

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

25 SEP 1980

GENERAL LIBRARY

WHITE
ELEPHANT



craccum

This week: Jumbo articles,
jumbo issues and more elephant shit

notice board

HOLIDAY WORK

Last summer the Environment Group (University) organised 30 student jobs on the Student Community Service Programme. A similar number of jobs may be available this summer. The work is well paid and working conditions are flexible.

Particular skills needed include economics, architecture, engineering, town planning, writing, graphics, photography, layout, but all skills are useful.

These projects are an opportunity for motivated people to work together on shaping New Zealand's future. If you're interested an essential meeting to attend is Wednesday 17th Sept, 7.30, in the SRC Lounge.

ANTI-SMELTER MEETING

If you want to take action against a 2nd aluminium smelter or would like to know more about the issue then attend this meeting. An audiovisual on power planning and aluminium smelters will be shown.

If you cannot attend this meeting but would like to know more about the issue then contact Michael Baker ph. 773-759.

Meeting this Weds, 7.30pm, SRC Lounge.

DIABETICS

A final year Optometry student is doing a project on some of the visual characteristics of Diabetics. Anyone interested in participating please contact the University Optometry Clinic.

ROTARACT

First there was Jaws, then Grease, but now there's

XXXX ROTARACT!

where all your dreams come true! Starring Oiluvyer Neutron-Bomb and Diane Botica (as the table). (Producer: Aziz Wheriz. Released thru United Artists.) Meet special guest star Miz Botica this Tuesday!!

— Now screaming at the Old Grad Bar, Tues 23rd, 7.30 pm.

MEDITATION

Lectures on Meditation will be given in the Music Room (223), StudAss building, on Thursday 25th September at 12.15 and 1.15. Free instruction given. For more details, phone David, 894-988.

FRENCH COLONIALISM IN THE PACIFIC

On Sunday 28 September, 1pm, in the Little Theatre, there will be a seminar on French Colonialism in the Pacific. Speakers include Walter Pollard, Poumau Papalii, Hilda Halkyard, Rebecca Evans and William Edgell from Vanuatu.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB MEETING

Wednesday 24th September, 7.30, Cafe Extension. This Wednesday night features another exciting AUMCC meeting full of fun, enchanted and celluloid wonders (films, films, films) for those of you wise enough to partake of such an event. Anyone not turning up will get knobby marks all over their four-wheeled rusty behemoths. If you arrive all your needs will be satisfied (foodwise, anyway). Remember, people, BIKES ARE BEST.

YET ANOTHER GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that, having received petitions signed by twenty members, the Executive has convened a Special General Meeting of the Association, to be held in the Recreation Centre on Monday 6 October commencing at 1pm and if necessary to complete the business at hand, to commence or to continue in the Recreation Centre on Tuesday 7 October from 1pm.

Business:

Fees increase?

If there is no fees increase, possible cessation of some Association activities and/or disposal of some Association assets.

Possible rescission of Executive resolutions 459/80 and 460/80, both of which refer to the Wizard being banned on campus General business.

DEAN'S LECTURE

The next Dean's Lecture will be 'Change-The hope for rich and poor', by Mr Stanley Barnes, MBE. Venue: Robb Lecture Theatre, School of Medicine, Wednesday 24 September at 12 noon.

IMPORTANT!!!

There is now a xerox machine in the Main Common Room over the bookshop for your use.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE AUSA SPORTS COUNCIL

1 pm to 2 pm Wednesday 24 September (i.e. tomorrow) in the Club Rooms of the Rec. Centre.

Only item of business:

Do you want your club to have a grant next year. If so then I strongly urge you to turn up to this meeting - it is VITAL.

Wayne McIntosh, AUSA Sports Rep.

SOUTHDOWN-SPRINGBOKS-RE-STRUCTURING.

Now everyone knows what National means when it makes a promise:

Sinking lid - 18% inflation
Resturing - Unemployment
Gleneagles - Springbok Tour

If you care about these issues then maybe it's about time to hear Labour's side of the story.

Hear Jim Anderton, President NZ Labour Party, Wednesday 24th September, B10. Organised by University Labour Club.

FOOD CO-OP PRICE GUIDE FOR 25th SEPTEMBER

Beetroot, 6c each; Broccoli, 10c/120g; Cabbage, 20c each; Carrots, 10c/400g; Cauliflower, 30c each; Celery, 30c each; Garlic, 10c/31g; Ginger Root, 10c/27g; Kumara, 10c/87g; Leeks, 15c each; Lettuce, 40c each; Mushroom, 10c/25g; Onion, 10c/523g; Potatoes, 10c/400g; Pumpkin (Crown), \$1.50 each; Rhubarb, 6c each; Silverbeet, 10c/356g; Spring Onion, 10c/80g; Parsley, 10c/50g; Mandarins, 10c/150g; Tamarillos, 3c each; Apples, 6c each; Bananas, 10c each; Oranges, 6c each; Pears, 7c each; Yams, 10c/110g.

DELEGATE TO HONG KONG, CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

The Asian Students Association (ASA) is holding an Executive Committee meeting in Hong Kong on 1-3 October 1980. This meeting will be followed by a tour of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hosted by the All China Students Federation and the Korean Students Committee.

Applications are hereby called for the position of one delegate to the ASA Executive Committee meeting and tour. The delegate will probably have to leave New Zealand on 28 September and will return on or about 22 October. The successful delegate will be expected to be familiar with the concerns of the Asian student movement and have the ability to represent NZUSA policy.

Applications must be in writing, stating the applicant's name, address and all other information considered relevant. They must be received no later than 24 September and the selection will be made on that date by a committee appointed by the National Executive of NZUSA.

Applications should be sent to:
The Secretary
NZUSA
P.O. Box 9047, Courtenay Place
Wellington.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (AI)

Monday 29 September 1 - 2 pm, Venue: Room 143, 1st Floor Studass. Final Plans for 'Prisoner of Conscience' Week - October 12 - 19. Contact: Paul Robertson (Secretary) Ph 874-503

ENVIRONMENT GROUP

Population Week:
Tuesday 23 September 1 pm. Venue: Library Basement B 15.

Three short films - 'Population Ecology Unit', 'Population Explosion' and 'Too MANY People' Friday 26 September 1 pm

Venue: Room 237, SEcond Floor, Studass. Speaker: Poumau Papalii - CORSO Regional Organiser. Topic: Population Explosion: Is it a Myth?

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT (SCM)

Thursday, 25 September 1-2 pm, Venue: Room 144, 1st Floor Studass. Contact: Peter Shearer (President) Ph 842-617.

classified

For Sale: Brand new AKAI turntable, only \$150. Unwanted present from overseas, worth at least \$200. Ph Paul, 689-785.

Cycling Expedition: Through Europe and Asia in 1981-82. May be sponsored to test products, write guide book etc. Interested? Then phone Michael, 773-759.

For Sale: Honda CB-100
Imac. cond. - looks and runs like new. New w.o.f. Helmet, New battery, and servicing manual included. \$750.00 o.n.o. PH: 771-015 - ask for room 202 (Grafton Hall).



WHAT! CRACCUM
IS PRINTED IN WANGANUI...



craccum

CRACCUM Volume 54 Issue 22

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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Well, it's elephant credits this week: everybody's an elephant and loving it, like the amazing Robert who arrived from Arch School, and proofread most of the issue before disappearing into the night, or Debbie and Jane, a pair of Philippine subversives, or Mark, a red eyed elephant (very rare) after chasing up the optometry survey. And the rest of the herd: DOC Benson, off the whiskey and into corrections, Francis and Merritt and Cintra, one of whom has short hair, chews pens and piddles on the floor, but not in that order, followed closely by Oscar the Weta and Clementine his darling. We mustn't forget Dermot this time. Moving on into weirdos, there's Paul who talks on the phone to his peachy silky asparagus stem, Adam of course, Wayne McIntosh who didn't even flinch when we made up elephant jokes about him, and the inimitable Don. Yet more elephants, there's Biddy and Julie and Shiralee (who drew them all) and Helen, Jason-Jumbo-Advertiser and Anthony the Grape (a purple elephant). Thundering on behind are the Davids, F. and K., with David K's pet balloon fluttering gallantly in the breeze (while David F's pet whiskey bottle gets emptier), and then, with blare of trumpeting trunk, Kate, the greatest white elephant of all, comes galloping on. Oh, and of course there's Simon Wilson, who got arrested for painting anti-Truxton slogans on a wall. Silly elephant.

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Rugby, Racism, & Beer

On Friday September 12, which was the 3rd anniversary of the murder by South African police of Steve Biko, a black South African student activist, the NZ Rugby Football Union issued a formal invitation to South Africa's Springbok Rugby Team to tour New Zealand next year.

The announcement of the invitation immediately brought widespread opposition from individuals as diverse as Peter Devlin, Sports Editor of the 'Auckland Star', the Archbishop of New Zealand Bishop Reeves, and Dail Jones MP for Helensville. If the Springbok tour goes ahead it will be the first time the Springboks have played outside South Africa since 1974. Most national teams tour overseas at least once a year under normal circumstances. It will also be their first visit to New Zealand since 1965.

It is hard to see why, after 15 years with no Springbok tours, the NZRFU considers a tour next year to be so important that all opposition can be ignored.

The last Springbok tour of New Zealand was scheduled for 1973, but after massive opposition the Labour Government stepped in and refused to allow the South Africans into the country. The present National Government has consistently stated that it will not do this, however, which reflects markedly on their real commitment to stopping the tour. They say the decision is up to the N.Z.R.F.U., but if the attitude shown by the Chair of NZRFU Council (who in 1968 said "You must realise that our Maoris are three hundred years ahead of the South African native. Our boys are educated and cultured - unlike their South African counterparts") is shared by other members of the Council, it is going to take a massive show of opposition to get them to face up to their responsibilities.

Some Facts About Life In South Africa-

- 18 million blacks have been allocated 13% of the land, and 4 million whites have allocated themselves 87% of the land.
- Only whites may vote for the South African Government.
- Wages for Blacks lie between one seventh and one third of the average white wage.
- There is one doctor for every 400 whites, and one doctor for every 44,000 blacks.
- South Africa spends more than thirteen times more educating a white child than they do educating a black child.
- Marriage or sexual relations between blacks and whites is a crime.
- Black families are often forced to live apart, seeing each other for only one month each year.
- Unemployed blacks have no rights, and are forced back to artificial 'homelands' where there is no employment.
- Most facilities such as schools, hospitals, railway stations, parks, transport systems, buildings are segregated and non-whites are excluded from many facilities.

- All non-whites must carry passes at all times, showing their place of employment, race, 'homeland' etc.

What the Tour Means For New Zealand

By allowing the springboks to come to New Zealand the Government and New Zealand Rugby Football Union are completely discrediting everything that this country or its people have ever said or done in opposition to South Africa's apartheid regime.

By not isolating South Africa in sport, and other matters, we are turning our backs on those South Africans - both black and white - who are courageously struggling against apartheid and paying a high price for doing so. This tour will undermine New Zealand's supposed commitment to racial equality and the development of a genuine multi-racial society. We are stating that rugby is more important than the rights of black South Africans. The Government is being particularly hypocritical in light of the amount of pressure that was put on New Zealand competitors at the Moscow Olympic games.

There are many other effects of a tour which do not specifically concern South Africa. New Zealand will be flying in the face of a huge body of world opinion and isolating itself from the vast majority of nations. Specifically, by allowing the Springboks to come, the Government is in breach of the Gleneagles Agreement which it signed along with all Commonwealth nations in 1977. This agreement gave commonwealth governments the responsibility to do everything they can to halt sporting contacts with South Africa.

This tour will place New Zealand's participation in the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games in jeopardy. The 1976 All Black Tour of South Africa resulted in 14 third world nations boycotting the 1976 Olympics. The Brisbane Games Organising Committee have made it clear that they would prefer to not have New Zealand competing rather than have a Third World boycott.

Within New Zealand massive bitterness and division will be caused. It is now clear that the majority of New Zealanders oppose the tour. If the wishes of this majority are ignored there may be a great deal of confrontation and conflict.

All these things - internal division, isolation from the rest of the world, condoning of apartheid - New Zealand can well do without. Is a Springbok tour important enough to risk all this?

Refusing to have a tour will be a positive statement by New Zealand that it opposes South Africa's policies. It would bring us into solidarity with the bulk of the nations of the world.

For South Africa

The tour is a massive success for the South African Government. Both internally and internationally, the South African Government will be able to use the tour, that is, use sport and use New Zealand, to promote acceptance of apartheid.

Sporting contacts give a morale booster to those who benefit from apartheid. Shortly after the outbreak of anti-apartheid uprisings in Soweto and elsewhere in South Africa in 1976, the All Black rugby team left for a long tour of South Africa. The supporters of apartheid in South Africa took great comfort from the fact that even when innocent kids were being killed by the South African police, New Zealand was still prepared to go to South Africa and play racist sport.

One tour creates a chip in the block of isolation, which South Africa can exploit when it attempts to gain further sporting contacts with other nations.

Most importantly, it signifies that the superficial and meaningless changes which have been made in sport in South Africa are acceptable to New Zealand. The changes which have taken place in no way alter the racist nature of South African society or even sport. Black Africans have still nowhere near the chance to compete at international level that whites have because of segregation, lack of funding and facilities.

It is quite clear however that South Africa is being forced to consider changes. This has come about because of their growing isolation. To break that isolation would be a major blow to the pressure that has been mounted on South Africa, and destroy those few initiatives that have been made.

To the rest of the world

Internationally, and especially in Black Africa, New Zealand will be seen as supporting apartheid. There is no question that many nations will see this tour as New Zealand aligning itself with South Africa and its policies. New Zealand cannot ignore the views of the world in this issue. For trade, political and sporting reasons, as well as moral ones, New Zealand cannot cut itself off from these countries. By taking action which effectively hampers the attempts that these countries are making to end apartheid, we can only be seen as working against these nations. In such circumstances, who can blame them for taking strong action in retaliation? By breaching the Gleneagles Agreement and the policy of the United Nations, New Zealand is seen internationally as hypocritical and dishonest.

Is one rugby tour worth it? The Springboks last toured to New Zealand in 1965. Have we really missed out on that much by not having had them since? Should the N.Z. Rugby Football Union be allowed to dictate New Zealand's foreign policy?

I believe not. For a host of reasons, moral, political, economic and sports related, the Tour must be stopped.

Examples of the widespread opposition to the tour:

'Whatever the composition of the team, the fact of the matter is that the springboks coming to New Zealand is bound to be interpreted by others as an endorsement of South Africa's apartheid system and as ignoring the responsibilities set out in the Gleneagles Agreement which New Zealand signed in 1977.'

- Brian Talboys, Deputy Prime Minister

'Totally irresponsible ...' decision by the NZRFU.

- Bill Rowling, Leader of the Opposition

'Christians have no choice but to oppose this tour.'

- Anglican Bishop of Aotearoa. 'By its decision the Rugby Union flies arrogantly in the face of an international commitment by New Zealand.'

- "N.Z. Herald" Editorial

Stop the tour? ... and ruin a perfectly good distraction of domestic issues....not on your life mate. heh heh heh



'F.O.L. policy is to support any union that takes action by withholding services to the touring team.'

- Jim Knox, President F.O.L.

'This is no longer a matter of sport but a matter of social relations with the rest of the world community.'

- Roman Catholic Bishop Ashby of Christchurch

'New Zealand's good name and international standing is the issue.' 'It (the decision) will not help in its impact on the rest of the world that it was made on the anniversary of the death of Steve Biko.'

- 'Auckland Star' Editorial

'My personal opinion ... has also changed and I now oppose the Tour.'

- Sir Graham Latimer, Chair of the N.Z. Maori Council, prominent Northern Maori Electorate National Party member.

'I have just spent 3 months in South Africa and the changes are purely cosmetic. Even though I'm rugby crazy and haven't missed a match since 1946, I won't go.'

- Auckland sharebroker

'Catholic and protestant leader are in one mind on this issue.'

- Rev Angus McLeod, National Council of Churches.

'The issue is simple. The Government must direct the Rugby Union to withdraw its invitation. If it does not do so, then the Government must withhold entry visas from the Springboks.'

- Whetu Tirikatene-Sullivan, MP Southern Maori

'It is a real head in the sand decision by a body of men who refuse to face the facts of life. I toured South Africa 10 years ago, naive enough to believe that bridges were important in helping break down apartheid.'

'Neither that tour nor the subsequent 1976 visit by Andy Leslie's side, did anything to make the habits of South Africa or South Africans any better than they were in, say, the 1950's or 1960's. If anything it's worse.'

'Sport, say some in New Zealand rugby, will do an immense job in improving the plight of the black man in South Africa. It doesn.'

'There must be no 1981 Springbok tour of this country.'

- Peter Devlin, Sports Editor in 'Auckland Star.'

Some other interesting quotes

'Any player in South Africa can progress to the highest level of his potential.'

- N.Z.R.F.U.

'We may be small but we won't be bullied.'

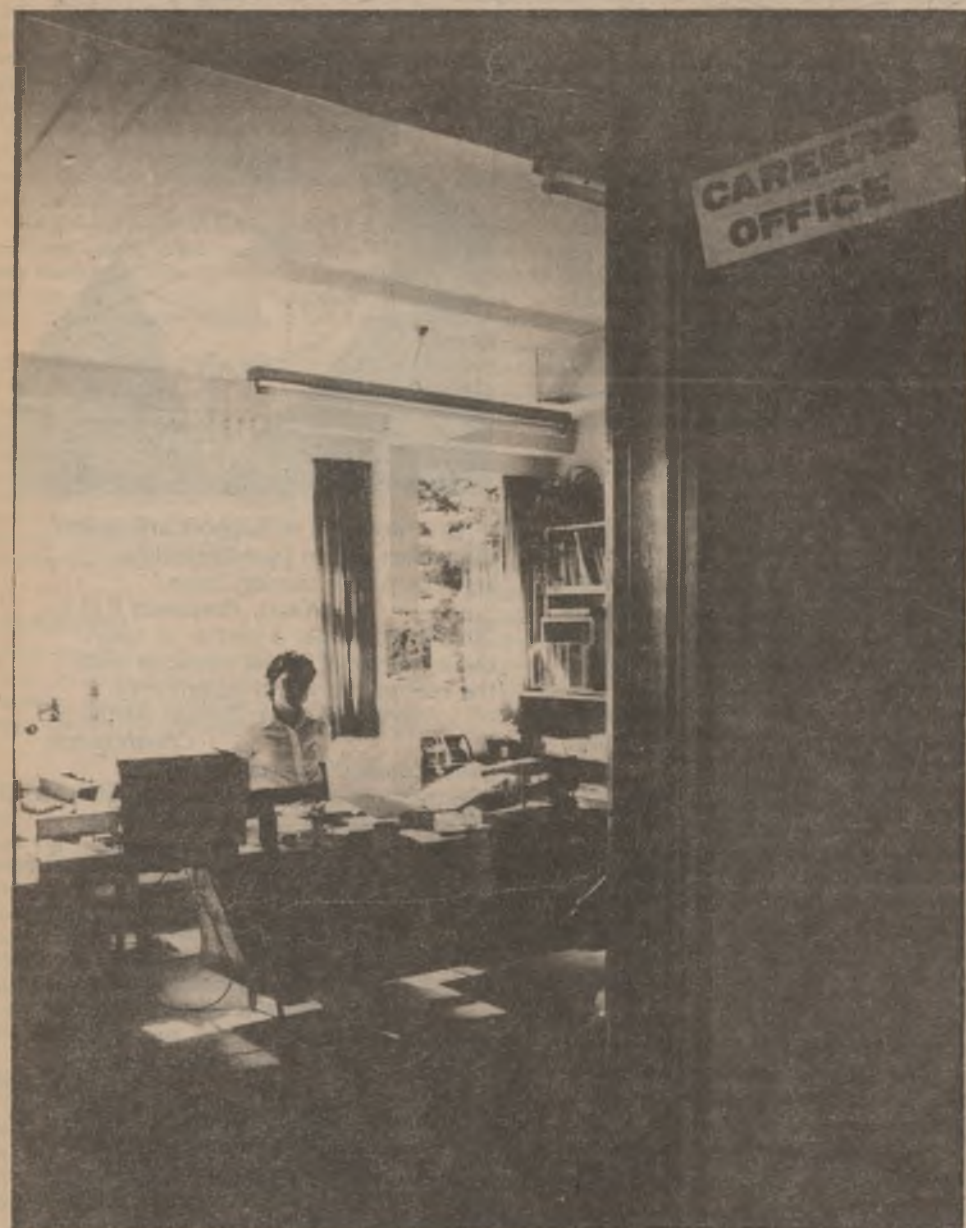
- Ben Couch, Minister of Police





What's the difference between elephants and peanut butter?
Elephants don't stick to the roof of your mouth.

