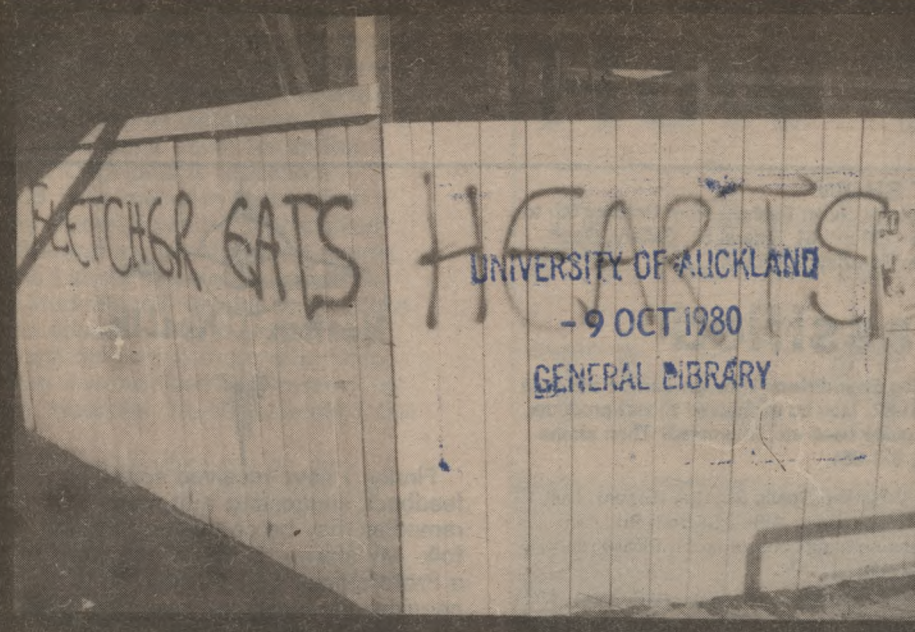
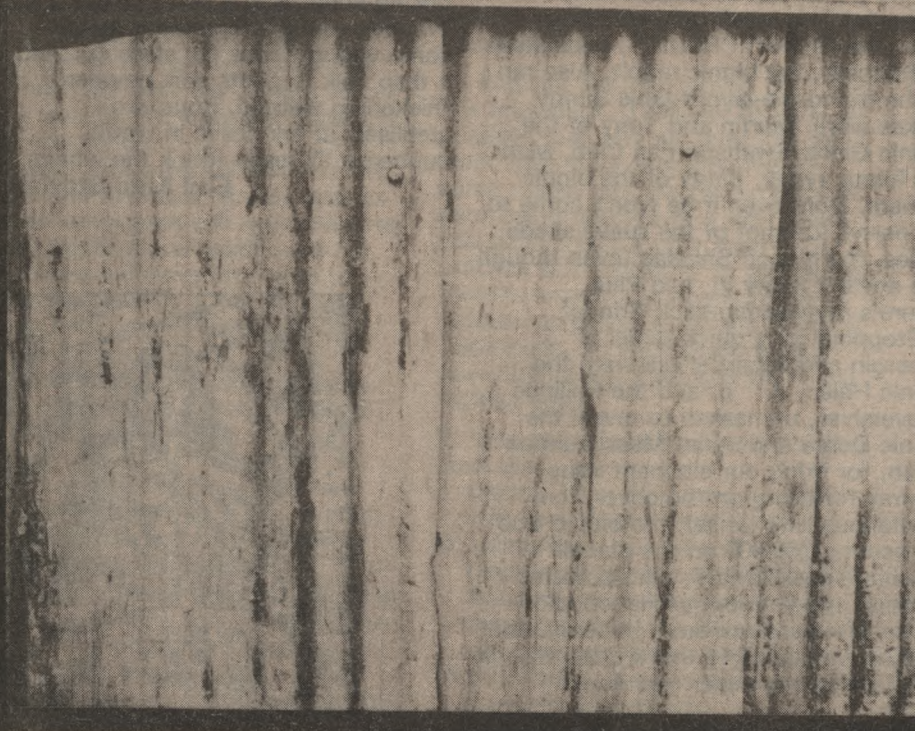
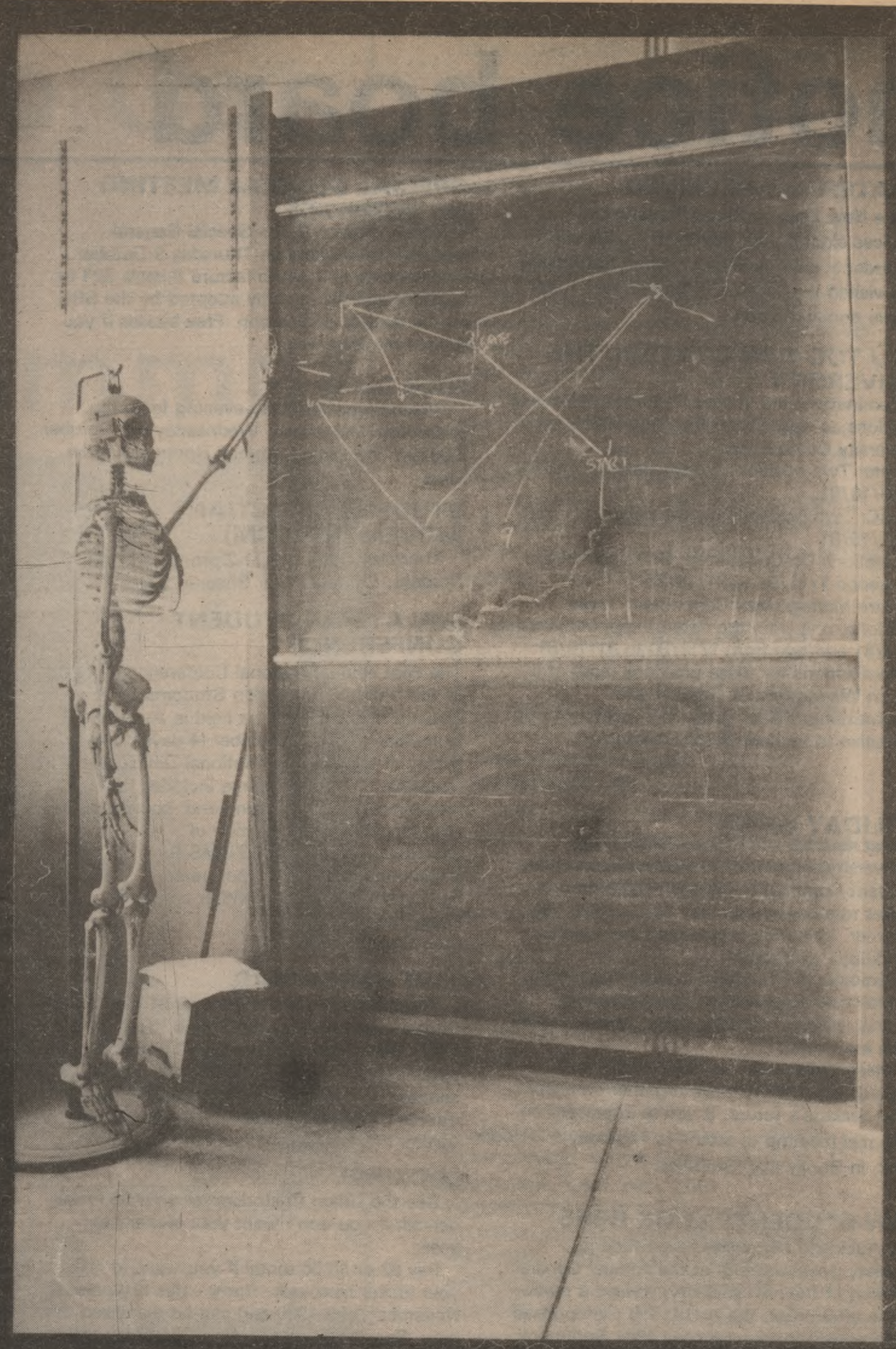
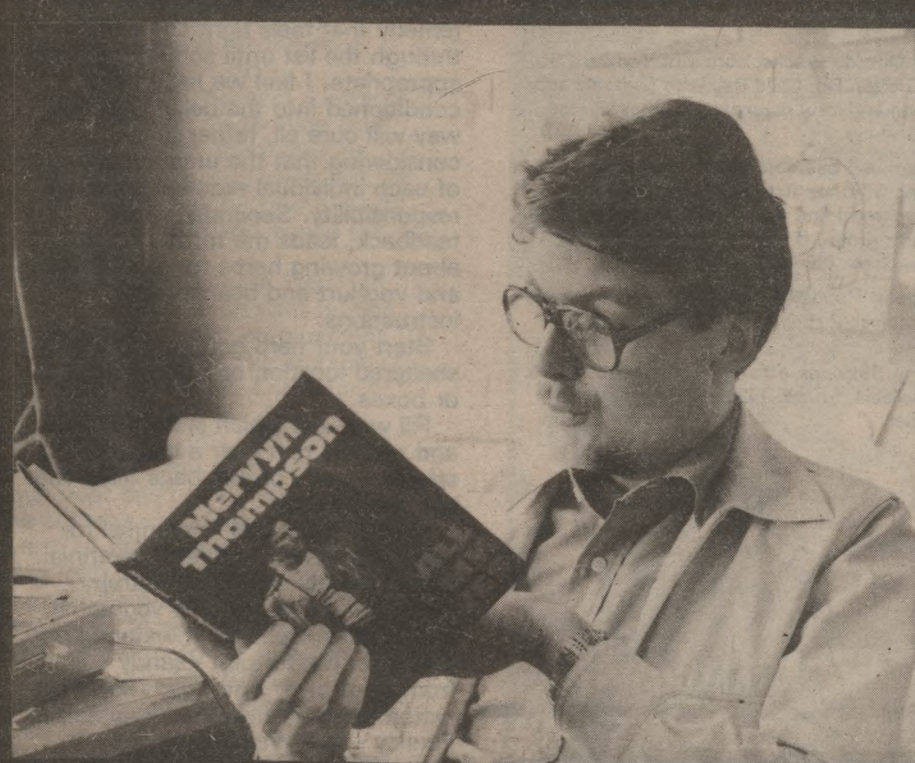


8-95



craccum



notice board

GRATEFULLY RECEIVED

The New Zealand Blood Transfusion Services extend their thanks to AUSA and to all students who gave blood when the Mobile Unit visited the campus in September. 1,200 people donated blood.

YOU TOO CAN CONTROL THE UNIVERSITY

Nominations are invited (?) for the following positions as Association Representatives on University Committees:

Senate: Two positions for the period 1/11/80 to 30/10/81.

SUMC: Two positions for the period 1/11/80 to 31/10/81.

Recreations Ub-Committee: One position for the period 1/11/80 to 31/10/81

Theatre Management Committee: Three positions, one from the date of appointment to 30/4/81 and two from 1/11/80 to 31/10/81.

Nominations for these positions close at 5 pm on Wednesday 22 October and appointments will be made at a meeting of the Executive to be held shortly thereafter.

Rt Hon R.W. Lack
The Secretary

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 Thursday 9 October, 1.00, in Room 144, StudAss.

LAW STUDENTS LOOK HERE

The Auckland University Law Students' Society (Incorporated) at the Annual General Meeting of the said society, passed a motion to the effect that, the A.U.L.S.S., is opposed unanimously to the proposed 1981 Springbok tour of New Zealand.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING No 16372917376

Notice is given that a Special General Meeting will be held on Thursday 9 October commencing at 1 pm in lecture theatre B28 to consider policies recently adopted by the SRC on the subject of abortion. Free bikkies if you survive the long trek.

FOLK CLUB

Welcome-home-Kirsty-evening featuring guest Kath Woodman, Wednesday 8th October 7.30 pm, Womins Common Room not to be Missed.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT (SCM)

Thursday October 9, 1-2 pm, Room 143, StudAss. Contact Peter Shearer, 542-617.

MALAYSIAN STUDENT CONFERENCE

The First Annual National Conference (A.N.C.) of the Union of Malaysian Students in New Zealand (NZUMS) will be held in Auckland from 28th to 31st December (4 days). The theme of this ANC is "National Development in Malaysia." The programme includes forum, workshop, social gathering and, sports/games. Also included is the election of Executive-members of NZUMS for 1981. Registration fee: \$27.00 per person. For further information, either contact: Peter Tan ph - 769-905 C.K. Low ph - 766-314

LIVE IN SEMINAR

There will be a live in seminar at the Tauhara Centre, overlooking Lake Taupo, from January 12-23 1981. Liong Xi and Faye Tohbyn are exponents of Dance Drama and will be at this seminar. If interested, write to the Manager, Tauhara Centre, P.O. Box 125, Taupo, for further information.

LOCKERS

See the Union Custodian for your \$6 locker deposit if you don't want your locker next year.

Pay \$3 or \$3.50 rental if you want to retain your locker next year. Hurry - this offer closes November 14th 1980 and can be exercised right now. See the Student Union Custodian, next to the bookshop.

ART SHOW

Work by Julian Dashper from October 6th to 10th at 100 m², 51 Federal St, Gallery. Open 1-5 pm Tuesday to Friday.

classified

Cycling Expedition: Through Europe and Asia in 1981-82. May be sponsored to test products, write guide book etc. Interested? Then phone David, 371-864.

Lost: Whistling Space Satellite (Green). Last seen flying toward Alfred St from Rudman Gardens on a stiff breeze (sob). Please return to Craccum.

Records for Sale: John Cale: Paris 1919, Slow Dazzle, Helen of Troy; Velvet Underground: 1969; Pere Ubu: Dub Housing; Kevin Ayers: Rainbow takeaway, Odd ditties, Whatever she brings, Dr Draam, Sweet deceiver; James White and The Blacks: Off white; Contortions: Buy Contortions. Contact Ph 798-348 or call at flat 3, 38 Symonds St, City.

Lost: Outside Creche, corner of Wynyard St and Grafton Rd, Child Bag with favourite soft toy dog and dirty nappy and clothes. Please return to creche.

Wanted: 4-6 bedroom flat in inner city. We are moving from our flat in Grafton (hopefully before Xmas) and will consider swapping with a similar group. If you can help us, please phone Grant 798-403.

For Sale: Honda 50, '71. Reliable and economical. 2 Helmets. \$200 o.n.o. Ph. 768-301.

Typing Services offered, cheap rates. Quick and reliable. Ph 885-142 after 5 pm, ask for Heather.



craccum

CRACCUM Volume 54 Issue 24

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And it's all just so unbelievably fantastic! This week only we bring you...the BIONIC CREDITS, dedicated to Kenneth, the bionic rabbit. Also ran in the round-the-layout-table bunny stakes were: Martin and Tony of the Bionic Gloria Swanson Fan Club, Mark the bionic typist, Biddy of the bionic camera, Don (even if he won't come to his party), Dermot of the suave suede shoes, the bionoc Shiralee (even though she doesn't know it), and Paul where's-my-walking-stick Grinder.

Stopping for a quick refuel of supergin and superCaf pie were the bionic Helen, J n, and the Philinos subversives, unmasked to reveal the bionic Debra and Jane. Must mention Brian, for liking our elephant issue, Murray for being on the cover, the mysterious lady (Julie), the bionic Bob for scoring 168,000 on the pinball machine, and David F, who powered through appointment as Handbook editor in superquick time. In conclusion, Katrina would like to thank DaK, who lit her 2 absolutely super cigarettes.



