that individuals do not merely react to a physical environment. They are as much, if not more, concerned with the social aspects of each situation: they do what is expected of them in that particular environment. What is, after all, a physical environment stripped of its social meaning? Thus environmental psychology takes account not only of the physical environment but also how its many and varied social aspects effect the 'psychological field' of the individual.

The following brief sections give an indication of what environmental psychologists have concerned themselves with.

Personal space and territoriality

As birds space themselves on a telephone line, so humans make use of a 'personal space' that they keep around themselves in their interaction with others. This is not a set distance: it varies with sex (women having smaller personal spaces than men), with culture (e.g. Poles keep their distance, Arabs like to feel each other's breath), with personality (e.g. aggressive people are in need of larger personal, 'bubbles'), and the type of relationship between the interacting individuals (the more you like the person, the closer you stand to him or her).

If we look at different types of interaction, it becomes clear that people like to keep a distance that is appropriate to the situation. Compare the distance between lovers, between close friends,

between a professor and a student, between the soap box orator in Albert park and the people in his or her audience. Transgression of this distance upsets us.

When someone's personal space is violated, they may feel ill at ease, may want to re-establish the proper spacing or may want to escape from the situation.

Any building design must take into account the role that personal space and territoriality play in human interaction. Failure to appreciate the importance of personal space may at a later date bring about feelings of being overcrowded (or under-populated) in those who make use of the area. Not to take into account the significance of territoriality may result in an irresponsible and uncaring attitude towards everything that belongs 'to them' (i.e. other people).

Architecture and design

Most of our lives we spend in an artificial environment. The effects of high rise buildings on human behaviour have in particular been subjected to intensive research. Although still much controversy exists, it appears that tall buildings may be very efficient for offices but not very good for residential purposes.

Colours also influence us: Most people like blue and green but dislike yellow. Colours convey moods. For example, blue is described as 'secure, comfortable, calm, soothing, serene', while red communicates excitement, protection and defiance. The colour red which has traditionally been used to arouse the bull in a Spanish bullfight also has a physiological arousal effect on humans.

The extent to which a room is aesthetically pleasing influences our perceptions and performances in that room. Subjects rate a series of facial photographs higher in a beautiful room than they do the same series in a room of low aesthetic quality. Plants in window boxes also have been found to have a positive effect on people: their use increases feelings of community pride. A very beautiful looking room can also make one feel more anxious (as it is associated with high status) and may not be the best environment in which to sit an examination.

The arrangement of furniture has marked effects on our behaviour. Two types of designs can be distinguished: sociopetal spaces (encouraging social interaction) and sociofugal spaces (discouraging social interaction). Examples of the first can be found in chairs grouped around small tables. The second design is typified by the rows of chairs all facing one direction - they are very characteristic of airports and railway stations.

The quality of the environment conveys information with regard to the behaviour that is expected. It is not really surprising that most school vandalism occurs at schools which have a dilapidated look about them. Consequently, beautification programmes have been found to be one of the best strategies in combating school vandalism.

Density and crowding

While density can be defined in terms of the number of people per square foot, crowding must be defined in terms of how people perceive it. Thus, crowding is perceived 'when the individual's demand for space exceeds the available supply of such space.' (Stokols, 1972).

One classical study which investigated the negative effects of animal crowding is reported by Calhoun (1962). In this experiment, rats were put in a situation where the population density was allowed to increase to almost double what a normal colony of wild rats could adjust to. The effects were evident in a number of extreme behavioural disturbances: infanticide and cannibalism occurred, nestbuilding and maternal behaviours were upset, abnormal sexual and territorial behaviours developed as well as that many physiological disorders became common among the overcrowded and socially disorganized rat population.

Results of research on human density show up as inconsistent and complex. Although there appears to be evidence that a high 'inside density' (i.e. the number of people per dwelling) is correlated with high rates of delinquency, homicide, mortality and fertility (keeping factors such as race and education constant), it is possible that variables other than density can account for these frequencies.

It must be noted that our reaction to high density is not always and everywhere negative - a large number of people in the football stadium makes the match even more exciting. It is only when the individual becomes aware of the restrictive aspects of high density that the experience of crowding occurs. Thus the campus cafeteria may look crowded at lunch time but if the same number of people were present at the party in the evening, the place would look deserted.

Noise, temperature and the weather.

There are several non-spatial variables in the environment which affect human behaviour, e.g. noise, temperature, the weather and pollution.

Noise can cause individuals to be less attentive, less helpful and more aggressive. In one experiment, Mathews and Canon (1975) showed that if a person drops a stack of books and magazines on the floor, the possibility that the student will be helped to pick up the books decreases as the level of noise around them increases.

The effects of temperature on human behaviour have also received attention. The finding that civil disorders occur frequently during long, hot summers has led some to believe that a high temperature is likely to bring about aggressive behaviour. However, more recent laboratory studies have shown that this is not always the case. It again depends on what the person is doing in the situation and how he or she evaluates what is happening.

Some researchers have investigated the effects that other weather conditions could have on behaviour. At the beginning of this century enthusiastic social scientists even provided evidence for the correlation between wind speed and suicide! (In case you are intrigued by this finding it may be noted that more suicides occurred on windy days). Research on the influence of the moon and other stellar bodies on human beings indicates that suicides may be linked to the new - and full-moon phases - but no one is certain.

Pollution and environmental change

Few studies have investigated the psychological effects of pollution. But one recent experiment (Rotton et al, 1976), inquired what a foul smelling room would do to the people working in it. Subjects in that room (in which butyric acid had thoroughly polluted the atmosphere) not only expressed negative feelings about their environment (who wouldn't?), but also did not have a high opinion of themselves or of their fellow students. (The only positive effect was, perhaps, that these individuals finished their task a lot earlier than did those in a non-polluted room - presumably so they could escape their noxious surroundings.)

One very interesting study compared the effect of certain strategies in an anti-litter campaign (Miller et al, 1975). The results of this experiment give an indication of how human behaviour may be effectively changed.

One group of school children was persuaded not to litter, a second group was told that they should be proud of the fact that they were already litter conscious (this was a lie; they were just as bad as the first and last group). The third group acted as control. Results showed that although the first group indicated some improvement, the second group was much more conscious of the need to keep the place clean. A long term follow up made this difference even more pronounced.

Environmental psychology has much to offer. A cursory overview of some of the research does not do justice to the potentiality of this new area of research. But a concern about environmental quality must start with an appreciation of the variables which influence human behaviour.

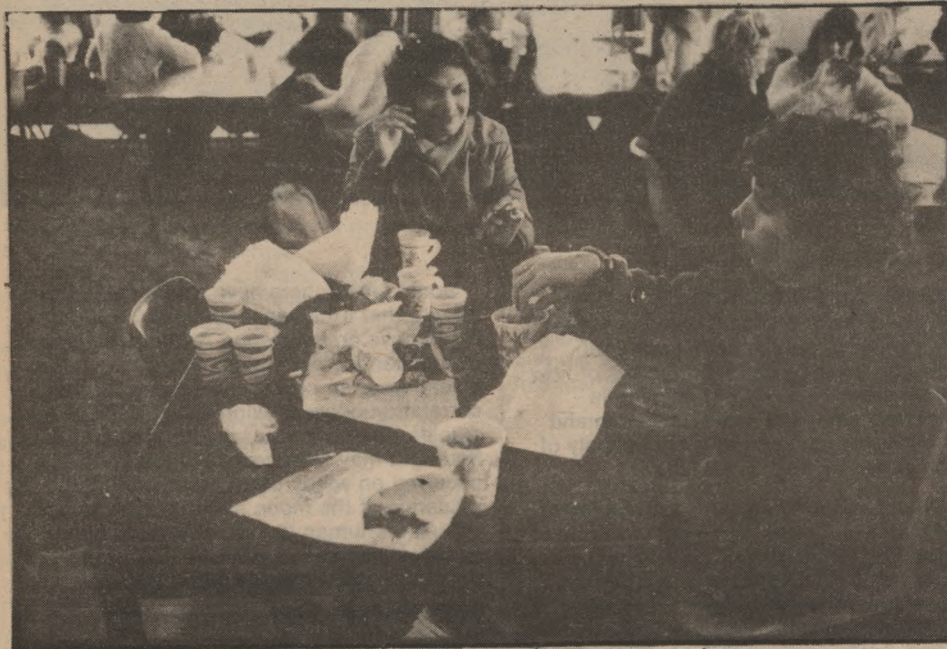
Gerard Zwier

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The Personal Environment

Even becoming remotely aware of the environment demands first of all the question - how do you treat your body? Before we get excited about air and water pollution it is far more relevant to stop eating our way towards a future of degenerative diseases and early death. Students tend to be slightly pig-ignorant when it comes to nutrition and are often caught up in supporting the junk-fast-convenience food industries. For example, the very popular cafe "food" selectively represents the worst aspects of the New Zealand diet. The food is high in calories, saturated fats, sugar, salt and artificial additives but low in fibre and vitamins. No wonder the New Zealand male's life expectancy is dropping as it becomes fashionable to die from cancer, heart disease, strokes, arterial disease and diabetes. If these chronic illnesses don't concern you then don't forget that excess dietary salt can help make your hair fall out, sugar and fats promote acne, food additives can cause allergies and hyperactivity and black jelly beans contain a carcinogen!



Elizabeth Leyland

It seems we should aim for a diet principally of cereals, vegetables and fruit away from the present high level of processed convenience foods. By achieving this it is possible to slow down the speed at which our body ages, increase present levels of health and wellbeing and even save money!

The most noxious of all pollutants to which humans are exposed to in New Zealand is, without doubt, cigarette smoke. The list of diseases it is definitely implicated in grows longer - lung cancer, heart disease, strokes, arterial disease, bronchitis, emphysema, ulcers, cirrhosis of the liver, influenza, leukemia, pneumonia, sinusitis, cancers of the bladder, kidney, pancreas, liver and stomach, and it may also harm the unborn foetus. The high cadmium levels in cigarettes seems to be involved in kidney damage and high blood pressure and smoking seems to cause low vitamin C levels. Perhaps the fact that smoking causes wrinkles and bad breath is of more concern?

This behaviour costs a country like the United States \$12 billion in health costs each year and because of it 3.7 million Americans who might still have been alive today have died since 1974. Therefore smoking in terms of real harm and damage is a grossly environmentally neglected area and one supported by around 40% of students. It however affects many more people as an objectionable involuntary invasion of the body by dangerous chemicals in other people's smoke.

Pillpopping and excess drinking are also self abusive behaviours. Alcohol seems to cause more damage than all other drugs combined, it being the oldest, most popular, easily obtained, most abused and most dangerous. As well as the associated social problems, alcohol does little good to the body. It seems to contain an unidentified contaminant which could be responsible for 7% of all cancers in men. However, it is certainly responsible for liver disease, obesity, gastritis and chronic addiction.

It is behaviour factors like these within control of the individual rather than the doctor which can extend life by 11 years, not to mention the quality of life. It is indeed true that our lifestyle is one where we produce, pollute, pop pills, overeat, drink and smoke to help us cope with the chemical, psychological and social stresses the first two produce.

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Generally campus noise levels are quite reasonable as long as you are well away from the quads loud-speaker system. However, things become different at a cafe dance where to be "in" you have to be able to let a regular 110 decibels reverberate through your skull. How "in" is becoming prematurely deaf or suffering the other chronic effects of excess noise exposure: high blood pressure, ulcers, anxiety and sexual impotency? Some bands reach between 120 and 130 decibels near the speakers, a level which is undoubtedly harmful (100 decibels is the maximum safe level and at 140 decibels your eardrums rupture). Even if the loud sound of music increases its aesthetic appeal, it seems to come at quite a price to human health. Of all pollutants noise is one of the most insidious and one we are getting increasingly exposed to, whether we want to or not.

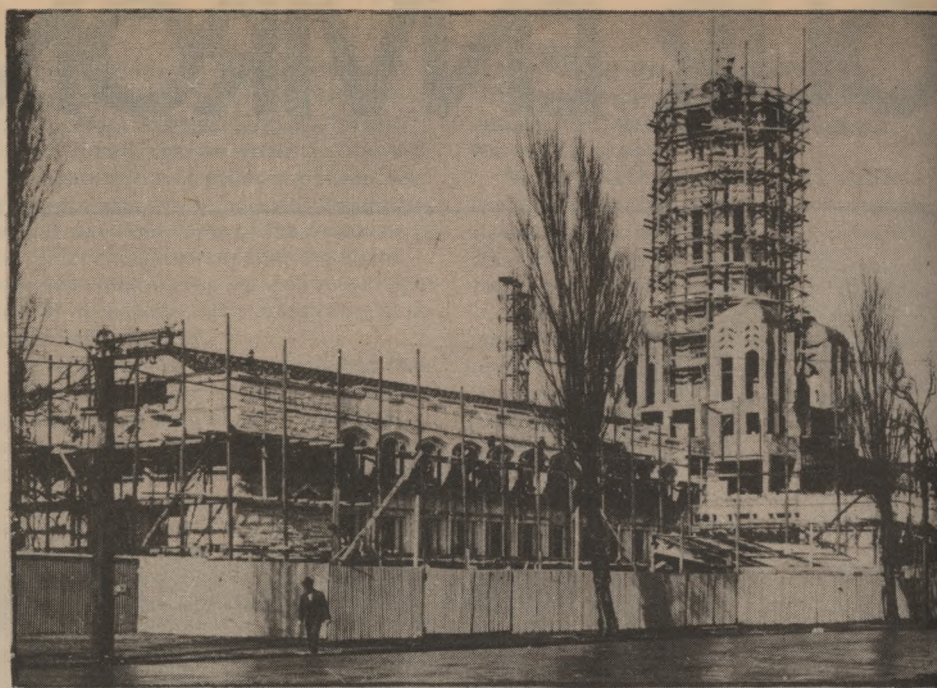
Another symptom of underlying environmental problems is litter. This environmental red-herring is obscured on campus by the efforts of cleaners making us even less aware of it. Its true cause is a mixture of overconsumption, overpackaging using nonrecyclable containers and cans, the prevalence of smoking (40% of litter), and peoples ignorance and apathy.

The sociobehavioural environment is a much neglected area of concern. Many people seem to consider themselves responsible and aware when they protest against big business to preserve a forest or to save the whales. However, few people seem to care about how their personal actions and lifestyles screw up their own organism as well as our ecosystem.

Nicholas Wilson

Packaging on Campus

On Campus we have a unique opportunity to turn our policy into reality. Students have control over all of the food outlets and types of product sold here. We also have policy opposing wasteful packaging. It would be logical to action our policy by distributing on Campus only those products which have suitable containers. This is essential to avoid hypocrisy.



The catering staff are sympathetic to environmental considerations but there are problems with changing to more desirable forms of packaging. Many products demanded by students are not available in reusable containers, (Fresh-Up for example) and it can be inconvenient to handle the empty returns. There is also an absence of clear direction from students about the types of packaging wanted.

In spite of these problems, several positive changes have been made. ZAP was banned from the Milk Bar soon after its release late last year. Throw away drink cans for beer are being phased out. Instead beer can be purchased in bottles (for functions up to about 30 people) kegs (functions of 30-300 people) and minitankers (for larger functions). Beer bought in this way may be 25-30% cheaper than in cans. Drink vending machines use paper cups instead of the cheaper but far more wasteful plastic type.

In other cases packaging is still a matter of personal choice, particularly for beverages. It is possible to avoid wasteful cans by buying fruit juice and soft drinks in paper cups from the dairy or Health Bar.