So You Wanna Be a



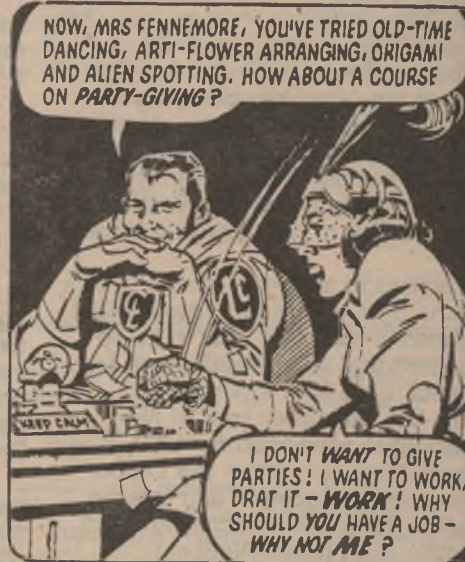
Here we are, September. Another season at the degree factory almost over. A few more lectures, examination of produce, and it's off into the real world. Whether this is your final year or merely your first, whether you get straight As or straight Bs there is one thought that will be holding sway with your collective cluttered consciousness. Employment.

For some employment will mean soaking up the sun in Daddy's yacht, cruising in the gulf. For the remaining 99% however, employment means getting a job, or as is so often the case, trying to get a job. This quest for employment need not be conducted alone. Help is at hand - careers week and the University's Career Advisory service for those graduates seeking careers. For those of you seeking part-time employment, Super Shirl and the part-time employment bureau here at StudAss have transformed thousands of students into efficient labour units, for the vacation period anyway. Then again, there is the heroic people's Labour Department, and it's offshoot, the Student Community Service Programme. (This year SCSP won't be starting until December 1st, so should you run out of money before then, starve!)

To these formidable forces can now be added the CRACCUM employment suggestion service (Don't bother asking how to find it, you're reading it). As any good sociology student knows (debate over whether there is such a thing as a good Sociology student rages on but can be ignored for our purposes) if you get a job working for somebody else, your employer

extracts surplus value for your labour. In plain speaking this means that you never get paid what you're worth.

If you don't want to be ripped off by the petty bourgeoisie, self-employment is the name of the game and opportunities abound, for those students with a little imagination. You are certain to come up with your own ideas, but here are a few suggestions to get you started.



Fascists: covered to some extent in last week's issue, Fascism can be a very lucrative sideline which could be continued part-time throughout the entire year. Membership of the Engineering Society is not strictly necessary although it can be a decided advantage. Income will depend upon the individual. For the more enterprising, there is a small fortune to be made in the extraction and selling of gold teeth.

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New Zealand Railways,
Private Bag
Wellington



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We are looking forward to your future.

Rock & Roll Elephant?

Road Accident Victims. Each year thousands of New Zealanders join the ranks of New Zealand's Road Accident victims. The elite of the RAV, are, of course, the Road Fatalities. While it is true that not all

are eligible to join the RAV. Income derives primarily from accident compensation, or in the case of the RF, insurance policies.

Prostitutes. Another highly lucrative career opportunity, prostitution - once the sole province of women - is now available in these days of sexual liberation to men as well. Physical attractiveness is not a pre-requisite, although it could affect your pay-rates. If you like meeting interesting people, going places and venereal diseases, the oldest profession could be the profession for you.

Police Informants. Help our noble boys-in-blue clean up the streets and make yourself a small fortune in the process. Pay-rates are, of course, negotiable, but depending on the offence and the position of those you squeal on. While turning in your tutor for offensive language will barely get you bus-fare home, turning in that smack-peddling mother of yours could earn you a bundle.

Victims of Police Malpractice. While openings in this field are definitely on the increase, there is no guarantee that all such openings will result in secure livelihoods. For some however, percentage of movie rights, books, toys etc and of course law suits can result in incomes of seven figures or more. It made Arthur Allan



Thomas a household word, it could well make you a bundle.

Religious Maniac: Traditionally, Religious Maniacs in New Zealand have adhered to weirdo Christian doctrines. In recent times however, the field has undergone such rapid expansion that the modern religious maniac has countless options open to him/her. Depending upon your ideological bent you could find

gainful employment conducting phoney surveys outside Woolworths, peddling new testaments, or jogging up and down Queen Street wearing pink pyjamas and skinhead haircuts, chanting jingle bells.

Tedious Bores: Not just anyone can be a tedious bore, it takes a certain amount of style to make it pay well. The successful bore will not only annoy, s/he will irritate and badger. One of the biggest bores I know specialises in discussing his piles; medical complaints, tedious career exploits, and life histories are all class 'A' boring material. If you get the right monotone into your voice, they'll be paying you to shut up.

Beggars: Got any obvious physical or mental defects? Begging could be the job for you. Even if you're unfortunate enough to enjoy perfect health, a modicum of acting ability is all it takes to simulate virtually any mental disorder or degree of retardation. Shabby dressing is a must here, unkempt personal appearance is the name of the game, with time and a half for drooling.

None of the above activities are illegal, although not all possible holiday jobs 'enjoy' this protection. Should you wish to involve yourself in any such illegal activities, remember - if you get caught, you could enjoy an all-expenses-paid billet care of the taxpayer. No rent, no rates, no food bills and if you're a male - all the buggery you can handle.

You should be getting the idea by now, the only limitations are your own.

John Probe

The Careers and Appointment Service of the University is located behind the lower lecture theatre. The part-time Employment service of the Student's Association is located on the first floor of the Studass building, directly below the CRACCUM office.



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Finance & Management. What jobs & training are available to graduates?

Right now the Bank of New Zealand is looking for well qualified people with management potential and ambition. We are keen to talk to graduates from any faculty who are interested in business and who see a future for themselves in management.

On your way to management

On joining the BNZ you will be trained as quickly as possible in a general background of banking to prepare you for more permanent positions. The emphasis is on a general career in banking and management. But as part of this programme there is also opportunity to work in areas of special interest to you.

Your own career path

More importantly, the BNZ is dedicated to a policy that enables you to express your own career objectives so your career development is matched as closely as possible to your own wishes.

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Why the BNZ

The BNZ handles 40% of the nation's trading bank business, giving it a greater depth of resources to call on and an organisation big enough to give you a wide range of training and promotional opportunity. It is also the only totally New Zealand owned trading bank, giving it a deep commitment to New Zealand and New Zealanders.

Now why not talk it over face to face. We will be happy to discuss your opportunities, give you more detail about the BNZ, introduce you to people who already work here. Just call: Brian Pender or Bob Coldwell



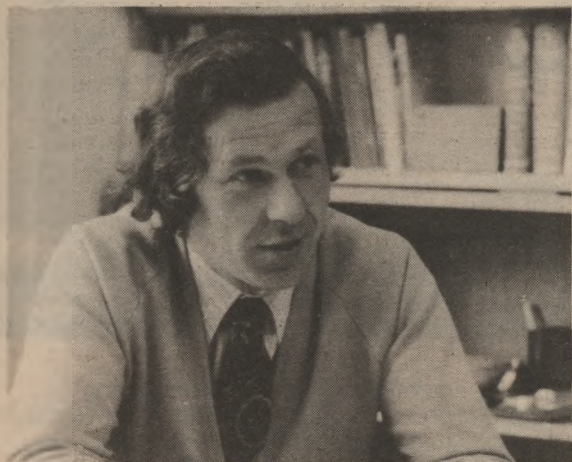
Bank of New Zealand

Auckland Branch
125-129 Queen Street
Phone: 774-700

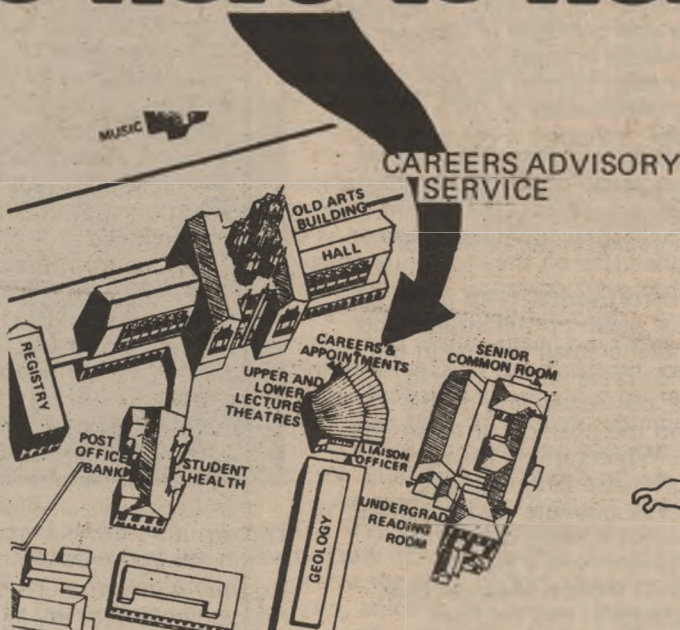
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Guy Nash, Careers Advisor



On campus

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Applications are invited at any time before the end of 1980 from students who are partly qualified or who expect to graduate this year.

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Mr Forgie	P.O. Box 3699	Telephone 795-285	Auckland
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What's grey and goes red at the flick of a button?
An elephant in a blender.

Elephant Shit

Well, there was another meeting of the Students Association last Thursday (the tenth anniversary of the death of Jimi Hendrix, if you must know), and once again we had all the tired old arguments about why the StudAss fee should be put up and why the general mass don't want to spend anything.

It really is strange how the average students thinks around this place. Most of them are prepared to spend \$10 on beer through the year, most of them are prepared to spend \$10 (at least) on petrol for their car, most are prepared to put up with rising fees and piss-poor bursaries (did you know that fees for next year will be pretty close to \$180?), but when it comes to forking out \$10 to keep their Students Association right where it is, they go crazy and yell and scream about not being able to afford it. What do you people really want around here?

Anyway, on to the meeting itself. Some 250 students were there to hear the arguments for and against the fees increase. Ten people actually spoke on the motion (well, nine really - Stephen Mitchell was ruled out of order for rambling as he usually does), of which seven were for and three against. Kevin Hague, the mover of the motion, gave a detailed description of what had happened in recent years and outlined the reasons why he thought there should be an increase. David Kirkpatrick, the seconder, followed up with a strong speech outlining what could conceivably happen now that the fee is remaining static.

Suzie Collier attacked Executive

spending (with some incorrect figures, I might add) and suggested various cuts in the budget which in total would save some 25% of the \$110,000 extra needed for next year. She also attacked Craccum (for some reason it seems to be 'knock Craccum week' around here) and suggested fortnightly issues.

Other areas which were brought under the scope of the meeting were 'welfare charges, Sports Club grants, and AUSA representation on Senate and Council. Darryl Carey suggested that if the fees increase did not go through AUSA could ultimately lose its representation in the University - of course, by this time, AUSA would no longer exist (my words, not his).

The time then came for Ivan Sowry (Chairperson) to put the motion. Result: 153 for, 96 against. A mere 13 short of the magic two-thirds target. Oh well, at least there were 153 people who had the interests of the Association at heart. It was no surprise to see the vast majority of people leave after that. Something about lectures, I believe they said. A bit of light-hearted humour nearly resulted in the motion being put and carried again but as there were only about twenty people left none of it was at all serious.

In conclusion, I would just like to say thank you to all of those who attended. I understand Wigram were preparing to send up the elephants requested by the assistant editor after the debacle in the Cafe a few weeks ago. I'm glad the Rec Centre staff didn't have more to clean up than the few hundred darts left by some of the people attending. And so, until October 7.....

G.M.T.

Why do elephants wear jandals?
They can't tie up shoelaces.

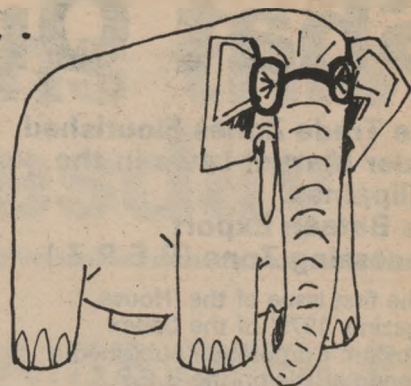
Going Blind...

Over the August Holidays the University Optometry Clinic ran a joint survey with Canterbury in an attempt to help students identify any visual problems they might have. Of the 1000 students who were invited to attend some 420 were surveyed. At Canterbury, 205 students were examined and 35 students were advised to have further tests to determine whether they did have any visual defects. Unfortunately, a cross-referenced printout of Auckland's results is not yet available, but of the 420 students examined, 60 were found to have some form of undetected visual problem.

On the form the students were supplied with there was a question relating to any visual problems the student may have experienced. Quite a lot of students complained of visual problems, but it is possible that a number of these in fact passed the test. A reason for their having indicated a problem could simply be poor lighting and/or ventilation. Another possible reason may be that a student may be long-sighted and therefore when looking into the distance, instead of their eyes being relaxed they are still focused. This in turn makes the eye muscles tired.

The department has sent out letters to those invited to participate in the survey informing them of the results. Those that were found to have vision that was below normal were asked to contact either their own optometrist or the clinic in the Human Sciences Building for a follow-up test. A few students were found to have defects in their colour vision but were otherwise normal in all respects.

Dr Leon Garner of the Optometry Department, who was organising the testing from Auckland,



thought the survey was valuable for three main reasons. Firstly, it enabled students to find out for themselves whether they had any visual defects. Secondly, it gave the optometry students a chance to gain some experience in their subject in a practical way. Thirdly, it provided the department with valuable research material in an age group where eye-testing is not done in sufficiently large quantities to provide accurate statistics. Apparently this could well be one of the largest surveys ever made in the 15-30 age group.

One of the problems in trying to get an even spread of students throughout the country for an exercise of this nature is that Auckland is the only University with an Optometry Clinic. Canterbury students had to be surveyed by the Department of Health, which doesn't really assist student research as such. Auckland is very lucky because it not only has an Optometry clinic, but it has one which will give you a free examination (although a small charge has to be made to offset running costs). If you wish to have your eyes tested you can either contact the Optometry Department at 792-300 ext. 8450 or make an appointment at Room 207 in the Human Sciences Building (enter through the side door in the driveway).

Mark Kerly

Student Loans

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

Student loans

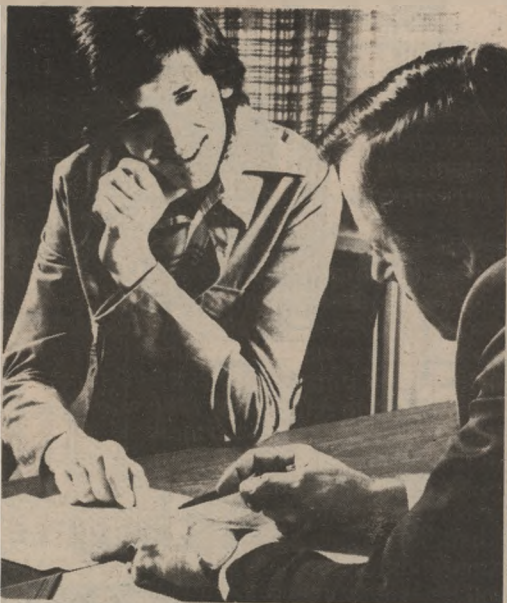
The great thing about these is their flexibility. From just a few days to tide you over a rough spot or long-term so that you can plan ahead over the years you're studying. Interest is charged at a concessional rate.

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**WHY MISS
THE BEST?**

**FRI 10-8
SAT 10-4**

Shat On

Free Trade Zones Flourished Under Martial Laws in the Philippines.

The Bataan Export Processing Zone (B.E.P.Z.)

The first issue of the 'House Magazine, 1979' of the Caltex Petroleum Corporation published a flattering article on the B.E.P.Z. entitled 'Oil, Lifestream of Progress'. The Foreign Investment Industrial Miracle

Mariveles, a decade ago, was a sleepy little fishing village, located on the Bataan Peninsula at the northern portal of Manila Bay's entrance. Its only claim to history was in 1942 when it was the starting point of the 'Bataan Death March' of World War II.

The B.E.P.Z. concept originated in 1969 with the authorisation from the Philippines government of a Free Trade Zone in Mariveles. Nothing happened physically until November 20, 1972, two months after Martial Laws were declared in the Philippines, when President Marcos signed a decree spelling out sources of financing etc., and gave a mandate to Teodora Pena, a widely experienced lawyer from Manila, to make things happen.

To most Filipino businessmen, they either shrugged in disinterest or shook their heads in dismay. Bataan was too far from Manila, too primitive and too lacking in basic necessities.

However, what Pena and the Export Processing Zone Authority (E.P.Z.A.) did was a minor miracle. For example, moving mountains to make way for factories and low cost housing units, laying roads alongside hills and over marshy fields; changing river courses, building bridges, building a dam in a fresh water reservoir and electric generating plants; in fact, creating a modern industrial complex from scratch.

Today, a massive industrial estate spreads over 1,200 hectares (3,000 acres) of land, designed for an export-oriented economy, which has accounted for US \$137 million in exports from the Philippines in the first nine months of 1978. As at October 1, 1978, there were 54 enterprises operating in the Zone, employing more than 25,000 people, 90% of whom, surprisingly are women. Of the 54 participating enterprises, 14 are Filipino owned, 19 are wholly owned by foreign companies and 21 are joint ventures with Filipinos. Foreign countries represented include: USA, Japan, West Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Austria, Norway, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Chairman Perio expects to see an increase to 120 factories and a population growth to half of a million in the next decade.

Like other export zones in Asia, B.E.P.Z. is aimed at attracting foreign capital, increasing exports and stimulating industry and employment in areas where they did not previously exist. To start with a system of infrastructure was being created under phases I, II & III.

Phase I is an area devoted to light industries and creating E.P.Z.A. built standard factory buildings (production space of 90,000 square feet). Phases II & III have been set aside for medium and heavy industries. Leading the way in stage III is Bataan Shipyard and Engineering Co. Dry Dock which services vessels from all over the world.

The drawcard is to be special incentives to investors:

1. Taxfree and customs duty-free importation of machinery, equipment, new materials and supplies.
2. Exemption from export taxes, municipal and provincial taxes.
3. Deduction of net operating losses incurred during first five years of operation from income taxes of

succeeding five years.

4. Accelerated depreciation scheme and special deductions for labour training expenses and organisational and preparatory expenses.

5. Priority in allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of merchandise, equipment and raw materials.

6. Other benefits pertain to guaranteed loans, rights of foreigners to live in the Philippines, as long as their investments are maintained the privilege of bringing in foreign technicians and their families for a period of five years. In addition, companies can count on costs for skilled labour, even up to senior management level, to be considerably lower than those of Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore.

7. Easy accessibility of zone; helicopters make trip in 25 minutes, hydro-foils take 75 minutes, cars two hours, three hours for buses.

One can at this point see some comparison with New Zealand. Last year, the New Zealand government made easier the percentage ownership of overseas companies in New Zealand companies, pushed through with indecent haste the 'National Development Act' and of course the Leader of the West German Trade Delegation stated, 'New Zealand has the lowest wage rate for white-skinned workers in the 'Free World.'

The Zone has been designed as a total community with offices for E.P.Z.A. staff, customs, Inland Revenue and Labour Department plus Zone Police Headquarters and other symbols of government.

For tourists and visiting businessmen, there is the Bataan Hilltop Hotel with its helipads and piped-in music. E.P.Z.A. employees seem to live in an Armed Services type situation (i.e. discrimination by rank). E.P.Z.A. have built a thousand low cost homes for families and 18 dormitories for unmarried workers (shades of South Africa).

Foreigners can build in an attractive wooded area. Middle-class and senior Filipino managers build on an estate called Mountainview, a short distance from the zone. The estate includes a 100-room hotel financed by a Filipino-Arab group.

There is a modern shopping centre, market, twin 1,000-seated theatres, 14 lane bowling alley etc, 20 bed clinic and a 200-bed hospital under construction, not forgetting an inter-faith chapel.

So What Do The People Get Out Of This?

In the 'New Internationalist' April, 1980, Joe Holland, a worker with the Catholic Centre of Concern, Washington D.C., in an article titled 'Scrambling for a Foothold', describing Trade Unions in the Third World, mentions that in his recent visit he examined the conditions of workers and their Trade Union rights at Bataan E.P. Zone and Free Trade Zone in the small seaport town of Mariveles.

The Ford Motor Company is described in the Caltex article as a body stamping plant, where 800 workers operate giant presses to turn out automobile panels. It is piling up millions of dollars worth of export credits which earn the company the right to import luxury cars into the Philippines. According to Joe Holland, five hundred workers had gone on strikes for higher wages and better working conditions. Their wages were slightly higher than the average US\$1.50 a day, but still not enough for subsistence. Under pressure from the local employers association, Ford fired all the workers. Protesters were met by the military squad who detained the demonstrators without food and drink. With the strike broken, Ford rehired 200 but labelled the

remainders as 'trouble-makers'. These 300 in turn were banned from other employment.

Many of these banned workers stopped sending their children to school for they had no money for transport. Others nearly stopped feeding them - they had no money for food. Many children began showing tell-tale signs of malnutrition. Some mothers pleaded with Joe Holland to take their children back to USA so they would survive.

One result of the Free Trade Zone was evident in the contrast between how the factories were cared for and how the workers were treated. The machines were tended by a corps of maintenance men: the plant was housed in immaculate air-conditioned new buildings, surrounded by careful landscaping and protected by high steel fences and armed guards.