Firstly, I have received some feedback suggesting that many remedies may be confusing to some folk. My answer is that if one went to a Professional, part of their job is to consider the individual case and given an intuitively selected care programme for that person. This column is of an interest nature, intended to stimulate rather than hand out a cure that will work for all its readers. Ideally one should select a remedy that feels right OR work through the list until something feels appropriate. I feel we have been conditioned into the belief that one way will cure all, rather than considering that the unique make up of each individual requires personal responsibility. Secondly, more feedback, leads me to this article about growing herbs for the kitchen, and yoghurt and beansprout instructions.

Start your herb garden in a sunny, sheltered location or indoors in pots or boxes.

Fill with soil which is slightly acid and not too rich over a layer of stones. Heavy plastic bags filled with soil can be used.

Lemon Balm - 24" perennial for teas, salads, etc. Chives - perennial. Sweet Jennel - biennial feathery leaves for salads/or as a vegetable. Mint - heavy soil, good watering and drainage. Nasturtium - sandy soil from seed or 4" cuttings. Tastes like watercress and flowers colour salads. Parsely - well drained soil and water. Salad green. Sorrel - from seed, remove flowers - lemon flavour. Rosemary - needs pruning, rich soil, shelter. Salad cress - will grow in 10-20 days. Beansprouts - types mung, lentil, fenugreek, alfalfa, adula etc.

Exceptionally nutritious and economical with right combination, can supply all nutritional requirements, heightens enzyme activity in metabolism, contains essential amino acids, transforms starches to simple sugars (less mucous forming) especially rich in Vitams A, B, C, E and many more.

General Method (varies with sprout) Soak sprouts (1-2" in jar will fill) in water, overnight in hot water cupboard. Fit gauze to lid and pour out water in morning. Rinse sprouts morning and evening and they will be ready for salads after three days. After optimum growth, keep fresh in fridge.

Yoghurt - bring 2 pts of milk to pre boiling state. Add a small bottle of de Winkles yoghurt (thereafter keep some yoghurt back for starting). Add 1 tbsp milk or goats milk powder if thickening wanted. Pour into sterilised jar and leave in warm cupboard till ready (drink the whey).

Gail Kidd-Stewart



CATERING CO.

RESTAURANT

Swotting for exams ?

Take a break.

Take advantage of
your Restaurant.

Hours 5.00 — 8.00 pm
Monday - Friday

Varied menu
(All items under \$5.00)
Free Drink
Salad Bar

Chef's Special Meal
\$1.75

4.30 — 6.30 pm

Well, folks the SCSP scheme will go ahead again this year but, as you probably realise, under very different conditions than last year. Students will now have to register and be on a four week stand down (or as the Labour Dept puts it 'jobsearch') period. This means in reality that many students will be unemployed for the first month after their exams.

The Labour Dept seems to think that students will be able to find jobs in the private sector over this time and will be putting more effort into finding unsubsidised employment for them. However the N.Z. Herald 1 Oct says:

'1356 people were put on the (unemployment) benefit in the two weeks between Sept 15 and Sept 19.

A total of 29,999 people ... were being paid the unemployment benefit at Sept 19...

Of those receiving benefits, 4994 males and 5123 females were under 20 years. Add to this that Southdown has now paid off its workers, and at the end of November the School Cert and U.E. school leavers will be added to the pool of unemployed: the Labour Dept is being, at the very least, the proverbial ostrich.

NZUSA recently received a letter from the Employers Federation that stated that although there may be work for students in the lower half of the North Island the the South Island the situation in Auckland would be pretty serious.

We feel that the Labour Dept's move has nothing to do with finding students private sector employment, but rather with cuts in the amount of money spent on SCSP. Last year \$11 M was spent on SCSP, and it employed in total (this includes Tech students) 18,000 students. The Labour Dept has done NO evaluation of the scheme - either cost evaluation or worth of the scheme and they are making loud and unsubstantiated claims about rip-offs and the availability of seasonal employment. This seems to me to be gross mishandling of public funds. Moreover, the representative I talked to from the Labour Dept said that they weren't interested in doing any evaluation this year either.

It seems by talking to the Social Welfare Dept that students who are unable to find jobs over the four week jobsearch period will be eligible for the Emergency benefit as any other unemployed person, but that this will be under the rigorous means-testing requirements that were in force last year.

Any person who will be a full time student in 1981 is eligible, the only exception being overseas students. Marital status and spouse's income do not matter.

There are, however, huge contradictions in the basic conception of SCSP. On the one hand the Department wants well thought out, well run projects; on the other their policies do almost everything to prevent this happening.

- Project duration is limited to 3 months (instead of 4), making many projects difficult of impossible.

- Projects cannot start until December 1, and will be broken by the Christmas New Year Period, leaving only a few disjoint weeks at each end of the job period.

- Details about the scheme are not being made available till very late, so potential employers will again have to prepare applications hastily and the Department will have little time to process these. This is despite the scheme being announced early this year, on Budget night.

- Skilled, motivated students who could contribute to specific projects may be referred to less suitable work.

SCSP appears to be seen by the Labour Department as a job creation scheme and the community service aspect is hardly considered.

Adverse publicity about the scheme last year included a few letters to the Minister from employers who were unable to find students for unsubsidised work. Complaints of this

How To Get A Job This Summer



sort produce results - as can be seen from the changes this year. In Auckland last year newspaper publicity about mass student unemployment and Labour Department forced the Department to speed up its operations. The same could well apply this year to force a more responsible attitude to student unemployment.

How To Get A Job This Summer

Option 1: Getting the best possible job

1. Register as unemployed on 1 Nov. It is important to register as early as possible. Say you are available for work from then onwards. NB: In some cases, this has the problem of your being referred to a job before you have finished your exams. In practice this is unlikely to happen as there is usually a one week wait before you get an interview with the Dept itself, so you are increasing your chances of getting a job if you register early.

2. Give specific skills. Good skills to have are:

- i) Clerical. You may even get a job with the Labour Dept. itself.
- ii) Labouring. Look fit and tough. Don't wait to start on the second Aluminium smelter because: a) there won't be one, b) they'd only use overseas labour anyway.
- iii) Surf Patrol. If you want to stay on the dole all summer.

3. Present a good image to the Dept. They don't like you if you are scruffy, dirty, smoke or chew gum. Punks and mods may have to compromise their principles here.

4. See 7. Option 2

5. Hassle the Labour Dept regularly for work.

6. If you haven't got a job by 1 Dec you are then eligible for SCSP Scheme. There are going to be a large number of these schemes available so don't be discouraged. You might enjoy a four week holiday, if it hasn't reduced you to busking in Queen Street for small change.

Option 2. Making your own job

SCSP has a huge potential for positive social change in N.Z. Student initiated, student run projects also offer the chance to develop managerial and administrative skills and work in a co-operative situation with other students.

If you have the time and initiative and would like to devise your own summer job, this is what you do:

1. Think of a project with possible community benefits, e.g. running a summer programme for children, researching a social problem, opening a women's gallery.

The list is as long as your imagination - and the dole queue!

2. Find other like-minded students who have the required skills and form a student collective.

3. Find a sponsoring organisation. Contact your local Citizen's Advice,

Community Volunteers etc or any other non-profit making organisation.

4. Obtain an 'Application to Participate in the Student Community Service Programme' form from the Labour Dept. These should be available from Oct. 10. Demand it!

5. Fill this form out in consultation with your sponsoring organisation, and return to the Labour Dept.

NB: Because you are a student collective you can forward the names of everyone in the collective with your application. During the one month 'jobsearch' you can theoretically be referred to other work but as far as we can tell this will be unlikely for two reasons:

- i) There won't be the jobs available,
- ii) Breaking up collectives would only add to the Labour Department's already gigantic workload.

6. Register, en masse, with the Labour Dept on the 1st Nov. Make your skills sound as specific to your project as you can. Stress the point that you are part of a student collective and that you have already put in an application. DO NOT exaggerate your other wonderful skills that could get you a job in the private sector. Don't go to the trouble of hiring a suit for the occasion.

7. Register at the Social Welfare Dept to receive the Emergency Benefit. This involves being means tested so be prepared to be very honest and very explicit about all of your financial assets and investments.

8. Hassle the Labour Dept. about your project application until it is approved. Last year the department claimed it would process project applications within 48 hours. They took 3 weeks, which held up many students wanting to start work.

9. If you are referred to a private sector job during your 'jobsearch' period you have a choice: If you have finished exams and want the job and your collective can survive without you then GO FOR IT !!!

If for any reason, because you haven't finished exams OR you want to work on your project OR the work has bad rates of pay or conditions, muf the interview. There are plenty of genuinely unemployed people who would be glad of even a temporary job.

10. When your 'jobsearch' period is over and you haven't found work in the private sector, visit the Labour Dept there will probably be a branch in the Students' Association building, and they will be delighted to refer you to your collective scheme.

11. Work like hell and don't ruin the scheme for everyone else. Critics of S.C.S.P. can use the few poorly conceived or poorly run schemes to shoot the entire programme down in flames. Don't let your scheme be one of these.

12. Join your respective union and protect your rights !!!

The Students' Association can only finance a few of these schemes, but are there to give you a helping hand in initiating your project or handling the bureaucracy. If you have an idea for a specific project then leave a note in the Association office giving an outline of the project, your name and phone number. Depending on the nature of the project, address it to one of the following people:

Michael Baker environment, lifestyle, future options.

Heather Worth social problems, education.

Shale Chambers international affairs.

Bhaady Miller cultural projects.

Sara Noble racism.

Jenny Haydon women's issues.

GOOD LUCK !!!

Carla Marks

The Union Bust

Should Students Join Unions?

Eighty per cent of students on the 1977/78 Student Community Service Programme did not join a union. This figure was revealed in an evaluation report of the scheme prepared by the Hawkes Bay Community College. It could be assumed that this figure would be lower for non-SCSP work where there would be a greater tradition of unionization. Nevertheless, this situation should be viewed with concern, not only because students are working without any protection from their employers but also because of the tendency for students to act as scab labour.

Who Needs Protection

In an economic recession, it is often temporary workers who are the first to go. Though, there are occasions where students are employed in preference to permanent staff, e.g. to finish a contract, once that work is over, the students become redundant. Because students are in such a weak bargaining position, it is difficult to fight redundancy or an unjust sacking. With the deepening of the economic crisis, incidents of under-award wages, unsafe working conditions, and dismissals without notice will increase. Students as temporary workers and as individuals are in a vulnerable position. Their only protection is to join a union. **It Won't Happen to Me**

'Most employers are okay. If I work hard enough I'll be treated fairly.' Unfortunately this is often not true. It is highly likely that at some stage you will experience an employer who considers it a case of dismissing you or losing profits.

There have been many examples in recent years of students receiving unjust treatment. During the 1977 Summer vacation, an incident occurred at the Cable Price office at Kaiwharawhara (Wellington) which illustrates the importance of union membership. The Cable Price Corporation advertised for 'several university students for general store duties for the rest of the varsity leave year.' Upon application, the



Elizabeth Leyland

successful students were verbally reassured of the advertisements' promise of work. The students were also asked to work specifically on one Saturday to help with their large stock taking procedure. A week and a half after they started, four of the twelve students were told there was no more work for them. They were given one hour's notice and did not receive any redundancy or holiday pay. The management also had the audacity to ask them if they would help in the stock-taking on the coming Saturday.

When the students accused them of reneging on their agreement, the management replied that all the students were lying and that no verbal assurance had in fact been given. Unfortunately all the students who should have been covered under the storeman and packers award had not bothered to join the union. However, through the aid of the students association the Union agreed to represent the students. After a delegation composed

of the Union Secretary, the Students Association President and a student representative had been to see the Management, they agreed to a week's pay for all the students sacked, in lieu of notice.

During the 1978/79 Vacation period there were numerous examples round the country of unfair treatment experienced by students. On one Student Community service programme the students were told by their employer that if they joined the Union, they 'might find themselves without a job'. Other employers, particularly on the SCSP schemes, sometimes unintentionally paid under award wages. Some students went to the union, others just accepted them.

When times are hard, employers assume students will accept shoddy conditions and low pay. Last summer, one shop employer offered an hourly rate of \$1.50 for a 'presentable girl' to work till Christmas.

Who Cares About Being a Scab?

Most students regard their vacation employment as a means to saving money so that they can financially survive the next academic year. With a depleted Tertiary Study Grant constantly ravished by inflation, this is completely understandable. However, this attitude sometimes leads students to sacrifice other, longer term interests, in order to achieve this goal.

Consequently, when there is a strike to improve working conditions or wages, it is sometimes students who scab. This is not always the case and often students accept the majority decision. However the examples where students have scabbed, perhaps one of the most notable being at an Auckland Tip Top Factory where the student acted as Scab labour throughout a strike, gives students a bad name.

This has two serious repercussions. The first is that some work could be closed to students because of workers' refusal to work alongside students. Secondly the Unions could refuse to give students support when they ask for it on such questions as the inadequacy of the new tertiary Study Grant.

In the past the Unions through the various trades Councils have given students strong support over cuts to their allowances and to the education system generally. They have also been active in assisting students to find holiday employment.

When you scab on a union you are also scabbing on your fellow students. You are placing at risk their future jobs and their future trade Union support.

Sometimes it is a bit of an effort to find out which union you should belong to, or who the union delegate is in your area. But it is in your interests to find out and join the union. After you've been dismissed may be too late.

Maori Language: beating the bill

Recently in Parliament, a bill designed to give greater recognition to the Maori language was scrapped. The bill had been introduced by Whetu Tirikatene-Sullivan, MP for Southern Maori.

One of the provisions of the bill was to provide for the teaching of Maori in State schools if it was practicable to provide tuition. In her explanation of the bill, Ms Tirikatene-Sullivan wrote 'If a New Zealand child expresses a wish to learn Maori at school, why shouldn't that child be able to?' However, when debated in Parliament, it became obvious that some members opposed this because they felt it was making Maori a compulsory subject. This simply is not so. Nowhere in the bill is Maori made a compulsory language - it simply provides a vehicle by which students can learn Maori if they wish. Ms Tirikatene-Sullivan said 'Government members spent more than half their time opposing what is not in the bill. No clause makes Maori language compulsory. That is a figment of the imagination of the members opposite.' Reading through the address made by Ben Couch, the Minister of Maori Affairs, makes it obvious that he does not want what is being suggested. 'It's largely an attempt to compel people to do what they're doing already ... this hackneyed plea for official recognition that the Maori language is the ancestral tongue of Maoris? Well, who doubts it? What else would you expect Maoris to have as their ancestral tongue - Gaelic, or German?' This is not the sort of attitude one would expect from a Cabinet Minister who is responsible for Maori Affairs.

Another clause in the bill relates to

recognition of the Maori language. It gave official recognition to the Maori Language with its varying dialects, instructed the Minister of Maori Affairs to consult with the Minister of Education over encouragement of teaching, learning and use of the Maori language. At a superficial level, perhaps this is why Ben Couch doesn't want the bill passed. For the purposes of consultation, the Minister of Maori Affairs was to appoint a trustee for the Maori language and an advisory committee to report on 'desirable' programmes and facilities and also to monitor progress towards the achievement of the aims of the Act. Mr Couch replied 'In its usual Labour Party manner, it wants to establish another official - the grandly named trustee for the Maori language - and yet another committee. This may increase the costs of teaching Maori, but it certainly won't add to the effectiveness.' Ms Tirikatene-Sullivan replied 'The Committee supporting and working with him (the trustee) could be almost the same as make up the National Advisory Committee on Maori Education. For little extra funding the two ministers would have a competent group monitoring the progress, suggesting programmes recommending extension to existing resources in the encouragement of learning teaching and use of Maori.' In addition to the recognition discussed above, the bill also provided for recognition of Maori in Parliament, Parliamentary committees and any court of law. There have been three instances in law courts recently where Maoris wishing to speak in Maori have been denied this right because there was no statutory

provision which allowed them to do so, if they already know English. Surely if a person knows two languages he/she should be permitted to use whichever he/she feels most suited by. Imagine the problems that would be caused by a person from France, for example, if they had to converse in 'broken' English because they knew some of the English language but not enough to comfortably converse. Why is it native New Zealanders are denied this basic right?