This is only marginally cheaper for you but represents a huge saving in terms of resources.

In the long term packaging must be appropriate to the realities of the distribution system. One of the realities on Campus is students. The Cafe used to sell food on crockery plates but hundreds disappeared each term. To save money they switched to disposable paper plates but these had an unfortunate tendency to fold unexpectedly and empty their contents on to the floor. Meals are now sold on disposable plastic plates which are in fact washed and reused. These plates are so cheap and nasty that no one wants to steal them anymore. Theft of empty bottles from the Recreation Centre was also the reason given for changing to can sales of drinks.

This Campus could lead the way in creating a more sustainable rational society but that depends entirely on us. As long as the rip-off mentality persists here, we can hardly expect the Environmental rip-off to disappear.

Michael Baker

History

When it first sprang into existence in 1882, the Auckland University College was housed in the then dis-used Parliament Buildings near where the High Court currently stands. It moved from there to the Old Grammar School on Symonds St (situated approximately where the Architecture school is now) when these buildings were vacated. With the building of a new Town Hall in 1908, the University also took over the Choral Hall in Symonds Street, now the oldest building to house University departments. Some years after this the first building built specifically for the University, the Old Arts Building was opened. The next major construction the Biology building was opened in 1939.

The University continued to occupy houses within its environs to accommodate departments as the existing buildings became inadequate to house the growing student and staff population. Somewhat of a lull in the building programme went on until the mid-sixties when buildings around the University began springing up with an alarming rapidity. The Chemistry block was opened by the Queen Mother in 1966. The Student Union and the Thomas Building followed in 1968. The Maths/Physics Department was built on the site of the old Police Station and opened in 1972. The concourse now running between the Student Union and the Maths/Physics building was once a busy street, O'Rourke Street. It was closed soon after the building was completed.

The Medical School, Computer Centre, Maidment Arts Centre, Engineering School, Rec Centre, and the Human Sciences Building have all come into existence since 1974. This rapid development is still taking place, with the Arts/Commerce Block only awaiting financial approval before building starts and a Music Block which is still in the planning stages.

In some ways construction at the University can never keep up with demand. But lack of monetary resources necessitate stringent justification for every square foot in a planned building. The many stages that the University must go through before it can go ahead with a new



David Baker

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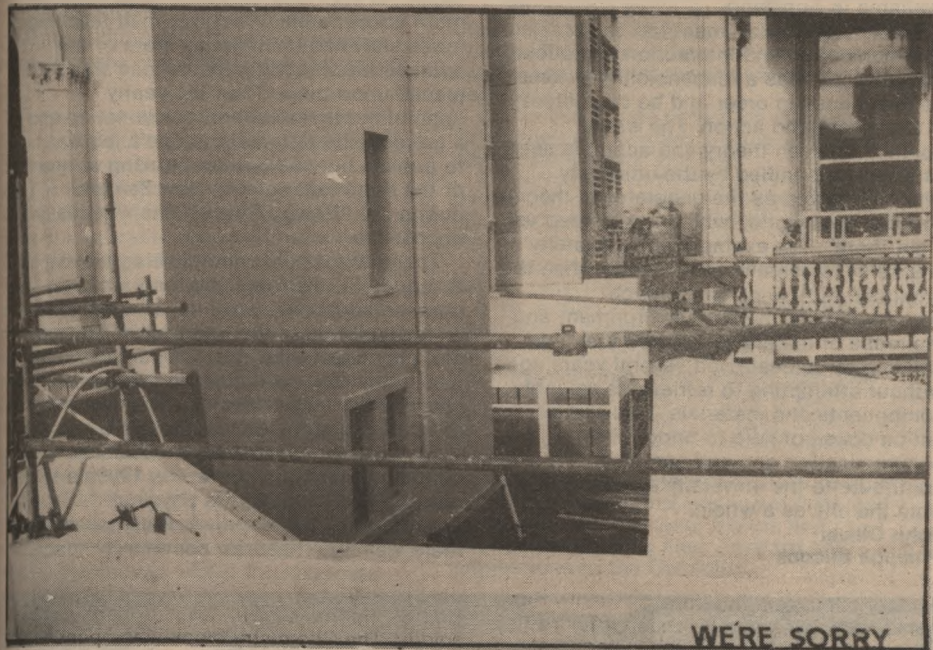
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building mean that at times plans are out of date before the building is even started. The procedure goes something like this: Department A needs a new building because of inadequacies in present accommodation. They take their case to the University Works Committee who decide that the new building is a good idea. The idea then goes to University Grants Committee (the government body which oversees all University expenditure. The UGC decides that the new building is a good idea then the University goes ahead with various planning stages. They go back to the Department who then submits what they need in the building, down to the last power point and telephone. They must be able to justify everything they need. The idea then goes to architects drawings, working plans and then working models. Every stage must be okayed by the University Grants Committee before the University is allowed to proceed. Then if final approval is granted, tenders are called for and the UGC is asked for financial approval before building can commence. Considering the length of time which passes even before the building gets off the ground, it is no small wonder that at times University's architectural environment seems outdated and inadequate when it is finally built.

Fiona Cameron



The Architectural Environment

"The University - the meeting place of minds."

John Stuart Mill

This article is about aspects of the university's architectural environment, and about some of the images and relationships that this environment engenders.

If one looks at the university as a whole, one finds that it is a banal plateau supporting a collection of complex objects. On this plateau the components form a shield or wall, defining geographic boundaries, and presenting an image of a protective supportive enclosure. This it is not. Within the whole, the many buildings assert (in varying degrees) an image of the departments they house: the Chemistry/Maths buildings operate as a fortress; the Engineering School is the Old Arts Building in modern dress, suitably roughened; the Medical School is a mile away. One looks for connection, a unifying element, between the diverse elements. But one cannot find any; one cannot find any common identity or purpose by nature of the public spaces in this university. This is its tragedy.

The lack of dialogue between the various buildings, the architectural provincialism that seems to operate here, means that the university as **meeting place** is very much unfulfilled; its **image** is the negation of the tradition of 'university' - the 'meeting place of minds.' Take, for example, the open space between the Maths/Chemistry buildings and the Student Union buildings. This has been designed for maximum traffic, not for discourse. The place has not been shaped into gathering place, and the group is not supported by any personal scale.

The QUAD, the contained open space, is the traditional meeting place of a university. The Auckland University quad is, in many ways, a **negation** of this tradition. It is rife with transperency, and aggressive movement patterns through it destroy any lasting sense of containment.

Compare this to the Thomas Building quad. This has a definite sense of inside and outside, arrival and departure. Here is rich space, a separate realm, a place of tranquility. It is immensely sympathetic to the composed setting of the old Government House. In tradition it is the only 'university' building on the campus (with the possible exception of the Old Arts Building).

The cafe as meeting place is, in intention, rich; unfortunately it has become grubby and uncomfortable - squandering its many possibilities. The downstairs coffee bar, by admitting too much diverse movement, defeats its role as contained meeting place.

The manicured public garden (off Symonds Street) is again a maximum volume situation with far too many possibilities and paths to choose. One can only assume that the intention behind it was arbitrary and unclear. The university has enlivened this place by inserting dangerous crossings of slippery red bricks on the paths, thus introducing an element of slapstick into an otherwise bland creation.

Of individual buildings much could be said; some, as we have seen, support the clear idealised image of 'university', others most emphatically do **not**. One is immensely puzzled by the Human Sciences Building, for example; its gestures remain largely unconsummated.

Its quad is only half a quad, only contained on two sides by solid structure. Its lecture theatres are buried beneath the ground - symbolically powerful, but visited by occasional flooding. The story has been told of a Maori Studies lecturer who found it necessary to jack his desk up on old telephone books to enjoy harbour views from his window.

On the other side of the coin is the School of Architecture. In form this building makes very real gestures to the rest of the university, in spite of its relative inaccessibility. It is a good example of a design accommodating the needs it serves, while, in form, it assimilates and enriches the **whole**. The environment within this building is rich, supportive, and diverse.

A final word about streets. Louis Kahn, a famous Russian architect, once described streets as 'social space by agreement.' The university here treats its streets as objects to be shaped and changed at will. No comprehensive policy of conservation would seem to operate: Wynyard Street has lost five or six old houses (good supportive environments) in the last year. The university detaches itself from the social potential of its streets, from the public realm. It thinks instead of going **over** or (amazingly) **under** its streets. Streets, it would seem, are not vital connecting elements in university life.

In the end, one can say that the university architectural environment is **not** the result of any comprehensive informed policy sensitive both to the traditional forms and functions of 'university', and the changing needs of the generations. Can one only regret lost opportunities?

Godfrey Heaps
Chris Orsman

Alfred St and University Planning

Twenty years ago when the decision was made to consolidate the University on the city site and various appeals were put before the Town Planning Commissions, the idea of closing Alfred St to through traffic was first raised.



Elizabeth Leyland

Now with it being a one-way street, pedestrians seem to be taking over, if the zebra crossing, painted as a capping antic is typical. The City Council's Traffic Department is at present digesting the idea of closing the street to all except service vehicles. They own the land and the final decision rests with them rather than the University Works Committee. The latter body organised a traffic count and questionnaire style survey last September in an attempt to prove that the problems of traffic being re-directed down Waterloo Quadrant weren't insurmountable. This, and initial sketches for making the street more of a pedestrian area will be put before the Council.

The possible closure of Alfred Street and its conversion into what planners call a pedestrian precinct, appear to be part of wider plan to make the university campus more suitable for pedestrians. All but service vehicles are to be excluded from the driveway beside the Thomas Building for example. It is assumed that pedestrianising the place is intrinsically merit worthy. Given the hotch-potch building styles and the lack of coherence of the Auckland campus, perhaps areas where students can savour the sun and munch on marmite sandwiches are a way of coping with the otherwise domineering concrete monoliths. We can hardly fail to notice the car though, given the fact that we're stuck with Symonds St. Mr Nicol, the Works Registrar notes changes here though, in that eight or nine years ago, staff expected to park their cars next to where they were working. Now vehicle parks are being moved further and further away from occupied buildings. He sees cyclists as still going through this phase of imposing themselves upon the collective consciousness by "bicycling in everyone's faces to try and get converts" and hence dismisses requests for bicycle parking in the Student Union concourse. Bicycles should be neither seen nor heard and Mr Nicol asserts that the University does not want to encourage the use of bicycles as a vehicle within campus "... we're happy to be a pedestrian campus."

Elizabeth Leyland

The assumption behind the growth of the campus seems to be that "they", the government, via the University Corporation will provide; everything from snow-white loo paper to comfortably sterile lecture theatres. In student eyes, most of the things just seem to appear and although they end up using the facilities they aren't expected to participate in the planning or building process. So criticism of what is provided or just a general disinterest in one's surroundings are then inevitable. The university provides and students are expected to use. Bicycle parking is a prime example. The Works Registrar contends that there are more parks at the University than there are bicycles but they are not all in areas where they'll be used. And again with the new southern underpass. He admits that the realities of getting from A to B with as few steps as possible will mean that only a select group will use it. The underpass appears to be an exercise in conscience saving - if someone gets run over it won't be the University's fault, students have been presented with a choice even if one of the options is inconvenient.

In contrast the only positive example of student contribution to the campus environment, the experimental houses built by architectural students behind the Engineering School were demolished so that the area could be re-sealed as a car-park.

The difference in the priorities of the University administration and students is illustrated by the Human Sciences building. While many dislike its narrow corridors and rabbit warren interior, Mr

Nicol sees it as "probably the most successful building we've occupied so far..." in terms of practical complaints from staff, and the fact that Ministry of Works designers managed to squeeze 250,000 square feet of space out of the site with the provision for extra offices for graduate students, it is seen as meeting teaching and research needs. "The esoteric things are just opinions which people have one way or the other".

It is not a giant conspiracy to alienate students but the planning process appears loaded against student participation. There are two student voices on the Works Committee, the President of the Students' Association ex officio, and another. But given the turnover of student politicians and the time scale of university planning, it's difficult for each generation of representatives to see or appreciate what their predecessors have been up to. Little things such as taking the model of the new Arts/Commerce building out of the Registry and putting it on more public display might increase general interest in what is going on around campus. The Works Committee is receptive to student suggestions and if Alfred St is closed the Environment Group would like your ideas on the future of the area. Suggestions floating around the Works Registry include extending the slippery tile area outside the Milk Bar. This is supposed to be an eating area despite the fact that there's a lot of through traffic. Tiles were seen as easier to clean as spilt snow-freezes stick to concrete slabs. Or making some of the street available as a market place for the Food Co-op and other clubs and societies. So if you don't want the contrived path of the green space beside the Rec. Centre or some squeaky clean fountain, think about it instead of sitting back and then criticising when the project is completed.

E. Sage

Pedestrians

Whether one likes it or not there are many unsatisfactory features of the outdoor physical environment of the university, which do affect human behaviour. Some features are impractical, while others are aesthetically displeasing. After a little consideration and sufficient student concern some of these features may quite easily be improved. Often students are willing to criticise, or condemn, especially recent developments which are disagreeable; but are they ever enthusiastic enough to actually help improve the campus environment?

A major feature which may be considered undesirable is the lack of consideration given to pedestrians on campus, and hence poor provision of facilities required by them. Access from one building to another, let alone one side of campus to the other is hindered often by unnecessary or ugly structures - which could quite easily be altered or improved to improve conditions for pedestrians.

Often conflict arises between pedestrians and vehicles - the path of pedestrians being impeded or made unpleasant due to provisions for vehicles, if not vehicles themselves - even in areas which I would have thought were strictly for pedestrians. The question then arises whether vehicles should be allowed on campus at all - particularly during 'university hours'. If necessary a certain amount of goods could be carried the short distance to the road where loading zones could be provided. Access "areas" - that is spaces but not necessarily roads; would be required for cases of emergency when fire engines etc would require access. But should provision for emergencies take priority over the everyday running of the university which

requires much movement in terms of walking? I believe not, as easy access for pedestrians is vital for the university system to work smoothly

The problem of vehicles, present in apparently pedestrian areas - such as near the English and Geology department buildings, poses the problem of access and entry of authorised vehicles only. Hence at the Symonds Street entrance, leading to the Geology building there is a large obstructive barrier, prevent the entry of certain vehicles and ALSO pedestrians - who must file in small numbers, at great inconvenience, around the barrier. There is no path for pedestrians to use, they must use the road; if a vehicle comes along the pedestrian must submit to it. Space available on campus here is limited, providing only a small number of car parks, therefore aiding only a small percentage of the university population, while a large percentage are disadvantaged by the presence of the barrier.

Combined with this encumbering barrier is the small, yet obtrusive "box", housing the "controller of vehicles" entering the campus. The "box" structure itself is aesthetically and in design terms most objectionable, while also poorly positioned. The "box" and the barrier are placed in the middle of an area which with careful use could easily leave room for the construction of a pedestrian path. A change in the land use of this entrance of the university could bring great visual improvement while also considerably aiding the pedestrian.

There are certain spaces on campus that give the appearance of being solely for pedestrians, and yet vehicles occasionally invade taking precedence if no path is provided for pedestrians. Even, for example, the courtyard provided for architecture students, to use as a workshop area, has been taken over by cars for parking purposes. The volume of pedestrian traffic is much greater than that of vehicles on campus and yet examples of poor facilities for pedestrians abound. The second entrance to the Computer Centre has no access by path - except over the chair which is there to prevent vehicles entering the driveway. And access to the architecture and town planning building is either by the temporary, narrow make-shift track, behind the Computer Centre; or by road - the entrance of which has a chain across it, to prevent vehicles from passing. Is it acceptable for pedestrians to share facilities with vehicles, when walking is the main means of movement on campus? I suggest it would be worthwhile excluding all vehicles from campus, so as to improve conditions for pedestrians.