The workers lived nearby - housed in what looked like chicken coops, with perhaps 6-8 people in a room. The floors were full of dirt with no running water or any sanitary facilities. There was only an open sewage system running through the walkway between the buildings.

The plant was an investment to care for; the workers were expendable. Under such conditions, workers have no alternative but to unionize.

What's the black stuff between elephants' toenails? Slow natives.

Like the Ford workers in Mariveles, Third World unions face formidable obstacles:

1. Employers' whole profit margins in a competitive world depend on cheap (and unorganised) labour.
2. Workers are usually new arrivals from the countryside where trade unions are unknown to them. Simply to get a job in the midst of widespread unemployment is wonderful.
3. Many Third World leaders like President Marcos, choose to repress the workers' movements to guarantee political stability and low wages required by foreign investors.
4. Trade Unions in the rich world have been criticised for not doing more to help their fellow workers in the underdeveloped nations, but there are some encouraging signs of International Trade Secretariats taking more interest in the Third World (e.g. chemicals, food production, steel, metalworkers).

Michael O'Neill
Philippines Support Group

Limbs & Friends

Bad Taste Variety Show

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MAIDMENT THEATRE FRI SEPT 26 - 8 PM, SAT SEPT 27 - 8 PM
BOOK AT THE CORNER SAT MAT - 2 PM

Let's Try Again

Elections this Wednesday

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

Peter Simunovich

Peter Simunovich is again running for the position of Publications Officer and if you have a few minutes to spend inbetween lectures his policy statement is sitting here in the Craccum Office.

Ivan Kirk

Ivan Kirk is again running for the position of Publications Officer and his policy statement is still at the Craccum office if anyone is interested.

Grant Robbins

Grant Robbins is again standing for the position of Publications Officer and his policy statement is still at the Craccum office if anyone has an hour or two to spare.

Mark Schofield

Mark Schofield is again running for the position of Publications Officer and his policy statement may be perused at your leisure in the Craccum suite.

John Broad

A third year law student, currently a member of the AUSA executive, a student member of the University Senate and a member of the Publication Committee 1980.

Publications is purely an administrative job, watching over AUSA publications, keeping Craccum to budget, and dealing with the grants to Clubs and Societies for their own publications. However I intend to extend its function, if elected, to correct the communication breakdown which exists within the University at present.

Frequently events are advertised far too late, often only on the day they are to be held - due to Craccum not arriving on campus until the second day of the week. There is a great need for an interestingly presented publication which would bridge the gap between Craccum and the other current weekly TITWTI probably something in the nature of a Broadsheet (no pun intended). As Publications Officer I would produce this within the present budget.

I have the experience necessary for this position. As a member of the Executive already, I wouldn't have the teething troubles of someone unaware of the working of AUSA. I have edited numerous Club magazines and worked on Craccum.

In a nutshell my one election promise is to get stuck into the job and do it well.

Daryl Carey

Daryl Carey is a 20 year old Architecture student who was previously National Affairs Officer, is also a member of the Debating Society, Architecture Students Society and the Food Co-op.

I believe that I would make a good Publications Officer for two main reasons. Firstly, my experience in the publications field and, secondly, my experience in the administration of AUSA.

My publication experience began at school, when I worked on the school magazine. Although not a prestigious or even glossy publication, it did give me the taste I needed to continue. In my first year at University, I worked as a member of the technical staff on the Hostel magazine at International House. The following year, I edited the magazine, spending many long hours on layout and administrative jobs that needed to be done, such as working with typesetters and printers and endlessly trying to extract material from people. I have worked on Craccum a little bit this year and I am reasonable familiar with the administration that is behind Craccum.

I was on the Executive earlier this year as National Affairs Officer and this has taught me many things. Firstly, that I am happier as an administrative member of Exec. and, secondly, the importance of acting on what you believe and sticking with it. As an administrator, I would not be pushing any of my personal political beliefs when deciding on political issues. I believe that Exec's administrators have a duty to vote in line with Student Association policy, as they are not elected to be political officers. I also am quite familiar with the structure of the Association and am able to work within it and with the people in it.

The combination of my abilities in publication and administration will be a major asset to me if elected. I am realistic enough to realise that the budget for Publications next year will not allow any extra publications aside from Craccum and TITWTI. It is important that enough money be allocated to Clubs and Societies for their publications and I will endeavour to spread this as far as possible.

I believe that the experience I have in both fields will allow me to work closely with the Craccum Editor and Staff next year to hopefully improve the quality that can be produced.

CANDIDATES FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

Bernadette Jew

Bernadette Jew is a fourth year student completing a Performance Music degree in piano. A member of Amnesty International and Music Society.

Over the past four years I have been actively involved in music department activities as a performer in Conservatorium lunchtime concerts and Karheinz Company concerts and as a participant in chamber music. I was involved in the Photographic Society's attempt to establish an art gallery which, while admittedly shortlived with only two full-scale exhibitions mounted, was nevertheless a bold move towards overcoming the monopoly of private galleries. I have been involved in the promotion and publicity of a number of campus activities this year, including some run by the NZ Students' Arts Council and, as a performer I have worked with the staff in the Maidment Arts Centre.

I believe that cultural activities on campus can contribute to the development and self-awareness of every individual and in fact go a long way towards making life bearable when the pressures of work appear insurmountable. Auckland University is unique in its potential for cultural life with its combination of departmental activities, innovative student activities, political groups, students from diverse cultural backgrounds and, hopefully interested and broad-minded audiences. The Cultural Affairs Officer must take responsibility for co-ordinating, through liaison with the appropriate clubs, departments, individuals, Maidment Theatre staff and outside groups, the widest possible variety of cultural activities on campus. This includes ensuring that all students are aware of the facilities and assistance available to them through the Student's Union. Auckland University is one of only two universities in the country with a Fine Arts department in its midst and I would like to see facilities made available within the Student's Union. complex for regular displays of art work. I would also like to see even more cultural activities on campus during the lunchtime. I am especially keen to support any new directions in cultural activity in 1981 because I believe that culture is, above all, an expression of our social and political times.

Edwin Simperingham

Edwin Simperingham is a 19 year old second year Arts student and President of APAS, a member of IMFC and TKS.

In standing for the position of cultural affairs officer, I am supposed to make a policy statement saying, like the others, what I intend to do. But basically this position is not for me to do what I want to do but to do what the students in general want.

Therefore, I believe it is the first job of a Cultural Affairs officer to find out what the students want. I want to know what is going on, what is being done, and what is being done that you would have to go to only after the event.

Therefore I would like to publicise all the dances, films, etc fully and set up a coming events page in Craccum, telling you what's on.

This has obvious benefits for everyone. The more people at a

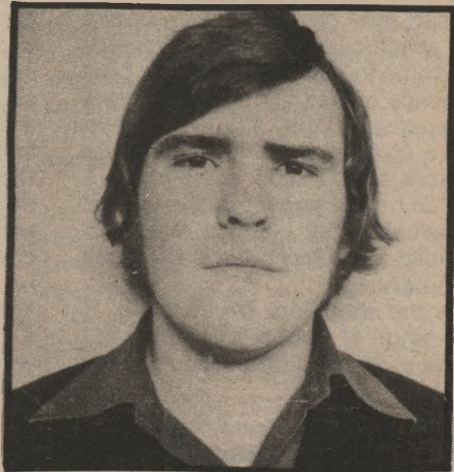
Michael Webber

Michael Webber is a 19 year old First year Arts student and member of the Social Credit Club.

Thomas Carlyle once said 'the true university of these days, is a collection of books', and 'look at the number of cultural groups, societies and activities on campus, I would say he was right. Only ten cultural clubs and societies exist on campus. Culture namely being 'the acquainting ourselves with the best in the world and thus with the history of human spirit' (Matthew Arnold).

Students on the whole tend to be very materialistic, they come here to get their degree and leave. However, one of the major functions of the University is the dissemination of culture. The cultural activities are well attended but more could be done, along the line of last Saturday's Cultural Mosaic, which does promote all cultural activities. To put it bluntly there is not enough culture on campus!

I will organise more combined cultural efforts. Hopefully in the view that we students become a more civilized lot.



'NOMALCY CAN BE CURED!'

dance, the better the dance, and the more money the dance will make. This in turn siphons more money and to feature events making them better with the result that everyone wins out.



CANDIDATE FOR SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE

Robert Young is a 19 year old Arts Student who is the current SRC Chairperson and who has also been involved the Volleyball and French clubs.



Hugh Cook, From London

Living and Working in London

The libraries are disappointing. They are small buildings, badly signposted and usually lacking adequate seating. To the casual reader who does not qualify for entrance to the British Museum library, London has nothing to offer that remotely equals the facilities of Auckland Public Library with its collections of novels, records, sheet music and newspapers all under the one roof.

I am not contemplating trying to get a card for the British Museum library. Getting a card to use the public libraries in the City of Westminster was hassle enough; now that I've got it I'm limited to four books at any one time. Unlike Auckland, one can only return books to the specific branch one borrowed them from; the library says their poor van service makes this rule necessary.

Comparisons, they say, are odious, but as a colonial in a city which - like New York and Tokyo - sometimes claims to be the largest in the world, it is inevitable that I should make comparisons. In fact, this is an essay in comparisons.

Take the shopping, for instance.

The range of goods, of course, is enormous. Depending on your taste,

you could spend all afternoon window-shopping for shoes, stereo gear, video cassettes or vibrators, without even starting to exhaust the variety. And of course electrical goods and clothing are cheaper than we're used to in New Zealand.

But there are a few problems with shopping. One which bewildered this colonial boy was the specialisation of shops. When I was picking up a few things to make myself at home in the bedsitter I'm inhabiting, I had to go to different shops to get a typewriter, some stationery and a book. It's not like Auckland where you can go to Whitcoulls and pick up all those things and have the pick of a range of soft toys and scrabble sets.

The other hassle with the shopping is credit, for which you need, so I'm told by friends, a bank card to establish identity. These friends took six months trying to get a bank account, because they didn't immediately have someone to give them the references they needed. For the time being I'm resolved to live without a bank card, cheque book or credit; I opened a high-interest no-fuss savings account with the Halifax building society so I can bank a cheque if any employer pays me with one.

If you do come to London and spend the afternoon window shopping, you'll probably find it's quite true that if you stop in the street the British will queue behind you. If they don't queue, they'll at least form a group; the herd instinct is very strong. The other evening, this colonial boy was in Soho gawping at a versatile display of rubber gear, leather wear, whips and bare-arsed magazines; within three minutes the British were starting to group and gawp too.

The group was heavy on respectable housewife types, who may be afraid to be seen staring into a window like that when on their own in isolation; the word from those who've been here a while is that the people are very conservative. Living together isn't universally socially acceptable, to put it mildly; even mixed flatting has less acceptance here than in New Zealand.

For windows to gawp at. Soho is definitely the place. It's very handy to New Zealand house; just walk up the Haymarket a couple of hundred yards to Piccadilly Circus, and you're already on the fringes of it. There are live peep shows at fifty pence a throw; there are movie houses advertising 'individual cubicles'; there are video film rental outlets offering you the chance to 'see before you buy.' Many of the porno flick places have warnings outside. One goes, approximately, 'Inside we are showing films of copulation, group sex and cunnilingus, therefore if you are easily shocked do not step inside.'

The hard core film among hard core films is apparently 'Maitresse', which is said to contain sequences showing such delights as a penis being nailed to a table.

This colonial boy hasn't had time to see much cinema yet, but a preliminary observation is that at about 2.50 pds a throw the cinema is pretty expensive, particularly if you're coming to London with New Zealand dollars, which over the last couple of months have shown an alarming tendency to make a closer and closer approach to the value of tiddlywinks. . . I brought along mostly US dollars, but they're just as bad.

The way round the cinema price problem is to pick up the latest copy of Time Out and turn to the film

section, where you'll find the addresses of various film clubs, which have nominal membership fees of about twenty-five pence a year, and show films for about 1.50 pds a throw. Then - if you don't blow your financial resources playing the ubiquitous space invaders or trying to outsmart the equally ubiquitous fruit machines - you're all set. Everyone knows London is the theatre capital of the world, but it's also a film freak's paradise. If you are into the theatre, bring along your International Student Identity Card for the cheap seats, cheap being maybe 2.90 pds or thereabouts.

Time Out, mentioned above, is one of many sources of ads for accommodation, travel and jobs. The Evening Standard, which comes out in several editions from about midday on, is another good source for jobs and flats.

When I first hit London in March and went to New Zealand house to look at the notice boards in Whitcoulls and in the offices of New Zealand News, the job situation looked pretty good, and everyone said it would get even better in the summer. It hasn't. When I started looking for a job, I found one on the second day, thanks to being able to type. But if you're not coming to London with secretarial, accounting, nursing or computer skills, things could be a bit tough or they could be very tough; the situation has disimproved even in the months since March. After all, the unemployment in the UK is almost hitting two million. If Maggie Thatcher was playing pinball she could be pretty proud of her score, but this isn't a game, and with the millions allocated for Trident . . . but of course I digress.

To sum up the job situation, first there's not much work, and second, the wages won't do much more than support life and limb and the London tube system, so if you want to buy a hamper from Harrods or sex from Soho, saving up in New Zealand or the land of Oz is the smart, smart move.

to be continued...

Hugh Cook

Pic of the Week



Lunching at the McLaurin Chapel last Wednesday : Mr Graham White, the newly induced Rev. Kevin Sharpe, Prof. Lacey and Prof. Brian Davis.

sayings from the big A



ON DIVORCE

A man who repudiates his wife must be of sound mind and past the age of puberty. He must do so of his own free will and without any constraint; therefore, if the formula for divorce is spoken in jest the marriage is not annulled.

The woman must not be having her period at the time of the divorce, and the husband must not have had sexual relations with her since her last period.

de RITZ
vintage clothes
10 vulcan lane

The Smelter Debate

In July of this year the Government announced its approval for two new aluminium smelter projects. This decision will radically affect the economic, social and environmental climate of New Zealand for the next 40 years and beyond.

The proposed second aluminium smelter is the biggest industrial development in New Zealand history. Combined with an extension to the existing smelter at Taiwai Point (near Bluff), it will consume almost 4,500 Gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity every year. This is more than the total electricity consumed in the Auckland Urban Area by all users. When fully developed the two smelters will between them consume more than 40% of New Zealand's total hydro power and almost half of all the electricity sold to New Zealand industry.

The scale of investment is also massive. The combined cost of the smelter expansions (\$850 million), the power stations to supply them (\$1000 million), and supporting facilities will exceed \$2000 million. This is more than the total nation's private savings and is equivalent to an investment of more than \$1,600 for every person employed in N.Z.

This article examines the Government's rationale for these industrial developments and some of the national consequences.

Development Strategy

Expansion of Aluminium smelting in N.Z. is a cornerstone of the Government development strategy for N.Z.

Mr Muldoon stated in February of this year, 'New Zealand is on the verge of an exciting expansion on a scale undreamt of a decade ago'. A page from the government publication 'Growth Opportunities in New Zealand' illustrates the type of expansion being planned.

Overseas companies were quick to take advantage of this offer of cheap abundant power. Early in the year it became apparent that several consortiums were bidding for the power. The largest project to emerge was construction of a second aluminium smelter, and the major contenders included some of the world's biggest multinationals.

- Fletchers - CSR - Alusuisse Consortium
- Reynolds Metals Inc.
- Martin Marietta Aluminium Inc.
- Shell Oil in association with Kaiser Aluminium

An aluminium smelter is already operating at Tiwai Point near Bluff. Opened in 1972, it has expanded its production since then to produce 150,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum. Its controlling company, Comalco, also bided for a share of the 'surplus' power to extend the existing smelter.

In July the Government announced its approval, in principle, for two of these developments to go ahead. These were for —

1. Comalco to extend its smelter at Tiwai Point
2. Fletcher - CSR - Alusuisse consortium to construct a second aluminium smelter.

On the July 31 the Government formally signed an agreement to supply power for the Tiwai Point expansion. This will involve the addition of a third potline increasing production from 150,000 tonnes per annum to approximately 230,000 tonnes.

No final agreement has yet been signed with the Fletcher - CSR - Alusuisse consortium but according to the Prime Minister the second smelter agreement is 'all set to go.' When completed the second smelter will produce 200,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum. Provisional extension to 300,000 tonnes was part of the original proposals but is not in the present agreement. The first stage, scheduled to come into

Smelters



Aluminium ingots

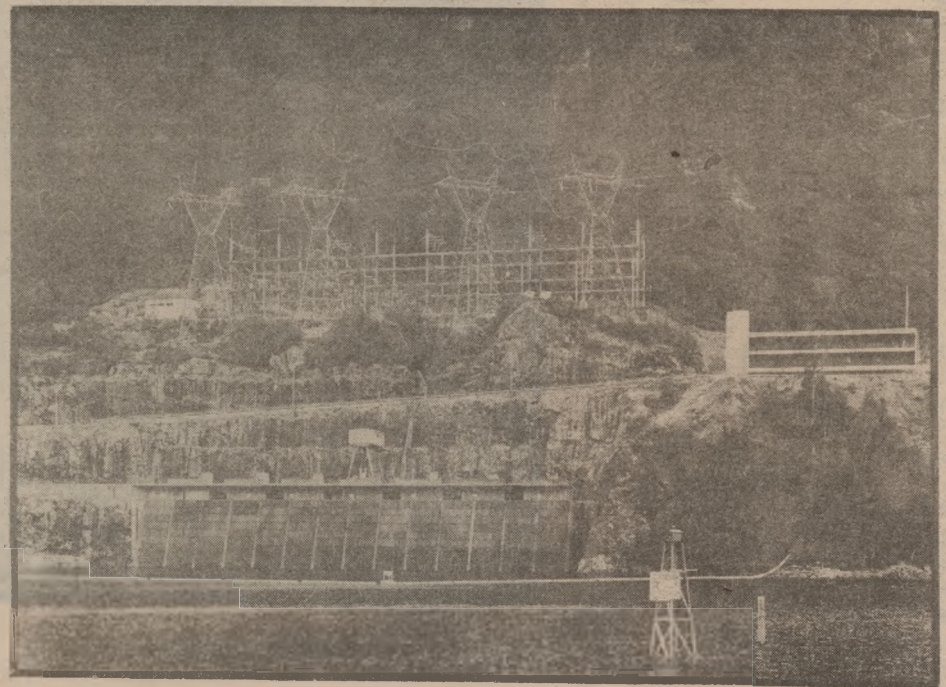
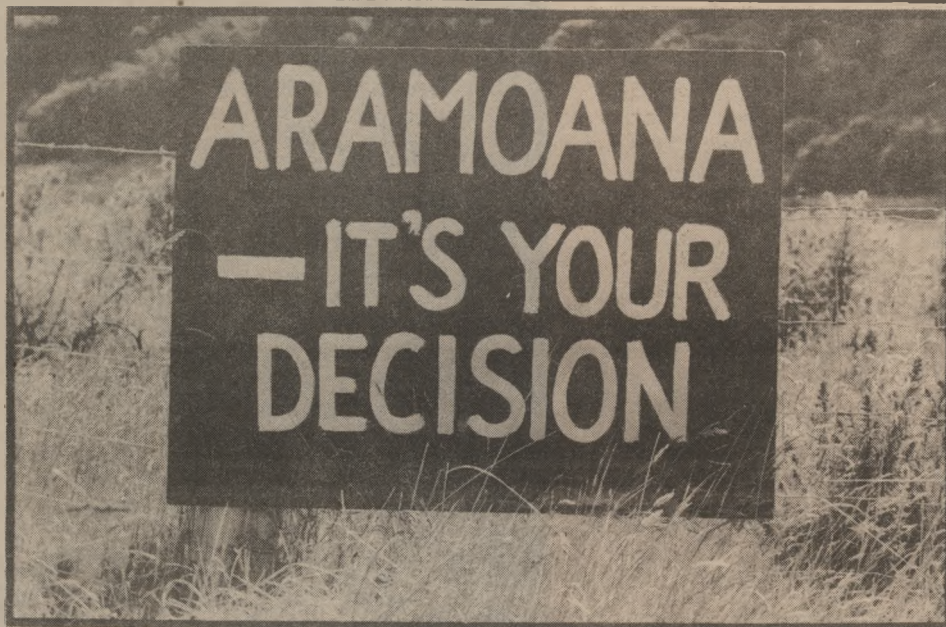
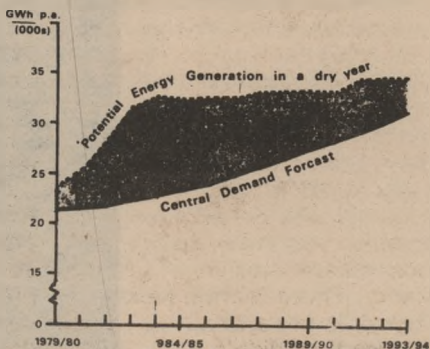
FIGURE 1

New Zealand is fortunate in having, at present, a surplus in generating capacity—largely made up of hydro power in the South Island.

The capacity available and its price
At least 5000 GWh per annum of electricity could be available. The Government has decided that during the time of spare capacity electricity will be made available for certain industrial developments at a concessional price.