The final clause of the bill related to an amendment of the Broadcasting Act, allowing for adequate coverage of Maori language, history, culture and current affairs. At the moment there is a Maori language radio station in Papatoetoe, which is only available to people outside Auckland when the 1YC transmitter is not being used. Maoris now represent 10% of the New Zealand population, and they believe they have the right to be able to hear and see their language in use. 'In other countries of the world, the linguistic minorities have their rights protected by law. Why can't we do this in New Zealand?'

The attitude of the National Government is quite obvious. It makes token gestures here and there, but it has no real responsibility towards the Maori people. I really cannot believe the attitude shown by Mr Couch as being in the interests of the Maori people. He said 'These people, or some of them, deny they want compulsion, they talk about only having the language made official, and they insist it must be made equal with English. Well, the English language is compulsory: so if Maori is

made official and equal, it must automatically be compulsory, too. This would mean that no New Zealander, of whatever race, could gain educational qualifications such as school certificate without being qualified in Maori.' What about Switzerland, which has four languages - French, German, Italian and Romansch? There you can converse in whatever language you like. Each canton has its own official language, divided reasonably evenly between the four, but no educational compulsion exists for people to HAVE to learn all four. The same sort of argument can apply here, too. Nowhere in this amendment does it state that Maori becomes compulsory, it only wants the language to be officially recognised. Mr Couch also states 'Along with most New Zealanders, I agree with most the aims of this bill: but I do not agree that this is the way to achieve them.' If so, what does the National Government suggest about doing something to rectify the problems which currently exist? Indeed, what has it done at all? Very little indeed, unless you count the insult they have given New Zealanders as a whole by effectively condoning the Rugby Union's decision to invite a racist nation, South Africa, to send a Rugby team here.

I think the final word should be left to Ms Tirikatene-Sullivan with a comment she made in Parliament: 'Are we, or are we not, a multicultural society? If we are, why do we deny Maoris the right to express themselves in their own language?'

Mark Kerly



Whitewash

Since 1968 South Africa has been constantly making readjustments to its sports policy to appease international opinion while spending astronomical sums of money to give the world the impression that its sport has been completely de-segregated. But an MP of the ruling National Party, A.J. Vlok, adequately summarised the real position in Parliament on 21 May 1979: 'Integrated clubs and integrated sport constitute far less than one per cent of the sports activities in South Africa.'

In 1976 the South African Government announced eight guidelines for South African sport which stated, *inter alia*: 'White, Coloured, Indian, and Black sportsmen and women should all belong to their own clubs. Each should control, arrange, and manage its own sporting fixtures.' The Minister of Sport re-affirmed this policy during the 1979 Parliamentary debate on sport. Mixing outside the guidelines, sometimes necessary for re-admission into international sport,

was, he emphasised, an exception:

'Exceptional circumstances do not always permit of consistent implementation of the mentioned guidelines and it is recognised that special arrangements are justified in such circumstances. But unnecessary deviations must be guarded against, and exceptions must be dealt with in such a way that they do, in fact, prove the rule.'

The exceptions are administered in several different ways according to the popularity of the sport among the Blacks and according to the extent of Black co-operation.

Most of South Africa's Black sportsmen belong to non-racial sports bodies and refuse to have contact with the Black stooge splinter sports bodies that are set up by the Whites. In rugby the national Black stooge bodies - the South African Rugby Association (Africans) and the South African Rugby Federation (Coloureds - people of mixed descent) are affiliated as provincial units to the national White South African Rugby Board (SARB) which now consists of 24 affiliates - 22 White provincial unions and two national Black

bodies. This move was intended to further fortify apartheid rugby, while the affiliation of the two Black stooge bodies would give White rugby international credibility.

The SARA and SARF are not allowed to enter teams in the inter-provincial Currie Cup competition because their players are 'not good enough' for this premier league, but these very same players 'become' good when a team is selected to tour overseas or when South Africa entertains an international side. It is true that the playing standard of the stooges is relatively low. This is only so because the majority of Blacks (over 90 per cent) and all the superior players play in the leagues of the non-racial South African Rugby Union (SARU). SARU refuses to co-operate with the Whites as they allow mixing only at lower division provincial matches and some club fixtures.

This pattern of administration is basically the same for all sport, although there are modifications specific to each sports discipline. In football, for example, a mixed inter-club professional league consisting of 18 clubs has been allowed.

All mixed sports fixtures in South Africa are termed 'multinational' events. 'Multinational' is the glorified name for the Government's Bantustan Policy whereby people are separated for work, sport, residency, etc. according to their ethnic origins. The essential ingredients of separate development are in the Government's sports guidelines:

'Wherever possible, practical, and desirable the committees or councils of the different race groups should consult together or have such contact as would advance the interests of the sport concerned.' 'If and when invited or agreed, teams comprising players from all racial groups can represent South Africa.'

Although there is no law which specifically prohibits the playing of mixed sport (White South Africa takes great pains to point this out to the world), several laws make mixed sport illegal in practice. The Group Areas Act divides the whole of South Africa into areas of occupancy and residency according to race. Playing of sport entails 'occupying' a specific area and this, therefore, legalises only one race group; the other race groups will be violating the Act. The Reservation of Amenities Act (1953) allows only one race group to use amenities, like sportsfields, clubhouses, etc. in a specific area. The Bantu Laws Amendment Act (1963) makes it illegal for persons of other race groups to enter a Bantu (African) area. The Native Laws Amendment Act (1957) provides for the withholding of permission for Africans attending functions, like sports fixtures, outside the so-called Native Residential Areas. According to the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (1945) Africans are not allowed to use sports facilities outside their Native Areas.

All these laws can be by-passed by the issue of special Government permits. An application for a mixed race sports event is made to the white Department of Sport and Recreation which monitors all mixed events and thoroughly scrutinises applications to ensure that all aspects of the Government's sports policy are strictly adhered to. This scrutiny also ensures that applicants who are not members of government-endorsed clubs and associations do not receive permits.

Sometimes the Department of Sport and Recreation issues a blanket permit for a whole season to certain selected cricket and football organisations over which it has complete control despite the facade of being run by Blacks. However, these organisations will still have to make further applications in respect of each fixture, if they wish to admit persons of more than one race group as spectators. Although race prohibition signs have been removed from most sports grounds. Blacks are

still herded to remote parts of the stands.

If a Black sports body wishes to defy the government's policy and hold a mixed event its officials are politely warned about the consequences - usually loss of sports fields and loss of employment. If this does not work the police disrupt the event and transport the 'offenders' to a police station for questioning. Usually no charge is brought against the sportsmen or sports officials but this form of constant intimidation compels the 'offenders' to follow government policy. In June last Mr Lorgat, a prominent Black sports official, was forced to resign from sports administration because of constant intimidation.

South Africa's White sports administrators shower praises on overseas sportsmen who defy their government's wishes by playing with South Africa. But when eight South African Whites defied the apartheid policies of the Government to play in a Black rugby league, Danie Craven, President of the SARB, said: 'The way it has been explained to us, is that racially mixed teams may not play each other. And we must work within the framework of the policy.'

The only viable method of forcing a complete change in the South African sports structure is to continue complete isolation. Olympic sport has been undergoing a change since 1968 when the International Olympic Committee began the process of expelling South Africa. However, in sports like rugby, where its overseas supporters have tried desperately hard to maintain the links, there has been hardly any change. Supporters of South African sport have been trying to convince the naive that the measure changes made will stop if there is complete isolation. In fact the converse has proved correct. More window-dressing has occurred in sports where South Africa has been expelled by international bodies than in sports like gymnastics, rugby and yachting, where South Africa still enjoys international participation.

At present it is not possible for true merit selection to occur in South African sport as mixing is allowed only at minimal levels. Genuine merit selection is possible only in a sports structure where all participants are given equal opportunities at all levels. South Africa's apartheid laws which restrict movement and coaching opportunities to Blacks must first be removed. The non-racial South African Council on Sports (SACOS) has very aptly summarised the country's sports dilemma: 'There cannot be normal sport in an abnormal society.'

Sam Ramsay

Sam Ramsay, Chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, (SANROC), will be in NZ during November, on a speaking tour organised by HART. Until 1972, he lived in South Africa, where he was active in the administration of the non-racial athletics and swimming bodies. Forced into exile in 1972, he has lived in Britain. He is now the full-time chairman of SANROC, and is the external representative of the South African Council on Sport (SACOS). He has also served a term with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid as an advisor.

Mr Ramsay was invited to NZ after the General Secretary of SACOS, Mr M.N. Panther had his passport seized by the South African Government. HART had originally invited Mr Panther, but the withdrawal of his passport made this impossible.

As the representative of South Africa's non-racial sportspeople, Mr Ramsay will be presenting the facts on sport in South Africa, and outlining the importance of opposition to the Springbok Tour of NZ.

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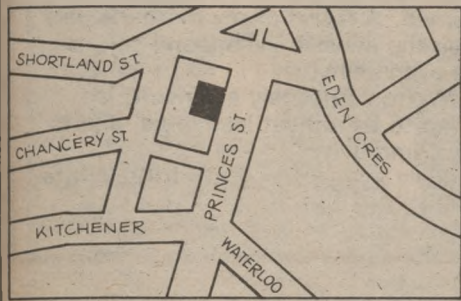
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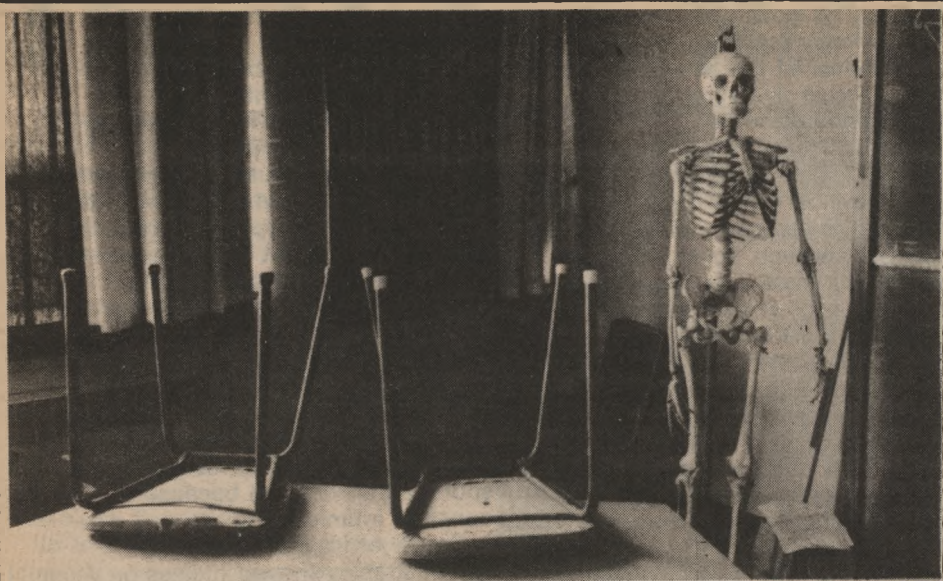
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Slow Death

North Shore Primary Teachers College: a broad path to the front entrance surrounded by thickly planted flowering shrubs; a spacious entry foyer with colourful pin-up boards about the College's coming musical production, and another board, covered with newspaper cuttings, entitled Save Our College.

In the adjoining hall, a music rehearsal is in progress. Going past the office, I am hit by the bustle of typewriters and telephones. At the end of the corridor is the office of Mr Harvey, the Principal Administrative Lecturer. I spoke with Mr Harvey about the recently announced closure of the College, and what this would

HOW PRIMARY SCHOOLS ARE DISADVANTAGED UNDER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT - A SCHOOL COMMITTEE VIEWPOINT.

Let it be stressed - all aspects of education are hit by the reign of Merv. While those of us more concerned in the primary area are certainly sympathetic to the problems of universities - the T.S.G., the \$1500 fee for overseas students, the quinquennial grant etc. - we do have our problems too.

Cutbacks have been made in all areas of primary education, all vitally affecting our children at a stage where they should be getting more attention rather than less.

Bricks and Mortar

School committees are traditionally associated with the general maintenance of school buildings. In order to keep their collective sanities and not give up entirely, most have started to turn their attentions elsewhere, where there may be some hope of relief.

Most schools are not even getting basic maintenance done, such as painting jobs even though the bare boards are showing through, lighting in areas that are so dark that the Health Department have declared them to be hazardous to the eyesight, provision of paths alongside narrow driveways so that any child runs the risk of being flattened by a careless motorist.

In Wellington there is one school where the principal has to share his office with his secretary, so that if he wants to have confidential interviews she must take her work out to the corridor. At this school there is no sick-bay - children who are ill must lie on the carpet outside the principal's office.

Basic Equipment

Under this Government the gaps between the haves and the have-nots are becoming wider. It is very easy if you live in Khandallah or Remuera - if your school is short of library books, or film projectors, or sports equipment, you raise the money through a stall or a social evening. One such school raised \$7000 last year in that way, and now has the problem of not having enough storage space for all of its equipment! Contrast this with the school in Porirua or South Auckland which managed to raise \$2000 through a weekly housie evening and an annual levy on parents. This money is not used for luxuries but for such basic

items as art materials, or paper for the production of supplementary teaching materials since so many of those supplied by the Department do not cater for the needs of children from other cultures.

These needs are supposed to be met out of the incidentals grant, which has never been adjusted for inflation.

The recent increase in postal charges will create even more problems, especially for schools in remote parts of the country who, if they borrow films from the National Film Library, have to pay the return postage.

Support Services

In 1978 the Minister's own Department conducted an investigation into standards in state schools. Among their findings were that although for the average and above-average standards of attainment in the basics did not appear to have slipped, many of the less able are not reaching their full potential. The report recommends the provision of more advisers, more school psychologists, to assist teachers with these children.

However the Department has a sinking lid, and it is these areas of greatest need that are feeling the effects of the chopper. The Wellington Education Board, which covers an area from Levin and the Wairarapa in the North and Marlborough in the South, has only one Maths Adviser.

Legislation

School committees and Education Boards are not immune from the long arm of Cabinet interference. The Education Amendment Bill currently before a select committee has a provision whereby the Minister can replace them with a Commission if he is not satisfied with the way they are carrying out their duties. This is left sufficiently vague to cover a wide range of circumstances and has even upset the arch-conservative Education Boards.

We too have made our protests - not as dramatically as the gumboot runs or by demonstrations at Parliament - but through our national organisations and the efforts of individual members. School committees have not traditionally been in the front ranks of protest. However when the needs of our children are so strongly ignored we can be there too - in our way.

Rae Julian
Chairperson, Newlands School
Committee

mean for the staff and students there.

'The announcement came like the proverbial bombshell. On the Wednesday the Minister called the Principals and Chairman of the Council to attend a meeting on Friday morning, and told them then; That was the first indication that anybody in Auckland had.'

'There are negotiations going on at the moment with the Associated Teachers College Councils about the appropriate formula for fixing student numbers and accommodation, and in fact discussions with the Department of Education on this are still to take place. We were expecting that this is what the meeting called by the Minister would be about.'

'It is the fact that it was dropped on us without any kind of discussion that is so upsetting. Not even the Council was consulted on it; it was simply an administrative edict. That is the essence of arrogance.'