Passages for walking become important in terms of the entire space in which pedestrians walk and quite likely influence people more than they realise, maybe only subconsciously. Yet in the design of many pedestrian passages, little concern is apparent for the overall appearance of the walking passages. The passage from Symonds Street through to the Science Concourse, between the Chemistry building and the Recreation Centre is the most undesirable section on campus for pedestrians. It is a cold, dark and windy area with little appeal for pedestrians, and yet provides an important link from Symonds Street to Student Union buildings. In providing access it is cumbersome for pedestrians who must zig-zag through the concrete maze to reach their destination; it certainly is not an area in which one wishes to linger. The ramp from Symonds Street, for the purposes of wheeling objects is of little value as there is firstly one step and then ahead two more. Also making the area disagreeable are concrete barriers - one 6 inches wide another 3 feet; they are not part of the main structures of the buildings, so it is difficult to know what purpose they serve - is it to slow down pedestrian traffic? An initial improvement to this pedestrian passage could be made by painting the entire area appropriately - perhaps using a mural or two; and instead of having barriers for pedestrians, provide barriers (perhaps wooden) to cut down the wind which is currently channelled through the passage.

As part of the space which pedestrians move through the surface of paths is also important. Variations of the surface can provide different atmospheres - tar-seal for riding, as compared to concrete blocks, bricks or tiles for paths. Not only must paths be psychologically pleasing, but also practical. The slippery nature of some tiles when wet, makes them quite hazardous. This is evident on the steps near the Recreation Centre, the paved area between Art History and the Economics building and in the well-used area outside the coffee bar. Such undesirable features should be noted to ensure future developments have suitable surfaces.

Stephanie Trevena

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Elizabeth Leyland

The University and the City

The relationship which exists between the university and the urban environment of which it is a component, we see as being largely one of guarded hostility and aloofness. The relationship exists on the psychological as well as the physical level.

The idea of the university having an open day every four years suggests that it is closed for the rest of the time. According to popular university fiction this is not so, although casual observation as a participant in the university system does nothing to contradict this view. The university is a self-perpetuating, homogenous body that guards and nurtures its separateness through subtle means and reinforces it by a lack of communication between the university and the Auckland environment at large, and by its place within the New Zealand education system.

The university must be seen in the context of the competitive, examination-orientated education system of which it is a part. The skills and attitudes ingrained at school are put to use again while students strive for the ultimate educational goal - a degree. Being on the top rung of the educational ladder ascribes to them a certain amount of status in society at large and the elitism that is established through success at school is developed into the aloofness of the university as a whole.

This elitism is reinforced by the physical situation of the university. It sits on a hill overlooking the city on both sides, more or less insulated by busy roads. The division from the Queen Street business centre is accentuated by Albert Park. Furthermore its facilities, such as the Recreation Centre and the Libraries are largely closed to public use. The physical appearance of the university is also often intimidating with the collection of huge modern buildings dwarfing the insecure individual into insignificance (witness first year enrolling). Access to these buildings is not always obvious and they give no indication of the activities that they conceal.

Communication between the university and the city, from our experience, is limited. Government departments, business and commercial interests, and the university itself, would benefit from stronger links, emphasising the sharing of resources, knowledge and expertise. The university represents a largely untapped, community resource for it harbours knowledge and information that could be brought to bear on common problems. However only a few individuals actively use their position to participate in the wider community.

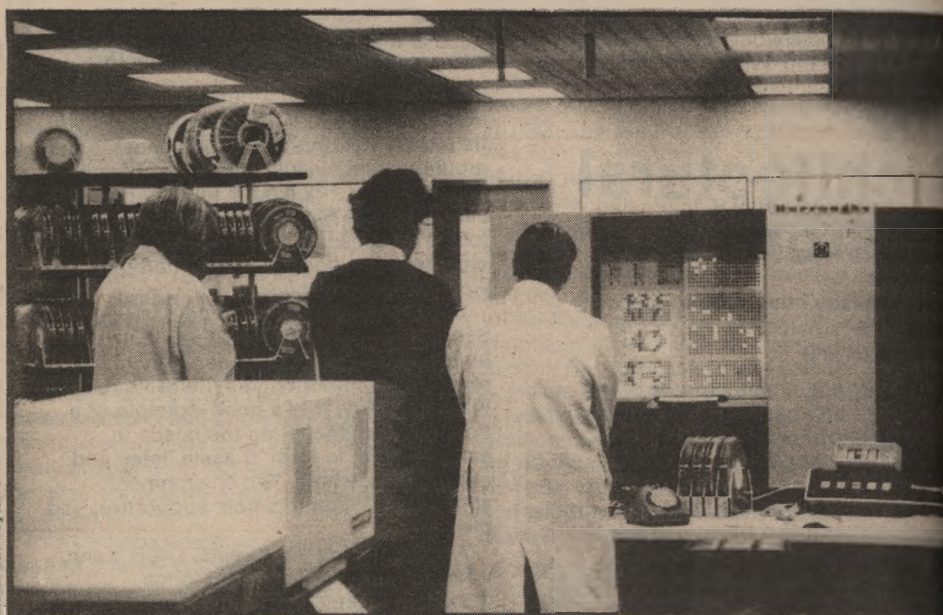
The lack of communication works both ways. Large organisations, such as government departments and businesses often hold students in low regard and as a result it is difficult to gain information or advice from them. They are generally seen as a nuisance. This attitude towards students often extends to hostility from the ranks of the general public and in some ways this is not surprising, as often the only view of the student population en masse is during pub crawls and demonstrations. All these factors serve to alienate the university from the rest of the city.

One of the best things about the university is that it is a city campus and this enforces a certain amount of interaction between the public and the

students. In particular the interaction occurs through the students' needs to find accommodation within the city and their frequent use of the public facilities available in Auckland.

Before any improvement in communication and interaction can occur, the university has a responsibility to keep its own house in order and be consistent in statement and action. The whole conflict between theory and action is seen as being personified by the university which is viewed as the generator of theory and the "real world" which is regarded as "out there". For example, the university's credibility is somewhat stretched when the Architecture School, who preach conservation of the built environment and the reuse of materials, allowed their own building to be destroyed several years ago without attempting to retrieve its valuable components and materials. This sort of action does not help to bridge the communication gap and can only contribute to the university's alienation from the city as a whole.

John Olliver
Philippa Silcock



Elizabeth Leyland

The Future

John was 21 when the bank manager - a funny name for a machine - leaned forward in his seat and informed him in unflinching English that his credit rating was minus. "Unless you can improve this John, or get backing from one of the firms you'll have to seek another opening."

The use of his first name really incensed John and he clenched his fists and squinted at the dark shape behind the computer terminal. What did this idiot mean by "another opening". Unless one had the sponsorship of a firm, a university degree was out of the question usually. He had sold most of his assets and worked for a year but hadn't banked on the hidden expenses of computer time, accommodation and joining the various faculty societies which were a prerequisite to understanding the courses.

He thanked the manager politely and got up and walked outside. There were still a lot of birds and trees around the old caketower, and the odd couple together on the grass, he felt a terrible sense of dread walking past the old library building with the rows of computer read-outs and students idly staring into them. Once the whole building had stored books - but now all these had gone and information was stored in tiny chips. He knew he couldn't put the moment off any longer and clipped his credit card into one of the phones under the stairs to phone home.

"Hello Dad," he said into the flickering screen - the result of phoning economy. "I'm afraid I couldn't put them off and I'll have to leave the place. I've got one week's grace and I'll be back on the farm next Wednesday."

"I'm sorry John," was his father's reply, "we'll look forward to seeing you at home".

John stood looking at the black screen and felt happier now - his father had taken it quite well. Poor old Dad, he thought. In his day you still felt in control of your destiny - nowadays those personality and aptitude tests tell you where you're going and the various firms fund you accordingly.

John mused over the whole problem when he walked down to the Stude. Dorms in Stanley St. Most students lived in the dorms now, it was university policy and part of most students contract with their employees.

Back in 1985 the economy entered a tight phase as it changed from an energy reliance on overseas sources to sources within the country. Education spending was cut back along and sweeping powers were given to the government to implement these energy policies.

The immediate reaction of the various faculties was to cut back student intake without changing their staff levels. But in time even the full time academics, technical staff and administration became more accountable. Whatever their teaching loads staff had changed as more of the administration and technical load was placed upon them. Then the yearly appointments review board was set up and a prerequisite to remain in one's job was to publish but without the backing of one of the firms that entered New Zealand during the "Energy Phase" this was really impossible.

There was a cold wind blowing down Symonds St, the trees had long since gone and John felt sorry for the staff who were caught up in the treadmill. If anybody did, they knew what was happening - yet it was funny how easily the New Zealand character in those days let more and more of its personal freedom to be taken away.

He walked past the human sciences building. It had gone up in the 1980s and now typified much of the physical environment, like all universities nowadays there was little need for community space.

There was nowhere to go and feel in the middle of the university - everything was moving and connected to getting places, you were inside or outside, eating your lunch standing up or walking along a long corridor. Most of the seats outside had long since fallen apart from lack of use and the gardens were slightly overgrown as there was little time to be outside.

Even the new student dorms were stress-laden for the individual, economically justified, tall high-rise buildings without communal eating areas. Most food was prepared at the fields where it was grown in Hawkes Bay and Ohakune and shipped pre-cooked to the cities. John's lock gave a quiet buzz as he pushed his credit card into it and stepped inside. Mary was there, usually John would have felt excited that she had paid him a call and fussed around trying to play the host but even she, a friend of long standing couldn't help. She had shown all the signs of an accountant from an early age and when she turned 16 had been snapped up by one of the large companies. He just had to get away and hide his feelings, he mumbled something and closed the door.

His name above the mailing slot flickered and went out. That bank manager doesn't waste much time he thought and headed for the street.

Paul Hamilton

RECYCLING

UNIVERSITY WASTE RECOVERY — WHERE IT'S AT !

At the moment, it is not because as yet no-one has developed a tried and true method to encourage waste recovery. And no-one is likely to either, unless we all realise that waste recovery will and must be a part of our future. Society cannot continue its present rate of consumption without expecting to pay. We are consuming non-renewable resources. When these are gone there may be no substitutes and any alternative will be very expensive. Our choice should be to reduce consumption in order to extend the life of these valuable resources. We can do this, by not producing these products or if we must have such products, by recovering and recycling the materials in them.

To recover materials would seem a relatively simple task, but what we must not forget is that we cannot change overnight the attitudes of people. And "Recycling" does involve a substantial change in attitude, for we can no longer view waste, as waste. To change attitudes will take time and experience, because without the experience of recycling, attitudes cannot possibly change and without the time we cannot learn. We must stop talking and theorising about waste recovery. It is time to get out and do it.

To ensure economic feasibility the method of collection must be efficient. It has been proven that 'separation at source' is both efficient and economical and should therefore be the method employed in a waste recovery system. Maintaining separation ensures that waste is kept relatively unsoiled, therefore maximising the returns. For example - a tonne of paper which is soiled by food or other contaminants is worth less than a tonne of paper that is not. In fact the clean tonne of paper can fetch up to \$75. To operate such a system at the University would be relatively simple provided that people co-operate and use the specially designated bins. — red for paper, yellow for other waste, green for organics. Once the waste is separated it goes to various recycling companies where the materials are re-used in the manufacture of a new product. An example would be the recycling of Craccum. When sufficient numbers are accumulated the paper is taken to NZFP's mill where it is pulped and made into kraft for cardboard boxes.

A simple system ? But to be effective there must exist within us as participants, the desire to co-operate and co-ordinate. This means that for 'University Recycling' to work we as students and staff must make the conscious effort to keep waste separated, so that the cleaners, the collectors and the 'Recyclers' can do their jobs.

Rana Senojak



THESE BOXES AREN'T RUBBISH BINS instead of discarding your Craccum when you've perused it, it can be folded and returned to this red and green box and reused, saving money and saving your association fees. Other clean newspaper is also acceptable and at the end of the week this is all collected and sent to NZ Forest Products to be recycled into Kraft pulp and then cardboard boxes.

The Environment Group is also running an aluminium recycling scheme. Every time we throw refined aluminium away we throw away huge quantities of energy. Bringing that second South Island aluminium smelter a little bit closer. So by CLEAN milk bottle tops, aluminium dishes, aluminium strawberry cartons and tear tags from drink cans can all be put in the aluminium recycling bin outside the Studass building (at the Chemistry building end). The aluminium is recycled and the proceeds go to the Blind Institute.

RECYCLING : A LOCAL BODY RESPONSIBILITY

Separation at source recycling schemes are operated in Devonport and West Auckland. These schemes are based on the principle that items to be reused or recycled should not become mixed with general refuse, as they will become contaminated, and too difficult and expensive to remove. The councils encourage their householders to put out the items for recycling, such as glass, metals and paper on a predetermined basis. Attractive calendars, newsletters, articles and displays ensure that householders know what items to put out, and how the scheme is progressing. Recycling depots have also been provided at the Devonport landfill and West Auckland baling station where residents can take extra loads of recyclable items, including those not collected, such as used lubricating oil, and clothing. The Devonport Council is also encouraging residents to compost their kitchen and garden scraps, and is making compost at the landfill site from organic matter bought in by residents.

The advantages of such schemes are:

1. Recyclable items do not become contaminated as they do not become mixed with refused. Thus a higher price can be achieved for the recyclable material.
2. The use of one collection vehicle saves fuel, and enables people without cars to have items recycled.
3. Recycling items previously regarded as rubbish means that the Council has less refuse to dispose of, this saves landfill space and money.
4. The Council gains revenue from the sale of recyclable items.
5. Recycling schemes foster a closer relationship between Council and householders. Councils involved in recycling schemes often also encourage householders to compost their organic wastes to make further savings - organic wastes account for over half of Auckland's domestic refuse.

If you live in an area served by a Council-run recycling scheme, support it fully, and encourage your children, friends and neighbours to do so also. Forward any suggestions to the Council.

1980 is a local body election year, the Environment Group intends to send all candidates information on the advantages of Council-run recycling schemes. This will be followed up by a questionnaire to find out candidates' reactions and commitment to recycling. We will be keeping the issue in the public eye by asking questions at election meetings. We need people to:

- write a short report explaining the advantages of Council-run recycling schemes, the report would be of about 4 to 5 pages. We have plenty of information for you to work from.
- prepare the questionnaire.
- ask candidates questions at meetings.

If you can help in any way, please contact Sue Weston at 771-043 (evenings).

Sue Weston
ENVIRONMENT GROUP

STANDARDIZED PACKAGING - RECYCLING MADE EASY

Approximately 90% of all packaging is destined for a one-way trip from the manufacturer to the tip. This fact is taken for granted by the majority of people who see waste as an integral part of the 'affluent' society. However we are fast reaching a time when this throw-away attitude can no longer be maintained. A system of single useage relies on an consumption of continuing supplies of virgin raw materials. High quality ores are nearly exhausted, causing both environmental and financial costs of packaging to rise rapidly. Waste disposal is also a problem due to the quantities involved and the increasing unsuitability of tipping. Reusing containers as containers and when this is no longer practical recycling the component materials will help solve these problems. Standardization would make such a system simpler and more efficient.