The concessional rates are negotiable having regard to the national and regional benefits involved, and will be available to companies that locate in the South Island and that install new plant which uses more than 25 GWh of electricity per annum. This will tend to limit the scheme to electricity intensive processes.

Electricity Available for Industrial Use



The water intake for the Manapouri power house

production 2½ years after planning approvals are secured will be a 100,000 tonne potline producing ingots and billets. The second stage, which will take a further 2 years to construct, will include an additional 100,000 tonne potline and a sheet metal casting plant.

The main features of planned and existing aluminium smelters in N.Z. are outlined below.

The Government's rationale for establishing huge energy intensive industries in New Zealand appears to be based on the following arguments:

1. At the moment we have an electricity surplus which is spilling to waste over our hydro dams - we should establish big industries to use this up.
2. New Zealand's power is a cheap renewable resource available for export.
3. Developments like the proposed aluminium smelter encourage overseas investment in New Zealand and will have a stimulating effect on the economy.
4. Such developments also provide many jobs and are urgently needed to avoid mass unemployment in the coming decade.
5. Large scale developments of this type are the best way to generate overseas funds and export N.Z. out of its present balance of payments deficit.

All of these arguments are wrong.

The Electricity Surplus

New Zealand does not have a significant electricity surplus - we do have surplus generating capacity. The distinction is important, because most of the surplus capacity is in the North Island thermal power stations. To generate sufficient electricity to supply the proposed smelter developments we will have to burn coal and expensive imported oil. We will also have to embark on a crash programme of power station construction which will be expensive and environmentally destructive.

This surplus of thermal power is a product of decisions made by electricity planners over the last 20 years. Before 1973 power planning was dominated by the intention of ending power shortages and cuts. Demand was forecast to double every 8 years and construction of power stations went on accordingly. In the 1970s power stations continued to be planned and built at a rapid rate in spite of falling increase in power consumption. This resulted in a widening gap between power consumption and generating capacity.

This surplus generating capacity has been something of an embarrassment to the Electricity Department, who have continually forecast rising power demand to justify the construction of still more power stations.

However by 1979 it became apparent that New Zealand had constructed far too many power stations. The Government began looking at ways of using this surplus capacity, including offering it to large energy-intensive industries (see Fig. 1).

The Ministry of Industry also indicated in their 1979 plan that there would be a substantial power surplus throughout the 1980s. The Government's position was perhaps best summarised by Barry Brill who stated last month that the use of New Zealand's surplus power by large users such as the smelter 'merely reduces wastage over the dams'.

This surplus was challenged by the Development Information Group. In their paper 'Electricity in NZ - is there a surplus to sell?' they showed that:

- New Zealand's hydroelectric surplus is less than 1300 Gwh per year.
- In dry years there will be no surplus.
- This surplus will decline after 1985.

This surplus would be sufficient to supply the Tiwai Point extension for a

few years but the two smelter development calls for three times more power (4500 Gwh) for at least the next 20 years. Based on this realisation the Ministry of Energy's 1980 plan has made '... a substantial revision to the size and length of the electricity surplus predicted in last year's plan.'

Supplying the smelter developments will require a virtual crash programme of power station development. This 'strenuous programme of system expansion' has been outlined in the Ministry of Energy's 1980 plan. It relies on advancing the commissioning dates of all hydro, thermal and geothermal plants as far as possible and includes:

- Accelerated 'development' of the upper Clutha including the Clyde dam now under construction and the Luggate dam which has not yet been approved (National Development Act material).
- Development of the Ohaki geothermal station based on the Broadlands field and ther areas.
- Conversion of the mothballed Marsden B station to run on coal.
- Construction of a second large coal fired station in the Waikato.

However this programme is full of uncertainties. It includes a geothermal development for which there is no proven field, the feasibility of converting Marsden is uncertain and it is not known whether there is enough coal, for the present Waikato coal-fired station let alone another ne. The 1980 power plan admits that delays are likely and it may be necessary to resort to oil burning to maintain supply.

Cheap Power

Electricity produced in NZ is amongst the most expensive in the world. New Zealand hydropower for example costs 44% more than Arabian crude oil delivered to Marsden Point. As an energy source it is far too expensive for aluminium smelters which require huge quantities of cheap power. Such companies are only interested in NZ because the electricity will be highly subsidised. This subsidy comes from all other power uses in New Zealand who must pay higher prices for thier electricity as a result.

If NZ undertakes to supply power to a smelter or any other company then it is vital that the price paid for the power at least covers the cost to New Zealand of producing it. This is the marginal cost of supply and is accepted by the Ministry of Enbergy as 'the logical basis for pricing policy'.

Mr Birch, the Minister of Energy would appear to agree. He emphasised that a second smelter in the South Island will be 'paying its full share for power in the long run'. After much pressure he disclosed last month that if the Fletcher consortium was operating an aluminium smelter in the South Island it would pay 1.7 - 1.8 cents per unit.

But the marginal cost of New Zealand power is much greater than this. Power from Clyde dam will cost 4 cents/unit to produce, power from the second coal fired station inthe Waikato will cost over 3 cents/unit and power from oil burning stations (which must operate in dry years) will cost almost 10 cents/unit.

In other words the smelter will pay only half the cost of supplying their electricity. The difference is paid for by us, other power consumers, as a subsidy. Mr Birch stated in a recent 'eye-witness' programme that 45% of our power bill is going to pay for new poer stations or interest payments on old ones. We have already paid for stations like Huntly in this way. This is reflected in the power price index which has risen by 400% since 1975. But the entire output from Huntly, which has cost us over /1000 million to construct, will be consumed by the smelter expansions.

Not only is the power price subsidised but it will contain no adjustment for inflation. Instead the

Capitalising profits ad s



	Operating date	Size	Annual Aluminuwer outputump'n	Cost
Tiwai Point	now	2 potlines	152,000,000 tonne/wh	7
Tiwai Point extension	20 months from now	1 potline	76,000,000 tonne/wh	\$200 (mil)
Second smelter Stage I	2 1/2 years after planning approval	1 potline	300,000,000 tonne/wh	\$650 million
Second Smelter Stage II	2 years after Stage I	1 potline		

Present & Planned Aluminium plants in New Zealand

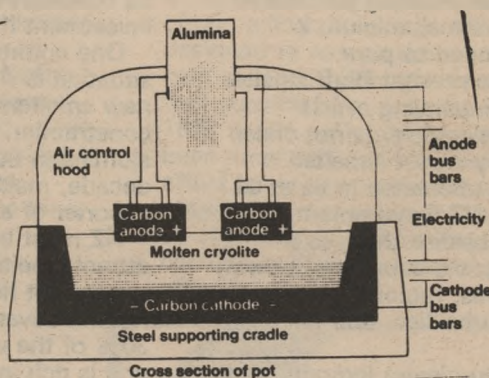


Otago Harbour, with Aramoana sandspit in the foreground. The smelter is to be sited exactly where the houses in the foreground are now.

s and socialising risks

Annual Alumina output (tonnes/yr)	Cost	Jobs	Ownership
152,000,000	?	1,110	50% Comalco (Australia) 25% Sumitomo (Japan) 25% Showa Denko (Japan)
76,000,000	\$200 (million)	350	50% Fletchers (NZ) 25% CSR (Aust) 25% Alusuisse (Swiss)
300,000,000	\$650 million	850	

Aluminium smelters in New Zealand



power price is tied to the North American Aluminium price which bears no relation at all to the cost of the power to produce. This is a very good deal from the smelter companies point of view. If they have miscalculated and there is a world glut of aluminium (which is not unlikely - see the accompanying article) then the price that they pay for the electricity is cut even further. A classic case of what Ralph Nader describes as 'capitalizing your profits but socializing your risks'.

Massive power subsidies are not all - the second smelter will also receive two other incentives.

Export subsidies on 1/2 its production. production (which will be in street form) - this amounts to between 13 and 20 million dollars a year.

Regional development subsidies of \$56 million on a once only basis.

These are also met by the NZ taxpayers.

Foreign Investment

The smelter expansions are promoted as a valuable way of encouraging overseas investment in New Zealand and this influx of foreign capital is regarded by some as a panacea for our economic woes. But the New Zealand investment in these projects is far greater than the overseas contribution and the drain on local reserves of capital will seriously limit investment in other areas such as small businesses, welfare and education.

The second aluminium smelter will be 50% NZ owned. That means that half the \$650 million capital cost will have to be raised by the NZ company and much of this will be raised in NZ. More important is the cost of the power stations to supply the smelter. They will require an investment of \$1100 million paid for by NZ consumers. This represents an investment of at least \$1200 for every person employed in NZ - shouldn't we have more say in where this money is to go?

New Zealand is chronically short of investment capital - to tie up such massive amounts of money in a single industry means that other areas go short. This is the opportunity cost - the other options which must be abandoned to allow the smelter to go ahead. The amount involved is now two times New Zealand's total education bill, 12 times the budget of the NZ University system and of the same order as our total expenditure on welfare.

Employment

Considering the immense quantity of resources used by an aluminium smelter it will generate very few jobs. Diverting resources into this type of Energy and Capital intensive industry will only contribute to growing unemployment in New Zealand.

A second smelter will certainly generate jobs - 950 if the Fletcher proposal goes ahead. But the total investment is enormous and each smelter job will cost \$685,000 (1.5 million if you include the cost of building power stations). The cost of creating a job in industry normally is \$50,000 - \$100,000. In other words an investment of this size could generate 10,000 jobs in other industries. In industries like sheepskin and leather processing where the capital cost of each job is only \$5000 this level of investment could generate work for 100,000 people.

These jobs created are not the type needed to help with unemployment. The jobs are for skilled men with stable work records and will do nothing to help unemployed women and school leavers.

In March, Mr Brill stated that 'A smelter is not attractive if it is just a smelter'. Government is emphasising job opportunities in deciding on electricity intensive industries, he said, and it is secondary or downstream processing that creates jobs. However the only downstream industry confirmed by the smelter to date is a continuous metal casting

plant which will be a part of the industries has died away and no other downstream industries can be expected.

Export Earnings

Large scale developments like aluminium smelters may be in the national interest if they generate overseas funds and improve New Zealand's balance of payments situation. Such a contribution would have to be considerable to justify the negative features of the smelting industry such as pollution and low employment. High export earnings has been the government's main argument for expanding the smelting industry in NZ. But two independent studies have found that the proposed smelters are very poor generators of overseas funds and will in fact worsen our balance of payments situation.

Professor van Moeseke of Otago University described a second smelter as 'a disaster for foreign trade'. His extensive report published in April showed that a smelter would have a trade efficiency of 35.6%. In other words for every dollar earned in overseas funds 3 dollars worth of NZ resources would be used up. He concluded that putting resources into this type of venture would actually lower the standard of living and hurt the balance of payments.

Van Moeseke's conclusions have been criticised for assuming too low a price for the aluminium. But even using the aluminium price claimed by smelter proponents, a Ministry of Works scientist, Murray Ellis, has calculated the smelter does not give a worthwhile rate of return.

The only significant support for the economics of further smelters in NZ has come from Kerry McDonald, director of the Institute of Economic Research. He disagrees with van Moeseke and claims the trade efficiency of a second smelter will be near to the break-even point of 100%. It is worth noting that Board of Directors of the Institute includes Hugh Fletcher and other noted NZ industrialists and one of their major clients has been Comalco.

The overall provability of the smelter is also highly suspect. The Government claims the smelter will earn \$120 million in net foreign exchange each year. This figure is considered by many to be an overstatement but even at this level it represents a very poor return on investment for NZ. The Government has still not confirmed the existence of a secret Treasury report pointing out that the project fails to meet the government's own criteria for investments of this kind (a real rate of return of 10%).

The government's reaction to economic criticism was summarised by Mr McDonald who claims van Moeseke was working without the benefit of essential facts and therefore couldn't be taken seriously. 'Regrettably much of the specific information is confidential and cannot be disclosed in any detail' he said.

It is interesting to note that the National Business Review, which has carried out a careful analysis of the economic debate on the smelter, supports Van Moeske in almost every detail. They reworked McDonald's calculations to show that both he and van Moeseke agree - a second smelter will create a NET DEFICIT TO NEW ZEALAND.

Aluminium Smelters - The World Scene

Aluminium smelting is based on 3 main resources - ore, electricity, and carbon. The base ore used in NZ is bauxite, which is mined at Waipa in North Australia. The alumina (aluminium oxide) contained in the bauxite is recovered by a chemical refining process at Gladstone in Queensland.

Central to the smelting process is the pot where the aluminium is electrically reduced to pure aluminium. The present Bluff smelter

As the accompanying article indicates, our electricity is not cheap either. The only reason smelter companies are interested in us at all is because the NZ Government is prepared to subsidise them to a massive extent, via subsidised power, export incentives, regional development subsidies, and tax incentives.

The world aluminium industry grew rapidly after World War II, mainly in regions that offered cheap hydro power and good markets - the US and parts of Europe.

With rising energy costs in the 1970's many Western countries are now questioning the value of a domestic smelter industry, particularly when it is based on subsidies.

- In North West America the Bonneville power administration which contributes a major hydro basin feeding 1/3 of the American aluminium industry has refused to renew cheap power contracts for all major producers.

- At Rheinfelden in West Germany the Alusuisse smelter has run into difficulties because the power company is refusing to provide electricity to the smelter at a cheaper rate than the rest of 15 consumers.

- In England Anglesea Aluminium has shelved extension plans following the failure of the Government to agree to subsidise power charges to a sufficient extent.

- In Norway plans for a major smelter at Glonfjord and extensions to the Karmoy smelter have been dropped because of the high production and construction costs of hydro power.

- The Japanese aluminium smelting industry is being forced by new strict environmental pressure and energy costs to relocate abroad.

The international picture is that many developed countries are now unwilling to favour aluminium smelters over other electricity users in terms of pricing. This makes any country willing to offer subsidised power to a smelter an attractive proposition, especially if a long term contract can be negotiated. A country like NZ, devoid of all raw materials required by the industry, and far removed from the major markets, can only be an

unworthwhile investment.

As the Minister of Trade and Industries, L. Adams-Schneider puts it 'with power prices around the world increasing rapidly we are very competitive. It is because of this that factors of proximity to world markets and bauxite become less relevant. The companies concerned would not be considering large capital investment if NZ were not attractive.'

One country which is not in this situation is Australia, where up to 10 new smelters are planned or under construction. This will quadruple their aluminium output by the end of the decade, making Australia the biggest exporter of aluminium.

NZ must bid against Australia to attract smelter companies here. But we cannot hope to match their natural advantages: the country has 30% of the world's bauxite reserves and is rich in coal for electricity generation. Australia is currently constructing the equipment equivalent of 9 Huntly power stations and offers power as cheaply as 0.5 cents/unit, a fifth of what we could afford to offer.

If present smelter plans are implemented they will absorb nearly all of Australia's aluminium production - the ore on which our industry now depends. The massive quantity of aluminium produced (1.6 M tonnes per annum by 1989) could flood the world market and lower prices for the NZ produced metal.

The small NZ market can absorb only about one sixth (25,000 tonnes) of the present Bluff output. With the planned extensions expansion this would be 25,000 tonnes out of 425,000 - less than 6% of the output. There has been much talk of

expanding downstream industries to process the locally smelted aluminium. After 6 months the only industry to emerge is a rolling machine which will be installed by the Fletcher consortium. This plant will fit into a floor space the size of a small house; it will be fully automated and will employ less than 100 people. It will produce no finished items, just a more saleable raw material which also happens to qualify for massive export subsidies.

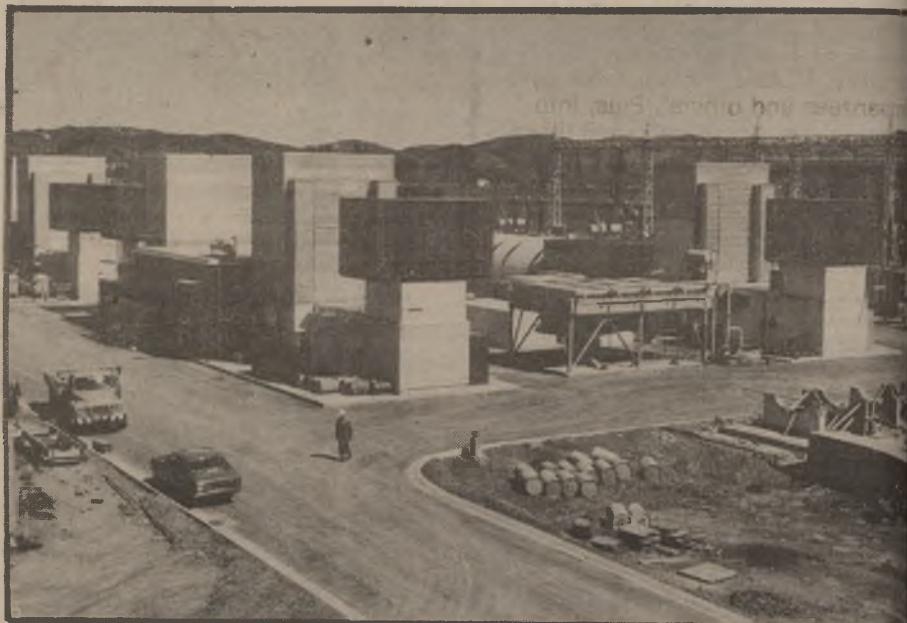
No large scale downstream industries are likely for simple economic reasons. As the information guide to the Bluff smelter states: 'In the interests of energy conservation, aluminium is smelted close to the electricity source. Further processing takes place close to major markets.' has 400 of these pots arranged in 2 potlines.

During this separation process the aluminium is dissolved in molten cryolite and an electric current passed through using a carbon anode. As the aluminium metal is formed the anode is oxidised to carbon dioxide. About 1/2 tonne of carbon is used for each tonne of aluminium produced. Including the oil required for baking anodes, which are made at the Bluff smelter, 1 tonne of aluminium needs 1 tonne of oil.

Siting an aluminium smelter in NZ (or anywhere else), depends on:

- Proximity to industrial markets.
- Availability of capital.
- Proximity to bauxite
- Cheap power.

NZ is not endowed with any of these. The ore (bauxite) must be transported from Australia, capital must be imported from overseas, and little of the refined aluminium can be used locally.



Whirinaki diesel power station. Fully operational in 1978, it has never been used; power produced costs 12c per unit, in

comparison with the 1 - 2c of most power stations. A tribute to Electricity Department planning.

Will We Get A Second Smelter?

A contract to supply power for the Tiwai Point smelter has already been signed but the Government has not yet committed New Zealand to supplying a second smelter. Although still outwardly positive about such a development many National MP's must feel uneasy about its implications.

The Government departments most concerned with the second smelter development - Treasury and the Ministry of Energy - appear to have strong reservations about the value and feasibility of this venture.

Outside Government circles the second smelter proposal has drawn widespread criticism from groups and individuals.

Mr Knox, President of the Federation of Labour, considers the smelter is probably a very unfavourable option for the NZ workers. Values and Social Credit parties have announced their opposition to the plans.

A group of nuns in Christchurch

(the North East Energy Group) are paying only part of their power bill in protest at high electricity prices.

Some Labour party members, notably Mr Douglas, have strongly criticised many aspects of the development.

The Heathcote County Council now wants to negotiate a reduced power price from the Government and has been threatened with having its power cut off.

A nationwide group - campaign power poll - has been formed to communicate to the public the reasons behind the current high cost of electricity and the other implications of the smelter development.

The smelter proposals and the general economic development plans may have contributed to the ground swell against the 'National Party in the East Coast Bays Election.

If you feel strongly about the smelter or would like to know more about the issue there will be an

audiovisual screening this Wednesday in the SRC lounge at 7.30. If you cannot attend this meeting but are still interested in opposing the smelter agreement then ring the Auckland Power Poll Contact (Michael Baker 773-759) for more information.

Summary

In every respect a 2nd smelter qualifies as a total disaster for New Zealand. It is a cornerstone of the present Government's 'think big' development strategy, but it will do nothing to deal with the most pressing social and economic problems of the coming decade, such as unemployment and a deteriorating balance of payments.

But a smelter is not just an unproductive option; it is counterproductive and the cost will be enormous. These costs will be described in detail in a later article.

Michael Baker

This Is No Time To Be A Frog

Games Researchers Play Pseudo-science and There are no rules)

Luci Paul of Temple University starved 31 rats for 7 days and then offered them live mice and infant rats. The hungry rats killed and ate the infant rats as often as they did the mice. Paul concluded that hunger was a powerful influence on the killing behaviour of rats.

The exercise above speaks for itself. Through a lot of suffering on the part of the animals concerned yet another trivial experiment is carried out so that something we already knew about could be recorded in scientific journals in the scientific jargon which manages to blur our sensitivity and awareness of the implications of what such experiments are. We are all party to these gross practices as students and lecturers in psychology, zoology, veterinary and medical departments; as taxpayers; as humans well indoctrinated in our Judeo-Christian principles of human's 'dominion' over non-humans and as protagonists of specicism.