Mr Wellington's announcement meant that next year no 1st year students will be enrolling at North Shore; those students already there will finish their remaining 2 years training, and by the end of 1982, the College will be closed. The 620 students and 100 odd staff will have moved elsewhere. The buildings will be taken over by the Health Sciences of the Technical Institute for their physiotherapy, nursing, medical laboratory technology, and diagnostic radiography courses. That will mean extensive alterations to the College; the facilities for training primary school teachers are very different from those required by Health Sciences. What use they will make of the extensive playing fields, gymnasium and other physical resources there is uncertain.

What alternatives there were to closing the college is unknown. The Minister gave no justification for his decision.

'There were no facts and figures, no justification given by the Department. We don't know how much accommodation the Health Science students actually need. We would have expected that both Epsom and North Shore College would have been asked to do what is being done in Dunedin and Palmerston North, and share the use of their buildings with the Technical Institute. It is proving satisfactory there, so why not here? But we have never been given the information to make any sort of sensible appraisal for ourselves; the Teachers Colleges are left wondering.'

Just how Mr Wellington arrived at his conclusion that there were too few students to keep 2 primary colleges open is uncertain. As already mentioned, negotiations are under way to determine how many students you can accommodate in a building. This means that Mr Wellington must have been using planning figures from the 1960's - a dubious basis for such a radical and far-reaching move.

North Shore itself has no spare space this year, and none was expected in 1981. Epsom Teachers College did have room to spare; making it seem an obvious choice for the Technical Institute to share some of their building space.

'But without adequate information, we can't say this with any certainty. We can only speculate.'

'The Minister seems almost to be getting into the habit of making his decisions as edicts, without consultation.'

'Those of us involved in teacher training would like to feel that this could be proved to our satisfaction, because I suppose we are the ones who care most about teacher training.'

Mr Harvey stressed that their opposition to the move is not meant as a criticism of Epsom Teachers College. But naturally, having built up the College over 18 years, they are proud of the place. North Shore offers courses which are not available at Epsom, and has a philosophy of its own. It has built up a close relationship with the local schools

and the North land area. The staff run many extra courses for teachers.

'We have tried to be responsive to the needs of the area. A unique relationship will be gone.'

At present many community groups make use of the College's facilities. Operatic Society productions, Scout Gang Shows, the local Cat Show, are all put on in the hall. The Childrens' Literary Association was funded by staff members at the college, and meets there regularly.

'There is scarcely a night in the year without some community group using some part of the buildings. We have tried to be as helpful as we can there, because we believe it is important to have a close association with the community.'

Whether this interaction will continue is uncertain; the buildings will belong to the Technical Institute, and they will have to build up their own relationship with the local community.

The College's hostels are to be used for Epsom students. But since North Shore is not on a regular bus route, it is unlikely that many of them will want to stay there.

The College must now set about working out the mechanics of transferring staff and equipment across to Epsom. Discussions between the principals and the Council began last Friday: answers to such questions as whether the library has room to fit their film, picture, and book material aren't known.

Staff have been given a verbal assurance that their interests will be looked after. But Epsom cannot have 2 Principals, and 2 sets of administrative staff, so inevitably many of the senior staff will be losing their positions.

'We are fundamentally opposed to the move; this is the unanimous resolution of the staff at North Shore and the Council. But we in Administration must move ahead on details of the transfer, even though we oppose the move, otherwise it would work against the interests of staff and students. One has a somewhat schizophrenic attitude on all this.'

It's the timing that is so unfortunate from our point of view. If it had been 3 to 4 months ago, we would have had time to canvass the possible alternatives or reversal of this decision without putting staff and students at risk. Now there's simply no time.

'We think that we've built up an institution which has a good reputation, and does a good job. You can't help but feel sad at the dissolution of something that you've made.'

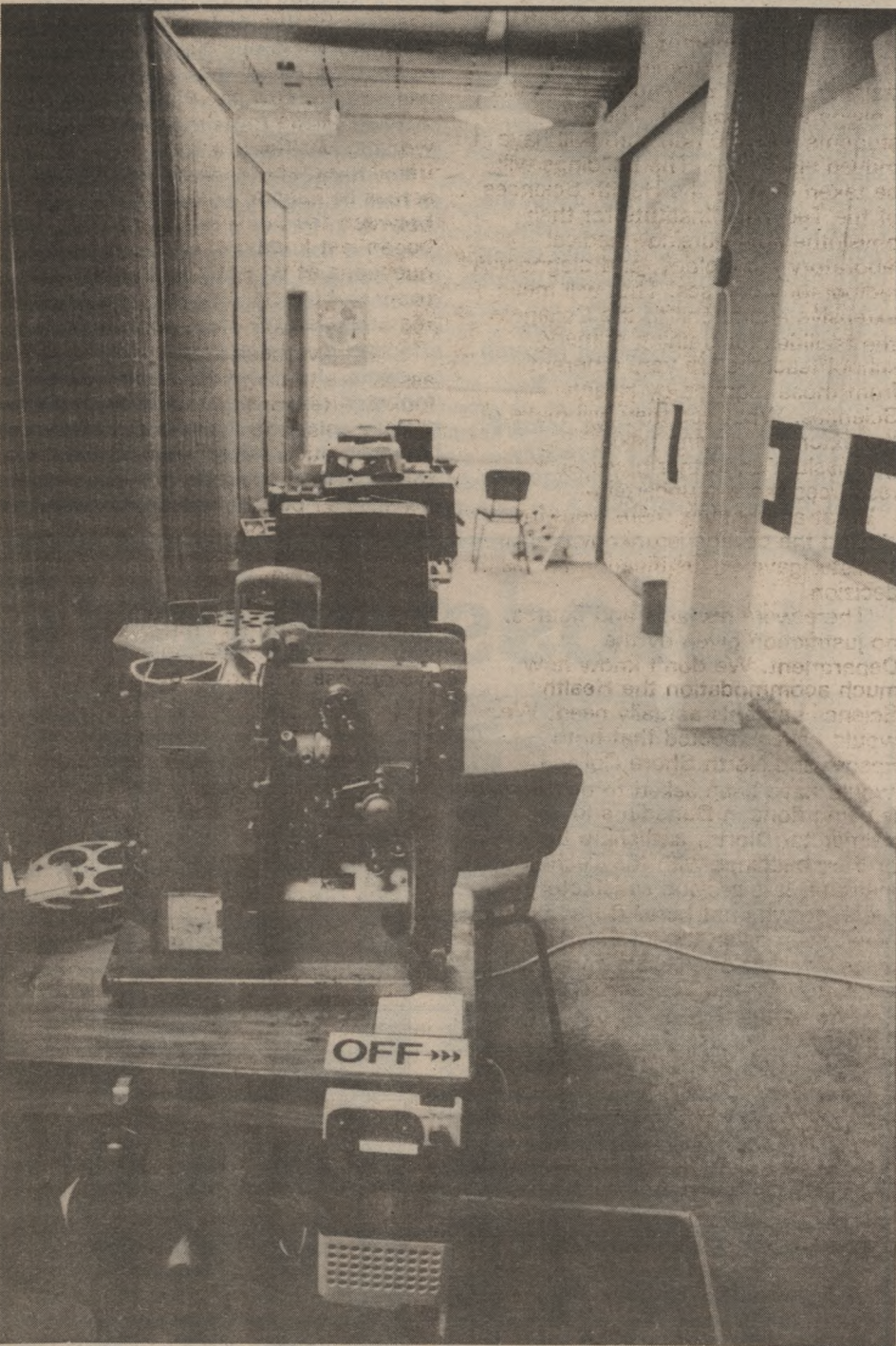
I spoke to several students about the closure. All were vehemently opposed.

'We don't like it. Everyone is concerned at the way the Government made the decision. We like the place here, it works really well as a unit. We're told that we aren't using all the room here as best we can, but that isn't so. We're pushed for space. They say we should be able to handle 1000 students, but we're struggling to fit 630.'

'We're only 1st years, we've just got here and we feel that the place is crashing down around us. In our 3rd year some of the lecturers will have gone across to Epsom, others will be leaving, they say, to find another job, and lots of courses won't be available here. And we weren't consulted or warned. A friend of my mother's heard it on the news in Whangarei before we even knew.'

'We're completely against it. It's going to be a great loss to us, and to the community.'

Katherine White



Do You Give

A Fuck?



The thing about welfare services is that nobody really does - until they need to see a doctor, or use the creche, or find a job, or see a counsellor, or use the Rec. Centre, or use the Student Union, or go to church, or find a place to live

Even then most people are only dimly aware that somebody has to pay a massive amount for those services, and even less aware that next year IT MIGHT BE YOU !!

Money in your pocket

Student politics is really fucked, right? So when the politico wankers from AUSA started jumping up and down about the quinquennial grant and University funding at the beginning of the year you didn't bother listening to them - the only good thing about EDUCATION FIGHTBACK (wanky capital letters) is the bursaries campaign and quinquennial grants don't put money in your pocket, right?

Dumb

It was really dumb not to listen. One of the things the quinquennial grant contained was a mandatory reduction in non-academic staff of 150 over the next three years. One of the other things it contained was a reduction in the funding of welfare services to about a third of what is currently spent on them. The University can only keep on funding the services at the present level by reducing the funding of academic areas.

Who the hell's Parry?

The present welfare services were developed as a result of the Parry report, which was commissioned by the Government. One of the conclusions of the report was that welfare services were a vital part of a University, because students were a very low income group, and because they lived in a very special environment, with unusual constraints and stresses in their lives. The recommendations of the Parry report have been more fully implemented in our University than in some of the others (largely because of a relatively young and student-oriented Vice-Chancellor). This means that we have comprehensive and good quality welfare services in Auckland. The Govt., however, in line with its user pays philosophy of life, believes that students should be paying for these services, rather than the general taxpayer (just as students should be paying for the rest of their education) and cites as a basis for students' ability to pay 'the higher level of the Standard Tertiary Bursary' (National, N.Z. the way you want it, years of lightning, moving with the times into the eighties...)

Money out of your pocket

Faced with this situation, the University has two options - it can decrease its expenditure or increase its income. Everybody is agreed that the present level of the services is excellent, and therefore if expenditure were reduced, the level of the service would drop. The University feels that it is of paramount importance to

maintain the services at their present level. Therefore, the simple solution is to slap a levy on all students as they enroll. The University has proposed \$10 per student in 1981, to be 'reviewed' (= increased) annually. The income from this measure does not initially meet the difference between Govt. funding and actual expenditure. However, the clear aim is that eventually it should - this would mean that at the end of the quinquennium, students would be paying *not far off \$100 as a Welfare levy*.

Has StudAss sold out?

If all this has been going on, how come this is the first we've heard of it, and what are our elected representatives doing about it? Good question.

If you were sufficiently motivated to read some of the articles in Craccum earlier this year, you will know that last year's Exec. decided to pay nearly \$11,000 to the University for the Student Health Service in 1980. The thin end of the wedge. The issue first came up in May of this year, but the problem has been that all discussions have been held in secret. Still, since bits of information became public, President Hague has still kept extraordinarily quiet about the whole affair. He and his Executive have adopted an attitude of co-operation with the University - to try and achieve the best deal for students from negotiation rather than a show of force. There is a growing feeling that he has chosen the wrong strategy, and rumour has it that when Wayne McIntosh comes to power, things may well change. Direct political action against the Registry is not something that has happened in recent years, and may well be the most effective way to prevent a levy.

You Pay

It is YOU that this issue affects. The University has decided that there will be a levy next year. It has not set a level but has decided that it will not be more than \$10. It is up to you to ensure that it is set at \$0. If you have suggestions about how the services could be funded, write to Kevin Hague or go and see him. If you object to paying for services which should be provided free then write to the President of your Students' Association and tell him that you want something done about it.

In all the time you're at Varsity, you may never use the services once, or you may use them frequently. IF YOU DON'T LEAVE YOUR SWOT FOR FIVE MINUTES NOW TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT, YOU WILL PAY \$10 NEXT YEAR.

Once you have let them take away your right to free Welfare services, it will not be long before you pay the total cost of your education, your health, your housing, your security, and every other basic human right which you possess. It's called user pays, and it's all part of the master plan.

C.F. Reid

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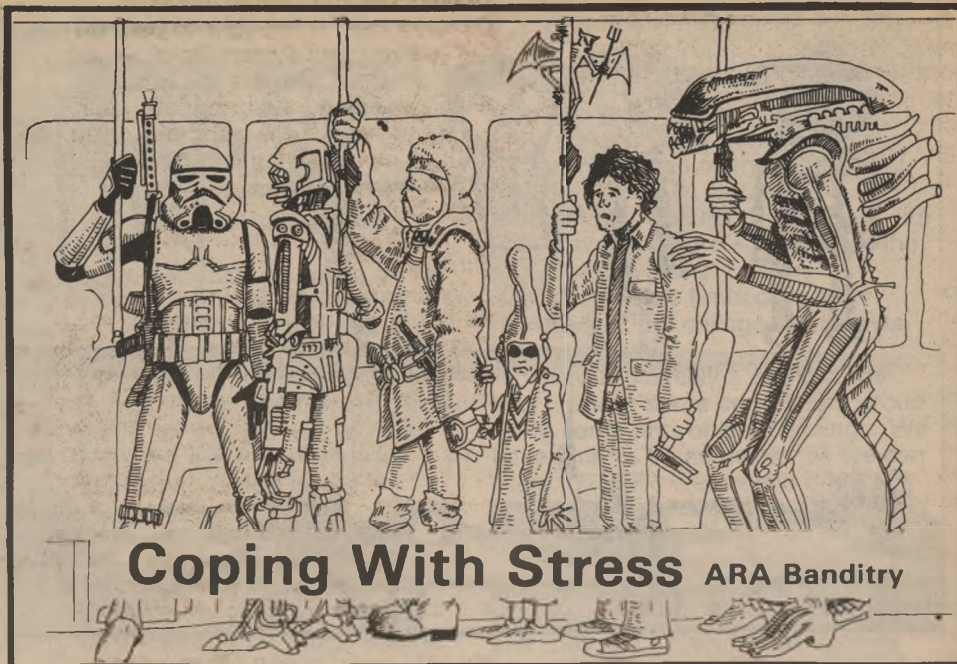
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Coping With Stress ARA Banditry

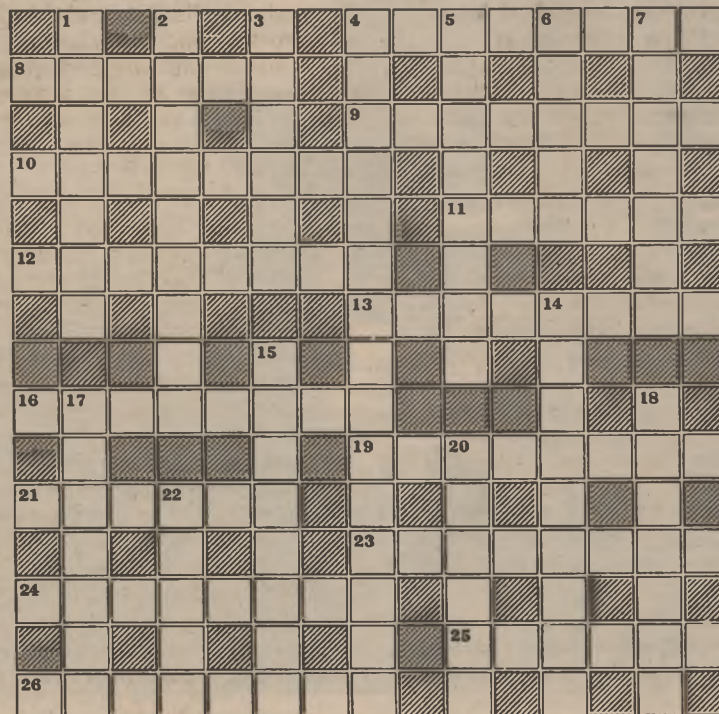
Earlier this year, a team of psychologists at the University of Sausalito experimentally administered in the form of electrical shocks whose voltage increased over time. To cut through the jargon and psychological crapola, it was discovered that the effects of environmental stress can be alleviated by increasing the stress on others. Certain of the rats, when the stress became too much for them, reacted by biting other rats and calling them names. (This experiment can be read in full in the Scientific Californian pages 1766-1788 'New Pointless Ways of Spending Research Money to Torture Rats' Schlong, Webster, Blufart et al).