Standardized packaging would effect everyone's lifestyle. When shopping, the empty standard containers would be returned at a counter near the door. Either a cash refund or credit slip would be received. On the shelves all brands would be in the same containers with distinctive, attractive and informative labelling. This would mean buying decisions could be made more easily on grounds of quality. Most products would be packaged in glass, making inspection possible. Relative pricing would also be simpler due to identical quantities. All poisonous substances would be in containers of a distinctive colour and shape making them easily identifiable. They would also be fitted with child-proof safety lids.

The effects

When delivery of new stock was made the empty containers would be returned. Sorting would be a simple procedure, carried out at the store. The containers would be returned to the manufacturer's rewashing plant and then on to be refilled. At the supermarket there would also be bins for broken containers. At suitable intervals these would be cleared for recycling. This system could be complemented by separate collection of household refuse, further increasing the return of intact and broken containers.

Other advantages

- Manufacturers would save on transport costs because of the efficient return system.
- Fewer new containers would be needed. Those still required would be made more efficiently because of longer production runs - saving money and energy.
- NZ would save overseas funds by the reduction in imported packaging raw materials.
- It would be unnecessary to import new technology for promotional gimmicks, such as the cardboard containers used for ZAP.
- A decline in the use of our natural resources would help to preserve NZ's scenic environment. A decrease in the need for tip sites would also help this.
- Financial savings would be made because of increased efficiency, hopefully at least some of this would be passed on to the consumer.
- Rates should also decrease because of the decline in the volume of waste needing disposal.

The container

In the majority of cases for small containers glass seems the most practical material. The raw materials are relatively abundant and most are found locally. The energy input of production is high only when the container is used only once. However glass may be reused many times. Labels can easily be washed off during sterilization. The bottle can then simply be refilled, capped and relabelled. The containers need to be designed for maximum economy of space and ease of transportation. Only two or three sizes are necessary for convenience. When the containers eventually break they can easily be used in the production of new glass.

However for larger containers glass is impractical because of its weight and likelihood of breakage. For such containers plastic would usually be the best alternative. Plastic is relatively light, durable and can at least be recycled for a lower quality produce, for example from a fruit juice container to a flower pot. There is also the possibility that it could be reused in the future.

Another alternative for large quantities is bulk buying. People buy their own large, standard plastic containers. At the retail outlet the containers can be filled - the consumer paying only for the contents. Such a system could be very successful for products like oil, shampoo and detergents. It would be necessary to label these containers clearly and only use them for one type of product.

The problem

The whole system relies on the containers being reused - which needs public cooperation. Over the years the rate of return of deposit bottles has steadily dropped. Higher deposits seem to have done little to help. With a very convenient return system people would be encouraged to use it. However a complete change in attitudes towards resources is necessary. The words 'waste' and 'useless' are too freely used. Much of what is termed useless is indeed wasted when it is thrown away. We must learn to appreciate our resources and actively work to conserve them.

What can we do

Regulations would be needed to fully implement standardization. We can help by showing a preference for reusable, standard containers. Where this is impossible at least buy recyclable materials - and make sure the material is disposed of in recycling bins.

How about flattening tin cans and sending them to MP's and heads of offending industries. Include an explanatory letter and suggest they change their system for packaging.

The need for reusing and recycling materials is becoming more and more apparent. Standardization would make this simpler in the packaging industry with visible advantages to the individual and society.

Pnina Brem
Ian Maxwell
ENVIRONMENT GROUP

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LESBIAN FOCUS

Lesbian Politics

PATRIARCHY is a protection racket in which we give up our power to the man in exchange for protection from the man. It is a pyramidal system of social constructs in which a father figure at the top has power over those beneath him. It is a larger expression of the patriarchal family, in which the children of the mother, and the mother, become the property of the father. Allegiance is owed to a big daddy in the sky, in a palace, in parliament, in an executive suite, or the back room. By taking power over individuals, patriarchy ensures their alienation from their real work, their real lives, their real experience.

OPPRESSION occurs where one person's or group's reality seeks to distort another person's or group's reality. Differences between groups or individuals do not equal oppression, but denying or putting value judgements on differences is oppression. It is the nature of oppression that the oppressor is dependent on the oppressed for survival.

HETEROSEXISM is an institution of patriarchal oppression. It is an ideology which tells us that men and women are naturally attracted to each other, are complementary and that the only true expression of sexuality is heterosexuality. It teaches us that women are incomplete without a man and can only live fully in relationship to men.

FEMINISM is the recognition that the reality which society describes for women is not the reality which women experience.

LESBIAN - A woman who stands outside of society's definition of women, and gives her primary commitment to women.

CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING (CR) is a process of becoming aware of the assumptions, philosophies and values which determine behaviour patterns and power relationships. A lesbian consciousness maintains an awareness of the power relationship between men and women in society AND operates on the assumption that women are capable of self sustaining, self nurturing, self determination.

Lesbian Feminist politics go far beyond a demand for equal rights for women and an end to sex role stereotyping, to a vision of and a demand for an end to patriarchy. We recognize that there can be no premature reconciliation in the name of humanity - that only a total reorganization of the world based on the truths that women discover can save the earth from the devastation of men's power over them.

To be a woman in this world is to experience a different reality to that described by men, who everywhere have taken the power to define women. Feminist politics consist of analysis, theory, assumptions and struggles based on the knowledge that men have power over women - that men oppress women, that men have structured and named a world into which women can only fit by denying their experience. But women are a colonized people, divided from one another and our sense of women identity through our close personal relationships with men - most powerfully through our fathers and sons and for most women, through husbands and lovers. Our culture, our 'love' and our institutionalized bonds with men lead us to varying degrees of identifying with/as men, of experiencing internal conflicts between our relationship to the world and theirs.

Lesbians, through our rejection of men's definition of women, and our total commitment to women develop a different consciousness from heterosexual women. Lesbians are still oppressed as women, and are further oppressed as 'queers', but the oppression is to a greater degree external. We are still, in fact, a colonized people, but we are regaining the territory of our hearts and minds. From that territory we can stage a resistance movement against men's power over women. That resistance movement is in its early stages of political development.

Lesbian Feminist politics are the true politics of experience. Feminist lesbians examine our own lives, question and challenge our understanding of our own

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are taught by society that power is **power over** and so we experience it in the institutions of the family, the schools and the communities in which we grow. Woman's place in the power structure is a heterosexual privilege - it is determined by the men she relates to and how she relates to them. As feminist lesbians we learn that there is a different kind of power, a power resource, which we experience as we become ourselves - by giving up our places in the power structures of society. We experience the possibility of a society in which individuals relate to one another without giving up their power resource to someone else's power over.

The lesbian experience of heterosexism as it operates to deny our existence, shows us that it is an institution that controls more than our sexuality. Heterosexism teaches us behaviour patterns that are unrelated to our needs as self defining, women loving women. It institutionalizes our childbearing and nurturing capacities into restrictive **motherhood** where we become mere custodians of our children. Heterosexism restricts our awareness of possibilities experience and reality to analyse our present condition and our future possibilities. We apply a growing lesbian consciousness to the issues which touch our lives, and the sharing of insights among lesbians leads to a wide ranging body of knowledge, wisdom, ethics, and ideology. We are developing a power resource of self nurturing women with a new understanding of power, heterosexism, nurture, communication and all of the institutions which control our lives.

There is an inherent imbalance of power in any heterosexual relationship, while in a relationship between women a power imbalance is the result of different class, race, status, or other institution of the patriarchy. In examining these power differences we learn how power operates and how to begin to regain our own. We

and realities, and patterns our behaviour relating to others. It trains us to think of ourselves as less than whole persons.

Our experience of becoming ourselves teaches us to begin to think wholistically and in terms of processes, rather than definitive states and dualities. We recognize that the mentality which tells us that our bodies exist to service the fertilized egg is the same mentality which presumes that the universe exists to service the needs of the industrialized world. We recognize the patriarchal 'power over' has turned the emphasis from the verb to the noun - so that leaders become more important than leading, art more important than creating, medicine more important than healing. Our life creating woman-selves show this to be part of the patriarchal lie and that we are capable of living in tune with the life processes of the world.

Our experience often tells us that they are incapable of experiencing power as anything other than power over - that they have a will to dominate which precludes them in taking an active part in the redefinition of humanity and a restructuring of the world. They appear incapable of a wholistic view of the world and their history of woman-fear and woman-hating is visible everywhere and is increasingly documented in feminist literature. How women might ultimately share this planet with them is a question still open to debate but we remember that it is in the nature of oppression that the oppressor is dependent on the oppressed.

As more and more women reject the patriarchal lies; as we take back our own power and learn to live on the rim of this self destructive society, it becomes clear that feminist lesbians cannot be integrated or co-opted into patriarchal society. We will challenge its myths and power structures and we will refuse to support and nurture its corruption.

Jill Livestre
Women's Rights Action Committee

Coming Out

Coming out is one of the most exhilarating and frightening experiences of my life. Coming out is a process not a single event. In a world which is exclusively heterosexual, operating on personal values which I believe to be basically fucked, I find myself groping to recreate my life. Coming out for me is then an expression of my commitment to womanspirit, woman-values as the source and meaning of my life and as a part of a new order in which the old appetitive-aggressive-exploitative ways of relating are seen to be both ridiculous and meaningless.

'I want a women's revolution like a lover I lust for it, I want so much this freedom, this end to struggle and fear and lies we all exhale, that I could die just with the passionate uttering of that desire'
Robin Morgan

For me to love a woman, is to love with trust based on sincerity, equality and understanding. Coming out is to admit to oneself it's O.K. to love women - it's neither a mental disorder (read perversion) nor is it juvenile.

Oppression of lesbians is both overt in the sense that people openly express their dislike or prejudice or more implicitly in the sense that they are indifferent. Indifference is oppressive because it denies the existence of lesbianism as a viable alternative, a concrete experience together with its particular problems. It seems that as a woman and as a lesbian I am doomed to a double non-existence.

Non-existence as a woman by reason of the fact that woman never have counted as the fabricators of our society, except by exception and thus have been excluded from the privileged club of humanity -

'man is defined as a human being and woman is defined as a female. Whenever she tries to act as a human being, she is accused of trying to emulate the male'
Simone de Beauvoir

Non-existence as a lesbian because in so far as I and like minded women have left the traditional territory of Womanhood we have rejected the assumptions and values men still live by, and on which (as men are its leaders) society as a whole is based. Lesbianism is not acceptable because it issues a fundamental challenge to a male dominated society. For these reasons then, coming out is both a frightening and an exhilarating experience in which I am in the process of realizing my autonomy as a human being and as a woman.

Kristin Renner



The Demystification of Lesbianism

The word 'lesbian' can characterize many various conditions which are neither mutually exclusive nor necessarily mutually inclusive in any particular case: being a woman who is involved in a love relationship with another woman; being a woman who spends more time with women than with men; being a woman who loves women; being a woman who has sexual relations with another woman; being a woman who has sexual relations with men but prefers a love relationship with a woman; being a woman who does not have sexual relations with men, and so on.

Most people believe, if they have ever given it any thought, that they already know what heterosexuality is. They also are sure they know what lesbianism is because it has been defined for them by the government, the church, and the medical professions. The fact is, it has been defined by people who have no actual concept of lesbianism and/or by people who, through enlightened self-interest, prefer to keep the lesbian separate from the rest of her class - women - and homosexuals in general separate from other oppressed groups. The mechanism for this separation is through the use of myths perpetuated by our patriarchal and heterosexist society. Such myths include the following:

1. Lesbians are man-haters. Lesbianism is not a negative thing. It is based on positive emotion: a woman loves/likes women. Usually, lesbians do not regard men in any specific emotional way and have in some instances developed freer relationships with men than many heterosexual women have been able to form. Our society regards any woman who functions independently of men as a threat to the system i.e., the male status, the family, procreation. If she functions well, lives a whole emotional, physical, intellectual life, the woman is a "misfit". She has broken out of her cocoon of false security in a society which is built on the male-female role system. Therefore, she must hate men, by and for whom the

system was built and is sustained. That she can relate to men in a mutual exchange of humanity is not considered possible. Every woman should have the option of enjoying whatever exchange of compassion, dignity and beauty pleases her.

2. Women are lesbians because they can't get a man. This myth relegates lesbianism to a negative result rather than a positive choice. Any self-determining action on the part of a woman is threatening to the male-dominated society. The active choice of a woman as a love partner by a woman is a quintessential threat. This notion of the lesbian as an unsuccessful woman; unable to "get a man" is often expressed by heterosexual people. It is difficult for such people to acknowledge that a woman could love another woman, for they do not consider a woman worthy. Something so alien as lesbianism is to our society, must be explained away and dealt with by a class myth. This is much simpler than facing the basis for the myth itself: oppression of women.

3. Women become lesbians because they are afraid of childbirth or don't like children. Many women who have children and who love their children very much have either suppressed their lesbianism while married or developed a lesbian relationship subsequent to the dissolution of their marriages. A number of lesbian couples have raised or are rearing children quite happily. Many lesbian partners would like very much to adopt and give good homes to children who need homes so desperately. However since avowed lesbians are extra-legal or as the law books, put it, "of bad moral character" they are not permitted to adopt. It is simply unsubstantiated that the percentage of lesbian women that fear childbirth is larger or more definitive than that of heterosexual women.

4. All lesbians are really in love with their fathers. This myth obviates the need to accept the fact that one woman can love and be happy with another woman by

purporting that she can and really does love a man: her father. But many lesbians have expressed feelings of dislike for oppressive fathers. Many lesbians, however, like and love one or both of their parents very much. In other words, lesbians who have obviously come from heterosexual house-holds have the same responses to the happiness and traumas of these individual households as do heterosexuals.

5. Women become lesbians because they had a bad experience with men in their early lives. Just ask around. Most women, both lesbian and heterosexual, have had a 'bad' experience at one time or another - unless they are extremely fortunate. The myth of the 'bad experience' seems to connote that if only the right man had got to her in time she might not have ended up a lesbian. Again, the other side of the coin: Are women heterosexual because they had a 'bad experience' with a woman in their early lives? If the right woman had got to her in time, she might not have ended up as a heterosexual. The reasons given for lesbianism in psychiatric case studies are: an oppressive father, an aggressive mother, being an only child, sibling rivalry, and so on as infinitum. In fact, so many reasons are given for lesbianism that one might well wonder how anybody achieves heterosexuality.

6. All lesbians are either "butch" or "femme". Some lesbians are one or the other. Many, are however not, since they feel that adoption of heterosexual oppressive roles is too binding for an entirely free relationship. Many of us feel extremely proud of our love for women and assume that neither woman in a lesbian relationship wants or needs anything other than women for emotional, sexual, and intellectual fulfillment, the feeling being: if I wanted a man, it would be easy to have one; but, very simply, I am happier with a woman.

To clarify another aspect of lesbianism: if twenty lesbians were asked to define lesbianism they would probably give

twenty different personal definitions. The same would no doubt be true of twenty heterosexual women asked to define heterosexuality. It is almost certain that none of the heterosexual women would say that heterosexuality is a disinclination to love a woman.

Lesbianism is not a disinclination to love men, it is rather an inclination, a positive, empathic, emotional and in most instances, physical response to another woman. But lesbianism is by no means an exclusively sexual term. It implies involvement on all levels of consciousness.

In self-protection from the attitudes arising from and described in the myths above many women repress their lesbian orientation. Some are wives and mothers; others never marry and may never have sexual relationships with another woman but spend most of their lives with other women. Some may do comfortably; many others, however, lead lives of frustration not because they do not have men but rather because they do not have women.