That opposition to animal experimentation has made little progress is greatly influenced by the fact that laboratory animals are a profitable commercial venture. In such publications as 'Lab Animal' animals are promoted in much the same way as any other commercial product, for instance Charles River Breeding Labs Inc. of Wilmington Massachusetts promote 'Direct from trapping, almost any species of monkey you desire. Squirrels, baboons, Rhesus Capuchins, stump-tails, Pig-tails, African Greens, Chimpanzees and others'. Plus, into the bargain, salespersons to sell these products to educational institutions. Animals are seen as no more than standardized lab research tools, as unconscious automata, possessing neither thoughts nor feelings nor a mental life of any kind. That any moral issue ensues is of no consequence to those involved in this trade of live flesh, which is responsible for the miserable deaths of 10 animals every second throughout the world.

Ignorance is one of the weapons used to counter a public reaction. The public does not have access to labs. Researchers publish reports in journals and news of experiments only filters out when experiments are of significance. It is therefore not surprising that only one quarter of experiments performed in the U.K. are reported.

Ignorance in the community today, of the atrocities committed in labs, can be likened to another era when similar tortuous experiments were carried out under the Nazi regime on Jews, Russians and Poles. Then, as now, the subjects were frozen, heated and put in decompression chambers and results described in hygienic scientific jargon. The persuasion of knowledge justified the agony of these 'lesser races' who were placed beyond the limits of genuine moral concern.

Because awareness may hang heavy on the conscience, some people just do not want to know what is happening. Some feel secure in the experiments are not on their own species, while others take comfort in the fact that animal welfare societies exist to counter the cruelties animals are exposed to.

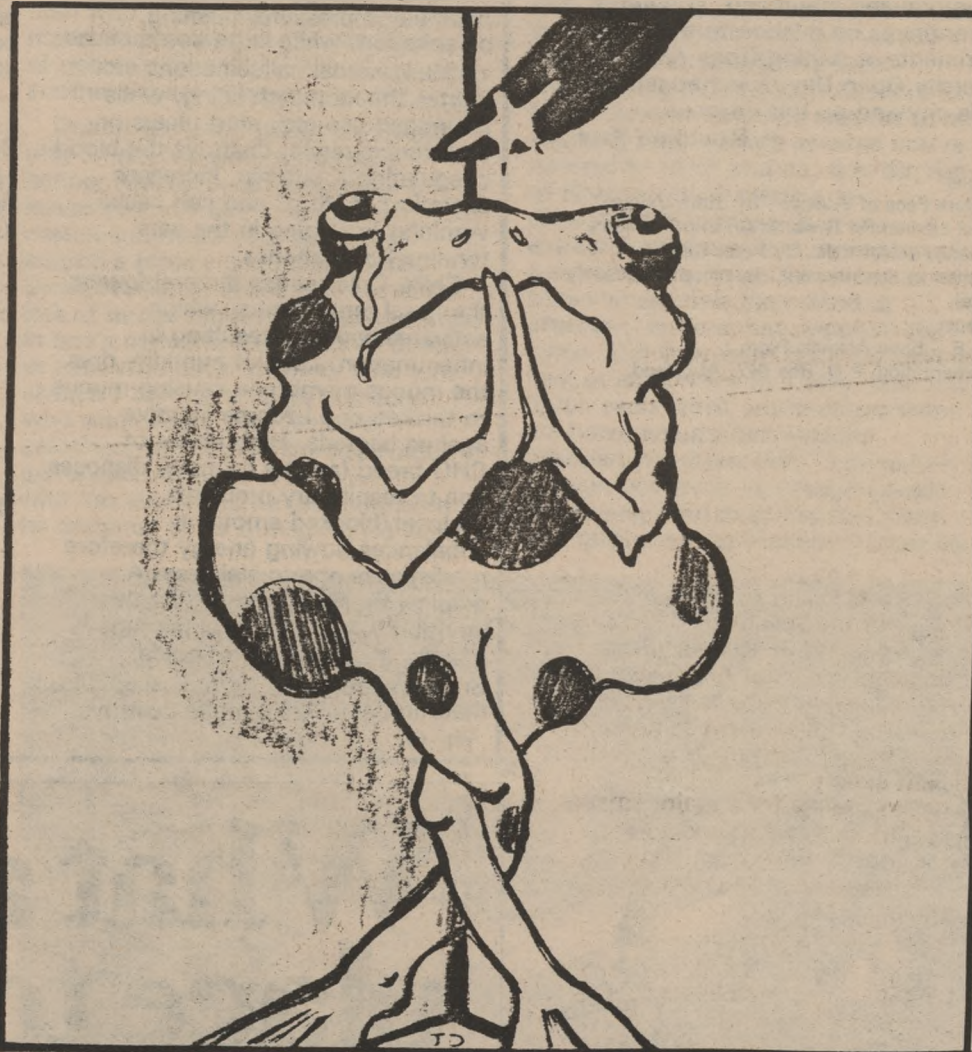
The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is present in the U.S., Britain and in New Zealand. As force against atrocities performed on such a large scale it is ineffective, because it is a registered charity. This means that its status brings it substantial tax savings, but on the

condition that the organization does not engage in political activities; hence its emphasis on individual cases of cruelty. Other animal welfare charities, in these countries are affected similarly.

Scientific, medical and veterinary groups influence legislators even though there may be strong feeling against this among their electorates. In the U.S. groups mentioned above maintain registered political lobbies in Washington against restricting experimentation. Although the issue is moral rather than scientific, legislators rely on advice from 'experts' who have either their own

actions would bring benefits to either humans or non-humans.

Britain is sometimes thought to be a nation more concerned than most for animal welfare. A law was passed in 1876 requiring experimenters to obtain a license, and provisions were designed to reduce the amount of pain caused. Although experiments in that country have risen from 800 in 1876 to 500 million today, it has never been amended and has very little affect, since licenses are easily obtainable, and other provisions can be overlooked by obtaining certificates from the necessary officials.



interests at heart, or are so imbued with the concept of furthering knowledge that they cannot be critical of the actions of their colleagues. There is therefore a need to channel public attitudes through the machinery of politics into effective action.

The major backers of experiments on animals are government agencies. Many such experiments have little connection with the agencies; purposes: for instance, the irradiation of beagles using strontium 90 (which was already known to be lethal), as financed by the Atomic Energy Commission. Such experiments are carried out without anaesthetic or pain killing drugs - for how can an animal's reaction be measured if it is unaware (through pain) of what it is being subjected to?

As taxpayers we are backing these agencies. There is no law to prevent government bodies from carrying these experiments out, because of the strength and prestige of the scientific establishment, as well as the various interest groups and those involved in the sale of animals.

In New Zealand the Cancer Society and the Deafness Research Foundation Inc. are among other charities which use animals for research. Cancer labs in Auckland use dogs and other animals for experiments, and radioactive corpses are disposed of regularly at a pet crematorium. It is ironic that a member of the public cannot beat his or her dog to death without fear of prosecution, yet a scientist can do likewise without someone checking his objectives in order to see if such

The British Act is not valueless, however, when one compares the situation of animals on both sides of the Atlantic. In the field of science the US is regarded as an example to be copied by many other countries, and therefore has a unique importance and responsibility. The U.S., as does New Zealand, has no legal protection whatsoever for lab animals. In New Zealand the government sees no need to amend the law.

How vivisection is a moral issue. As human beings we generally accept the basic common principle of equality - equal consideration of interests, whether of a black, white, feminine or masculine person. The fundamental objectives of racism and sexism also apply to specicism. Specism is the prejudice against those members of another species. As philosopher Jeremy Bentham pointed out, it is not whether they can reason or talk, but whether they can suffer, that is important. If a being suffers then there is no moral justification for refusing to take that suffering into consideration. That they do suffer cannot be denied, for to do so would deny similarities with humans. If the animal was not like us it would be pointless to experiment on it; since it is like us we should not submit it to atrocities we would not subject a fellow human to. Non-humans have nervous systems like our own, and avoidance of pain is similar to our own behavioural signs - facial contortions, visible fear at the prospect of repetition, rise in blood pressure and so on.

Most painful experiments are

practised in the field of psychology - electric shock treatment, food and water deprivation, and maternal deprivation are a few. Psychologists have developed a whole range of terms which refer to pain without appearing to do so. The ease with which terminology can desensitise is enlightening when describing animal behaviour.

'Extinction' is a technique which is in fact torture by electric shocking, induced thirst or near-starvation. 'Partial Reinforcement' is none other than frustrating an animal by only occasionally fulfilling the animals expectations, which incidentally were induced into the animal during a previous training programme. Anthropomorphisms are avoided since they may imply feelings, and feelings similar to those of humans at that. In experiments where subjects 'gave up' or 'became distressed', such emotive terms are put in quotation marks, to avoid imputing feelings to animals.

It is ironic that a discipline like psychology, which claims to be the study of the human mind, embarks on experiments based on the behaviour of the rat for its own sake, with little possibility of learning anything about humans. Psychology students will no doubt be familiar with the experiments of Harlow and Suomi on isolate-reared monkeys. Dispassionately it is described in one text on this campus that 'Appropriate sexual responses are virtually absent among isolate-reared monkeys, and those females artificially inseminated typically display inadequate maternal behaviour toward their initial offspring'.

To achieve this, the monkeys in question were reared in isolation for 3 to 12 months in stainless steel chambers. Normal sexual relations were not possible, so impregnation was induced by means of a 'rape rack' (Harlow's and Suomi's term). In the event of birth, the infants were either ignored by the other monkeys, or had their skulls crushed within the monkeys' jaws. Others had their skulls smashed onto the floor where they were rubbed back and forth.

Harlow and his colleagues are still following up these variations of an old theme today. Yet Harlow has admitted that most of these experiments are not worth doing, and the data not worth publishing. The crunch is that for promotion and recognition the motto is 'publish or perish' and the awards and grants which finance research have become geared to animal experiments.

Alice Heim, a psychologist who has spoken out against pointless animal experimentation, talks of students' indoctrination as a gradual process in school biology classes - the frog and mouse dissections. The university student hoping to make a career as a vet or doctor must follow what is standard practice in his or her field, and that is experimenting on animals. It would be difficult for anyone to go through a veterinary or medical course, without either becoming desensitised to animal suffering, or else dropping out.

Recently, students at the Welsh National School of Medicine made a public complaint because a dog was injected thirty times in a lecture to prove a particular point - one which had already been dealt with in a text book.

The pressure to conform remains after graduation. Students who return to University as tutors or lecturers continue to train students in the same manner as they were trained. The non-human animal in our society is still treated as a mere object.

It is not for lack of alternatives that vivisection continues, but because it has become a traditionally accepted

Continued ...

mode of research. For educational purposes far more use could be made of films, video tapes and models. One doctor I spoke to commented on the huge waste of life he was party to, as a student, where other modes of instruction would have been perfectly adequate.

In research, mathematical, or computer models of biological systems and gas chromatography are alternatives for the researcher. There are techniques of tissue and cell culture, with fragments of human tissues, both normal and diseased, obtainable from hospital operating rooms. These can be cultivated as growing and functioning cell cultures as if they were still part of a human body.

I quote Professor Dr S.T. Aygun of Ankara University: 'Real progress in medical research will only be achieved when it is commonly accepted that therapeutic material should be tested not on animals, but on human cell tissue in vitro. Animal experiments have many disadvantages compared to cell cultures'.

The case of thalidomide is perhaps the best example of products developed in labs and presumed safe after extensive animal tests which have proved damaging to humans. Others include paracetamol and isoproterenol.

Strychnine, one of the deadliest poisons for humans, does not harm monkeys or guinea pigs. Chloroform is so toxic for dogs that for many years it was not used with humans.

One of the arguments for continued experimentation is that alternatives may take a longer time to develop and be more expensive than the 'raw material' now being used. When one examines the billions of dollars used in the U.S. in such areas as cancer research, and the pointless time, effort and suffering spent in transplants, (lack of space prevents elaboration - please refer to sources), it becomes apparent that for too long research has been restricted to an unproductive area.

At present, research is a euphemism for vivisection. Noted scientists have denounced vivisection as immoral and inhumane, and yet it still continues to be laboratory experiments or pithing frogs on University Open Day. It is happening in this city and on this campus.

Rosalind Kay

Sources:

'The Dark Face of Science', by John Vyvyan
'Animal Liberation: Towards An End To Man's Inhumanity to Animals', by Peter Singer
'Slaughter of the Innocent', by Hans Ruesch (Futura).

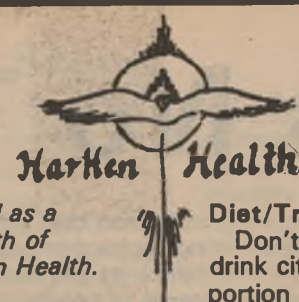
Contact:

S.A.F.E. - Save Animals From Experimentation, P.O. Box 647, Auckland.



Winter Tournament Results

	Auckland	Waikato	Massey	Victoria	Canter-	Lincoln	Otago
					bury.		
Netball	6	2½	2½	-	6	-	2½
Soccer	6	2	3	1	-	-	3
Fencing	6	2	-	4	1	-	-
Rugby League	4	2	-	6	½	7-	-
Table Tennis	4	6	-	-	2	-	1
Billiards	4	1½	-	1½	-	-	-
Motorsport	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Golf	2	6	½	4	-	½	-
Mens Basketball	2	6	-	-	1	-	4
Womens Basketball	1	-	6	-	2	-	4
Harriers	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Placing	1st	5th	2nd	6th	3rd	7th	4th
TOTAL	39½	26	29	21	27½	2½	27



Please use this material as a springboard to the wealth of information available on Health. Ailment No. 3.

THE COMMON COLD is due to a toxic bloodstream. The common cold virus feeds and breeds on toxic debris; which is burned up by the accompanying fever. The cold acts as a safety valve, relieving the blood stream and the lymphatic system of congestion which can lead to catarrhal infections. Suppression of fever by drugs, postpones the elimination until its accumulation manifests with greater symptoms.

Aspirin or Salicylic acid in moderate dosage increases heart beat/blood pressure, flushing, perspiration, while large doses cause delirium, visual hallucinations etc. It irritates the stomach lining, while prolonged use may start ulcers or their reoccurrence, destroys the blood coagulating K vitamin, increases excretion of Vit. C and can cause vomiting or ringing in the ears (tinnitus) of diabetics.

Chills/Cold (stress factors) lowers the nasal temperature, which activates bacteria; resulting in inflammation. Lack of humidity dries the mucus membrane causing mucus to thicken and become inactive against bacteria. High intake of CHO-bread (mucus forming) disposes one to respiratory problems.

Upset/blocked emotions imbalances flowing energy therefore predisposes one to sickness. A medical theory suggests that this emotion swells the nasal passage making it susceptible to colds.

Smokers are 65% more susceptible than non-smokers (smoke destroys Vit. c).

Diet/Treatment

Don't eat for at least 24 hours but drink citrus/herb teas. REST. A portion of cayenne, ginger, garlic, cinamon in lemon juice and honey produces sweating. Follow with enemas, towel/Brush friction. Bedtime - have a warm bath with ½ lb Epsom Salts and take laxative herbs e.g. Buckthorn, Cascara, Sagrada. Suck Ocerola. Prolonged mega does of Vit. C tax the kidney therefore overall care is better. Inhale Eucalyptus. Nose/Throat congestion - try a foot bath with a tbs of mustard in. Gargle with 1 tsp cider vinegar in warm water. Vitamins - A,B,C,E & calcium after a/more days have oranges, apples, mashed bananas, grapes, yoghurt and vegetable juices.

Herb combination 5a includes Cayenne, Camomile, Golden Seal Lemon Grass, Myrrh, Peppermint, Rosehips, Sage, Slippery Elm and Yarrow - for Colds, Flue, Tonsilitis.

Gail Kidd-Stewart

Source Material

Encyclopedia for Healthful Living, J.I. Rodele
Nature's Remedies for Common Ailments, Constance Mellor,
Herbally Yours, Penny C. Royal.

HERBS

Capsulated for medicinal use. Positive, personal results have been obtained with constipation, hemorrhoids, mouth ulcers, poor circulation and weight loss. Others are available for heart and nervous problems, smoking, acne, flue, colds and varicose veins.

Ph Gail 763-921

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NB 287

NT - An Interview with Paul
 Hickey, Director of the Theatre
 corporate production of the Play,
 which opens on September 25th.

BENT

PM: Bent, by a guy called Martin
 Sherman. He was born in Phila-
 delphia. He works largely in America.
 In 1976-1977 he was the resident
 playwright at Playwrights' Horizons in
 New York. As a play, Bent was first
 produced in London in May 1979.
 Since then it has had an
 extraordinary number of perform-
 ances. It is still playing on Broadway.

CM: What was the response when it
 first came out?

PM: It was a sort of non-response.
 Then people latched on to it all of a
 sudden, and ignored it because it was
 a controversial subject in a sense.
 Then it took off in America, and
 since then it has taken off
 everywhere. Sydney is doing a
 production, and Melbourne and
 Adelaide. Downstage are now
 opening two days before us. It is
 such an extreme play in every sense.

CM: What is the play about?

PM: It is about what the title's about:
 Bent, about bent people. It is a term
 usually used for criminals, about
 somebody who is not socially
 acceptable. It is centred around the
 pathway of a man called Max. He is a
 man in his early thirties who is living
 in Berlin in 1934 with his dancer
 friend Rudi, who dances at a gay
 club run by a transvestite called
 Greta.

CM: It is the same time as 'Cabaret',
 isn't it?

PM: Yes, it is Isherwood, it is Berlin
 in the time of plenty: wild .. exotic ..
 rich .. well-to-do times. But the Night
 of the Long Knives is beginning,
 legislation is starting to appear.
 Concentration camps have been
 opened, except they aren't called
 concentration camps at that time,
 they are just detention centres and
 things. But right from the late '20s
 there is an intake of people into those
 camps. They are for minority groups
 essentially. Max picks up a bit of
 rough trade on the street one night
 and it happens to be a boyfriend of
 one of the Nazi generals. He picks up
 somebody by mistake, and thus starts
 the great chase, because Berlin is
 becoming unsafe for anybody of a
 minority group - gays, anybody of
 unacceptable political persuasion,
 Jews. It is well before World War II:
 the play begins in 1934. They get
 money from Greta, leave the club
 where Rudi has been working and
 escape through Stuttgart, and end up
 living in the forests outside Cologne,
 where there are a lot of refugees and
 unemployed.

CM: They are refugees, but they are
 still within Germany?

PM: Yes, and they live in tents in
 refugee villages in the forests, and
 they try to find ways to get out of
 the country. Max has an uncle who is
 also a gay - his uncle Freddie who
 cannot help: times are too
 dangerous.

They then go to Cologne where
 they are arrested and put on a train.
 Max is confronted with 'Is this man
 your friend?' by the Germans, and
 says, of course, 'No', and Rudi is
 systematically beaten up and killed.
 Max ends up in Dachau for the
 second half of the play. There he
 meets Horst, who is a gay - not a
 set gay, he's an open gay - and
 they work together.

The second half of the play is
 essentially the development of a
 relationship, and of Max's pathway
 to actually becoming a person who
 has a capacity to love and to care
 to lose his fear. Everybody is
 killed in the prison camp: a yellow
 star for a Jew; if you're a poof you
 get a pink triangle. Max realises that
 the pink triangle is the lowest
 of all so he decides to take
 the yellow star of the Jew: great

irony.

The play is essentially about people
 who have a sexuality that is not
 considered the norm. It is a play
 about homosexuals, and it shows,
 particularly in the first half of the
 play, a variety of homosexuals. Max
 is a man who has been fearful of his
 own sexuality as a child. He came
 from a wealthy family, he fell in love
 the way most boys do when he was
 a teenager. His parents said 'No way,
 perversion, perversion.' And so he
 carried with him constantly a guilt
 problem. Rudi, his dancer friend, just
 is, just accepts what he is. Greta is a
 man who dresses as a woman, who
 makes money out of gay clubs, out
 of people's sexuality. So you see yet
 another aspect of homosexuality.

One of the good things about the
 play is that it does not do much
 banner waving or fist clenching. It
 leaves you to watch a series of
 events and make your decisions
 around a bloody good story. Take
 Uncle Freddy, a closet gay. He is like
 lots of uncles whom one can recognise
 in one's own life, the favourite uncle
 or aunt who never married, who was
 always a little bit strange perhaps,
 who was exotic, liked books or
 paintings, and wasn't like your other
 aunts and uncles. But he is a man
 who has learned to lie consummately:
 he pretends to be something he isn't,

appears to be normal, but has boys
 on the side, hiring them, buying
 them, discreetly.

The play deals with all sorts of
 themes: the theme of homosexuality,
 the theme of various kinds of
 homosexuals, the theme of repressed
 minorities, in relation to Jews and in
 relation to the Nazis. There is a link
 all the way through with those ideas.

CM: And also the way I suppose
 people are forced to relate to their
 society because Freddie had decided
 to keep with the family, rather than
 alienate himself.