I mention this experiment primarily to illustrate some of the incredibly tedious research being conducted on stress, but also to establish a

significant point. It is not necessary to hold a Masters degree in Psychology to point out the obvious: that the Schlong experiment holds practical implications for all those under environmental stress. Perhaps the cruellest form of environmental stress is Academic Examinations.

Nowhere has academic stress been as harshly applied as University. What is in theory a means of checking the efficacy of teaching methods and learning ability has developed (like the electric shocks) into a diabolically efficient means of effecting biological stress upon students. Just how this examination 'monster' grew out of control no-one is really sure. What remains certain, however, is the effect that these 'examinations' have on healthy intelligent, relatively privileged human

crossword



Across

- 4 Church official is taking one fellow's part (8)
- 8 Rose's home (6)
- 9 Vera's net is set to catch very mature men! (8)
- 10 The craft of opera ? (8)
- 11 Hands back the money, but wild prayers are jht out ! (6)
- 12 Fix... up with a new partner ? (8)
- 13 Happening to die out at the end of the day (8)
- 16 Surprised, but went in front immediately after the beginning of the race (8)
- 19 Irish fruit!stack (8)
- 21 Creature in the body (6)
- 23 Right opposite to inauspicious ! (8)
- 24 Disease apparently affecting fruit and more fruit (8)
- 25 Apprentice in depressed area (6)
- 26 Unsparing Naomi certainly wasn't ! (8)

Down

- 1 Is he being coached to get on the right tracks ? (7)
- 2 A novice with two degrees thrice given from the old university! (4,5)
- 3 'And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to — me opens wide' (Milton: Paradise Lost) (6)
- 4 There's pride among this number (5,6,4)
- 5 Frightened from being hindered (8)
- 6 Beat what the actors want back ! (5)
- 7 Day none wanted when troubled (7)
- 14 After taking two lines of approach, would this be the missing element in the eternal triangle? (5,4)
- 15 Nobody absent or alert (3,5)
- 17 Top-heavy bit of the car? (7)
- 18 Conceals places where you can see the stars (7)
- 20 Fellows lower the range in the West (6)
- 22 Scatter it here in part of Kent (5)

Answers To Last Week's X-Word

Across — 1, Anglers; 5, Soprano; 9, Radiant; 10, Realise; 11, Beautiful figure; 12, Tahiti; 14, Rebuffed; 17, Barbican; 18, Seared; 21, Burst of applause; 24, Legible; 25, Dunnage; 26, Solders; 27, Redress.

Down — 1, Acrobat; 2, Godfather; 3, Exact; 4, Set off; 5, Stroller; 6, Platitude; 7, Adieu; 8, Open end; 13, Twistable; 15, Fortunate; 16, Wafflers; 17, Bubbles; 19, Dieters; 20, Spider; 22, Regal; 23, Lined.

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Deviant and bizarre behaviour among students grows to epidemic proportions every October. Suicide attempts increase dramatically, increasing numbers of students, already terrorized by term-tests, become frantic about finals. The University Counselling Services does a roaring trade this time of year. Budding neuroses burst into full bloom, ulcers perforate the collective student duodena. Circadian rhythms take a hammering as the day becomes divided no longer into waking and sleeping, but swotting, swotting, and swotting. Eyes grow heavy, limbs weary, breath laboured. Balanced diets and good eating habits go by the board. Skipping meals and overeating reduces half the students to shadow-like pitiful wraiths of humanity and the other half, into bloated corpulent slob. All are possessed with hair-trigger over-reflexes, obsessive-compulsive multiple personalities and acute anxiety complexes.

Such is the hold that these 'examinations' have over the student consciousness, that the vast majority do not even realise that it's Spring. In the Season of New Life most are buried away in some airless, lightless hold trying to stuff totally irrelevant non-information into their battered brains.

Given that the situation is not about to improve immediately, what we must develop is a means of coping with the stress. I certainly don't advocate biting your friends or even calling them names. However, there are alternative means of coping with stress which, besides being a lot of fun are politically useful. If students can hand their stress on to the general public and the

Universities themselves perhaps pressure can be brought to bear on the examination system itself. In any case, you can alleviate the stress which examinations bring into your lives and have some good clean fun at the expense of others. And remember laughter is the best medicine.

The Adventures of the ARA Bandits

When rebellion against authority-figures is the name of the game, what better target for the Auckland region than the Auckland Regional Authority? Primarily accessible through it's Bus Transport System, the ARA, like the University, is a lumbering, heartless bureaucratic behemoth - so why not take out a little revenge on them. It may seem a little childish to the uninitiated, but to those experienced in ARA banditry it is a legitimate outlet for frustration and tension. (And when you think about it, how many children do you see worried about university examinations?) With no further ado then, here are a few suggestions for legitimate stress relief on ARA buses.

The Driver: As everyone knows there are good drivers and bad drivers; given that they exist in ratios of one in a hundred, we can safely assume that all bus-drivers are arrogant, vulgar brutes - this goes double for the males. So don't pull any punches; enjoy yourselves. God knows you need it. For openers I suggest the ten-dollar ticket. This ploy is loads of fun any time, but for maximum effect, rush hour is prime time. Upon boarding the bus - place money in that impersonal farebox. Rather inform the driver as politely as you can that you have only a ten dollar bill and doesn't he have any change? Of course he won't have,

but what he will have is a book of forms to fill out in such cases. Basically it amounts to your swearing you have nothing smaller than your large denomination currency, whereupon they take your name and address - or the name and address you give them - and send you a bill for your ride. Lots of lovely paperwork and guaranteed to infuriate the most brutal of drivers.

The Passengers: My favourite ploys here are the stare, the scratch, the freak, and the 'you're it'. The stare is precisely what it implies: select your target and stare at them. Most effective on rides of 2 zones or more, this will unnerve the coolest of commuters.

The scratch is a beautiful piece of subversion; developed originally for British Railways, it translates beautifully to the ARA scenario. Just start scratching, a little at first, then all over. Down your back, your armpits, groin, all those places you're supposed to pretend you haven't got, scratch furiously, stop, then start again. The effect you will convey is that you've got hives, crabs, ticks, lice and worst of all, fleas. With a bit of luck everybody will be doing it.

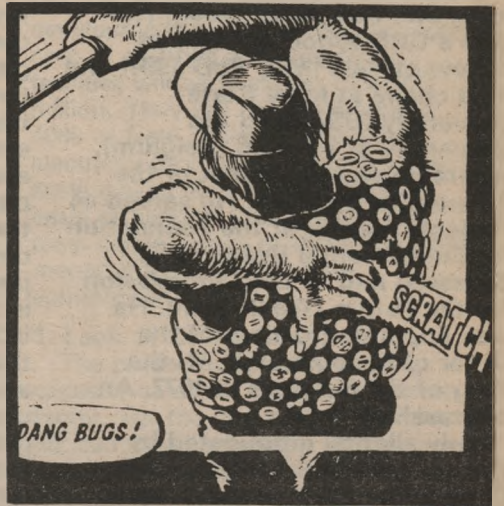
The freak is probably the easiest for students. Just be absurd, pretend you're at the Kiwi, at your consciousness-raising group, be yourselves only more so. Dressing for the part always helps, but even without these props you can have quite a remarkable effect. There are many types of freaks; the best ones will disturb the entire bus, and probably the most effective freak of all is the singing freak. Don't just whistle, don't just hum, but sing-out loud. Let your song be heard by everyone in the bus, and don't bother about hitting the right notes.

Perhaps the most blatantly unnerving of all anti-personnel tactics is the 'you're it'. This technique requires a bus that is virtually empty - the fewer passengers the better. All you need do is ignore all the empty seats and squeeze yourself into one that is already occupied. Combined with the scratch, the 'you're it' will drive your victim crazy, and will hopefully relieve a lot of your pent up tension.

For the disgusting, there are the more exotic techniques: the nose-pick, the drooling spastic, and for those language students what better chance to pretend you're a foreigner?

Do what ever you like, there are plenty of targets to hit out at - any government department, any authority figure. You may have to take these exams but don't taken them lying down.

Isobel Ringen



Student Labour

Yes folks, once again it's time for another glorious round of local body elections, polling on Saturday October 11. And this year there are 2 students standing as City Councillors on the Labour Party ticket: Debbie Smith, a 3rd year BA/LLB student, and Brian Mason, a Masters student in History/Political Studies. Katherine White interviewed them about their chances in the coming political sweepstake.

Do you have much campaigning to do, or does the Labour Party arrange everything for you?

'We've got a campaign manager who tells us to do this, go there, but it takes up an enormous amount of time: attending public meetings, releasing press statements, canvassing, going to local body seminars so that we know more about it.'

'Then there's a few things to gain press coverage which haven't been overly successful. Our trip around Auckland in a double-decker bus; going to the Grey Lynn Neighbourhood Law Office, which we're committed to try and keep running; diving into the Tepid Baths both for publicity and to illustrate what the present Council is going to do about the baths.'

Have people been ignoring you then?

'We've been getting press coverage, but newspapers don't support the Labour Party. The Herald's come out in favour of Colin Kay, in a very superficial editorial. It picked a single issue for each mayoral candidate, and suggested you vote on that. Sir Dove-Myer was too old, Cath Tizard was standing on a political ticket, and I think Colin Kay got it by default.'

'Generally local body politics don't generate the interest they should.'

What is Labour's policy?

'Firstly, it's realistic, it doesn't have the Colin Kay thing about keeping rates down in these inflationary times. Secondly, it recognises that a

third of Auckland's rates come from the business district, and that it has to be maintained, for example, by going ahead with the pedestrian mall in Queen Street, having a 'rating holiday' for people who want to establish certain projects, such as building a hotel.'

'I think one of the other things which is important is the possible limitation of high-rise building near the centre of the city. Under Labour you'd have to provide for a certain percentage of rental accommodation, and part of Labour's policy is to subsidise this residential accommodation should it become necessary.'

'I think people underestimate how progressive the Labour Party is. They're prepared to put teenagers on their ticket, and they actually believe youth should have a voice in the future of Auckland. They have 11 women standing and Samoan and Polynesian representatives, which would make the Council much more democratic, because at the moment it's dominated by balding, boring businessmen who've only got profit on their mind.'

What do you see as your chances of getting in?

'I don't think we've really got any chance at all. Last time Labour stood we got one candidate on, and in a by-election we got Richard Northey. In Auckland there are a couple of problems: firstly, it's very hard to get people on lower incomes to go out and vote, and also people with more income, more property, are paying higher rates, and have more interest in the matter.'

'And you also have that strange system whereby landlords who live outside the area can still vote. Newmarket's a classic example of that; for a long time it had very few people on its Council who actually lived in Newmarket.'

Why did you decide to stand?

'Because we're trying to effect a change in people's attitudes. If you

can get more people on with a wide range of ages and a fair representation of races and sexes then it may be doing some good. By standing this time, we have very much a long term aim for the changes that might accrue.'

When the Labour Party puts up a full list of candidates, isn't this a fair indication that Citizens and Ratepayers think largely along National Party lines?

Citizens and Ratepayers policies are virtually identical to those of the Central Government - that the user pays. The Tepid Baths for example the amount they get through charging people to swim there barely pays the wages of the person who sells tickets, so they are closing it down. There's the suggestion of putting up Zoo charges so it pays for itself, of charging an entry fee to the Art Gallery.

They don't believe the Council

should be indulging in profit-making activities and so are thinking of selling the Auckland City Council Meatworks, which is actually making money. There the Labour Party is upholding free enterprise principles; we would keep it going. Also we are opposed to the road widening in Freeman's Bay; we don't believe city car parking prices should be kept at their artificially low level, so when you look at the non-capital intensive things we would be doing, I think overall the Labour ticket would spend less.

Do you see the National Party ever putting up a comprehensive ticket?

Citizens and Ratepayers might try to group themselves together more, and reduce some of the dissension which exists in any group which has held power for too long. It's not that they don't have a policy, but rather they don't have a conclusive policy and an overall framework.



IN A listener INTERVIEW IN 1974 HUGH WATT SAID:

"The greatest achievement
of my career was
persuading Comalco to
build their smelter in N.Z."

WHO IS THIS
JOKER?



Van Moeseke Speaks

Professor Paul van Moeseke (University of Otago) holds degrees from the Universities of Ghent and Louvain (Belgium) and from the Universities of Yale, Iowa and California (USA.) He was a CRB Woodrow Wilson Fellow at Yale (MA, PhD 1964) and held chairs at Iowa State University (USA) and the University of Louvain (Belgium), where he was President of the Economics Institute. He served as Project Director at the Foundation for Fundamental Research in Brussels) and to the Commission for the Future (Wellington). He was appointed Officer of the Order of Leopold by H.M. the King of the Belgians in 1977. An impressive list.

Only slightly intimidated by this, Brian Small from Lincoln College (Cacilin newspaper) approached him for an interview about his report on the proposed 2nd aluminium smelter in Otago.

BS: Professor van Moeseke, why did you undertake this analysis?

PVM: I did because I was asked to by the concerned and alarmed citizens of Otago; I got a great number of phone calls encouraging me to do it. Originally I didn't want to touch it, because I am basically a theorist, and I didn't want to touch something that I felt somewhat below my dignity. However, after getting more and more calls, I realised that it would be easier to do it than to keep saying no. Also, as you are aware, there has been quite a bit of pressure building up against ivory-tower academics, such as myself, who flit off to Europe to give very elegant mathematical papers and who do not "contribute to the community" - at least in the eyes of an extremely narrow-minded local business community. So I reacted to that and did contribute the equivalent of what is conservatively estimated at between a "\$100,000 and \$250,000" value study. However, you can't win, because exactly the same people from whom typically that sort of criticism emanated are now seeing red.

BS: Could you briefly describe the type of analysis you did?

PVM: It's a very thorough analysis using the standard advanced appraisal techniques as developed by UNIDA (United Nations International Development Agency) and which are typically applied for giant projects in developing countries by such organisations as the World Bank UNIDA itself, OECD and so on. So I applied the basic methods of international project appraisal.

The analysis is three-pronged: there is a current account or income analysis; there is an analysis of export efficiency - what we earn overseas; and finally there is a social cost/benefit analysis - investigating the effect of the time profile for the nation over the whole span of the operation. Moreover, I have presented it in a perfectly understandable form so that it is accessible to the general reader, and that, believe me, took some doing.

BS: Have your views changed since you completed the analysis?

PVM: No, they have not; well ... if you were to ask 'Were the conclusions what I thought they would be?', there things have changed considerably. I learned a great deal while doing it because there is theory, which is fine, but then there is empirical analysis; the empirical data. Any theorist giving even a passing thought to this sort of project would immediately see that the vital points on which would hinge comparative advantage for such a project would be (as I have put down in my analysis): (1) proximity to industrial markets; (2) proximity to the ore sites; (3) availability of capital and (4) cheap power. Now it's obvious that we have not remotely got the first three and I thought, given all the publicity and propaganda about our so-called 'surplus power' that cheap power might possibly just swing it. However, a theorist cannot say. You have to investigate the actual data - just how cheap or how expensive our power is. As it turns out, our hydro power is very expensive. So one of the side effects of the report is that it once and for all, and I think for ever, exploded the myth of our 'cheap surplus' power. So, given that we have none of the comparative advantages, the conclusion is fairly obvious.