There is another group of women, a step removed from the one just described who know they are lesbians, who often form lesbian relationships, and who lead double lives, hoping that 'people won't know'. This kind of unnatural situation obviously should not be forced on anyone. No one should be fearful or guilt-ridden because she loves anybody. Society seems to forget that it is not love but hate that is immoral.

All minority members are the victims of myths about their particular minority. The myths of lesbianism should be questioned by all, just as myths about all other minorities should be questioned by lesbians.

Denese Black
Women's Rights Action Committee
NZUSA

The Denial of Civil Rights

As far as the law is concerned the lesbian is really a non-entity or if you like a person. Lesbian activities are not a criminal offence therefore the law has virtually ignored her existence. Although the lesbian does not suffer from the same legal sanctions as the male homosexual she is still oppressed and deprived of her civil liberties in a variety of ways.

I have taken a broad view of what constitutes our basic civil liberties. I have grouped them under three headings: The right to live, love and work, freely without fear or discrimination. For it is the discrimination or fear of discrimination that the lesbian suffers in society that deprives her of her civil liberties.

I will deal first with what I call the 'right to love'. The lesbian's potential to live as a fulfilled and fully developed human being is denied her by the society she lives in. The fear of moral denunciation and social ostracism forces the lesbian in most cases to lead a double life. For to hold hands with a person of the same sex or dance with them, all the acceptable customs of heterosexual society, are taboo for lesbians. To practice them may not lead to legal sanctions but the social effects can be really devastating.

The lesbian is constantly aware of the socially undesirable nature of her label, for the institutions of our society reinforce her stigma. The law is one of the greatest denigrators of the lesbian's worth as a human being - for under the law in any child custody case, lesbianism is itself grounds for being declared an unfit mother. Thus many lesbian mothers whether they live with their husbands or are divorced live in the fear that they may be deprived of their children.

For some lesbians the most cruel oppression is in the area of religion - for many not being able to participate honestly as oneself before community and God is a source of anguish. Though most churches do not consider lesbianism a crime they continue to oppress Christian lesbians by insisting that practice of their lifestyle is unnatural and a sin.

Though the medical profession's views have slightly liberalised in some areas, lesbianism is still generally classed as

deviant behaviour. In this way the stereotype of the lesbian as a sick and abnormal individual is continually reinforced.

Oppressed by society's institutions the homosexual is aware that her feelings cannot find spontaneous expression. As Abott and Love the authors of *Sappho Was A Right on Woman* comment: "She is painfully aware of her helplessness and insignificance as an individual in an authoritarian sexual system. She is fighting the traditions of millions over the centuries who take for granted that she is flawed."

In a system which denies the validity of the homosexual lifestyle the lesbian is forced to assume the facade of respectability by passing for straight. In the sex role stereotype society that we live in most people tend to assume heterosexuality unless of course "unfeminine" characteristics are revealed. But passing for straight is part of the lesbian's lifestyle. Forced to hide her lifestyle through fear of ostracism and social discrimination the lesbian is unable to live her life as a free human being.

The sense of imprisonment brought about by the oppression of silence can stunt the lesbian's growth emotionally, intellectually and professionally. As Abott and Love comment, "To grow a person must feel free and self confident. She must respond to her inner experience only in this way can she be intensely alive. Anything short of this is a half death."

Though this 'half death' of silence is oppressive, when the lesbian attempts to throw off the facade of her straightness and attempts to live as a fulfilled human being she encounters many more instances of discrimination and oppression.

The Right To Love

In conventional language the lesbian relationship does not exist. For in conventional thinking the homosexual is seen as a single, predatory, lonely individual engaging in furtive, temporary and loveless relationships. The social denial of the validity of the lesbian relationship is reflected in the absence of vocabulary to describe the partners of

such a relationship. Terms like "marriage" "wife" or "girlfriend" (each with their implicit sex role overtones) seem inappropriate to lesbian love. 'Lover' seems to focus on sex, 'Room mate', 'friend' and 'partner' seem to exclude love.

The validity of the lesbian relationship is also denied by the law, for it has no legal status whatsoever. The legal rights of the socially acceptable nuclear family such as taxation claims for dependents, social security benefits, medical contribution funds, inheritance rights, housing and bank loans, all are denied the lesbian couple.

It is impossible for the lesbian couple to adopt children - this is also true of the de facto couple but although the de facto couple share some problems with lesbians they possess a legal status and rights which are denied the latter. For example if one's partner in a homosexual relationship died intestate no court would treat the partner in such a relationship the same as it would a widowed de facto spouse.

Not only are lesbians denied the right to raise children but they are denied the right to publicly express their love. Certainly it is unlikely any legal sanctions would follow from the public expression of love but the ridicule and derision faced by lesbians in society produces the oppression of silence and forces the lesbian to maintain the facade of heterosexuality. In this situation the lesbian must be careful not to talk about her partner or if she does to substitute a male name. The emotional strain of living a lie produced by the fear of discrimination can only be a damage to the lesbian's concept of her own self worth.

The lesbian is then oppressed in this heterosexual society. Until society and in particular the social institutions of society are prepared to accept lesbianism as a valid life style the lesbian will continue to be oppressed.

Denese Black
Women's Rights Action Committee
NZUSA

Lesbian Focus Week June 23 - 27

The Women's Resource Room is open and available to all women whether it be just for a chat, some breathing space or to do research (we have a comprehensive filing cabinet and lots of books and magazines covering everything that could possibly be of interest to women.) It is situated on the second floor of the Studass building, right next to the Women's Common Room. Especially over this week women are invited to come up and talk about anything at all they may be feeling about Lesbianism and or sexuality in general. I can assure you of a listening and or supportive atmosphere. Obviously any aspect of an individual's personal sexuality that is deemed outside of society's stringent sexual behaviour boundaries, is hard to come to terms with, within oneself let alone having to lay it on a persons family and friends etc. It takes a lot of guts and often a big sacrifice in more ways than one, much bigger than a lot of people are prepared to commit themselves to. However, a lot of women have made the choice and are living the choice, and what's more are living much fuller happier lives, having no longer to deny their feelings but instead live them intuitively. Lesbianism is an alternative, and even if it is not for you, we must respect our sisters right to do what feels best for themselves.

'All women have a right to each other as women. All women have a right to our sense of ourselves as people. All women have a right to live with and make love with whom we choose when we choose.'

Robin Morgan

I reiterate that please feel free to come up to the resource room anytime, and I hope that everyone if not participates in some of the discussions and film showings etc that are happening over Lesbian Focus Week, at least consider their own personal feelings concerning the whole area of Homosexuality, for your own sake.

Jenny Hayden
Women's Rights Officer
Film and discussion on Wednesday night at 7.30 pm in the Old Judo Room. All women welcome.

THEATRE INDEPENDENCE...

Remember These ??

Up until 1974 there had been a series of non-professional theatres in Auckland but none of them had lasted for very long. St. Andrew's, the original premises of the New Independent, had been used by amateur theatres on and off since before World War I. In September 1974, non-professional theatre in Auckland had died. Kevin Wilson the man who had the lease of St. Andrews for what was then called just 'Independent Theatre' was ready to sell the seats in the buildings, along with other gear that had been accumulated.

Into this sorry scene stepped Harold Kissen. He bought all the properties from Kevin Wilson, and called a public meeting. A committee was formed then and there. This all happened in a matter of days. The public meeting was on a Saturday in September 1974, and the first committee meeting was on the Sunday. It was projected that the first production was to open on 2nd November. So, there is how the New Independent Theatre as we know it was established. The energy and enthusiasm was tremendous. Support for non-professional theatre was obviously there. Volunteers immediately became involved in renovating the theatre, painting and cleaning. Journalists became interested and gave the theatre much publicity.

So now we know how it got off the ground. With all this initial enthusiasm and decision as to forming the company, what did this new theatre intend to do? They have a number of aims. Foremost, it is a place where theatre hopefuls may seriously let out their talents. For those unable for various reasons to work full-time in theatre in a professional capacity, it provides a venue in which people may enjoy theatre-making at a high standard. There is no doubt New Independent Theatre provides a training ground in all aspects of theatre, technical as well as acting. This is illustrated in the members who are now working professionally throughout the country. In the field of direction, Tony Forster, now theatre director at Downstage in Wellington, began at the New Independent Theatre, as did John Curry, who is now at Court Theatre in Christchurch. Many of the technical staff at Mercury Theatre began their involvement here also. Examples of the same in actors are Alister Browning and Mark Hadlow now at Court Theatre and Mercury, respectively. Not only these, but many others have been involved, and some still are. This is a place where theatre is taken seriously.

The annual programme involves ten productions a year. In choosing plays the aim is to get as much variety as possible, and to present pieces which will contrast and complement each other and those which are going on in the other theatres in town. At the time the New Independent was established, many New Zealand writers working for Radio and Television were frustrated in their work, and wanted another outlet. It was in response to this need in the community that the emphasis was placed on presenting good New Zealand plays. New Independent Theatre has performed more New Zealand plays since its inception than any other theatre in the country, demonstrating its strong commitment to home-grown theatre. A number of these have been world premieres, for example 'Fat Little Indians' by Gordon Dryland, and 'Oh, Temperance' by our own Mervyn Thompson. Throughout, one third of those plays presented in the lunchtime theatre programme have been New Zealand written, and the same is true of one quarter of the evening shows. This is the highest rate in New Zealand. As a comparison, in Australia things are quite different. In the Nimrod Theatre in Sydney, for example, 70% of the work is indigenous. In the United Kingdom and the United States of America the rate is naturally, about 80-90%.

This intrepid little theatre in its fragile position encounters all of the problems which beset the theatre tradition in New Zealand. It is tied up with the status of theatre in the minds of those who hold the purse strings. Financial support for writers is available from the Arts Council as royalties, but is not enough to live on. Theatre is considered to be a luxury which will survive of its own accord if people really want it. In the theatre itself, budgets are always very tight.

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New Independent Theatre is not a commercial theatre. This means that risks can be taken because actors are not waiting for payment each week. There is no obligation to make money for shareholders. It seems that this is a double bind, as there is the desire to

please the members of the theatre, which sometimes competes with the need of the public. There is no way of predicting what will be a success. The idea of a box-office failure hangs like a black cloud over every New Zealand theatre. Consequently plays presented here tend not to cover

contentious issues or deviate from the norm. However, New Independent, having no obligations to provide a living wage for its workers, can take these risks. In this it differs from other theatres, which have high overheads, and therein lies its strength.

How, one asks, does the New Independent choose its plays? This is done by a play selection committee. It seems that this theatre, like all New Zealand ventures, runs on committees. However, there are restrictions inherent in a theatre of this kind. As its members work during the day, there must always be two separate casts, one rehearsing at night for the day, and one performing at night, rehearsing in the day. This is quite alien to a professional company which generally casts the same people all the time, performing only at night. In this difference lies the delight of a theatre of New Independent's kind. Members may more easily choose the plays they want to be involved in, unlike the professional actor, who, more often than not, has a part thrust upon him.

If a director expresses a wish to direct a certain play, we say 'yes' because the whole company must be committed to it, and together they will make it work. This is different from the usual 'how can we make money?' approach, the consideration being instead one of 'do our members want to do it?' The play must be one which will be a challenge, and be enjoyed by all involved. No boring soap operas to rake in the cash, thank you. Like the old quote about democracy, it is theatre for the people, of the people and by the people. And they take their theatre seriously. It is not always fun and games. The aim is to get as competent a production on the boards as the cast is able, for the director to get the best out of the players and the play, and for each member to get the best out of her/himself.

Unique in Auckland is New Independent's lunchtime programme. This was originally set up for those not able to work at night. It grew. The University of Auckland was heavily involved at that stage and offer of soup and toast drew the public. It was apparently the cheapest lunch in town with entertainment included in the price. Since the move to Upper Queen Street the participation has changed but the audience has not. Recently the lunchtime theatre has moved to the idea of workshop productions. They meet from 9-12 Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The material is based on New Zealand history, especially Auckland, and the theatrical style is quite documentary. The group chooses a topic and researches, writes, produces and presents a new play every four weeks. Lunchtime Theatre is every Wednesday to Friday at 1pm. Evening shows are from Wednesday to Saturday at 8.15pm, and there is a show on Sundays at 5.15pm. This is to fit in with the Masonic Lodge, in whose buildings the New Independent Theatre now resides in Upper Queen Street. Apparently the houses have been 'astronomical' since the move.

So there you have it. New Independent is clearly a theatre with a great deal of energy and drive - 'Go, go, go' as Harold Kissen puts it, and consequently it has a keen and devoted following. There is a strong continual element in its following who might say "I didn't like that, what are you doing next?" The next production is always different in style and content and, they admit, often a quality from the preceding season. Sometimes there are 'boobies', sometimes the risks do not pay off, but they keep taking them. The result is sometimes 'breathtaking' and 'better than anything else in town'. The name non-professional is favoured as it is felt that the amateur stinks of indulgence and self-gratification. The concern is with working to discipline and 'a product which will have a powerful effect on the audience'. After all, New Independent's productions are reviewed/criticised to the same level as professional theatre in Auckland.

This country is a place where there is no enough work for professional theatricals. Theatrical types, ex-professional and would-be professionals go to New Independent Theatre. It is the place for those who will do it for love when not for money.

Catherine McGeorge

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Nic & Ve

ON STAGE

After Magritte/ The Real Inspector Hound Tom Stoppard Malden Theatre till June 28

Like good wine, I suspect these Theatre Workshop productions will improve with age. Which means that by the end of the season they should be very good indeed. For despite much line-fluffing, uncertain cues and a few dull patches, the programme was very enjoyable and most of the flaws, attributable to first night nerves and insufficient preparation.

Actually they're rather hard pieces to say anything about, what with the scalding the critics are given in 'The Real Inspector Hound'. Any critic who dares look for a single redeeming feature or the slightest whiff of social comment, leaves him/herself open to the same sort of treatment meted out to poor Moon and Birdboot in 'Hound'. Furthermore, Stoppard's style of atrocious punning and the employment of very humbly derived theatrical devices, makes him, on one level, very difficult to criticize, without making it seem that you're giving a very minor, and rather bad playwright, more attention than he deserves.

Actually of course, Stoppard's plays are considerably more sophisticated than that. Incredibly funny and low brow enough to be enjoyed enormously by all. But sophisticated in that Stoppard takes a great delight in playing around with the language - he uses it with such vigour and force, that he is almost without compare in our own times.

'Magritte' and 'Hound' are both very funny and exciting plays. When they lag - which they do, occasionally - it is director, Simon Phillips' fault; at times especially in Magritte, the play drags where it should be near manic pitch. Of the acting, the honours must go to the ladies. While Charmain Harre seemed rather perfunctory in the delivery of her lines in Magritte, she shone as Mrs. Drudge in 'Hound'. Cecille Hillyer is quite simply nothing short of superb, working well in both. Bell's Cynthia, is, I think, without question, one of the finest Cynthia's since the war and bodes well for her career with the Ekatahuna Thespians.

Paul Mateovich

'Antigone' 8 'The Spellbinders' Classics Society June 5, 6 & 14.

Having been told by a member of the cast that this was a purely amateur affair, we went to the show with few expectations other than some vague idea of assimilating a bit of classical kulcha.

Theocritus' 'The Spellbinders' was the first part of the programme. It consists of a poetic monologue by a young woman (Simaetha) on the wax and wane of her lover's passion and her magical efforts to recapture his love. The poem was designed for dramatic reading rather than a stage treatment and this performance was something of an experiment, one we would consider a success. The poem responded well to expression through a whole person, rather than just a voice. However, the addition of the other character, Thestylis, seemed to be unnecessary and the presence of the "Birdwheel" downright distracting, a simple picture would have been more effective. The credit for the success of this experiment must go to Chairman Harre who was very believable in her portrayal of the distraught lover.