PM: Yes, well, that's convenient, you
 have an income. It's a safe way to
 live. It's an extraordinary time:
 legislation of what you're allowed to
 be in Germany is being enacted at an
 alarming rate, as well as what you're
 allowed to think and do. It is the rise
 of Nazism, Hitler starting to
 disseminate his ideas. It is an
 extraordinary play. It is somewhat of
 a sensational play in that it has a
 scene where two men stand at
 attention, in their rest period at the
 camp, and they have been told not to
 look at each other and they must not
 touch each other, not because they
 are homosexuals but because
 prisoners must not talk. They're not
 human, you must not communicate
 in any way. And in actual fact these
 two guys make love to each other via



dialogue and feelings, via the voice.
 Quite an extraordinary theatrical
 event. It is a play of quite
 extraordinary things that the actors
 have to face. It is also a difficult
 subject of course. It is a very very
 wonderful play.

CM: Did you find it difficult to tackle?

PM: Any play one works on is
 difficult to tackle. It is particularly
 difficult because you are dealing with
 subject matter that is normally very
 carefully avoided. We have taken
 attitudes to sex and sexuality in
 plays, and you get a bit of passion
 here and there, but you rarely find a
 play that speaks about things that
 society doesn't consider the norm or
 acceptable. And homosexuality is
 certainly one of those, generally
 speaking. The reality is that these
 men are just people. They are men
 who happen to care and love other
 men. When you put it that simply, in
 terms of semantics it becomes
 something of a non-event.

CM: Is it consciously political theatre?

PM: No, I don't think it is. I suppose
 it has a certain amount of flag
 waving, but it is not presented in that
 way. Here are a group of men who
 are homosexuals, and this is what
 happened to them because of an
 oppressive society which said 'No,
 you cannot be'. Some of them died
 for it. The great irony is that it is
 linked in a line with the Jews.

For example, admissions to places
 like Dachau: one year, say in the late
 '20s, you are talking about 2,500
 people, the next year 2,700, then the
 alarming figures of 12,000, .. 20,000 ..
 27,000 ..

CM: What happened to them?

PM: A lot of them died. The people
 were gradually assimilated, removed
 from society because of their race,
 their religion or, in this instance, their
 sexuality. Traditionally one speaks of
 6 million Jews slaughtered or
 experimented upon or whatever, but
 a great many other kinds of people
 died as well of course: homosexuals,
 political prisoners. It must never
 happen again, in that sense it is a
 very political play.

There is a wonderful line in the
 play, where Uncle Freddie says
 'They've passed a new law, you
 know. We're not allowed to be fluffs
 anymore. We're not allowed to
 fantasize. We're not even allowed to
 have fluff thoughts.' One of the
 realities is that you can't stop that.
 It's a play about fear, about
 repression of all kinds, sexual
 repression, social repression. It's a
 play about inhumanity and it's also a
 bloody good story, a clever story. We
 can have no conception of what it
 must have been like to be living in a
 society when all of a sudden there's
 somebody in your house who says,
 'You can't live here anymore, you're
 going away somewhere'. There were
 rumours of concentration camps, but
 people didn't believe them, they
 thought it was a great joke. And they
 would say, 'Now you people, on this
 train please'. They would put them
 on trains and take them into forests
 and shoot them. And people went,
 because the concept of something
 like that occurring is too much to
 comprehend.

A man's or a woman's freedom to
 be whatever they choose to be seems
 a primary requirement for any whole
 life. That's what Bent is about:
 whatever your sexual bent may be,
 that's a person's right.

Max says this extraordinary thing:
 'A man tells him he loves me. He
 says Don't love me.

I can't help it.

I don't want anyone to love me.

Too bad.

I can't love anybody back.

Who's asking you to?

Queers aren't meant to love.

I know. I thought I loved someone

once. He worked at my father's

factory. My father paid him to go

away. Queers aren't meant to love.

They don't want us to'.

Catherine McGeorge

books

The Study of Dialect - An Introduction to Dialectology
K.M. Petyt
Andre Deutsch

The treatise begins with definitions of terms used in an examination of language, dialect and accent, then leads appropriately to what scholars have achieved in the last hundred and fifty years. Dr Petyt, who lectures in linguistics at the University of Reding, surveys developments which embrace the extensive range of methods used by the professionals.

The main dialects covered in this study are found in Britain, France, Germany and the United States. Maps are an indispensable feature of the work and the bibliography is sure to bring to the attention of students important titles that hitherto have escaped them. It is worth noting also that the present volume is part of 'The Language Library' series of some forty books whose contributors include Vallins, the Partridges, Brook and Simeon Potter.

At the close of his study, Petyt suggests that dialectology is central rather than peripheral to linguistics.

Jim Burns

Phantom Bantam Antics
Don Murchison
Johnson Publishing

PHILOSOPHICAL WAFFLES?

Don drives a VW that has been incarcerated in the body of a chook. What do bantams have to do with poetry anyway? Not much, after reading the latest collection of chook mania, by our phantom bantam squawker. Still this is a pot pourri of short stories, quips, theatrics and satire comedy. The book has been typeset using the italics from a common garden typewriter and as such, is not the typographer's dream one expects.

There seems to be some confusion also, about the role of the artist. One arbitrary definition states 'An artist should be original, an innovator not an interpreter'. Is this book innovative and original, is it therefore ART?

Elsewhere, however an artist is a 'Common interpreter, an advocate of mediocrity ... an intellectual nincompoop'. This collection is very much about making a living in the arts in New Zealand. 'PREJUMANIA' sounds like a neologism to me, but the song section, just seems out of

place.

Don has the last, profound word on the back cover:

'Creativity brings the ultimate of joys. Those who blindly accept or take, without actually doing, will never be totally happy.'

Johnny Mollusc

Dateline - N.Z.P.A. The New Zealand Press Association 1880-1980

James Sanders; researched by Hugh Nevill
Wilson & Horton

If when reading your newspaper you catch more than the headlines you may notice the letters PA or NZPA; this book tells you what it is all about. By tradition and rules the Press Association presents the news free of partisanship and bias which contributes to the character, integrity and reliability of journalism in this country. Alan Burnet refers to these matters in his introduction.

Entrusted with the task of chronicling the role of the PA, Sanders has organised the available material with his usual expert hand. In part one he covers the growth of the Association noting the contributions of many people over the century and significant areas of

news; Sir Cecil Leys, The Blundells, Dunbleton, Upton, Hardington, wars, floods and earthquakes. In part two he examines the expanding services with correspondents around the globe, Reuter, sports coverage and closing with the chapter 'Into the Computer Age.'

Today about one-third of the newsroom staff are women which indicates the rapid increase since the first woman journalist was appointed in 1960.

There are photos, appendices (including the historic correspondence on the Reuter Partnership of 1946) and a useful index where our ubiquitous Prime Minister finds a place.

Altogether a deserving tribute to the work of the NZPA by author James Sanders who in addition to his years as a pilot in the RNZAF, journalist, cartoonist and businessman wrote a number of historical novels about New Zealand. I'm sure he will be happy that the last words are part of a quotation from his present volume. They are by the eminent editor of the 'Manchester Guardian' C.P. Scott. 'Comment is free but facts are sacred.'

Jim Burns



Page 18, CRACCUM, September 22

Let's All Polevault

Limbs and Friends Bad Taste
Variety Show
Maidment Theatre
September 26th and 27th.

Pole sitting and all...

Not since the end of 1978 have Limbs put on a Variety Concert, especially one like this that has a lot more of everything. More people, more dancers, and much more Bad Taste. Chris Jannides has returned from Australia to do some choreographing for the company and perhaps more importantly to slip comfortably into the role of Master of Ceremonies in a 'Gong Show' series of Bad Taste skits.

The music is as varied as any ear could hope for. The musical beauty will come from the Pro Musica quartet playing palm court music in all its inherent richness. This music will be the perfect background for a classical pas de deux danced by Alfred Williams and Bridget Gay. They are also playing a piece for a new Limbs dance choreographed by Mark Baldwin called 'Melting Moments'.

In direct contrast to this are the songs of Trudi Green and Sam Ford of Green Ford Pick-Up, which are 'eloquently' written about those topics close to every spectator of culture's heart: pick-up trucks, cruising in cars and teenage love. The Twins who as the name suggests are closely related will be bringing their own treatment of songs into this cacophony of culture.

Limbs who will number eight in this show will be performing nothing old, nothing borrowed, but all new. 'Melting Moments' is one of these and though Limbs themselves are certainly going to be in the limelight they will, by no stretch of their lycra tights, be commanding it. With more than thirty Limbs dance students joining them on stage in several numbers including a jazz extravaganza choreographed by Mary-Jane O'Reilly and another piece choreographed by Mark Baldwin called 'Trussed', the stage will certainly be utilised.

The dance itself ranges from modern, jazz, a grand Blue Danube Waltz to tap dancing in its most inviting and purest form performed by Warwick Ford.

Slick Stage, who have been getting fantastic responses wherever they

have presented their own slick humour, and Red Mole, and friends (two giant puppets), will be presenting various interludes and the humour needed in moments like these.

Just to show that satire is not dead and that bad taste and kitsch are alive and living, that Auckland is not a talented void and that fun comes in various forms this Limbs and Friends Bad Taste Variety Show has been devised. This will also act as a warm-up for the Limbs company's season of newer and newest works to be performed at the Maidment in November.

Paul Grinder

flick

Can't Stop The Music
Alan Carr
St James

I slowly, sensuously, whipped off my roller skates, turned off my strobe spectacles, straightened my skin tight sheath-jeans, sat up, and waited for the flashing lights and loud thump of the disco-fellatio beat. The film had everything: Bruce Jenner as the timid ex-Olympic decathlete, Valerie Perrine ageing nicely, and the gyrating groins of construction workers, Indians, cowboys and other assorted village people.

In the film we see the 'real' Greenwich Village and realise why Len Lye enjoyed life so much. But dare I mention this film and art in the same metaphorical breath? The film has dance, songs (including a musical adaptation of a milkshake recipe), music, people, interesting people and lights. Under the shimmering oasis they were all one and the same, finding their derivatives in sex and disco. For those few of you who haven't seen it yet, don't let me stop the music.

Paul Grinder

on stage



X.T.C.
Logan Campbell Centre
Monday 15th September

No matter how good you are, you're not going to get through to an audience unless you've got a good sound system. Exactly X.T.C.'s problem on this occasion: the band floundered around on their elevated platform while much of the audience stood and sat around disaffected in its disconnection. Not once was the audience fully 'captured': too much did it have to rely on the visual aspect ... the ped-up 'Len Lye' films were neat etc ... but a good rock concert is about *sound*.

One of the soundmen likened the venue to a 'barn'. Admittedly, the hard finish of the Logan Campbell Centre poses a formidable acoustical problem, but I've heard that Tom Petty's sound system coped admirably.

We deserve better than this. Also isn't it about time the venue was properly finished?

DEVOX

Jack in the Box Maori Community Centre

Two weeks ago I had the pleasure to see a very new play directed, conceptualised and devised by Warwick Broadbent. Though there wasn't a cast of thousands there were "lots" looking like "more", utilising every inch of floor and space. The play was full. It lacked nothing and experimented with all. Mime, dance, mask, masque, sound, noise were all amalgamated into an experience that reached, touched our every sense. The play/work could very easily have been a stage presentation of Dada's dreamlife but this piece did not fall down where lots of theatre of this kind has. It had a definite form (perhaps too apparent in the rhythmic swopping from reality to illusion) in that it started at the beginning and finished with an ending.

One of the most enjoyable aspects of the performance was that it wasn't pretentious yet avoided embarrassed modesty. The play was important and the ideas it carried for the viewers not particular prima donnas or such like emphasis that cloud certain theatre today. The costuming was bright, acting lively, production controlled, but above all appealing and enjoyable.

Paul Grinder



A HUMPED ELEPHANT

How do you catch an elephant?
Hide in the grass and make a noise like a peanut.

records

Drama
Yes
Atlantic (thru WEA)

In October of this year, Mr Anderson will be 36 years old. Yes was founded in 1968 by 'a chance meeting' of Messrs. Anderson and Squire in 'a Soho drinking club'. Despite an inconspicuous start, Yes became a moderately successful band with chart successes, packed concerts and everything.

Since its inception, the band has gone through a number of line-up changes. Original guitarist Banks was replaced by the considerably more versatile Steve Howe. Bill Bruford left the band to join Robert Fripp's embryonic King Crimson, to be replaced by Plastic Ono Band's Alan White, and the band has been characterised by the changes on keyboards, and particularly the on/off nature of Rick Wakeman's membership of the band. Wakeman joined the band in 1971 for 'Fragile', left after a couple of years owing to differences in attitude towards music (the rest of the band being considerably more serious) and then rejoined in 1976.

Wakeman has left again now, but so has Anderson. Shock! Horror! End of Yes. But then the band recruited Geoff Downes and Trevor Horn from Buggles ('Video killed the radio star') - hardly Yes material!

Aside from the first couple of albums, Yes's material has been 'technorock' with lots of keyboards, orchestration etc. This sort of music has drawn comparisons with the Nice, ELP and King Crimson to name but a few.

Lyrics have always been obscure, and combined with the band's intellectualised and deadly serious attitude to their music this has drawn

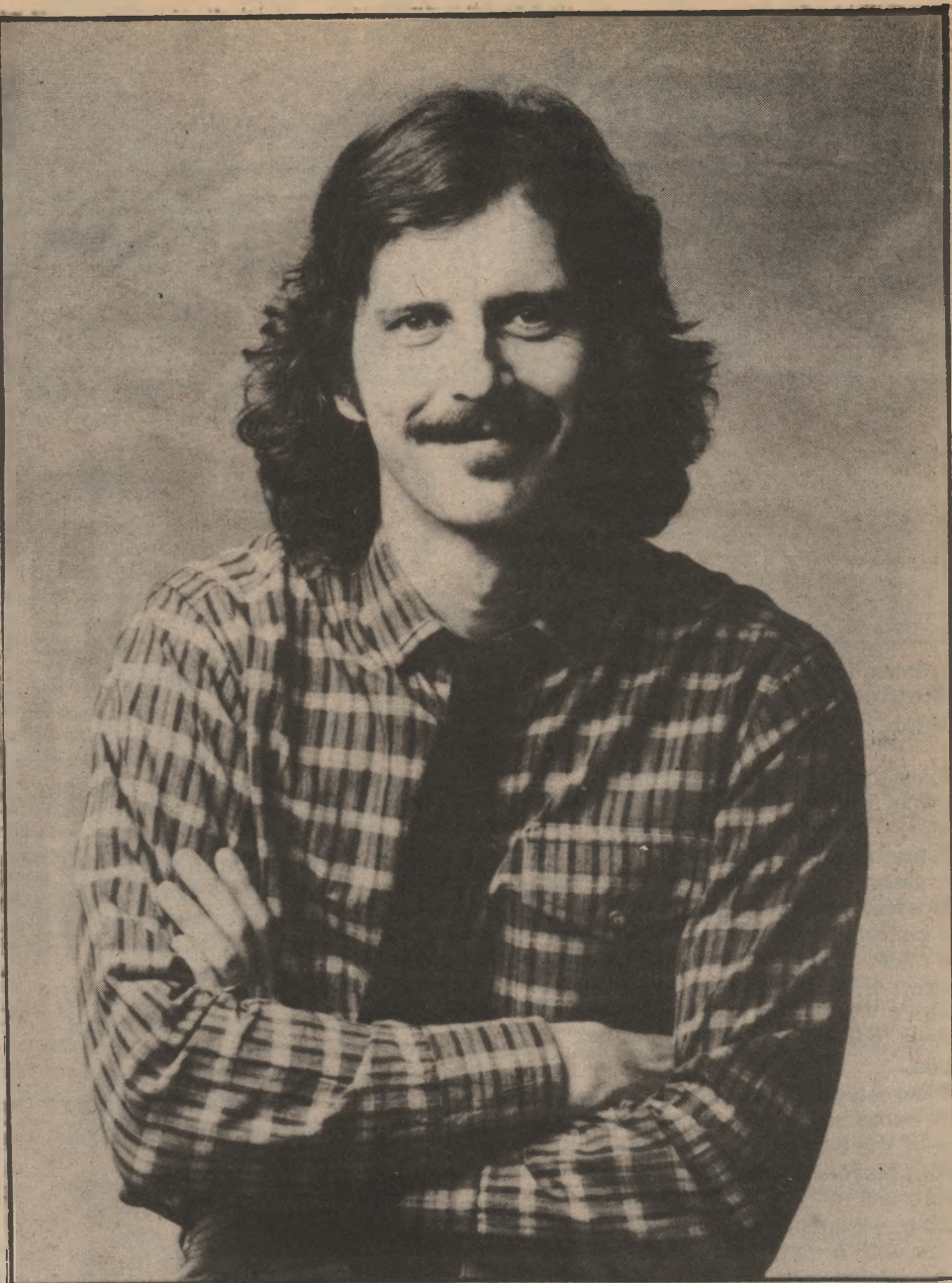
criticism of highflown wankery. Those people who wished to lay into the pretensions of art-rock usually cited Yes as the worst example. To some extent, these criticisms were justified: while valiantly defending Yes against the criticisms of my Ramones loving friends, I have to concede that in their later years their music has become dull and uninteresting, culminating in the abysmal 'Tomato'.

In some ways the departure of Anderson was one of the best things that could have happened to the group. The same band of people making music and getting old together will stagnate. The inclusion of Downes and Horn (still on contract with Island records) has done great things for the band musically. The sound is fresh and clear, the music is varied and interesting, and while similarities with 'Close to the Edge' and contemporary bands of the same era are noticeable, they do nothing to the album's discredit. The best part about it all is that despite the substantial changes, the sound of the band is not markedly different, which perhaps evidences the talent of the newcomers. Lyrics remain incomprehensible without considerable thought, but the overall attitude of the band is more relaxed, without losing any of the precision which previously characterised them.

Another interesting point which should be made is that Roger Dean has done a nice (if rather uninspired) painting for the cover.

If you don't buy Yes records but threw the last couple across to shatter against your lounge wall, don't despair - 'Drama' is well worth adding to your collection of whole records.

C.F. Reid



MICHAEL FRANKS Sept ~ 29

Michael Franks with Crossfire

Michael Franks is performing for the first time in New Zealand and the only unfortunate aspect is that this brilliant singer/songwriter has remained as yet relatively undiscovered in our cultural nation. Michael Franks is essentially a songwriter whose songs have been covered by singers ranging from The Manhattan Transfer to Ringo Starr. His skill both as a lyricist of unique wit and perception and distinctive magical melodies is widely recognised.

He has five albums to his credit which have been recorded with some of the best session musicians around today as well as groups such as The Crusaders. He is bringing over the

cream of Australian session and jazz musicians in the excellent fusion band, Crossfire. The concert on September 29th in the Town Hall proves to be a worthy introduction to his particular style of music and the superbly crafted sound of his songs. He is in his concert going to be tracing his musical career in song which will lead the listeners through Jazz, Brazilian up tempos, pop music and into electronics. The lyrics alone will take their own interesting path through Zen, Cezanne, Burchthfield to the sensual delights of health food and nude wrestling. This is a concert that will well be worth experiencing.

Paul Grinder

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records



Blues and Bluegrass
Mike Auldridge
Image (thru Festival)

Bluegrass is a much maligned musical style, being linked in a lot of people's minds with country and western music and consequently dismissed, when in fact the only real rule left in Bluegrass playing is that all the instruments be acoustic and that the music be fairly up-tempo: hence a version on this album of Johnny Smith's 'Walk Don't Run'. And of course, everyone knows about the Blues.

Mike Auldridge, however, will be a new name to many people, but he is one of the best and most respected Dobro players around. Even then, Dobro will be a new term to most people: essentially, a Dobro is a guitar with a metal resonator instead of a wooden soundboard, and is played with the guitar lying across the knees of the player, using a metal slide to fret the strings. The instrument has a fairly incisive metallic tone, for obvious reasons, and is used mainly for playing Blues and Bluegrass, hence the title of this LP.

If you like the music of acoustic stringed instruments, this is a wonderful album to listen to. Besides Auldridge, other well known names include David Brfomberg on guitar and Vassar Clements on fiddle, and Linda Ronstadt and Lowell George appear on one track each, but everyone plays well. The Blues tracks are emotive and beautiful, and include blues versions of 'Summertime' and 'Killing Me Softly'. The Bluegrass tracks are tight and innovative, with perhaps the most enlightening comment about the style coming from one of the players near the end of the track: 'It's so tiring!'. That's because the musicians are working hard at their music, and they succeed in producing an album of good tunes and excellent musicianship.

If you're the sort of person who just has to yell 'Yee Hah!' whenever you hear a banjo, then you can forget about this, but if you're broad-minded enough to enjoy good music of any style, this album will open some new doors for you.

A.E.

Panorama
The Cars
Elektra records

This is one of the most boring records that I have ever heard.

While the instrumentation is proficient, the music is uninteresting and lyrically both obscure and uninspiring.

In many ways the first album by the Cars was a collection of various styles and musical modes, with the band searching for a distinctive sound. I thought they could be a significant musical force. Then came 'Candy-o'. This new album continues in the same vein.

If you are intent on collecting Cars albums, at least listen to this record before you waste your money

C.F. Reid



Now Appearing At Ole Miss
B.B. King
MCA (thru Polygram)

King is an undisputed master of the blues guitar, and for over 15 years now multitudes of guitarists have confessed to the dream of being able to play the way he does, and 'Live at the Regal' is one of the 'must get' albums for any follower of blues music. Well, after all these years, King has lost little if any of his ability. This double live set spans all sorts of styles to showcase King and his guitar Lucille, playing the classics 'Three O'Clock in the Morning' and 'The Thrill is Gone' as well as several new jazz-flavoured tunes.