BS: What do you think of the reaction of government to your paper?

PVM: I think it was awful - in the following sense: that the way to play this is to first consider what one's investment alternatives are, then submit those to both public discussion and professional scrutiny and then - Government must govern - choose among the acceptable or efficient alternatives as indicated by a professional analysis. In this case, I proceeded on the basis of official government statements - that the second smelter was still an option; an alternative under consideration. Thus I analysed it, and the report should have been one of the documents considered in arriving at the conclusion. Given the fact that the government immediately, instantaneously, without anybody even having looked at or seen the report, reacted very angrily, means that the decision had long been taken - in secret. So that means that the entire labour of the report was a total write-off - a total waste of time - and I do not mind telling you that I am exceedingly angry because this is simply making fun of people and making fun of the professional expertise you have got.

BS: Why do you think the government accepted the proposal? Surely they must have had some idea of the smelter's limitations?

PVM: No they did not. One of the horrors that I discovered in going through this report is that this analysis, for the first time, introduced to New Zealand these advanced methods of project appraisal. In other words, these methods were unknown or in any case had never been applied here. That to me was by far the most

negative impression the whole experience left me.

BS: On a slightly wider scale, could you briefly outline the merits or otherwise of energy intensive industrial development in New Zealand? Do you see any scope for anything other than a smelter?

PVM: Well that's rather a broad question. I hate to commit myself on generalities. There have been so many surprises coming out of this study when you actually go through the empirical details. The general drift was clear enough, but there have been so many surprises. For example, that among many other things that were involved, there is something that nobody had said or was even aware of - that for just one of the ingredients, petroleum coke alone, there is a 150,000 tonne yearly addition to our oil bill. That's one of the many surprises that came out and that's why I'm scared to commit myself on blanket statements. I mean, what do you call energy intensive? How energy intensive is it? For example, I can see, but I wouldn't make a blanket statement, ample scope for relatively energy intensive processing of our forestry resources. Our forestry resources are one of the great bright hopes of future New Zealand development - if by then we still have any capital left after this disaster. Pulp mills, as you know, are rather energy intensive. Yet apart from being energy intensive, they also use other native resources - the trees - much more local input. Contrast that with the smelter, which uses absolutely nothing locally, except our hydro power, and this to a squandering degree - it uses up, at full development, together with the third potline at Tiwai Point (Comalco) about 8500 giga - just these two aluminium plants! That's the equivalent today to the total consumption of electricity by the entire domestic sector of the whole country or, alternatively, and this is also of the order of 8000 giga, it is equivalent to the total electrical energy consumed by all of industry, all of commerce and all of agriculture in New Zealand. So all of that squandered on just two plants, producing just one single product.

BS: Do you think New Zealanders are aware of the scale of these operations?

PVM: No, they are not. What happened as far as I can see it is that people, particularly in the North Island, but even in Christchurch, thought that while this was under discussion or was first mooted, 'OK, this is an environmental issue for those poor peasants in Dunedin - who cares? Let them work it out.' One of the things this report did was to make people aware that this is the single biggest investment project in the history of New Zealand and that it involves investment resources of such magnitude, namely more than \$2000 for every person employed in this country - just think; of such magnitude that the results of a mistake on this level may well be irreversible - simply because we are devoting an immense amount of investment capital that should have been available for job creation all over the country.

BS: Finally Professor, I believe you have been personally threatened. Is that correct?

PVM: Yes. One death threat and some other threatening calls. There have also been several tried and failed threats to the university as a whole by members of the local business community and even by Cabinet members. I have referred these matters to the professional organization - the New Zealand Association of Economists. They considered it in their last meeting and several weeks ago issued a rather strongly-worded statement to the press condemning such reactions against the integrity of academics, academic freedom and so forth.

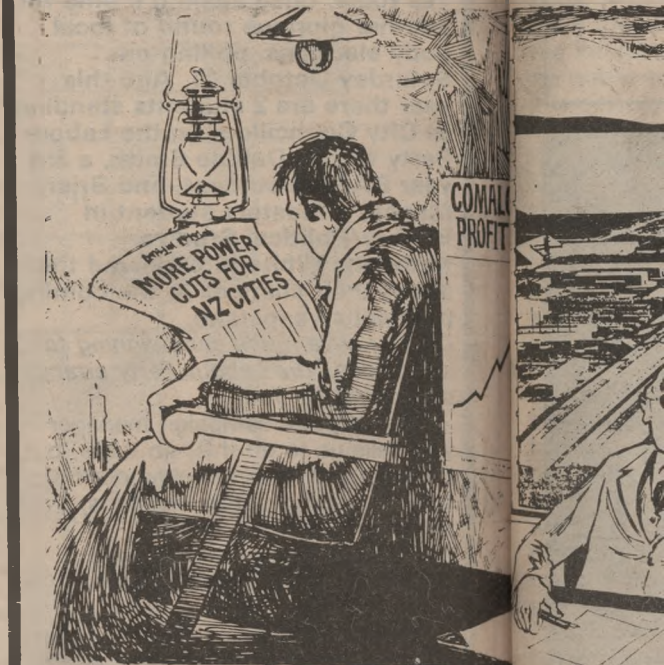
Brian Small

The Comalco Story

The Comalco story began more years ago and an aluminium smelter can 'develop' Zealand. As historian Arnold Toynbee has said, 'The present does not learn from history. The preminium smelter tends to confirm this theory.'



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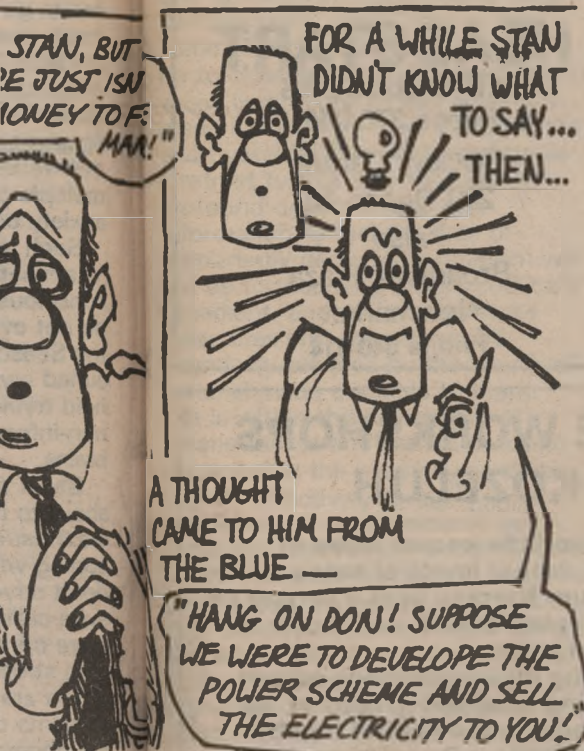
4) The Bluff Smelter is totally foreign controlled by Japan.

COMALCO CUTS YOU OFF CUT COM

CLOSE DOWN COM

Comalco Saga

began more years ago and illustrates how can 'develop' Zealand. As the noted see has said son of history is that people ory. The premium smelter agreement theory.



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with U.S., British & Australian interests. N.Z. ownership is less than 1%.

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COMALCO draws off 10% of NZ's total power production. When expansion at Bluff is complete COMALCO will draw off twice as much as it does now.

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DOU COMALCO

January 1960

Hugh Watt, the then Minister of Works, signed an agreement with Comalco (then Consolidated Zinc Metals) on behalf of the New Zealand Government under this agreement:

- 1) Comalco would build an aluminium smelter and a power station using water from lakes Manapouri and Te Anau
- 2) These lakes would be raised to a level that would just not flood Te Anau township.
- 3) Comalco would have exclusive rights to use the waters of the lakes for 99 years.
- 4) Comalco would pay for the power station.

1960

Save Manapouri Campaign formed - the foundation of the Environment Movement in New Zealand. This organisation opposed raising the levels of lakes Manapouri and Te Anau, both of which were within the Fiordland National Park and theoretically protected by the National Parks Act.

1962

Comalco claimed to be unable to raise capital to finance Manapouri so the project would not go ahead. The Government then offered to build the power scheme itself.

The new agreement was signed. The Government promised to build the scheme and supply power to Comalco at the same rate as if Comalco had built the scheme itself. The bulk of Manapouri's output (700 Megawatt) would be available to Comalco and the price would remain constant for 99 years.

1963

Work began on construction of the Manapouri Power Scheme. Designed in San Francisco by Betchels, built by Utah mining and construction it employed mostly foreign labour in its construction. Final cost was \$118 million of taxpayers money which represents an investment of \$600M in today's terms. Manapouri to be raised 27 feet.

1969

The same Manapouri petition, opposing raising the lake level, collected 246,900 signatures making it one of the biggest petitions in New Zealand's history. The lake became an election issue and Keith Holyoake, re-elected Prime Minister, set up a cabinet committee to study the proposals.

Construction began on the Bluff Aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point. It was completed 2 years later at a cost of \$98M. It initially consumed 235W of electricity and produced 110,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum.

1970

Comalco created a public scandal in New Zealand and Australia by offering a proportion of their shares to a favoured selection of politicians, journalists, public servants and company directors. Several New Zealanders took advantage of the cheap shares including the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Wible, Hon Justice Beattie, Ian Templeton and Sir James Fletcher.

1972

After a cold but dry winter the disastrous effects of lowering Manapouri and Te Anau, below their natural levels, became apparent. The Labour Party made an election promise that the lakes would not be operated beyond their normal range of levels. Even though Labour became government it did not take any action to make it law.

1974

Otago Metal Smelters Limited, the New Zealand partner of Alusuisse, offered to build a second smelter at Aramoana. They asked the Government for cheap power from the Clutha Scheme. The then Labour government turned them down because they considered this proposal would result in 'New Zealand simply exporting its valuable resources at an extremely low price.

In the same year the Prime Minister, Mr Kirk, stated the

Aluminium Smelting In NZ

- The Costs

The New Zealand Government has recently approved two massive expansions to the Aluminium Smelting Industry in New Zealand these were described in Craccum 2 weeks ago.

The first of these is an extension to the existing smelter at Bluff which will increase its capacity by one third to 225,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum.

The second is construction of an entirely new smelter, probably at Aramoana near Dunedin. This smelter will be built in two stages over 5-6 years and will have a total output of 200,000 tonnes per annum when completed.

The scale of these projects is immense; the second smelter will be the largest single industrial development in our history. The total cost of smelters and supporting facilities will be in excess of \$2000 million. They will consume approx 40% of New Zealand's total hydro electricity production. This massive scale makes the smelter debate an issue of national importance. The main consequence of these 'developments' if they go ahead are summarised below.

1. Lack of Safety Margins

The present surplus generating capacity could be viewed as a safety factor. For the first time in our history NZ can stand a drought year without power cuts. Massive power sales to the smelter industry will eliminate this safety factor. The loss of normal safety margins is described in the 1980 power plan which lists many uncertainties in New Zealand's energy supply future if the smelter expansions go ahead.

2. Power Cuts

When electricity is limited the consumer will go short because power supplies to aluminium smelters cannot be cut. This happened in 1974 as a direct result of the first smelter development and it will happen again this decade. These are referred to as 'Demand Reduction measures' in the 1980 power plans.

3. Burning more oil

New Zealand has virtually eliminated the costly practice of generating electricity from oil. A second smelter would reverse this trend and substantial quantities of oil will have to be burned to supply this industry. We could return to the ludicrous situation, experienced after the first smelter was built, where NZ is paying more for oil imports to supply the smelter than we earn from the aluminium produced.

4. Retarding the Liquid Fuel Industry

Natural gas which is now used for electricity generation was planned to be the basis for our liquid fuel industry. This gas can be converted to methanol and synthetic petrol to substitute for costly imported oil. A second smelter could divert much of this gas for wasteful electricity generation further increasing our dependence on imported oil. (This is in addition to the 200,000 tonnes of oil the smelter will use each year directly for making anodes).

5. Power Shortages to other Industries

The surplus of South Island power is almost enough to supply the Tirau point expansion. Combined with a second smelter it will leave no electricity for other development options - whether small medium or large in scale. As van Moeseke, Professor of Economics at Otago University, points out 'When our first resources come on stream in the 1990's the aluminium smelter will have pre-empted our high grade energy resources.'

Government's intention to renegotiate the electricity supply contract with Comalco.

1975

Ewen McCann, an economist at Canterbury University, suggested that if the power was cut off to Comalco and sold instead at market price to New Zealand householders and firms the country would be better off to the tune of \$40M each year.

Dr George Serralerch, a chemical engineer at Massey University, calculated that the NZ taxpayer subsidised the Comalco smelter by \$145M in 1975 and each year this amount would rapidly increase. What Comalco earns for NZ in overseas exchange by exporting aluminium is far outweighed by the cost of importing oil to run our new power stations.

A \$30M expansion programme began to increase production to 150,000 tonnes over the following 2 years.

A few weeks before the election the new Prime Minister, Mr Rowling, again promised to renegotiate, this time within a year. Mr Muldoon also made a promise to renegotiate and his party became the Government.

1976

Meetings began between Comalco Pty as managers of the smelter and the NZ Government. It was believed that Comalco would be willing to accept a small increase in power price if the Government would provide more power for the expansion of the smelter.

June 1976

Mr Hasegawa (President of Sumitomo Chemical Company which owns a 25% share of the Bluff smelter) revealed to the Japanese press that the Bluff smelter was paying only 0.2 cents/unit for its electricity. This was about one-eighth of the 1976 household rate in New Zealand and one-twelfth the power price for smelters operating in Japan. He was reprimanded by Comalco for this breach of secrecy.

1977

Power contract with Comalco renegotiated. From Jan 1978 the smelter had to pay 4 1/2 times its previous rate with quarterly increases to 6 1/2 times by 1980. This new contract also removed the companies right to increased electricity supplies for expanded smelter production.

1979

Until world prices for aluminium shot up in 1979 Comalco made practically no profits that could be taxed in New Zealand. NZ Aluminium Smelters Ltd (NZAS - the name of the consortium that runs the Bhatt smelter) buys its raw materials from one of its parent companies, Comalco Industries Pty Ltd of Australia. After being smelted at Bluff the aluminium is cast into ingots and sold back to Comalco. In this way NZAS adjusts its buying and selling prices so that it doesn't make a profit.

1980

The Government signed a contract to supply electricity to Comalco for a third putline. This will increase capacity by one half to 230,000 tonnes p.a. with total power consumption of approx 4,000 GWh. Comalco refuses to disclose the price but it will probably be similar to the 1.7 cents/unit announced for the second smelter. The price will not be adjusted for inflation but is instead linked to the North American Aluminium price.

Most of this article is based on material produced by the Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand. They produce an excellent newsletter "Foreign Control Watch Dog" which can be obtained from: P O Box 2258, Christchurch.

6. Crash Power Station Construction

The massive power demands of a second smelter will result in advancing the construction dates of all planned power schemes in NZ. The Ministry of Energy concedes there are many uncertainties in this programme and 'Crash' programmes of any sort tend to be expensive. Local industry, depleted of many of its skilled workers, is unlikely to cope with this sudden work and overseas giants like Betchels may be called in. Betchels will do any job, fast, at a price, and guarantee to remove every last one of the Korean workforce they import for the project.

7. Loss of Rivers

The Otago Acclimatisation Society believes that the smelters demand for electricity will 'bring about a huge and unacceptable loss of wild and scenic rivers in this country.' The smelter development and normal increase in demand will commit most of the remaining large hydro resources. After that these will be increasing pressure to dam small rivers. Survey work is already underway on the Motu river which offers some of the finest canoeing in NZ. Rated as the most scenic river in the North Island it will probably be dammed if a second smelter goes ahead.