The second and major part of the programme was 'Antigone' by Sophocles. It deals with the aftermath of Oedipus' story and the curse left upon his descendants by their incestuous parents. Taking into account that the play had a minute pool of talent to draw upon and that those involved were more interested in the tragedy as literature than drama it would be unfair to criticise the play in any detail. Suffice it to say that the play was very amateurish, at times embarrassingly so. Rays of hope were found with Neil Scott (Sentry) and Richard Allison whose Teiresias was convincingly blind, but their competence only served to highlight the other problems of the play.

Antigone is fine drama and the Classics Society's aim to bring classical culture to the "masses" is laudable but they would perhaps do better to be somewhat less ambitious in the future.

Nic & Verity

Godspell Mercury Theatre until July 5th

Musicals, we had all thought, were a thing of the past, until a recent upsurge of masterpieces like Superstar, The Kids are Alright, War of the Worlds, Evita, Quadrophonia, and of course Godspell. When they started to rise in popularity we wondered whether they were to be a lasting success or a flash in the night.

"My cup overfloweth" would have been the appropriate idea for opening night. The Mercury brim full is always a pleasure to see, and it was.

The first five minutes of Godspell were very boring and clumsily done, and the first endless bars of "Prepare Ye The Way Of The Lord" dragged on and on past saturation point. But what happened beyond that brought an amazing surge of life and eager pleasure from everyone in the audience.

Every member of the cast portrayed so well a character so different from all the others that we could have been absorbed in the diversity alone. The set was very amusing: the last time I saw so much junk thrown organisedly nowhere in particular was in my bedroom (and that's saying something), and it added to the already free and easy atmosphere that exuded from everyone.

An excellent Jesus was played by George Henare (J.C. may not have been a Maori but history claims that he was from a dark tribe.) His sincerity shone through clearly.

The darling of the show had to be Lee Grant with the famous "Turn Back, O Man" and the mischievous antics that her role afforded her.

Fabulous work by Clifford Wallace, Robert Shannon (is that a bald spot I see?), and Donna Akersten, but...

...my favourite song from the show has always been "By My Side", so I waited with nervous anticipation for this opus 'mit feeling'. I forgot everything that went before when I heard the most beautiful voices of Sunny Morete and Margaret Blay. That song alone made my evening.

This opera will never convert anyone to Jesusism, thank god, but it may well convert us all to the delights of this form of entertainment. Jesus is still a big commercial seller. The audience obviously felt enthralled by the play since the cast was rewarded (and justly so) with a standing ovation. Thank you for a tremendous evening (but please clean up that first few minutes).

Daryl Wilson and friend



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RECORDS

Stealer of Hearts Wayne Roland Brown Mandrill (thru RCA)

Nice, safe collection of ballads, designed to show local talent, Brown's versatility in a number of styles and on a number of instruments. This it does, and reveals Brown to be a competent songster, without any great flair or talent. Even his vocalizing, which would seem to be the thing the album is a showcase for, isn't all that strong.

Given excellent support by top local session musicians and a characteristically clean production by Glyn Tucker Jr., it leaves little to chance in its presentation. Brown himself, as balladeer and songwriter, has set himself fairly modest goals and succeeds in achieving them. But the whole collection is just not strong enough, and Brown's talent not considerable enough to justify its existence. You don't have to sound like Glen Campbell or John Denver to be as good as them at what they do. But Wayne Roland Brown has quite a way to go before he's either as well known, or as strong, as either of them.

Tears. The Crocodiles RCA

The Crocodiles have a strange, almost unique sound. Despite the fact that it's a six man (or more correctly, a four man and two woman) group, its music is strangely austere and cold, fast driving pop rhythms carried along by Bruno Lawrence's drumming and the cunning finger work of Tina Matthews, Tony Backhouse and Fane Flaws on guitar.

And on some of the numbers, this seems suggestive of what Backhouse and Baystring write about in "It's The Latest" - "Here it comes around/Played all over town/ But it's just recycled sound." Their lyrics can be more though, clever, often funny, sometimes very perceptive.

Musically I think 'Tears' suggests rather than delivers. They've done much with the album and it shows real potential. But only time, and future albums, will tell us if they actually develop that.

B. Haskin

Victims Of The Fury Robin Trower Chrysalis (thru Festival)

Repeated listening of this album only seem to show that a number of exceptionally strong tracks are no substitute for a coherent overall design. Thus, although on a number of tracks, particularly 'Mad House', 'Fly Low' and the title track, Trower's obvious talents, both as singer, songwriter and guitarist, mesh perfectly to create a number that is lyrically economic and disciplined but also musically deep and rich, there are times where the music becomes vapid and boring, Trower's guitar and James Dewars bass battling on in a mind-numbingly boring display of style that will leave you cold. Together with Bill Lordan, they can provide an impressive three piece sound. But the album doesn't come up to his earlier 'In City Dreams', though at times it surpasses it. But worth listening to, anyway.

David Turner

Bad Boy Robert Gordon RCA

Rock'n'roll, dead ? Not on your life. In fact it's alive and well and residing somewhere in America in the form of one Robert Gordon. Rip roading his way through a collection of covers and one original, Gordon and his backing group, The Wilcats, display a neat, tight sound that displays Chris Speddings lead guitar virtuosity to good advantage without hiding or overwhelming the contribution of a list of stellar musicians, too many to enumerate. But above all, the spirit of '50s rock'n'roll is there, not just in the songs themselves, but in Gordon himself - his powerful, confident voice just carrying those songs up and up. He may not be Buddy Holly, but in the man's absence, he is without a doubt, the next best thing.

Paul Temm
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Seventeen Seconds The Cure. Stunn (thru CBS)

The Cure are well on their way to success, but unfortunately it has taken quite a while. Since their formation in 1976 as a five piece called "Easycure" they have produced a stunning first album; "Three Imaginary Boys" followed by two brilliant singles "Killing An Arab" and "Boys Dont Cry". The latter single marked public recognition on a wider scale.

Robert Smith is the founding genius behind the cure. He is one and at the same time writer/singer/guitarist/and guiding light of the Cure. He writes short terse pop songs that fall between an intellectualised view and a very catchy style both lyrically and musically. The new album is a continuation of "Fire In Cairo" which was one of the real standout tracks on the first album, along with "10:15 On A Saturday". I have tried and tried but I can't find a single thing wrong with any part of the album at all. The production is perfect, the mix is brilliant with both music and lyrics fading in and out with breathtaking power.

Many bands produce an excellent first album only to fail with the second. The Cure have even after the addition of Keyboards player Mattieu Hartley and a new bassist has proven the CURE as a band to watch out for. And above all they have come up with one of the most imaginative covers to date this year. Worth both a listen and ten bucks.

Philip Bishop

Official Blues Band -Bootleg Album Blues Band EMI

Quite a bit has been written about this, a lot of favourable comment, and it's nice to find for once that the goods actually deliver what the advance publicity promises. The 'Official Blues Band Bootleg Album' is not only a celebration of the resurgence of British blues, it is a celebration - period - a vigorous, enjoyable two sides of vinyl.

The band is made up of a group of veterans (with the honourable exception of Gary Fletcher) of various R & B bands of the '60's, and the album is the result of a most fruitful collaboration. If you find the title a little daunting, rest assured that it is not a cheapjack recording on somebody's sister's Sanyo cassette recorder - the production is fine and the sound, balanced and integrated.

The numbers exhibit the band's approach to their music - fast and fun filled, free of any kind of brooding meaning, but no so inconsequential as to merit no serious attention at all. There is also talk of a tour in the not too distant future, a possibility to be embraced with open arms.

Sam Wood

The Starjets God bless Starjets Epic (thru CBS)

The Starjets are an Irish band. In that tradition they sound as if their live act would be a rage. Unfortunately the energy is somewhat lost on vinyl. The poor production must take the blame, and in that respect one could recommend a few lessons to be taken from people like Phil Spector (look what he did for the Ramones) and Martin Rushent (the Buzzcocks). As it stands the Starjets sound like 'just another rock'n'roll band' as my mother used to say.

Nevertheless one or two songs do stand out as reasonable. 'War Stories', the Ratsy ballad is one, but I can't remember the other.

The half-hearted feel about the music is fully reflected in the packaging of the album. The front cover is a black and white photo of the four band members leaning against a wall. What a novel idea !

Speaking of the boys themselves, since the album was made Paul Downen has left - and for once the 'musical differences' reason has understandable meaning.

So the Starjets best go back to raging down the local, and leave Geldorf and the Boys to wave the Irish banner. (So says ever-so-important Craccum reviewer, okay, okay, but we're all entitled to our opinions). Final word: Bargain Bin.

Michael Lamb



Troublemaker Ian McLagen Mercury (thru Polygram)

Could be more accurately labelled Ian McLagen and friends, sepcifically Keith Richards, Ron Wood on guitar, horn and vocals, Ringo Starr and Jim Keltner on drums, Stan Clarke on bass and Bobby Keys on horn. With all that talent, it leaves the material straining a little at the seams. Sort of too much of a good thing.

It's a reasonably strong rock'n'roll album, benefitting enormously from the assorted musical talents involved. Geoff Workman's production has emphasized the melodic over the rhythmic, though it has a heavy rock'n'roll drive. But the overall impression is one of inoffense. You can't get worked up about anything because it's all so lukewarm. The strongest tracks, especially 'Truly' and 'Somebody' are fine numbers though, and it's a good R & R album, if you're not looking for anything more.

Norman Wilcox

Night-Fighter Bintangs RCA

Dutch rhythm and blues ? Well its not the monopoly of the Yanks you know. The Bintangs, though they've been around for a few years, with many changes of personnel, still know how to make real R & B. On Night-Fighter, they once again show, not only their musical skills but also their enthusiasm and love for the style. It radiates the group's sheer enjoyment and they're total involvement in what they're doing. Which makes for a musically very strong album. Lyrically not so, but then the music's the thing, isn't it ? Best track is 'Snake In The Grass', a sharp, rocky little number, that sets the pace for the rest of the album. For all those of you out there into first class R & B, the Bintangs will come as something of a breath of fresh air.

D.W.

Sheer Greed Girl Jet (thru CBS)

It's hard for anyone to actually say something about a form in a couple of hundred words. There's little that can be added to an already voluninous literature on the subject - in this case heavy metal.

Girl provides us with all the obligatory features of the style - soaring guitar riffs, pounding drum line, repetitive hooks. And at their craft they're competent enough. The style and production are all one would expect. Which means that its pretty unexciting fare, despite the energy put into it and the volume that comes out of it.

But, for heavy metal freaks everywhere, it's a new one for the definitive collection. For those into Ry Cooder or James Gaiway, caution is advised.

C. Brown

Ellen Shipley RCA

The more you listen to this, the better it sounds. Shipley is a tough, street-wise rock'n'roller from urban New York. But if her music is tough, it's not rigid or unbending. It's the expression of a personality that's alternately confident and vulnerable, arrogant and humble, sure-of-itself and yet searching and questioning.

Man of the World. "You can turn on the tears/When it suits your needs/You can turn on the stories/Every time you have to leave/You can turn on the charm/When you're telling a lie/But you can't turn me on no more/No matter how hard you try." It's a mocking sexuality.

Then there's the vulnerable side. A protective shell, built up to hid behind. "I thought I was cool/I thought my heart was ice/ I knew love couldn't get me twice/I was so strong/I knew just where I was wrong" (I Surrender)

Perceptive, intelligent lyrics combine with some excellent musicianship. Co-producer, Ralph Shuckett's work on the keyboards, most notably in the intro to 'Over The Edge', mixes effectively with John Siegler's bass, to give the music an accessible pop fell, without sacrificing the hard rock edge that makes it such a notable album.

Shipley has entered an area, long the exclusive domain of male rock stars. This her first L.P., suggests she could do as well in this class, as Ronstadt has done in hers.

Paul Temm

Dancing in the Dragon's Jaw Bruce Cockburn RCA

Although Canada has produced more than its fair share of artists in every medium, they generally have to emigrate to Britain or America before they're discovered. Here is someone though, who has stayed at home to do what he does best. His name is Bruce Cockburn and his album 'Dancing In The Dragon's Jaw' is one of the most intelligent and exciting albums to be heard so far this year.

In what is almost a one man show - in that most compositions are dominated by his superb acoustic guitar playing, and the music and lyrics are all of his own invention - Cockburn has produced an album that is at once immediately accessible, yet at the same time intensely personal and spiritual. His lyrics read like poetry.

Given though he is, excellent support by Robert Baucher on bass, Bob diSalle on drums and Pat Godfrey on piano and marimba, the style is definitely and distinctly, Cockburn's. It's undiluted joy and stunning fertility, merit it nothing but the highest praise.

Thomas Meighan

GALLERIES

Jeffrey Harris
Recent Works - 1980
Peter Webb Galleries until June
13th

Harris. Not a name too many Flash to in this town. We've been too long clambering over our 'own' stable artists - wealthy buyers have bred an embarrassment of artificial riches as they say listen louder and the south sings strong. Full stop. Down to Business.

There's torture here, take any artist with expressionistic concerns and in a way all their works are 'portraits' of the self. "Self Portraits" hang it all in the same pool-making self anchor and ship at the same time. Here's the big and powerful 'Self Portrait' - washes pulling backwards, Forwards apart. Blue brown blue pink apricot orange green - quick and thin. Someone muttered Munch and its true but there's no scream from the man or the world - everything's sickly still and flat and bright and dense like bad nights and no sleep.

Number 8 - top left white a sky and a hand has gone missing with nothing to hold to but the telephone's world and all that matters blood is dust as it spurts from where sawblades have been. Then there's the pastel works of swimming girls and hearts graceful falls caught and held as horror with poles and ropes (interestingly the fortuitous 'slowness' of the medium makes these the least successful).

Love and Death is a recurring theme with Harris here again. Judith and Joanna, wife and child, words at the top of a sheet of paper a list of reasons against reason or the beginnings of the last letter. A man caught between what he is and where he is, all that counts but with no common number system.

Harris' spontaneity of method, best seen in the four pencil drawings pays remarkable dividends in his ability to communicate with himself, and others. What was once more a fine line illustration of his concerns is here a telling arena. Not dead for a Southman I say, forgive me.

T.W.

Robert McDowell
The McGregor Wright Gallery

I must admit, I didn't quite know what to make of Robert McDowell's exhibition on first perusal but after a second excursion around the walls of the McGregor Wright Gallery my outlook changed somewhat. McDowell's work incorporates a variety of media, the more profound works being his landscapes in oils suggesting 'great space and vastness'. (Well that's what it says in the catalogue). The Kelliher Award winning artist uses a light and colour that makes the work leap off the walls at us. He captures autumn light magnificently in the pastel purples of 'Last Larch Colour' and

Roy Delgarno
New Vision Gallery (His Majesties
Arcade)
16th-28th June

New Vision is in fact a pottery shop, to be relatively vulgar, in His Majesties arcade and the gallery itself is upstairs. This is interesting, as it opens up the possibilities for exhibiting art, not confining it to large galleries and giving it a more personal and intimate touch. Good in theory, but the only ones who would easily see such things are those who have the time to go to such out of the way places, in other words the idle rich. Which was what I encountered when I walked in the door. What I also got was several black looks, being dressed for a day digging the garden, which were transformed (miraculously?) into knowing looks of "oh-he's-that- neo-bohemian-arty-farty-type" when I flashed a brush I had bought to clean my stereo stylus! More fools you snobs of capitalists.