Perhaps the only thing that places this record below 'Live at the Regal' is the sense of complacency King has. He appears to be just as happy rapping with the audience and calling for cheers for the band as he is playing, and for a blues player that is a dangerous tendency. It may well be that in fact King has run out of inspiration, and is simply coasting on his reputation and his store of music. Hopefully the fire in him is still burning, and it will just take more than a very indulgent Mississippi audience to bring it out.

B.F.

Why are sandwiches made out of bread?
Have you ever tried slicing an elephant?

A Lifetime of Music
Mantovani
Decca

SOOTHING THE SAVAGE
BREAST...

It appears that Monty, as he was affectionately known, is dead and Decca has come up with this handsome two-record set to commemorate the occasion. Actually the earliest performance given is from 1958 but presumably he was going years before that.

The formula which won the hearts of light music lovers the world over remained the same, at least until 1975 from which date the track 'The Very Thought of You' comes.

George Elrich, for years Mantovani's manager, provides in torturous prose, a programme note which attests to the maestros gentlemanly qualities, ability to weather all the ups and downs, his knowledgeability and his kindness, his patience and his fortitude.

We knew nothing of this but we knew the music - and how. The YA programmes would have been utterly lost without the airbrushed violins of 'Charmaine' - the Mantovani theme song.

Everything he arranged had above all a soothing quality. The gutsiness of violin bowing was annihilated in favour of a heavy pre-echo - even woodwind passages are provided with the softest pastel focus.

So here they are in the big romantic dreamy manner... 'No other Love', 'Forgotten Dreams', 'So in Love', 'As Times goes By', 'Lovely Ballerina', 'Try to Remember'... it isn't hard if you buy these records.

It is quite impossible to spot the difference between 1958 and 1975

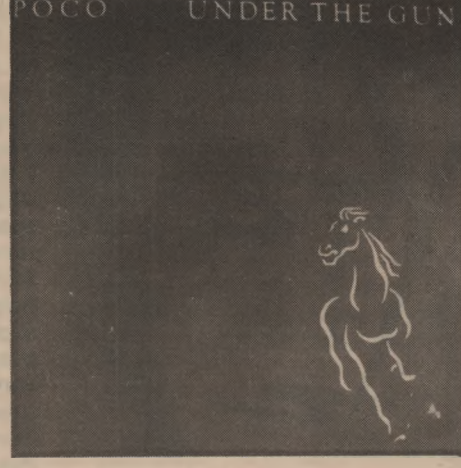


recording techniques, in fact one would think them, like the musical formula, quite immutable.

John Broad



Devon




Poco
Under The Gun
M.C.A. (through Polygram)

For the uninitiated, Poco consists of five players: a drummer, basist, keyboardist, and two electric guitarists. The latter two, Paul Cotton and Rusty Young, write all the songs on this album; they take on the role of lead vocalist for their particular tracks.

There is little distinction between their voices. They are both rather tuneful in their renditions, upon the themes of wanting to love (possess), loving, fear of losing, and losing... traditional sources of inspiration for many a lyric... and the rest of the band plugs along in accompaniment.

Harmless, relatively lightweight stuff (musically reminiscent of The Eagles in part)... 'music to feed the baby by'. No new ground broken here.




Price Blitz

Pete Townsend/EMPTY GLASS/\$7.49
George Benson/GIVE ME THE NIGHT/\$7.99
Paul Simon/ONE TRICK PONY/\$7.99
The B52's/WILD PLANET/\$6.99

Split Enz/TRUE COLOURS/\$7.99
George Zamfir/MUSIC BY CANDELIGHT/\$7.99
Roxie Music/FLESH & BLOOD/\$6.99
Elton John/21 AT 33/\$7.49

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The Cure/SEVENTEEN SECONDS/\$6.99
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letters

Talk About Laugh, Trev

Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Comrade Craccum/Karakama,

How are you? I am fine. Anyway, I am at University, White and (trying to be) Middle Class. Without offending any of our lesser brethren (systren/comrades), I am not particularly concerned with the Environment, Persons Rights, Equality, or the Pope, for that matter, unless it directly affects me.

But this is not my reason for writing to your most venerated Personnesses. Honestly though, of late, I have had a bit of time off from completing (sorry about that, but my finger slipped) ... my thesis on the Rights and Priviledges of Glow Worms (Arachnocampae Luminosae, 1st Declension) in an All Mammal Society, so I decided to compose the article included herewith.

Similarity to any existing or deceased persons/s, place/s, island/s, country/ies, glow worm/s is purely/impurely intentional but I still do not accept responsibility for it/them. With the aid of my 6th Form Geography and a Hamlyn's Picture Atlas (in colo(u)r), I have deduced that Ablucion does not really exist (which reminds me, when are they going to start serving food in the Coffee Bar, instead of Dunlop Retreads?)

Well, Tovarishch/a, I had better go back to my Prana-Bindu Suspension, and my thesis, of course. So, wishing you many more happy Nirvanas, I remain yours in Humanity,

Allan Whicker (or any suitable alias)
P.S. If you do not like my Composition, could I please have it back so that I can see if 'Family Circle' or 'Turf Digest' find it at all amusing?

Pop Goes The Liberal

Dear Craccum,

This is a letter complaining about the number of shitty, wimpy, complaining letters that get sent to Craccum. The impression you get from reading the letters pages in your paper is that students are mean minded gangs of thugs who roam the streets and lecture theatres in the evenings searching for defenceless-looking gays, maoris, and women (in case they are feminist or pro-abortion) to beat to a messy pulp. The only jokes they seem to know are about sinking piss and chasing tarts, which is especially bloody funny if you are a cleaner, or female, or anybody who happens to meet those boozing drunkards on the way back from the pub. This happened to me after pub crawl in May, when the group of (male) students I passed on the street invited me to 'spread my legs in the gutter' and other such pleasant greetings.

I know students are supposed to be the intellectual elite in this country, and that 3/4 of them are male, well they certainly seem to think that having passed UE or Bursary gives them the right to be rude and abusive to all women, and to any individual who doesn't agree with their inborn prejudices (the ones that daddy hands over with their pocket money), but as for intellectual, all I can say is that the education system in this country is in a right bloody mess. Maybe they've repopulated this entire campus with engineers, maybe all the real students have been replaced with SIS and Ron Don clones; I reckon they should close this whole place down and send all students off for 2 years hard labour in the country. Make them dig the foundations for the new smelter down in Otago, and then jump in.

Sincerely, but not sympathetically,
Carole Jones

Hope Is A Fine Thing

Dear Katrina,

I liked your article on NZUSA August Council. Auckland really lost a lot of prestige with its division and pettiness this time. I hope it will be better next May.

Yours
An AUSA Observer

Womin Need Men Like Miss Piggy Needs Kermit

Dear Katrina,

Taking J. Robertson's argument to it's logical conclusion, I would like to point out that all Unifems are jay-walkers, axe-murderers heroin addicts, carpark attendants, late home from the office, double-amputees, surf-lifesavers, proud parents, computer programmers, debt collectors, K Road strippers, SUP members, modern dance devotees, Remuera housewives, account executives, child-bashers, religious bigots and city council drainage inspectors. This does not mean that Unifems have done any of these things, or will. It means that they can do these things. If you want to get freaked out by this, do.

Dermot Cooke

P.S. A woman without a man is like a female fish without a male fish.

Admittance 20c

Dear Katrina,

I am appalled at the lack of things which there are at this so-called university which cost ten cents or less. It is a depressing experience to be sitting in the library writing your outrageously overdue 'King Lear' essay bored out of your atrociously overtaxed hair-piece, so, you think to yourself, I will spend the remaining ten cents perched seductively in the change pocket of my jeans, the profligate misuse of cash being the only truly effective way of taking one's mind off the self-inflicted mental stagnation which one is experiencing. But do you think it can be done? By God you've got to be clever. Even bloody licorice straps cost 15 cents and the request for half a small drink of Fanta was more than I was game to try. Not to be beaten that easily, my next recourse was to the bookshop, having resigned myself to some sort of inedible form of expenditure. There I discovered that even the cheapest rubber costs a whole twelve cents, indeed the only sub-ten-cent items were brown envelopes, of which I could have purchased three, but where's the fun in that? The ghastly and barely creditable truth is that there is an organised conspiracy afoot within this establishment to eradicate the ten cent piece as a viable form of currency. Rise brothers and revolt against the hateful scourge which so audaciously threatens the free use of small coinage. A meeting of sympathisers will be held this Friday in the old Grad Bar, 1pm.

Love from
Ron, the thwarted consumer



Social Credit Letter

Dear K,

For the last two nights I have had to stay late at University and therefor ate at the univesity restuarnts (the cheap one, and the more expensive one)

I was disappointed.

Basically the attraction of the admittily cheap food in both resturants is negated by its appalling quality.

The service too could be better. As the resturants cater exculsily for students; who are as a rule easy going, willing to overlook friendly incompetence and occasional rudeness the service has become laxidiscal.

It may surprise the resturants to learn they are living in a country of free enterprise i.e. competition with other resturants. I therefor suggest that if they wish to make a profit they increase the quality of both the food and service. Untill they do students will prefer to tramp to the nearest chip shop where better food and service is available at a comparable price.

Yours Sincerely

An optimisticaly fatty chop

P.S. I am not a national party voter.

'I Am Not A Crook'

Dear Katrina,

I am writing to you following the totally disrupted New Zealand Insurance Company's Annual General Meeting, which I attended as a shareholder.

I was ashamed, as I saw my fellow (dare I say that word since certain feminists also went to the meeting) students interrupt the meeting as they preferred their own raucous voices. The arrogance displayed by the "stirrers", who thought that the other shareholders wanted to hear them instead of the properly elected Chairman was, to say the least, amazing. The total ignorance of any politeness can be exemplified by the fact that they wouldn't even let the Chairman open the meeting. As soon as he stood up to speak they began their chanting, and later on the shrill whistle blowing (for people professing to have human rights as their goal, they did not have any consideration for the pensioners at the meeting - many of whom wore hearing aids, and the loud whistle blowing - led by Jill Frewin - caused them considerable pain).

When one elderly shareholder stood up to speak about the business of the agenda, he was shouted down. However, when one of the protestors wanted to speak, and was asked to sit down by the Chairman, there were cries of "Let him speak" etc.. Surely, the elderly pensioner had as much right to speak, if not more as he was speaking to the business of the meeting - the protestors were not.

It was also apparent that they needed to be led like sheep (black sheep?), as the Cuthbert's (the ringleaders) had the mindless idiots in the palms of their hands.

One amusing point was the fact that the protest group appears to have split since last year. Mr Tim Shadbolt was down the back of the meeting - staying as far away as possible from the pre-adolescent kids. He was head to have said, "The silly fools" when the protestors started to behave like animals. The protesters have become so radical that the Churches have removed their support from them. All they have done is to give normal students a bad name.

The University protestors are also the very same people that appear at every single protest possible - one can't help but wonder what sick minds they have that motivate them to seek constant public attention. Perhaps it is time that they started to do some study at 'Varsity instead of wasting the Government's money fulfilling their own weird desires.

I can only hope that the ridiculous \$10 increase in Studass fees next year does not go to any of the political groups that these people belong to (or to any other political group).

The unruly behaviour these juveniles displayed was inconsiderate and futile. Surely it would have been better to let the Chairman get on the company's business so that they could then have a fruitful discussion afterwards - as the Chairman offered. Instead, their childish minds were intent on shouting down the Chairman. Then, they had the audacity to call him a racist, basing this assumption on the fact that there were no non-caucasians on the Board of Directors, well I noticed that there were no non-caucasians in their group.

The general attitude of the majority of the shareholders was that whatever sympathy they previously had has now changed to an attitude of disgust.

Yours in disgust,
NOT A RACIST

P.S. I was pleased to see the vendor of the "Socialist Action" newspaper at the meeting - obviously he has succumbed to the benefits of a capitalist system.

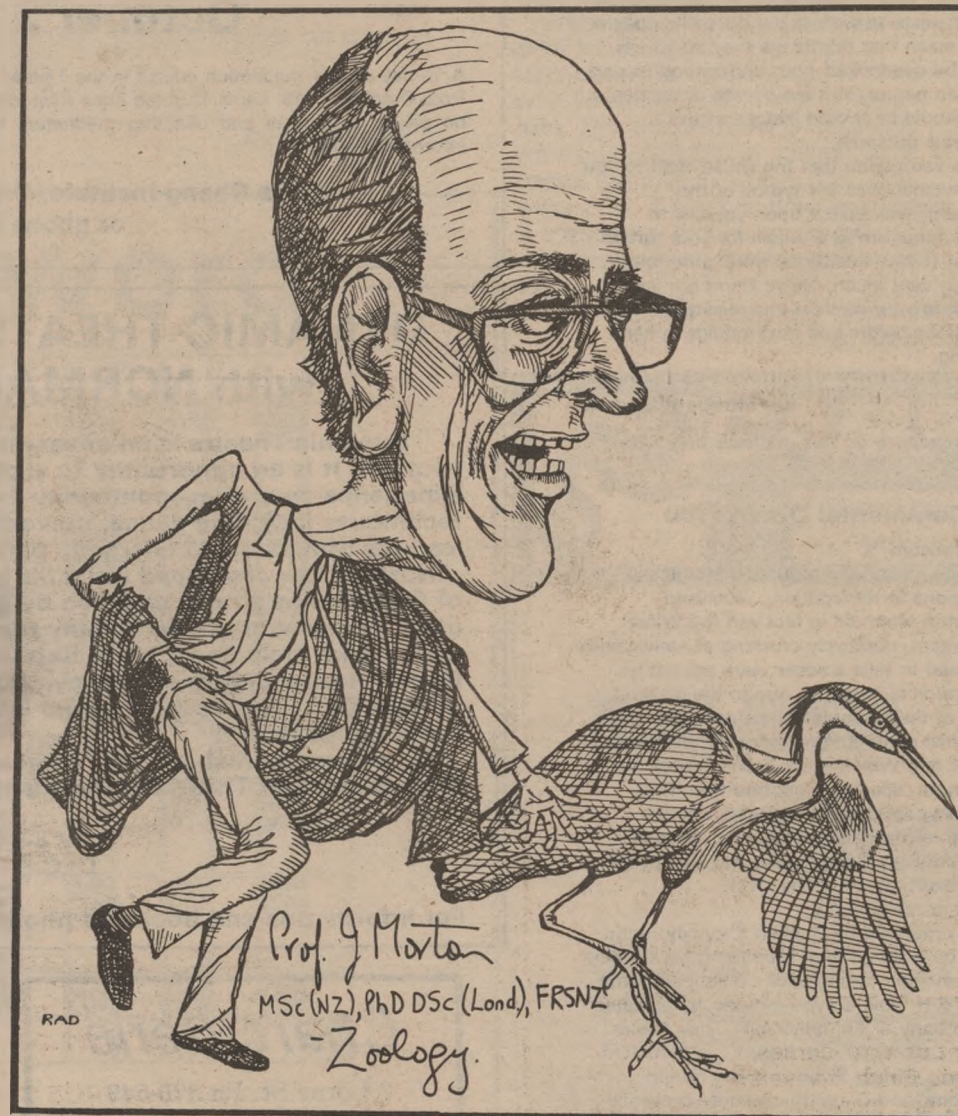
Dear Racist,

What a pleasure to find someone who reads their Craccum thoroughly before they sit down to air their prejudices in a letter. If you had even glanced at page 4 of Craccum, issue 20 (September 8) you would have noted an article headed thus 'CATCH N.Z.I.' If you had gone further, and read the aforementioned, you would have discovered every point you have raised about WHY the protest took this particular form more than adequately explained. And the article is not that long - it shouldn't be too taxing for even the most limited of minds to read and comprehend. So try it.

As to your non de plume, if you are a shareholder in a company which makes its profits through the racist, apartheid regime of South Africa, this calls into question your honesty, if nothing else.

The Editor

Page 21, CRACCUM, September 22



Quasi-Intellectual Posturing

Madam,

The review in Craccum of the recital given in the Maidment Theatre by the visiting French virtuoso pianist Pascal Roge has moved me to pen my first letter to the editress. Having been present at that recital I am seriously disturbed by the negative attitude of the reviewer. His or her words are pervaded by quasi-intellectual posturing and by a cynicism which ill becomes any critic. What ought to be a serious and objective report of a very fine recital is perverted by a bitter parade of personal prejudices into a ridiculous travesty.

The Schubert Impromptu which so thoroughly offended Mr or Ms Busser's sensibilities is a magnificent work, and was performed with immense sensitivity and true feeling. M. Roge captured the real spirit of the composer in his performance. Every note rang with sincerity; the dazzling bravura, the rippling arpeggios and the glittering cascades of sound in the scalic passages, the relentless driving force of the rhythm, and the deeply felt dynamics - the thunderous fortissimi which dwindled so enchantingly into tremulous pianissimi - all this made for a rich and moving

musical experience.

May I suggest that perhaps the reviewer's lack of appreciation for this magical work is due not to any deficiency in the music but to a - dare I say it - narrow-minded conception of beauty in art on his or her own part.

Indignant music-lover

What Turns Red At The Push-Of A Button?

Dear Katrina,

I was horrified to see the Anti-baby League (A.B.L.) letter published in last's weeks Craccum. Anyone who advocates the extermination of sweet innocent infants must be sick. No doubt, the realities of their statements have not yet been touched upon by their depraved minds. If it is what they really believe, why don't they sign their names?

Love, 49/50

P.S. You have to kiss a lot of frogs to find your Prince Charming.

P.P.S. What goes glub-glub-glub? - A baby thrown off a wharf wearing concrete boots.

P.P.P.S. What's white and rolls in the sand? - The same baby six weeks later when it washes ashore.

letters

What's clear on the outside and grey on the inside?
An elephant in a plastic bag.

Angry Bystander

Dear Katherine,

The anger has run itself out. I now commence to rationalise it's cause. What I witnessed in the gymnasium this afternoon as an interested bystander (not holding the necessary qualifications for participation) I think can be summed up as a large minority of students displaying a particularly selfish and unthinking attitude to the request for a fees increase via a constitutional amendment placed before them.

The facts are :
Fees 1976 \$22
1978 \$23
1980 \$23
proposed 1981 \$33

A large increase, you may think.

Consider inflation over this period. A conservative figure 60%. Which, of course, added to the 1975 amount gives over \$33. You're doing well. The reason the 1980 figure is so low is that the increase in rolls at this university has made it possible for increased costs to be absorbed. Surely not a trend that will continue.

Think about all the facilities you'll have to forego if this increase does not go through. Think about it. (I wish these facilities could be withdrawn now to illustrate the point).

What is being asked of each and every one of you is a relatively minor personal sacrifice. If you choose not to make this, it is obvious that the consequences will far outweigh \$10 each.

Au revoir in revived anger,
The technical editor.

Kevin Hague Fan Club

Dear Katy,

Arousing meself from last Thursdays whisky induced stupor to peruse Craccum, the extreme agony within my head was a little aggravated by the attack by J.G.B. (John Beavis); upon Kevin Hague.

Mr Hague's actual statement regarding the state of Craccum's finances was: that he would not approve of Craccum exceeding its budgetary allocation, and that any further finance would have to be allocated by the Executive, on application to that body, and, obviously enough, at its discretion.

Although Mr Hague, as President of AUSA, holds the power of the Executive in between Exec meetings, I believe that he would be bound morally to refer a matter such as the further funding of Craccum to the discretion of the Exec; further, I put it you, Katherine, that his statement regarding Craccum is perfectly consistent with this principle, and that it was with this principle in mind, rather than his personal beliefs about Craccum, that he made the aforementioned statement.

Yours in a recycled paper cup of Wilsons whisky
David Benson

P.S. May all you writers of 'I hate Feminists' lettuce turn into castrated warty toads and dehydrate terminally in the forthcoming summer heat.

Bikies Don't Smell

Dear Sardine,

Or that is how I think of you in your mini. Taking your letter from beginning to end, I find it deplorable that you both break the law and skate about it. Next you call my favourite form of recreation an anti-social form of transport - more than two thirds of my friends here in Auckland I met through motorcycles and I challenge you to make a similar (true) statement about yourself and cars.

You then go on to call Bikies unintelligent, what a gross generalisation, probably stemming from seeing a passable imitation of a missing link on a ratty old Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki or Yamaha wearing nothing below their groin other than jandals. MOTORCYCLISTS on the other hand, have a collectively average intelligence with a normally distributed intelligence quotient. Another challenge, how much do you know about the workings of your car compared to my knowledge of my motorcycle?

You next compare the maximum economy per person of your admittedly (and unusually) economical car with the minimum of that of an average motorcycle. Using either maximum or minimum for both, the average motorcycle finishes - at the worst - equal with a most economical car at a much smaller initial investment; a thing to be considered with the average student's budget.