8. Loss of Productive Land

The Upper Clutha development scheme will flood 3970 hectares of land including orchards, roads, downtown Cromwell and much of the surrounding gorge. The scheme will cost in excess of \$1000 million but it has been calculated that if the second smelter did not go ahead then the Clutha high dam (the first part of the scheme) would not be needed till the year 2010. With energy conservation measures it might never be needed at all.

9. Environmental Damage

Other areas will also be threatened by a second smelter and the associated power construction programme. These include the geothermal attractions of the volcanic plateau which have already been affected by developments at the Wairakei field and the Waikato river which cannot stand the thermal load of a second 'Huntly' station.

10. Nuclear Power

Molly Melhuish predicted in the July issue of 'Energy Watch' that nuclear power is again a very real possibility following the governments approval for the smelter expansions.

11. High Power Bills

We have paid high electricity bills over the past 10 years to finance more power stations than we need. We now have the choice of either financing more power stations to supply the aluminium smelter or stopping these developments and paying less for power. Even the Minister of Energy, Mr Birch, concedes this 'If we stop these developments then of course power would become cheaper' Present installed capacity could provide power till about 1995, giving us time to lay the basis for a truly sustainable low-growth society.

12. Shortages of Capital

The smelter developments will absorb huge amounts of local investment capital. This is one of the risks associated with large scale energy projects according to Mr Quigley the Associate Minister of Finance. He concedes that existing businesses could end up short of the investment capital needed to maintain normal operations.

13. Mass Unemployment

Even the Government is admitting the smelter development will be 'no job creation scheme'. By directing huge quantities of our resources of Energy and Capital into industries of this type we are depriving more labour intensive operations.

14. Vulnerability

Instead of developing a diverse

flexible industrial base our economic future is being staked on a single industry - aluminium smelting. But bauxite supplies are not guaranteed and the world market may be flooded with cheap aluminium from other sources. New Zealand's physical location puts us at a serious trading disadvantage and we are particularly vulnerable to rising freight costs. Many economists are predicting recession or collapse of the western economic system but aluminium smelting only makes us more dependent on the international community.

15. Increased Social Inequality

The smelter will be a giant income redistribution device. The beneficiaries of these subsidies are giant NZ and overseas companies, some businessmen in Otago (who are spending thousands to promote the smelter) and the small number of skilled workers the smelter will employ (average pay is over \$25,000 p.a.). This is the social welfare state in reverse - it will benefit the rich, the influential, the big and the skilled at the expense of the rest of us. It will only heighten social inequalities in NZ.

16. Foreign Control

Foreign investment inevitably means foreign control. The multinationals investing in the smelter 'developments' expect a return on their investment of 20% per annum and favour locations which offer 'political stability' to quote the Fletcher Consortium proposals. They will use their influence to ensure that both of these conditions are met in NZ.

Multinationals are also very skilled at 'negotiations' and can bind governments to quite disastrous agreements. The power contract with Comalco is an example - it had to be renegotiated in 1977 after costing New Zealand an estimated \$100 million (according to Mr Dimond a former Comalco employee).

17. Minimal Public Involvement

The Government's energy policy 'Energy Strategy 1979' states that 'Public involvement is accepted by the government as a vital and necessary part of the energy planning process'. This is a farce. The Government is in the process of selling more than 25% of our electricity without consulting a single member of the public. The capital investment alone will exceed \$1000 for every worker in this country. Construction will also proceed by the fast track National Development Act which restricts public involvement even further. 'No other democratic society would conceive of doing this - it is a constitutional crisis as much as an energy policy crisis' (Molly Melhuish - editor of Energy Watch - referring to the Government's decision to sell NZ electricity).


These are just some of the costs to the nation of a second aluminium smelter. Most are not even a matter of controversy - they are admitted by government MP's and bureaucrats. What the Government is saying is that these costs are acceptable because the smelter will generate huge amounts of desperately needed overseas funds. This is basic to their arguments and this is why they are so disturbed by the findings of van Moeseke and other economists that a smelter won't even do this well: a second smelter is not only a disaster for power planning, employment, the environment and democracy but it is also a disaster for the economy.

The smelter expansions are a cornerstone of the present Government's development strategy and the realisation that it really is not in the nations interests may be impossible for them to accept. Warren Cooper, Minister of National Development, has implored people to trust the Government in this matter.

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Power In The Darkness

Democracy, so we are told, is the ultimate embodiment of a truly free and representative society. It is supported, watched over and protected by the existence of an elected Parliament, impartial justice, and freedom of speech. The time is now well past however when this philosophy can be taken at face value as recent instances of alleged abuse by the police, courts and Parliament and government departments have demonstrated clearly that at least some of their activities fail to stand up to close scrutiny. The response of those institutions to any advances made in exposing their inadequacies and hypocrisy has been predictable - a retreat further into the already profound depths of secrecy. Information to fuel the fires of purportedly democratic criticism will not be forthcoming unless politically expedient, and critics who stoke these fires will, they hope, be effectively silenced by the dearth of material made available to them.

It is within this framework of defensiveness and almost paranoid secrecy that the media must try to operate effectively as the 'public watchdog'. It must however be conceded that in New Zealand some of the media do not try too hard. In some cases, especially broadcasting, they are directly Government owned, and whilst they may enjoy a certain amount of freedom, they are ultimately confined by the limits of political acceptance and tolerance in what they publish. For those who enjoy relative independence of ownership, a less direct constraint dampens free ranging debate. The owners of such competitive commercial enterprises share, and usually embody the dominant ideology of the state, and thus also share the same perspective, concerns and interests as Government. Further, the public to whom they address themselves, and upon whom they rely for commercial success, has, through a lifetime of exposure, become receptive to and expectant of the 'democratic' version of life and public events. Although an occasional instance may indeed arise where the mass media pursue with vigour an issue of public importance, it has become increasingly rare to see New Zealand - traditionally conservative and frequently immature brand of journalism stepping beyond the boundaries of what is politically and commercially safe. For those few who are prepared to openly criticise official actions and expose corruption, bias, dangerous practices and abuses of power, the road is fraught with obstacles. The need to be free from political constraints applied by monopolistic corporate media ownership demands that access be available to alternative sources of capital. Fears of widespread social antagonism and alienation of readership through the presentation of socially unpalatable or threatening material can only be overcome by the elimination of concern for profit, and by the existence of a constant and sympathetic audience.

Yet even for such rare publications as can achieve this degree of physical and financial independence, one threat still looms large, providing an indirect but immensely powerful means through which to impose silence. The law of libel is the instrument which serves, in theory, to protect individuals or entities against unfounded and untrue statements injurious to their reputations. In practice, however, libel laws are much more than this. They can be actively used as a means of intimidation to prevent a publication, but the launching of an action for massive awards of damages, or

merely by the threat of doing so. Even if there is no likelihood of success, it has the effect of making any subsequent discussion of the issue a contempt of court, and inducing silence in the way. More subtly, however, defamation law has a general dampening effect as it constantly hangs over the head of not only every writer of an article but every publisher, printer and distributor for all will be liable should there be any content within it which the court considers defamatory. Caution thus becomes imperative which in a country with a press lacking in strength and resources, is quickly rendered an effective tool for stifling debate on issues of public importance or which are damaging to powerful individuals, corporations and institutions. For a small printing or publishing enterprise, or a newspaper with little capital, its impact is enhanced even further. The consequences were recognised by the report of the Committee on Defamation in 1977:

'In the absence of any protection for the media the law of defamation has been claimed to have a chilling effect on what is published by the news media ... In the New Zealand situation and having regard to the inhibitory effect of the present law on the news media we turned our attention to the possibility of providing a statutory defence for the media where an unintentional defamation has taken place. The exercise involved a good part of our time & energy, but we believe that the defence which we are about to propose will greatly reduce the inhibitory effect of the existing law of defamation without unjustly placing the plaintiff in an inferior position.'

That recommendation involved the recognition of a privilege granting protection, in the absence of malice, for statements made with reasonable care on matters of public interest. Legislation enacting this recommendation of the committee has not been forthcoming. Given current Governmental attitudes towards free speech and the press it would appear that the fate to befall this, as other reports, endorsing politically unpalatable but still far from radical reform, will be to become merely another futile attempt to give some practical meaning to the concept of 'democracy'.

What is it about libel laws that make them such powerful instruments for extracting silence? The answer lies both in the consequences of an action being successful, and the inherent preference which exists within the substantive rules making up that law protecting the interests of the status quo. Obviously the financial implications of a large amount of damages being awarded against a publisher, printer or writer will be a weighty disincentive which each of those along the chain of publication will have to consider when contentious material is being handled. Further, should the court disapprove of the motives of those involved, punitive damages can be imposed, amounting in effect to the criminal sanction of a fine being introduced via the civil law for a non-criminal offence. Even a certainty that a libel action would fail does not remove the accompanying burden of costs which defending such an action will impose. Awards of costs made to successful litigants rarely cover the expenses which arise during the course of proceedings. To a small newspaper or printing firm convinced of the truth of what they publish, the risk of incurring liability, or even the potential expense of costly court cases can be once more converted into an effective gag to suppress discussion of issues of 'major public importance'. A publisher or printer not so committed to a cause or as convinced of the accuracy of a report, and whose

commercial viability is threatened by such actions, may well be more easily persuaded into erring on the side of caution.

Reinforcing this financial threat is the underlying conservative philosophy which emerges clearly from the past approach taken by the courts to the concepts of defamation and reputation. For although the law exists to uphold an individual's right to reputation, this applies only so long as the court considers that reputation to be worthy of protection, and the accusations made to be imputing undesirable attributes to that person. Thus a National Party member who is described as a 'dangerous communist subversive' may be defamed, whereas a communist accused of being a 'profiteering sell-out to capitalism' is not. A straight accused of living in a homosexual relationship will claim for libel, but not a gay who is publicly labelled as straight. A criminal who is claimed to have turned a police informant is considered far from defamed, rather s/he be praised for such good citizenship, in no way is this considered to affect a reputation adversely, and the response of her peers or the consequences of such statements are ignored. The law protects under the 'objective' viewpoint of the 'right-thinking man', applies the values of the state and refuses to recognise the right to diversity beyond what it considers legitimate. Cultural, sexual, racial or class distinctions are ignored and protection to those with whom the Court does not sympathise is refused. The law of libel, therefore, is less concerned with compensating the individual for actual loss suffered than it is with upholding and reinforcing the validity of the status quo. It comes as little surprise then to find that those entering into the arena of political dissent feel far from assured that their belief in the truth or justifiability of their statements, or the lack of defamatory imputations on the subject of their attack will be endorsed by a court not attuned to their perspective. Claims levied by those clothed in respectability will be readily pursued, and frequently sympathised with, and will be correspondingly difficult to refute.

sayings from the big A



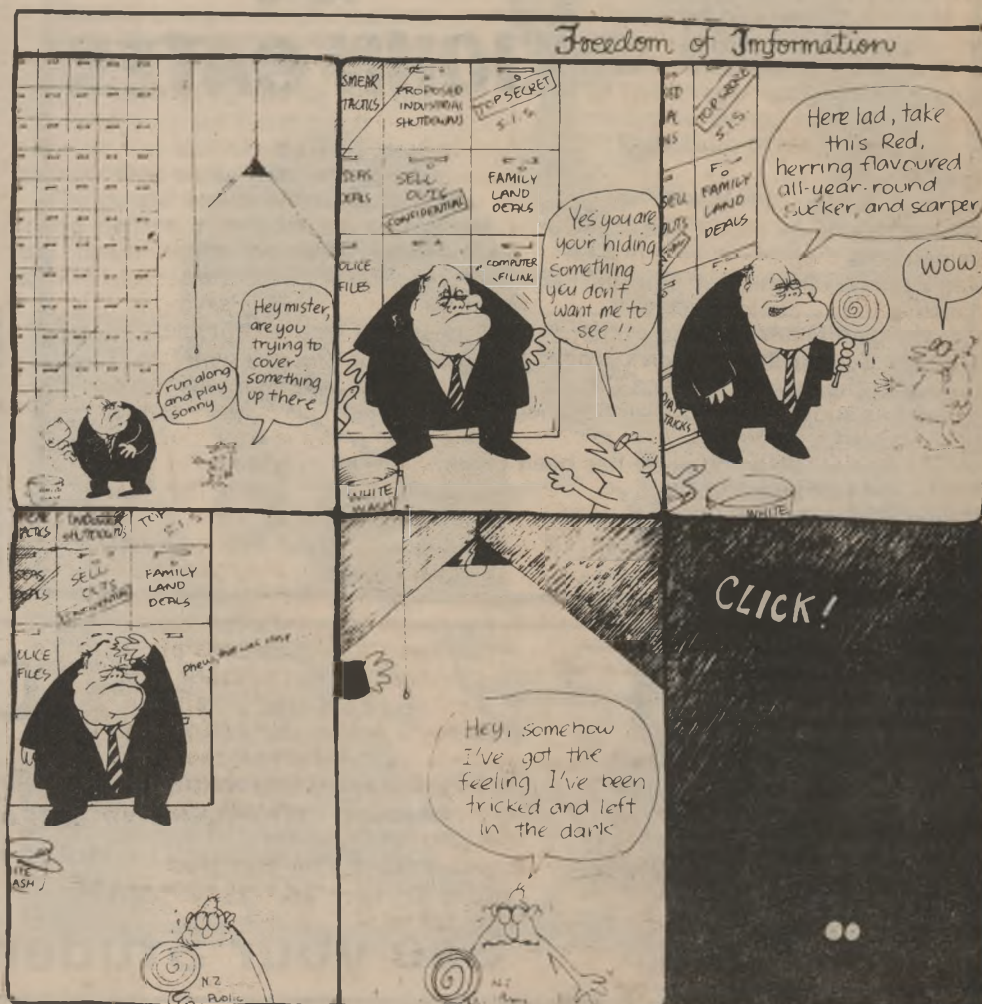
ON FASTING

If a fly enters the mouth of a person during a period of fasting, he is not forced to take it out, if it has not gone too far into the throat; if it has remained in the mouth, he must take it out even if that causes vomiting which invalidates the fast.

If by inadvertence one eats something during the fast, and one then realizes it, one must not attempt to retrieve the part of it which has already been swallowed.

Defamation law is, in this way, a very real fetter to freedom of debate. It relates not only to those involved in political issues, but to all the media who wish to speak out on issues which are likely to attract antagonism. But it is those challenging the agencies of power in our society who suffer most, for they frequently have the least resources, low popular support, and face those best armed with expensive and astute lawyers, financial backing and credibility. A provision which would permit such debate, free from the constant threat of libel actions in cases where reasonable care is taken is, in a time of increasing official secrecy, an issue of vital importance. This is said with some misgiving, as the potential for abuse of any such liberalisation by unscrupulous, sensationalist and exploitive sectors of the media may be inevitable. But this must be counterbalanced by the fact that vital information must no longer be allowed to be suppressed through the abuses of interest within the libel laws which currently exists.

Jane Kelsey



the preview page

A century of Modern Masters Auckland City Art Gallery 8 October to 4 November

This exhibition, which is proving one of the most popular art exhibitions to have ever toured New Zealand, comprises 108 paintings from the very extensive private collection of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza. The collection traces the development of modern art from Renoir's exquisite 'Woman with a Parasol', 1873, to the work of artists of today such as Lucian Freud, whose 'Last Portrait' is in this exhibition. The collection has by the vast amount of ground it covers a very popular appeal but at the same time reflects the personal taste of Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza. Though the paintings are not textbook favourites they are still of the highest quality and cover the work of artists such as Monet, Degas, Lautrec, Picasso, Mondrian, Magritte, Pollack and Raushenberg.