Apart from that I was truly taken aback by the quality and brilliance of Delgarno's work. The whole collection went beyond the bounds of basic etching. Delgarno uses not only his etching but the whole range of both artistic and media influences. A series of nudes based around a photo taken in his Paris studio reproduced in various darker shades. In fact one of his peculiarities is his use of dark grays, browns and even reverting to basic black. Another oddity is his use of faces within faces and his repetition of the same basic face but in various contortions, usually painful. The most interesting result of this style is its effect on the viewer. I left feeling very, and somewhat unexplainably, melancholy, even sad.

I have rarely been so deeply moved by a similar exhibition, and I recommend it wholeheartedly.

Philip Bishop

an almost dream like quality is created in the strong atmospherics of the 'Beech Forest' series. I never knew there were so many shades of green. It is McDowell's watercolours and life studies though that detract from their neighbors and one has the tendency to remark, 'yes, but what does it all mean' to these unoriginal attacks on hoggets, herefords and mother and child.

The prices of works range from \$125 to \$750.

Anyway the pros certainly outweigh the cons.

And Robert McDowell has a moustache.

A. Papaspiropoulos

GIGS



TAJ MAHAL:

Prior to the radio and newspaper publicity given to the forthcoming tour concert, Taj Mahal was a relatively unknown figure in the minds of most New Zealanders but is far from this in the many places that he has played over the years and especially so in California where he has a strong cult following. Taj Mahal is generally classified as a Blues-Rock performer but he is much more than this title implies. His music ranges through traditional black American music, country blues, the rhythms of the West Indies, calypso and reggae to music finding its roots in traditional West Africa.

He is a self taught musician and his music whether original, or clever covers of blues classics is full of energy and humour. Backing him at Mainstreet is "The International Rhythm Band" featuring the world's foremost steel drum player Robert Greenidge.

Taj Mahal and The International Rhythm Band are performing one concert only at Mainstreet on Tuesday 24th June. The best statement of Taj Mahal's music came from Ry Cooder who said that he had seen "Taj tear up audiences something terrible - you better be ready for him!"

Swami

Free Financial Advice

from your on-campus bank



At the Bank of New Zealand we're on campus and we understand student money problems. If you have money problems (and what student hasn't?) advice is free at the Bank of New Zealand. You'll get good, solid, straight forward help from people who really understand money and how to manage it. We'll level with you about how you're handling your money and what we can do for you. You'll be surprised at the way we can help you sort out your problems. Come on in soon to our on-campus office and arrange a time for a chat.

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



Bank of New Zealand

Here when you need us - on campus

LETTERS

Wayne loves Kevin

Dear Katrina,

I have read Kevin Hague's attempt last week to communicate to the masses, and was alarmed to read in HAGUE'S RAVE the following sentence by Kevin. He says "There is nobody else who I feel to be competent to lead the association through it".

Besides being very bad english, Kevin was **trying** to convince us all that next year A.U.S.A., that is you and I, will be going through a period akin to what the pommies went through during World War II.

His conclusion from this was that **HE** was the only person on earth capable of guiding the student masses through this period and for the first time in years was actually going to attempt to be re-elected president.

It may surprise Kevin to know that there are a great many people who have never thought that HE was ever competent to be president at all.

— Remember all those no-confidence votes Kevin?

I however was not one of these. I strongly supported Kevin when he ran for office last year and on the whole he has done a fairly satisfactory job during the past year.

INVOLVED FOR YEARS

While Kevin has not been outstanding he should always remember that the President is only one part of a **TEAM** that includes the Executive and the administrative staff. No President can or should try to carry the association's burdens alone.

Having been a member of Executive for quite a few years and finally President this year I believe that it would be in the interests of the Association and Kevin himself to finally step down from Association politics. This would let another person provide a fresh approach to the current student problems that we are all aware of. There is a danger that if one person became entrenched as president, that A.U.S.A. would lose its ability to move in new directions to meet the problems facing it, if it was guided by one person's policy.

KEVIN IS RIGHT

Unfortunately, like so many people who have been elected to office in the past, he now feels that he is indispensable to the association and that there is no-one who could do his job better. I refer of course to Richard Nixon, President Park (Phillipines) Stalin (remember him?) and Hitler among others. Hence, it is natural that Kevin should feel that no-one else is competent to carry on **HIS OWN** personal policies.

In this Kevin is right.

FULL TIME STUDENT

From Hague's Rave it does appear that our President is beginning to lose his detached sense of reality. He has an "attrition" mentality where he sees the Government (which after all represents the people) and even the University (indispensable to every real student) as the enemy, who pose "threats" to the association, whatever that means. Kevin may even have begun to believe his own press releases.

I urge Kevin to seriously consider becoming a full-time student once again. He has given a lot in the past to our association and we will recognise his contribution in one way by giving him life membership. But perhaps the time has come for him to finally reduce his active role in student affairs in favour of someone else.

I believe that A.U.S.A. should have a different leader for 1981 who can not only carry on our present policies but provide a fresh new approach. This policy is recognised in our constitution by providing for yearly elections for all executive positions. I hope that the majority of you will recognise this too.

Wayne McIntosh

Current Sports Rep 1980 and 1981
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NB: Elections 22, 23 July
IF YOU DON'T VOTE YOU DON'T CARE

A New Messiah Arrives. So What.Genuine Matthew Letter

Dear Editor,
Through your newspaper I wish to take this opportunity of thanking those students who phoned me at my residence with offers of support, re fundraising for 'Students Hardship Fund.'

I have the pleasure to report that a committee has been formed with myself as chairman, and to date the grand total of \$472 has been raised through public donations. I wish to set as the number one
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priority of my committee the target of \$2000 by September 1st 1980. This sum will be handed in the form of a cheque, to the Head of the Student Counselling Service.

We are hoping to establish fund raising committees at other Universities and Technical Institutes. I will be reporting progress to you through CRACCUM as fundraising gets into top gear.

Thanking You,
Yours sincerely,
Matthew Eugene Connor,
Chairman of the Independent Fundraising Committee for Student Hardship Fundraising, Auckland.
P.S. On behalf of my committee we are applying to the Government for registration as a Charitable Association.

Abortion comes under question

Dear Editor,
Denese Black, Womens' Rights Action Co-ordinator stated in her article: 'Right To Choose' (Craccum page 5, April 14) that in Spain 180,000 illegal abortions take place every year, and over 20,000 women die, or are permanently injured as a result of unsafe, unhygienic, back-street abortions.

I went to the public library and looked up the World Health Organization's statistical yearbook on causes of death in Spain, taking as a guide women of child-bearing age between 15 and 44. Here is the breakdown of causes of death. I took into account that death resulting from illegal abortions would be listed in Spain under maternity related causes.

For 1975:	
Complications of pregnancy	142 deaths
Symptoms	335 deaths
Ill-defined causes	5,677 deaths
	6,154

The death toll in Spain for women between the ages of 15 and 44, from all causes - in 1975, was 6,154. ALRANZ a few years ago said 10,000 women a year died from illegal abortions in Italy. Someone wrote to the Dept of Health in Rome asking for a breakdown in the child-bearing age group of symptoms and maternity complications which caused death. The answer came back in a yearly breakdown over a ten year period from 1967. The highest yearly figure was 578.

If anybody would care to check up on this 20,000 deaths and permanent injuries in Spain, the full address of the Spanish equivalent of the Department of Health is: Direccion General de Sanidad, Paza de Espana, No. 17 Madrid Spain

You could also write to:
Instituto Nacional de Estadistica,
Av. Generalisimo, No. 91
Madrid Spain
Sincerely,
Dr Goebbels

The hole in my head won't fit

Dear Katrina,

I do appreciate the fact that there are a large number of unfortunate folk on our campus who experience a handicap that neither I nor my fellow BSc students have ever had to cope with. (I am of course referring to the members of the arts and engineering faculties and their lack of a brain). However, I find it hard to believe that even those people with only half the normal quota of grey matter are unable to differentiate between the numbers two and four - or, more precisely, between two wheeled and four wheeled vehicles. For those of you who are still puzzling over the 'dreadfully complex' signposting in the streets. I shall explain. A sign that says:

Parking Two Wheeled Vehicles Only! means that cars, which have four - not two - wheels are **not** allowed to park between the arrows. This applies to large areas of Alfred Street (eg red Avenger HU3762 and Symonds Street, Vauxhall Magnum IC5951) or are you still having difficulty understanding this letter/the signposts? You car people have your own parking lot down the bottom of Wynyard Street so go and park there! and leave two-wheeled parking areas to two-wheeled bikes!

Signed
- a very pissed BSc student who can never find a park for his bike at 9 o'clock coz of the dumb cars in the wrong spaces.

Dear

Saturday's Poets

I saw you all
And very humbly so

Watched you come together

I felt too low to sit amongst you
And took a higher seat

You were individuals who had absorbed something from somewhere

where I could not tell
because you
didn't
come

Of course I didn't understand why
until the bruises woke me
at one

And the space in my eyes was apparent
since you had spoken
almost

every one
S.P.

Kevin's Fan Club???

Dear Ed,

What on earth has happened to our 'speech from the throne' - now appropriately named 'Hague's Rave' - the column in which the President is given the opportunity to discuss important issues.

Last week the main item of interest was that Hague loves a particular girl very much. All very charming, I'm sure, but are the several thousand students who read CRACCUM each week really interested in hearing about it?

This week we are told that Hague is standing for a further year as President and there there is no one else who is competent to lead the Association (single-handed, in true British tradition, like Horatio at the bridge) through next year. Hague's arrogance is equalled only by his naivety - no one is indispensable, and anyone who believes that they cannot be dispensed with is an I.D.I.O.T.

Yours etc.
Ravetime's over

From Beyond The Grave

Dear Craccum,

After reading and hearing all sorts of bullshit about me in a certain Auckland metropolitan daily, I think it is high time (sorry about that) that I was given a chance to defend my sunken reputation. If I could get my hands on the people who do this to me - in fact, if I could just get my hands-I'd teach them to take advantage of a deadman.

In all of the comments made about Mr Asia, not one mention has been made of my flair for marketing. If that isn't biased journalism, what is? What really pisses me is that I've been made the fall guy. In another year's time the general public will just think - that is, if the general public thinks at all - Marty Johnstone? He was that bastard who got those poor kids hooked on Heroin - what a prick!

Well just for the record, I'd like to make it abundantly clear that all I did was market the stuff. Given the past performance of the Heads of the various Breweries in the Honours Lists, I might have expected a knighthood - or at least an O.B.E. for chrissakes - rather than to end up handless, bludgeoned, shot, stabbed and ignominiously dumped at the bottom of some old quarry, submerged beneath the ice-cold stagnant water, 12,000 miles away from my native home.

I made New Zealand a world leader in the field of commerce, I gave the people what they wanted, I was performing a public service - keeping all those kids out of the rehabilitation clinics-and I don't even get so much as a Government export award. O.K. if you're going to take that attitude, how about extending it to the other major Drug-dealers; the breweries, the hotel proprietors, the cigarette manufacturers, and if you really want to hit at the BIG-TIME drug dealers and the BIG-TIME pushers, how about getting your teeth into the multinational Pharmaceutical companies, and their distribution networks of General Practitioners - those guys would waste more addicts in a day that I ever did in my entire career.

Yours fatefully
Christopher Martin Johnstone



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HAGUE'S RAVE

I note from a preliminary glance at Craccum that my candidacy for President in 1981 has been attacked by another candidate in the lettuce page. While I do have a number of comments to make in reply, I don't feel it's appropriate to make them in my Presidential column - look out for lettuce next week!

I haven't had time to prepare a 'State of the Union' article - I have been flat out working on the University's proposal of a \$10 fee for all students for welfare purposes. Anthony Wright, who is the other AUSA representative on the University Council, Bob Lack, the Association Secretary and I have all been working very hard on this. We have generally been getting a good response from the members of Council and from the University administrators including the Acting Registrar, and the Acting Vice-Chancellor.

One possibility that I would like some feedback on (please do, it gets really disheartening when no-one tells me what they think) is a forum on AUSA, what it does for you, and what you think it could and should do for you.

I'm sorry that this is all I have time for right now - I promise a big column for next week.

In Friendship,
Kevin



STOP PRESS

The latest instalment of fun and games had a strange twist this week. Kevin Hague decided to hand over the chair to Ivan Sowry, ostensibly to give presidential candidates a chance of chairing a full Exec meeting, but in actual fact it was because he was still writing his rave.

Chris Gosling complained about the action of the cleaners in removing handouts distributed in lecture theatres recently. After some discussion the AVP was requested to approach the relevant authorities with a view to letting Exec distribute such matter. Craccum's own Anthony Wright was unanimously appointed to Council for a two year term, starting in July.

NZUSA General Vice-President, and Resident Hippy Colin McFadzean complained about the lack of feedback he had received from various campuses. Bemoaning the fact that the scholarship for Gilles Kati requires funds urgently, it seems as though Colin has for once got a legitimate gripe.

The topic of University Challenge came up under correspondence (!) and after vigorous debating by Doc Benson they decided to try to 'screw TVNZ for as much as possible.' Kevin's motion for Grad Bar Grovels to take place in the Old Grad Bar on Tuesdays and Thursdays was favourably looked upon. Kevin continued by arranging a committee consisting of Anthony Wright, Peter Monteith, Bob Lack and Himself to negotiate between the University and StudAss on the Deed of Management. All very dull but very necessary if we are to retain the Student Union buildings.

After more frolics came a very costly motion by Michael Baker, the Environmental Affairs Officer. He proposed that Exec and Exec-Elect members should be invited to attend the August Council in Dunedin. In spite of some members objections that the estimated cost of \$4000 was far too high it was passed.

The Education Fightback Dance being held soon had its budget approved. It requires 387 people attending at \$3 a head to break even, so get along there and support the Fightback and have a great time whilst doing so.

Dak failed in his attempt to get the latest Craccum Administration Board meeting minutes passed due to his use of 'sexist language' which roused the ire of the meeting in general. He then went off in a sulk and did not return. Chris Gosling again raised a point about police presence on campus amidst Kevin referring to having hit men standing on the Maidment Theatre ready to pick off police as they passed. Finally the meeting staggered to a close with Ivan announcing that he was definitely running for President. Perhaps Wayne will get his turn at chairing the meeting next week.
G.M.T.

PUNTING

Races at Avondale on Saturday and some to watch for at the races this week are Dark Purple, Bayshore, Avenger, Happy Union, Golden Fox, Midnight, London Trader, King Acha and Bold Praise.

Our account is short by \$6.50 but with \$5 a place on both London Trader and Midnight things should change. We still have two bets outstanding though so the account is in quite good shape.

Herlena Heights was an impressive winner the other week and what is more interesting is that she is a half sister to the former top galloper in Battle Heights. Ryken was also an impressive winner at Hutt Park last month and the owners expect him to continue his winning way next month.

Finally I do hope that Finals are not timed for the first Tuesday in November that date being the running each year of Melbourne Cup a very special event and also that no Finals be timed for Saturdays.

B. Gamble

SCRUM

SPORTS BLUES

EACH YEAR AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY gives out awards called 'Blues'. But why should we give out 'Blues' - Why not 'Yellows' or 'Pinks' or even 'Polka dots'.

Way back in the past 'Blues' were awarded for anyone who competed in the annual Oxford - Cambridge competition. Today we carry on the tradition by awarding 'Blues' to our top sportsmen and sportswomen. Last year we gave out only 30 Blues which represented 0.27% of the student population - a very select group of sportspeople.