'Bikes are such noisy machines' - what utter crap, you see (and hear) a few of the half wits

de RITZ
vintage clothes
10 vulcan lane

I mentioned earlier and immediately condemn the rest of us: how many quiet Zephyrs have you heard? As for bad noises, how about disco or the stirring we frequently hear in the Quad?

The difference in parking space lies in the load carried as I mentioned earlier, bikes are even better off than with the previous example ranging from 8 people versus 4 to 4 against 1 according to maximum or minimum carrying values.

And now my last challenge for this letter, park your Mini up your arse and you won't have to pay 20 cents - try and look comfortable though.

In Bikehood
29HLZ

Leyland Triumph?

Dear Katrina,

(but more to Daryl Wilson)

I really didn't get the sense of your poem wrong - I found it amusing but clearly not as offensive as you found my criticism of it. The key point I was trying to make was that the image of feminism that the woman put forward to you was - as you assert - not that which the public should hold; but your poem only goes to further damage its reputation in that you are publicising and therefore compounding that false image. Men can be blamed for not liking feminism but not always for not understanding it, and your poem does nothing to improve their understanding. Feminists are very conscious of their public image and disapprove of misplaced aggression; but we also disapprove of continual totally undeserved and irrational oppression, the victims of which are sometimes accountably bitter in their reaction. 'Merely' because women are oppressed does not indeed mean that the things they do wrong should be overlooked - but understood as part of human nature, and the causes of women's anger should be reviled instead of the regrettable outcome.

Since you realize that the abuse dealt to you by the woman was not typical of the movement, why take it upon yourself to chastise feminism as a whole for your ruffled feelings? If your intentions were good then - thank you very much, we've learnt our lesson - but look to your motives and resultant implications before you next indulge in hand smacking.

Thankyou
Elizabeth Leyland

Correspondence on this matter is now closed - Ed

The Continental Down-Trou

Dear Craccum,

Despite malicious unfounded McIntosh publications to the contrary, Auckland Badminton team did in fact win the Winter Tournament, decisively crushing all Universities who dared to field a sober team against us. Much credit is no doubt due to the reviving effects of the everpresent spa pool, and the substantial contributions made by the NZ Brewers and Winemakers Assn. Star of the tournament, specially imported from Real Madrid at considerable expense, was the Continental Down-trou exponent, Manuel, whose continued attendance was due to the benevolent attitude of the local spanish-speaking C.I.B.

Ably organised by Captain Kennedy, (who wasn't quite so good at organising his sleeping arrangements), strong back up support came from Phil H 'how-do-you-get-peachy-glandular-fever', Penny S 'I'm-only-cold' Oscar Lester Lobster Catcher 'U-turn expert', Terry G 'I'm-just-tired', Wendy B 'no-smoking during quarantine' and Di, without whose presence DB could have shut down their night shift.

Against all expectations Auckland were blessed by the presence of a supporter, the bikini-clad special-shops girl, Lynette; although notable by his absence was Mr Biggus Dickus who spent a profitable week coaching Maths 122, of which he has vast experience ?????

In concluding we wish to thank the generosity of the Badminton Club and the appropriate and unplanned presence of the Treasurer and Club Captain (mostly under the table, in the spa or with their hands in their pockets).

Looking forward to continued obliteration and anialation of contenders next year.

- 'Not Telling' !!!!!

Fuck the National Party

Dear Katherine,

Contrary to many rumours, the National Party does financially support Fuck The System (via montly cheque). This is a covert attempt to occupy the minds of serious and well-meaning students with junk.

Love light and peace,
A former FTS member

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BUDDHIST MEDITATION COURSE

October 2 - 13, 1980

A 10-day retreat/meditation course in the Tibetan tradition of Buddhist will be held near Taupo from October 2 - 13. Lama Thuhten Zopa Rinpoche, an incarnate Tibetan meditation master will be giving discourses and directing meditation sessions throughout the course. For further information write :

Darje Chang Institute, P.O. Box 2814, Auckland
or phone 600-422

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Norman has developed his skills leading mini-workshops as part of Centrepont groups and also by running weekend groups of his own. He has worked with many top people in the field of theatre and drama, including Francis Batten and Bridget Brandon at the Drama Action Centre in Sydney, Johnathan Fox of Playback Theatre in New York, and Leon Fine who is a psychodramatist based in Portland, Oregon.

These two workshops are non-residential and will be held at the Little Maidment Theatre at Auckland University.

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hague's rave

On September 12, 1977, Steve Biko a black South African activist, was murdered by the Police in a Port Elizabeth cell.

On September 12, 1980, the New Zealand Rugby Football Union issued an invitation to the South African Rugby Union to send a Springbok team to tour NZ in 1981 - a slap in the face for black South Africans and for those people who also oppose the apartheid system which operates in South Africa.

Rugby is the South African national sport. The South African's regard rugby competition with New Zealand to be of paramount importance, and have gone so far as to import NZ dairy products, which they do not need, as an incentive to our Government not to interfere with sporting contacts.

The South African Government is in a difficult position, in that it is attempting to convince the outside world that the country is progressing away from apartheid, while telling its own electors that they are making no change to apartheid.

Practically, the rest of the world has isolated South Africa from sporting contacts, and some progress has consequently been made in South African sport. Under

international pressure, South Africa points to New Zealand as an ally, and our Government, and its United Nations representatives are not slow to back them up.

The only reason (besides profit for the NZRFU) that I can see for a Springbok tour is to enable us to watch the Springboks in action.

On the other hand, we are holding out a hand to white South Africa and saying that we are prepared to ignore apartheid. These are actions which South Africa will not be slow to show the world and will help to oppress the non-white population.

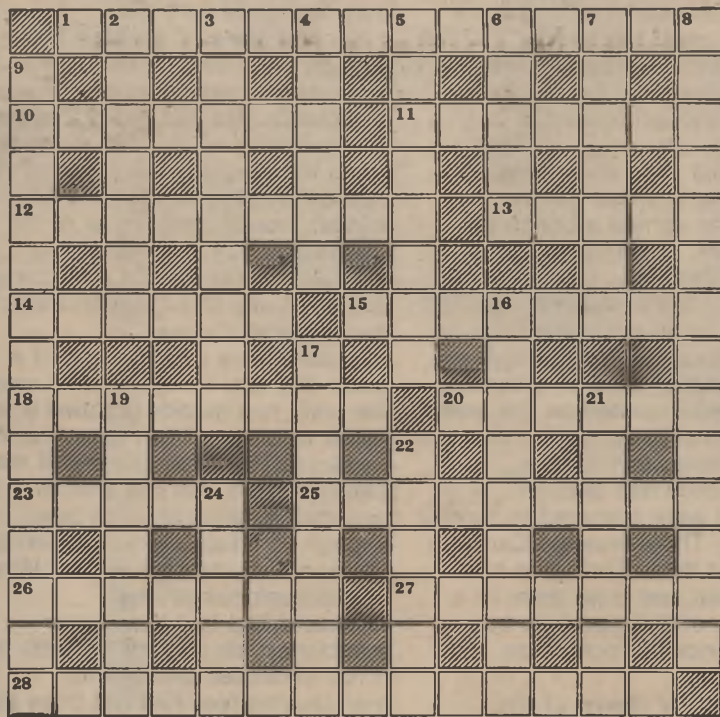
Those people who support the tour are either racists themselves or have no conscience and are able to ignore apartheid.

I guess that in a way it is easier to fight South Africa's racism because it is overt, and there for all to see. In New Zealand there are people who have the same attitudes but keep them hidden.

The tour will at least show us who the NZ racists are - they're the ones who say 'that politics has no place in sport'.

In Friendship
Kevin

crossword



- Across
1. With means enough to get easily away? (11,3)
 10. Departs with a new set in pain below! (4,3)
 11. I'll wish for enmity in this case (3-4)
 12. Bring in the worker - it's urgent! (9)
 13. Tear out love from the love goddess (5)
 14. Doctor involved in a cut-price offer for the seat (6)
 15. Mother is brought into line (8)
 18. Water among the rest thrown about by the instructors (8)
 20. Stiffly formal a novice is at first (6)
 23. Salts, of course? (5)
 25. Unbelievable forecaster? (9)
 26. If you can get the right wine in the Washington area, it's powerful in action (7)
 27. I'd lie so madly in worship! (7)
 28. Get the errand-boy going? (4,3,7)

- Down
1. Sea creature all right in one month with an 'r' in it, and with nothing to shell (7)
 3. Vanquish with a scheme invented by the designer (5,4)
 4. Cane the deserter! Really cane! (6)
 5. A detectives' examination - a really severe one? (4,4)

6. Unfortunate to be included in the Frnch town (5)
7. Grow rusty when starting with noughts and crosses, I reckon! (7)
8. Advice of the newspaper editor in game? (6,2,6)
9. How the outsider wins? (7,3,4)
16. The Navy have trouble in extremities with such storms (9)
17. Needs three revolvers to be effective when riding (8)
19. Refrain of the sailor? Shame! (7)
21. Hardy's crowd (7)
22. Rise up high like a bit of the church (6)
24. Anthem using a French word and another (5)

Answers to Last Week's Xword

- Across - 1. Matterhorn; 8. Para; 10. Sweet odour; 11. Iced; 13. revokes; 15. Afraid; 16. Razors; 17. Peace at any price; 18. Duster; 20. Repent; 21. Refused; 22. Spot; 25. Refineries; 26. Ryde; 27. Sweetheart.
- Down - 2. Also; 3. Ties; 4. Rotted; 5. Oddson-favourite; 6. Neuter; 7. Candescant; 9. Anchorites; 12. Broadsword; 13. Riveter; 14. San pled; 15. Aspidistra; 19. Recess; 20. Revert; 23. Pile; 24. User.



What do you do when an elephant comes in your window?
Swim for the door.

punting

Races at Te Aroha and Ellerslie this week with trots at Cambridge on Friday night. Trot fancies are Egmont Boy, Commander Brydon, Jenner, Play Havoc and Jersey Jan (down south). Gallops - Dealer's Choice, High Finance, Neshabur, Caffeine, La Figlia and Magnificent.

Our account is in credit by \$37.50 and this week it is on Play Havoc with \$10 win and \$20 place.

Part 3 and Raydon Albatross being sired by the great Albatross who has in turn sired over 40 horses who have broken 2 minutes for the mile. His sire Meadow Skipper (38 wins and \$428,000 in stakes) when 3 paced the mile in 1-55-1. On both sides of R. Albatross breeding there is impressive bloodlines which represent speed, staying power and class.

I should clean my typewriter
B. Gamble

stop press

Just 3 hours before the classic Special General Meeting (reported earlier), the Executive had an emergency meeting to discuss a couple of urgent items requiring their attention. A petition from a few 'unsavory' individuals calling for a special general meeting (asking the Executive to rescind two motions made earlier in the year) was granted, and this will be held on October 7. More details on that at some later date. There was also another submission made by Chris Tennet on the Drugs Amendment Bill, which is currently before Parliament, but before anything could be firmly decided as to whether AUSA should endorse Mr Tennet's submission, or pay for part of his airfares to Wellington, my pressing academic workload got the better of me and therefore this Stop Press is very short.

The Unknown Soldier



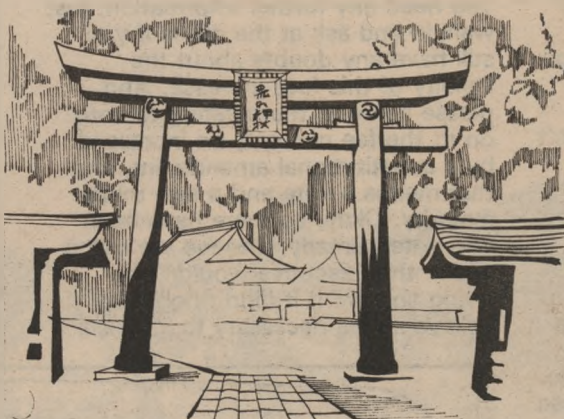
de RITZ
vintage clothes
10 vulcan lane



CAMPUS TRAVEL

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

MALAYSIA Indonesia Singapore



New Zealand Japan Student Exchange Programme

SUMMER VACATION DATES AND FARES NOW AVAILABLE FOR BOOKING

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

Get It Right This Time

please ...

No-one really likes to spend money: it's too hard to get these days. But nor does anyone like to come to varsity and have to wander around in the cold between lectures. Nor do they like it when they have no say in University affairs such as courses and facilities. Nor do they like to forgo club assistance and student discounts and organized events.

So what do they have to do? They have to make a choice: either dig deep and cough up the required sums, or else sit back and watch things stagnate and degenerate. It's a simple choice, all a matter of priorities.

I will say this: ten dollars more, that is, thirty three dollars total, is a very cheap price to pay for all the benefits, amenities and services that its payment gives you. In tangible things, you get common rooms, a TV room and a billiard room, free phones, caf and coffee bar, a newspaper, theatre and rec centre. Join a club, any one of the hundred or so, or start your own, and the Association provides you with a place to meet, financial assistance, the opportunity to get food and drink at a reduced rate, administrative resources, a van to carry things. And in intangible things, you get a union, and, these days especially, students need a union: you get representation on university committees, especially Senate and Council, you get forums for the student voice to speak in, on any issue you care to raise, you get people who are prepared to fight for your rights at a time when students are not seen as deserving such rights.

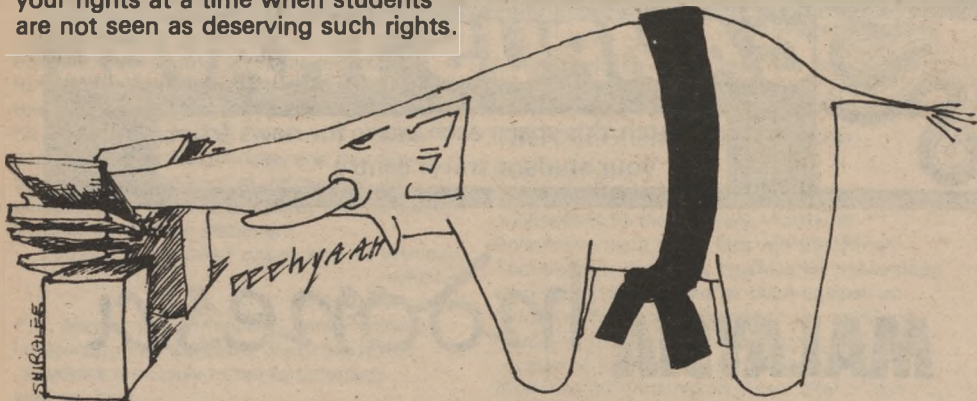
then there are club grants.

There are over a hundred affiliated clubs and societies of all types: sports clubs, social clubs, political clubs, religious clubs, special interest clubs, all with open membership, low subscriptions, and connections with clubs around Auckland. The University Rugby Club has new clubrooms at Merton Road, put up with Association assistance; the Debating Society has been able to send people to Australia to compete; the Classics Society has received help to send one of its members to Egypt to get first hand archeological experience; the Varsity Squash Club is by far the cheapest club to belong to in Auckland, and its facilities are first-rate. No more money, and all of that goes.

It's as simple as that: for ten dollars more, your Association can continue to give you all this service, and without it it can't, because there is nowhere else that expenditure can be cut. Finance Committee have discussed, literally for days, ways to improve the Association's financial position, and this is the only thing that will do it.

Is it the spending of ten extra dollars that bothers you? Ten dollars that can disappear just as easily over a counter and bring you far less return. Or is it the Association itself? It's a democratic institution, anyone who wants to can influence its decisions. But refusing to pay the increased fees only hurts the Association insofar as it hurts you, because you are the one who gets the benefits of the Association.

Please, think about this. Look at



Why did the elephant cross the road?
It wouldn't fit through the underpass.

And if that ten dollars more per person doesn't get paid? You don't get all of that. Yes, you're quite right, Susie Collier, you do get some, but it's like getting some of a car: it doesn't go properly, its shortcomings prevent you from getting any enjoyment out of it at all, and it keeps breaking down because it can't handle your needs.

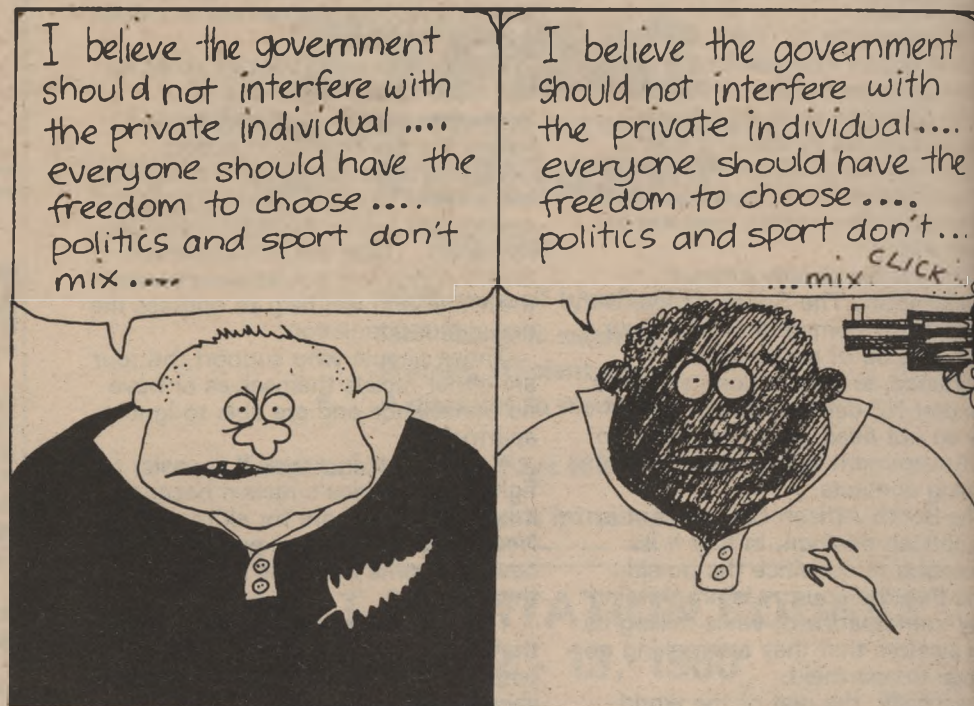
If you want an appraisal of what your needs are, consider this: the Auckland University Students' Association has a turnover of well over a million dollars; we have to have our own accountant with three staff to keep tabs on it, and clerical staff to keep track of all our interests and our business undertakings. These staff have not been hired out of a conscious decision to increase AUSA's activities; they have been hired out of necessity, for with 11,000 members it is only natural that the association has so much business.

Much has been made of the ravages of student-politicians and their extremist decisions on our finances, and yet the portions of the budget allocated to political purposes makes up around five percent of the total. For all its shortcomings, Craccum still seems to disappear from the boxes, and students still seem to like to have their notices printed and to read articles which the daily papers would never print. And

the fees. We have still one of the cheapest Students' Associations in the country, but next year there won't be an Association worth speaking of unless there is enough money to fund it properly.

Yes, it's your money, but it's your Association too: hang on to the money and you'll lose the Association, but vote in favour of the fees increase and you'll get your money back through the Association

David Kirkpatrick



ARTIST OF THE WEEK:

June, 1984. A bleak and hostile day, with a campus to match. Joe shuffled across the quad towards a group of students who were gathered around a bundle of newspapers. Salient! The chance of having a fire to warm up one of the bare, uncarpeted common rooms! Jeez, Joe thought, it was bloody lucky that Victoria had enough money to be able to print a newspaper, so that Auckland could have something to use to heat the Student Union building. As he carried a bunch of papers upstairs, carefully avoiding the gaping hole where one of the steps had fallen off, Joe wondered whether today would be an auspicious day to light one of his candles to be able to re-read this year's issue of Craccum, which was spray-painted on the walls of the old Judo Room. Judo! Joe still had trouble believing that this campus had once had enough students who were prepared to form a sports club. There was the Car Club of course, but they didn't race cars: they stole them and sold them to a cousin of one of the members in order the finance the occasional club social.

Joe found a dry corner of the common room and sat down. Perhaps he should just knuckle under and submit, like everyone else, to sitting in the foyer of the HSB: this year it was Psychology's turn to have the heating on. All the library books had been burnt last year, as well as two students who had the misfortune

to light a fire that got slightly out of hand on a Wednesday afternoon, just hours after Student Health had closed for the week. Apparently there had once been noticeboards beside the quad, but being made of wood they had gone early on.

Joe wondered if perhaps it wouldn't just be best to go to a University where they had a students' association. He had heard that varsity life took on a whole new dimension when the students got together outside lectures to chat and to things. Trouble was, most of the students at Auckland were too apathetic to care about their campus. Joe lit a copy of Salient and learned back against the wall.

Suddenly he caught sight of a scrap of paper wedged into a crack in the wall, and quickly grabbed it to add it to his small but cosy fire. As he picked it up, he saw that it was old and mildewed, but the effects of time and the elements had not been enough to efface the writing on it. Curious, Joe read the leaflet. What he read astonished him: Auckland had had a students' association, as recently as 1980, but it had collapsed because its membership fees had not been able to keep pace with rising costs. Joe (who had been lucky enough to do Economics I before they had to fire the lecturers) wondered why the students had not simply raised the membership fee, but he concluded that it was always the most obvious solutions that went unused.