In addition our Sportsman of the Year was Wayne Knightbridge. Wayne was a member of the N.Z. Universities Volleyball team that went to the WORLD STUDENT GAMES in Brazil.

This year Blues will once again be awarded to Auckland University's top sports people.

BLUES FUNCTION

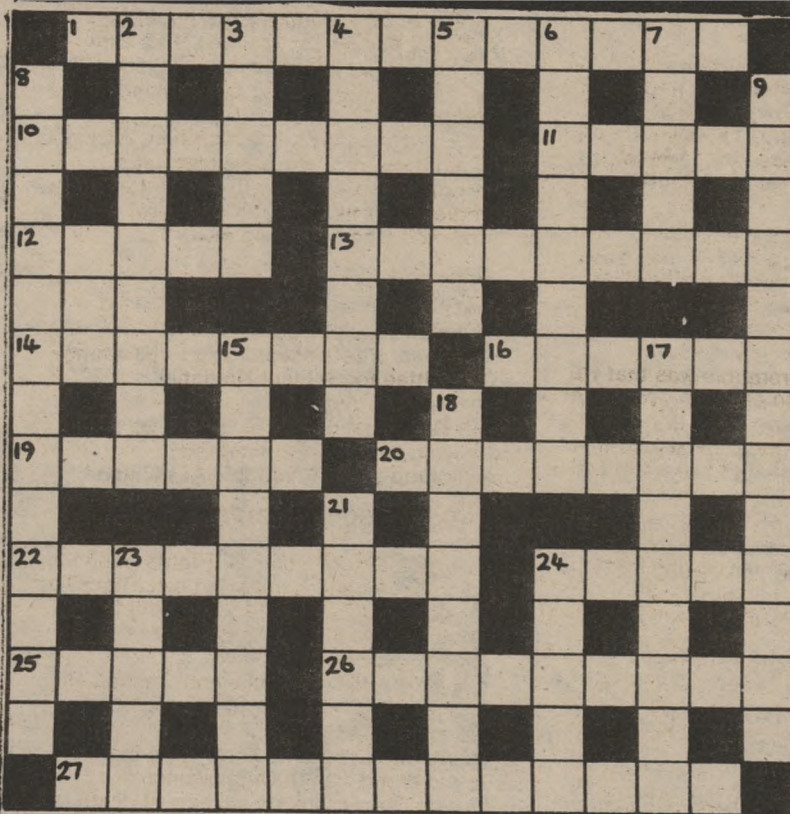
Blues recipients will be honoured at the Blues Function to be held on September 17 at University Park Club Rooms, Newton Road, Glen Innes where they will be presented with their awards by international known sports personalities.

BLUES PANEL meets on Wednesday July 2nd at 7.30pm in the Recreation Centre to consider the Summer Sports nominations.

If you would like to know more please contact the writer, care of the Students association 30-789 or attend the Blues meeting on July 2nd.

YOURS IN SPORTS
Wayne McIntosh
SPORTS CLUBS' REPRESENTATIVE
A.U.S.A.

CROSSWORD



CLUES

Across:

1. Fighting in the corridor? (7,2,4)
10. Navy people in a spot get decoration (9)
11. Something beyond hope of recovery? Dead right! (5)
12. Give it back with the levy (5)
13. Badly broken set used by the way (9)
14. Strikingly good sound from a snake? (8)
16. Tailor in vessel (6)
19. Make certain measures apply to the river in Yorkshire (6)
20. Summoned by bells indeed when mad! (8)
22. Always blooming purple tea served up one way! (9)
24. Some catch, thanks, from this girl (5)
25. Broadcasting to one in a twisting road... (5)
26. ...but broadcast differently from this fruity avenue (4,5)
27. Cane may not be for the one who feels it! (4-9)

Down:

2. A station seat wrecked by the renegades (9)
3. Impression of understanding? (5)
4. Her relations coming into a lot of old guineas may get pickled! (8)
5. Loosely speaking, warmer sun suits these swimmers (6)

6. Grant USA nothing? Perhaps that's too bitter (9)
7. Fellow has to work to get this fruit (5)
8. Attack a pleasant piece of land surrounding water in London (9,4)
9. Don't you pay for the goods, then, in this territory? (4-5,4)
15. Lone barge wrecked - and could this be the macabre outcome? (5,4)
17. Circus equipment - peg it through with no sign of distaste perhaps (5-4)
18. That enticing pantomime cry for old lighter? (3,5)
21. Real bath with a bit missing overturned by servant (6)
23. More than one circule Line? (5)
24. Black river? (5)

SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK'S XWORD:

Across: 1. Oboe; 3. Cross-patch; 10. Their; 11. Providing; 12. Fish out of water; 14. Haggled; 15. Dweller; 17. Patents; 19. Diorama; 20. Over-confidence; 23. Barn dance; 24. Elrand; 25. Slower rate; 26. Eton.
Down: 1. Out of shape; 2. Oversight; 4. Reputed; 5. Scoffed; 6. Private soldier; 7. Tripe; 8. Hind; 9. Brooklyn Bridge; 13. Armageddon; 16. Learn fast; 18. Spooner; 19. Deflect; 21. Virgo; 22. Ibis.



CAMPUS TRAVEL

* Watch this space each week for news from your student travel centre *

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1980 CHINA SUMMER DEPARTURE DATES:

Arrival Hong Kong	Enter China	Return Hong Kong
June 07	June 10	June 24
July 06	* July 09	July 23
August 10	* August 13	August 27
August 30	September 02	September 16
September 07	* September 10	September 24

* Itinerary 2.



19 days in total
-15 days in China-
\$1,295 ex Hong Kong

STUDENT TRAVEL CENTRE - Top floor, Student Union
11.00 am to 4.30 pm daily

GAY PRIDE WEEK

FIGHTING BACK

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

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

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

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What are Homosexuals ?

Homosexuals are people who are physically and emotionally attracted to other people of the same sex, in distinction to the more common attraction between the sexes. Their homosexuality may be combined with a degree of heterosexual attraction but it is quite often a man's or a woman's sole orientation and frequently finds expression in overt sexual acts between people of the same sex.

What sort of people are they ?

Despite popular stereotypes, homosexual people are as diverse as heterosexual people. They are, in fact, people of all types, men and women, of all jobs and professions, of all positions in the community, of all interests, good and bad but mostly average, educated and uneducated, M.P.s and garbage collectors, sons, daughters, parents, sisters, brothers, friends. If every homosexual were suddenly identifiable there would not be a single person who was not astonished.

But don't they like to dress up in the clothes of the opposite sex ? Aren't homosexual men, for example, usually effeminate ?

Cross-dressing or transvestitism is not related to homosexuality. While some homosexuals are transvestites so are some heterosexuals - it is a distinct and separate phenomenon.

Probably as many heterosexual men as homosexual men are "effeminate", whatever that means.

It is true that some homosexuals act out the stereotypes society has of them, probably more as signals to other homosexuals or as an attempted put-down of those stereotypes rather than because they are really expressing their own personalities.

What about the danger to children from the attention of homosexuals ?

This is a bad myth still held far too widely. Sexual orientation of adults towards prepubertal children is a phenomenon completely distinct from homosexuality. Very few homosexuals are sexually interested in young children - the majority relate to sexually mature people just as most heterosexuals do. Studies indicate almost unanimously that most of the so-called "child-molesters" are elderly men who have been or are sexually married, and that little girls are the most common objects of attention. The problem is, if anything, a heterosexual one.

Surely, though, a youngster can be corrupted into homosexuality by seduction in adolescence ?

No. If one's sexual orientation is basically heterosexual this cannot be changed by experiences in youth. Indeed so-called seduction of youth by older men, for example, are often initiated by the younger person who recognizes both his own and the older persons' homosexuality. People tend to forget that many males experience homosexual activity in their adolescence but do not become homosexual.

What do homosexuals do in bed ?

Most importantly they exchange love for one another, as often as heterosexuals do. Physically they do everything that heterosexuals do except penis to vagina intercourse. Close bodily intimacy, Page 24, CRACCUM, June 23

caressing and exploration of each other's bodies, kissing, hugging, mutual manipulation of genitals, rubbing together of genitals, oral intercourse, anal intercourse, are all part of the variety. Sodomy or anal intercourse is not the only possibility and may well be much less common among homosexuals than is commonly believed.

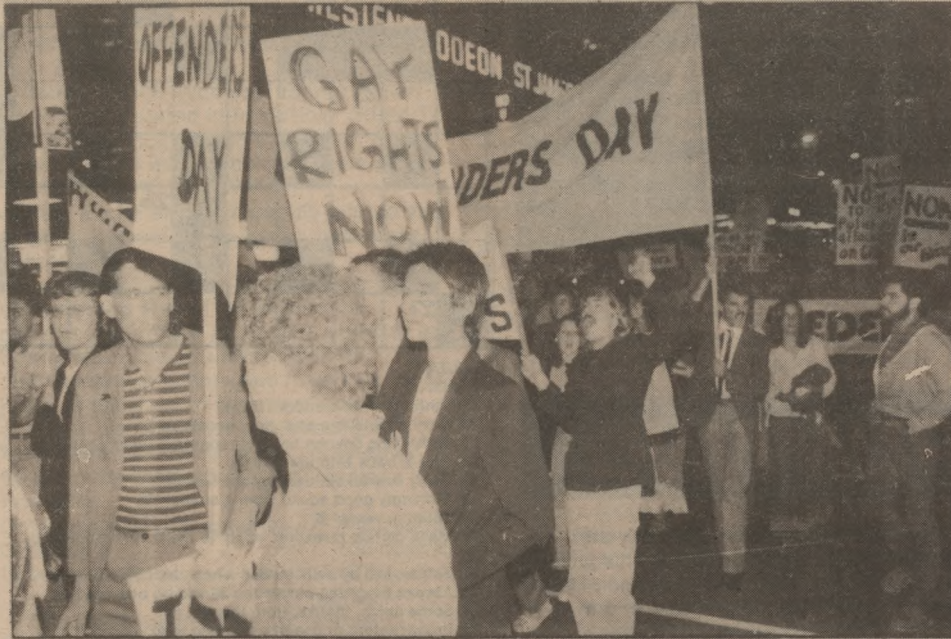
Some conclusions

Whether the law is changed soon or not, homosexuality will become more open and discussed because more and more people are fed up with such oppression; attitudes are changing fortunately. What law repeal would do is provide a necessary step

towards reducing the unnecessary suffering caused by the hostility against this natural variation of human sexuality.

It is terribly important to realise that the move towards greater freedom and openness about homosexuality is not a frivolous demand for irresponsible-pleasure-seeking by a small group of perverts threatening to disrupt the family and established human values. Rather, it is a profoundly serious movement concerned with a social phenomenon affecting millions. Happiness, fulfilment, lives themselves are at stake.

Please think about it.



GAY PRIDE WEEK PROGRAMME

Sunday 22 June

2 pm: Wreath laying at Anzac Memorial, Domain

7.45 pm: Gay Pride Service, Metropolitan Community Church of the Resurrection, 252 Great North Road, Grey Lynn.

Monday 23 June

10 am onwards: Gay Health Workers Alliance are having a stall in Vulcan Lane (also Wed & Fri).

Tuesday 24 June

8 pm: Coffee Evening 2/4 View Rd, Mt Eden

Wednesday 25 June

1 pm: Felix Donnelly speaks on aspects of homosexuality, Maidment Theatre

Thursday 26 June

8 pm: Workshop: Homosexuality and the Bible. Women's Common Room, hosted by the Metropolitan Community Church.

Friday 27 June

International Blue Jeans Day

4 pm: University Gay Lib meeting in Executive Lounge. Coffee and discussion followed by dinner in the Restaurant.

Saturday 28 June

11 am: Gay Pride Service, Panama Rd School, Panmure - Metropolitan Community Church of the Assumption.

8 pm: Gay Dance, functions room, Student Union. Tickets from Anthony Wright, Craccum Office, or at the door.

8 pm: Opening Night of "Bent" - a gay play at Theatre Corporate

Sunday 29 June

7.45 pm: Gay Pride Week Thanksgiving Service, M.C.C. 252 Great North Rd, Grey Lynn.

University Gay Lib hopes to have an information desk in the Quad each lunchtime during Gay Pride Week. For further information phone Anthony Wright, 30-789 ext 66 (day) or 592-150 (evenings).



National Gay Offenders Day March 1980

THE PINK TRIANGLE

During the Third Reich in Germany, the Nazis developed a simple and effective system for identifying the undesirables and "enemies of the state", imprisoned in concentration camps. Each group had to wear an identifying symbol sewn to its clothing. One group was singled out by a pink triangle worn point down on the left arm of the jacket and on the right pant-leg.

These were the homosexuals. Tens of thousands wore this symbol to their deaths in the gas-chambers and forced labour camps of Nazi Germany.

We have chosen the pink triangle as a symbol. A symbol of the history that other hands have tried to obliterate, the history that we must recover. It is a reminder of where gay oppression can head if gay people neglect the active struggle for their rights.

ON CAMPUS

The University Gay Liberation group and Gay Students Society meet weekly during term time in the Executive Lounge, first floor Student Union, at 4 pm on Fridays. This gives gay people the opportunity to mix together and gain support from others. Many people who read this will be too afraid to come along - I can only say that all of us were in your position be it only one week or a year ago. Something prompted us to overcome the fear long enough to come to a first meeting, and the sense of support and friendship from other gay people has been enough to keep us rolling up ever since. Try it! Sometimes we have speakers on aspects of homosexuality sometimes discussions on gay themes - other times we just drink tea and coffee and chat.

Gay Lib also run monthly dances for the gay community in Auckland. They are held in the Functions Room (top floor, Cafeteria block) and the next is on Saturday 28 June at 8 pm. All welcome.

COMING OUT

I am a 20 year old teacher trainee attending University part-time. I am gay, and although it took me a long time to accept that, I am now more sure than ever. I mean, I know I am attracted to other guys both spiritually and physically, and until that chance I fail to see why I should have to chase females (as others would have me do!).

I am living at present in a hostel with 140 other people, many of whom know that I am gay, either because I have told them, or the rumour has gotten around. Some people I find are very reserved, and though you may endlessly drop hints about your sexuality they will never pluck up the courage to actually ask "Are you gay?"

What really has amazed me as I have told others of my homosexuality is their overwhelming acceptance. I have never had a bad reaction yet! Many express keen interest, and show a desire to understand more fully my situation. Sometimes I get almost sick of talking to people about my experiences as a gay, and acquaintances display a curious interest in knowing who I fancy, who I suspect of being gay and whether or not I have a lover at the moment.

The first person I told that I was gay was my closest friend. I told him I was going to a dance at University and never gave him an opportunity to come along too. He naturally was inquisitive about who was organising the dance, and what special occasion it was being held for. I told him it was a Gay Liberation dance. He asked unbelievably "what are you going there for?"

"Well, they are good dances, and there's lots of company".

"Are you trying to tell me something?"

"Yes," I said. So then he knew. He didn't know what to say at first, but he grew used to the idea pretty quickly.

A funny thing about our friendship is how it grew into something which I would call love. I mean, this guy is straight, don't get me wrong, and that was more than frustrating at the best of times!! When he got a steady girlfriend I started to get jealous - I really started to realise the full dimensions of my gay lifestyle. I became more aware of my feelings for other guys through this major event in my life, which bought home the fact that I could not hope to be fulfilled and happy by relating to straight guys (or gals). I still love all you straight guys out there (does that freak you?! but you are rather like expensive china - you can look but not touch!

Nigel

Mo

CRACCUM