The Baron's father started the Bornemisza collection by buying works of the Old Masters in about 1927 and then throughout the Depression bought up paintings at very deflated prices such as Carravaggio's 'St. Catherine of Alexandria', which he bought in 1935 for \$16,000 and now since there is no doubt over its authenticity, it would never sell for less than \$4.5 M. The collection of Old Masters was bought for extremely reasonable prices. This is due partly to his confidence in restoration, and his son now uses two restorers practically full time. In the collection of Old Masters there are about 500 paintings he started his interest in art collecting which is, unlike his father, concentrated on the work of modern painters. The collection is now over 500 paintings most of which are kept in his gallery next to his Villa in Lugano.

His recent collection, which has been touring Australia for a year comes from this, and has still another two months in New Zealand before returning 'home'. The exhibition will

be using every square inch of the Auckland Art Gallery and will be grouped chronologically rather than stylistically, which may make some of the developments a bit confusing for the layman. Because of the danger of people wanting to souvenir, and be able to tell their friends they smeared their somewhat greasy hands on a Picasso, a red line has been marked on the carpet behind which everyone must stay. If you dare cross it, remote cameras will zoom in on you and everything except a rain of machinegun fire will hit you.

The Baron is known for his generosity; while in Australia opening the show in Perth he donated a painting, and though he didn't open it in New Zealand, he has offered to donate millions of dollars to build a very cultural, artistic aluminium smelter with all the aesthetic assurances of German industrialisation. Originally when the Government first announced the exhibition they weren't prepared to pay the huge insurance indemnification, but after some 'chats' we have got to the stage where the Government have paid the indemnification, the Air Force are flying the paintings around the country at state expense, the Baron is proposing industrial investment (with cheaper power) and has been kind enough to offer bringing another exhibition to our cultural smoking playground.

This other exhibition would probably be a more more esoteric collection from the cubist period and will come to Bluff within the next couple of years if the interest is there/here.

The exhibition will be the biggest this country is ever likely to see and the styles and artists it covers are immense. It is an opportunity which should be grabbed with both hands, but keep them behind the line or else you could spend thirty years hard labour in a salt mine in Siberia or ten years in a smelter in Dunedin.

Sammy S.

Art In Your Environment

This week two artists will be in residence on this campus. They won't be hidden away in some studio, though, and their efforts won't only be of interest to the arty farty weirdos of Auckland, because what these two do is murals, and what they will specifically be doing here will be faces on the balconies of the Student Union Building.

That means that you'll be able to watch them at work, and at the end of it all, instead of a blank and empty quad enlivened only by the odd banner and the odder people, you'll have 24 faces up there to look at, and to look at you. The designs for the mural are in the Council Room of Studass, so if you want to sneak a peek at how it will look when finished there you go.

I personally like the design. The faces are all subtly different, with shifts in expression and colour that provide a lot of interest for the viewer. Mind you, I think anything done to brighten up this place is worthwhile, for example, the paintings on the ventilation shafts

above the coffee bar done by Elam students.

The 2 artists are Terry Archer and David Waterman (you'd better know their names - you could find yourself eating lunch next to them) and they have already done murals on other campuses all over the country, as well as murals in other public and private places, notably on fences around construction sites. The companies like it, because it is good advertising and it is good art: there is no reason why a wall should be blank and boring, and Terry and David are a good reason why a wall should be painted. You may have seen the mural they did at Carrington Tech of Noah's Ark, or the one at Epsom; here's a picture of 'Three Doors', that they did at Otago in May.

Terry and David will be here as part of the 'Artists on Campus' scheme organised by Students' Arts Council. Welcome them, and welcome the humanisation of concrete that they are going to do.

Dak, A.E.

The A.E. stands for Arts Emperor, or Apprentice Editor, or even Aberdevine Erysipelas.



From Scratch Maidment Weds. 8 October, 1 pm.

Music: unique. Sound: exciting. Performance: innovative. This has been a successful tour, and to miss the chance of seeing them in concert would be a mistake.

Auckland based 'From Scratch' have toured widely, taking their music to the uninitiated in Australia and Papua New Guinea, while their record has received critical acclaim in America and invitations to perform have come from as far away as France. They will be performing 'Gung Ho! 1,2,3, D' at the Maid with the aid of Polynesian drums, dulcet chimes, aerial drone instruments and the now famous plastic drainpipes (available from your nearest plumber).

'Gung Ho!', inspired by a poem by Rewi Alley, roughly translated means 'working together', which is a very apt description of the piece and its performance. The group's music depends on total cooperation among the musicians, and is characterised by complex cross rhythms: critics have

marvelled at the cohesion of the group as much as at their musical skill.

If you have seen 'From Scratch' before you will want to see them again, and if you haven't this is the chance to become part of an audience listening, watching and participating in a unique musical experience.

APOLOGY

In reference to the 'Open Letter to Michael Volkerling, Director of the Queen Elizabeth 11 Arts Council of N.Z.' in last weeks issue of Craccum (issue No. 23), we would like to apologise to John Bailey, an Auckland artist, who in no way concurs with the statements made in the 'Open Letter'. These were made by a Whangarei artist of the same name.



DARYL HALL AND JOHN OATES



Hall and Oates perform at the Logan Campbell Centre on October 20 with the new, four piece Citizen Band as support. (Greg Clark rejoined in August).

Their new album 'Voices' has been described as an explosive, hard-rocking album where even the ballads smoke. Bo Derrick says 'I'd give it a 10'.



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records



Scary Monsters David Bowie RCA

It's as though, ever since Aladdin Sane, Bowie has been trying to say something, and after several false starts he has finally done it. This record is full of quotes from past albums, with riffs, chord changes and lyric phrases harking back as far as Space Oddity. On the cover are faces from Lodger, Low and Heroes as well as the legs of Aladdin Sane. Retrogressive? The thin white duke has run out of ideas? I don't think so: this album contains some of the strongest things that Bowie has sung in many an LP, and he is just using all those images from the past to reinforce his messages.

It is a fey album, with an urgency about it that Bowie rarely injects into his music. Also, it lacks the mechanical coldness that seemed to overcome his songs: the images of nuclear war, death and decay have a plausibility that used to be absent from his witty little ditties. The songwriter in him has come to grips with the world, and it makes the record rewarding to listen to, although not necessarily easy to listen to. The first song is sung in Japanese, which I have interpreted as being a reference to a later lyric about "pictures of Jap girls in synthesis" when "the planet is glowing", and is called "It's No Game": that could have been a title for this whole album, although given the references Bowie has made to his past, "Scary Monsters" is equally appropriate.

As for the music, Bowie still has the core of his touring band of '78 with him, and he also calls on the inimitable talents of Robert Fripp on strange-but-wonderful guitar, as well as Pete Townshend on one track and

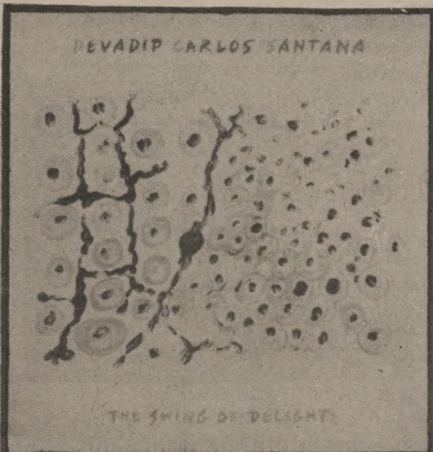


Roy Bittan of the E Street Band on three.

Perhaps the most telling thing about the nature of this album is that Bowie sings a Tom Verlaine song, "Kingdom Come", almost morbid in its religiousness and its wail of an old man. Bowie is by now an ancient sage of rock, and in "Teenage Wildlife" he sings how he hates it: it will be interesting to see where star of a thousand personas goes from here, but until then, enjoy this.

The Swing of Delight Devadip Carlos Santana CBS

McLaughlin seems to have got over his Mahavishnu thing, but his friend Santana is still dedicated to his spiritual father-guru Sri Chinmoy, as is this latest album. It's a double LP, not because of the amount of music but because it's been digitally recorded and the producer wanted to make the most of the clarity and response that digital recording affords.



This is not at all like "Inner Secrets" or "Marathon" - every so often, Carlos gets tired of rock and shows off his jazz chops, and that's what he is doing here, in the august company of such as Herbie Hancock, Wayne Shorter, Ron Carter and Tony Williams. He still uses the rhythm section of his rock group, but the record is dominated by these luminaries of the jazz world, and in

the notes Carlos acknowledges his debt to them.

Thus, most of the tracks are modern jazz. There is a definite Latin flavour on some, thanks no doubt to his Spanish friends on congas and timbales, while the titles seem (to one otherwise ignorant of Chinmoy's teaching) to be connected with Eastern religion. There's an interesting picture inside the cover of a Buddha-like figure next to a Dark Side of the Moon triangle.

That's all kind of deep for me, but the music is very enjoyable. In its way, it is a logical progression from such early work as Abraxas much more than his recent commercial efforts are, and presents that side of Carlos that seems to get left behind when he plays rock. Style, speed and an incredible sense of choosing the right note are all here, with good backing and good recording: Santana at his best.

Astaire Peter Skellern Mercury (through Polygram)

Here's one for the whole extended family: Mum, Dad and the kids; Nana, Grandpa, Grandma and Grandpop, Great Grandma, Great- ... well, you get the general idea. I have it on good authority that large doses of Peterskellern will make your backyard chickens lay double, treble your marijuana harvest this summer, and make your ewes deliver quintuplets every time next spring. Obviously, it's good for the whole economy.

And the U.N. is hoping to use Peterskellern to solve the latest Middle East crisis ... they're planning to hop, skip and jump into the front line blaring these Astaire songs and spitting hot petals. With a bit of luck, 'western decadence' won't trigger off W.W. III.

Yes, Peterskellern is going to be everywhere. Get a shot at your nearest record shop, or wait by your glass teat (in the comfort of your own/somebody else's home) for a dose. There'll be dancing on Broadway (a new phenomenon for Newmarket) and they'll be dancing at Polygram.

This is a big one, folks. It's going to take over where Willie Nelson left off.

Skellern has got the Grimethorpe Colliery Band and the Crikey Choir (Dermot's bound to love the album just for that) along to help him out. His renditions are tuneful and smooth, but also clipped and rarefied to suit these songs. They do it well.

The songs: half of the material is Irving Berlin's; the rest composed by the Gershwins, Cole Porter, Kern/Fields, and Conrad/Magidson

... Cheek to Cheek, The Continental, and Night and Day, to name three of the tracks.

Most of you out there are just going to love this.

Devox



Artist of the Week Sir Dove-Myer Robinson

Who was that naked man? gasped the awed townspeople, as, once again, the valiant knight jogged off into the early morning mist to do battle with injustice and the elements, especially fluoride, fluorine.

Rumoured to predate Maori colonisation of Aotearoa (some would say he even predates the Tuatara, but carbon dating does not support this), Robbie, as he is affectionately known by his subjects, is one of that rare breed of political creatures: a truth. That is to say, he is, and so saying, to say more is superfluous, except perhaps to say that to deny his existence as a truth is the sort of namby pamby bullshit that normally only gets listened to by a Commission of Enquiry.

Where were you when young Mr Robinson was first elected to mayoralty of the Queen City? You weren't even born, were you? Think what great strides the metropolis of Auckland has taken over the past years, such as the transformation of normal common or garden roads into motorways, a change which has altered the nature of chicken jokes irreparably.

So think about that, and vote Matthew for mayor. Or Robbie. Does it make any difference?

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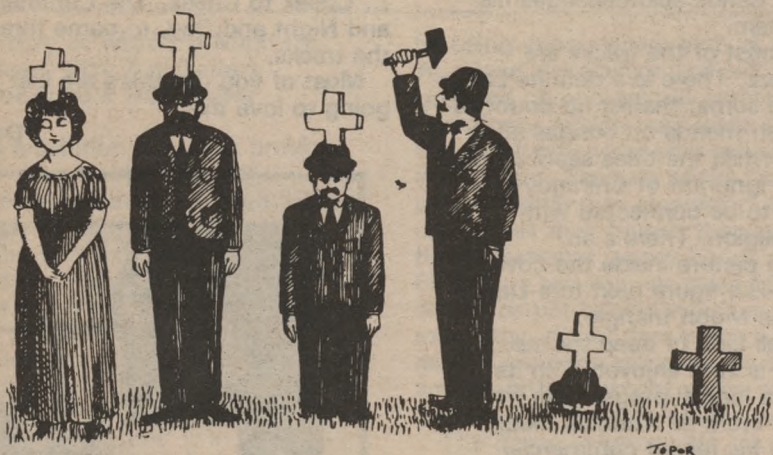
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Travelling-An Entertainment Bob Jones Whitcoulls

Robert Jones, Esq. the eminent notaphilologist is a personage of many arts and if in his persent opus he does not completely exhibit the leisurely elegance of an erudite and genial essayist, his flair is apparent. He's invariably in a hurry and velocity can precipitate an impediment; breakfast in Cape Town, lunch in Khartoum and dysentery in Cairo, indicate a disadvantage of modern travel. He is alert to the inconvenience of long distance flights where loquacious captains, boring fellow passengers and hordes of undisciplined brats, exude an air of melancholy around his susceptible constitution.

But let's turn to travelling the way he wants it; the comfort of a journey by rail, alone, his companions books and tobacco, kids mercifully stowed in the guard's van. Contrast that with a group of tourists acclaiming some wonder of the world.

The author is bursting with ideas and observations, with tips for globetrotters that deserve careful reading and reflection. The chapter on money more than reimburses the purchaser of the book and you will be wise to follow his currency recommendations. Airlines, hotels, rental cars, group travel and tax larks or should it be lurks, and sickness while abroad, all are subject of his penetrative scrutiny and frank comment. He has revealing percpetion about air hostesses on pages ... well somewhere anyway and if you have a preference for ocean cruises that's also included.

For those addicted to a bit of stoush with their travels there is a chapter on revolutions, others on how to organise complaints, why you should visit India and tourism in New Zealand. There is so much of value it's a real investment but don't be smart and assume that as your big trip is a couple of years away you can outwit Jones by chiselling honest Bob out of a few bucks by waiting for the paperback. There won't be any. You think you're a jump in front of him but he's light years ahead of us all. Enjoy your vacation and tour not omitting something to read; the author's 'New Zealand the Way I Want It' is a brilliant study of an undeveloped tract of land and its simple people, with more ideas on a page than politicians regurgitate in a lifetime.

Jim Burns



15 Contemporary New Zealand Poets

Edited by Alistair Paterson
Pilgrims South Press \$11.95

No slim self-conscious volume of poetry this but a sampling of some of New Zealand's best - a diverse selection, well laid out on creamy white pages with plenty of space for each poem. Alistair Paterson, confesses in his introduction to the selection being a 'highly personal' one but asserts that the poets are linked by their experimentation with the so-called 'open' form of writing, where the poet is not bound by the rules of logical progression in going from beginning to end. There is greater room for the reader's personal experience to merge and mingle with the poem.

'Lady, I remember your body
& the body of the spiritual world
locked in that double helix
of the first begetting:
the worst & best of wild surmise ...
It runs beyond reason

beyond the sense of spring or
summer
the seasons that make good
whatever falls apart, dies, decays:
clouds breaking, leaves falling
silence & the world's last day'
complaint from incantations for
warriors, Alistair Paterson).

A greater concentration is required from the reader, to follow the poets' often convoluted wandering through the fields of perception and observation. Striking images are common,

'long before the sun strikes
smooth waters lyre
listen:
a.m.
slinks
of lemon'

(Before sunrise at Mahurangi Heads, Rosemary Allpress), but many of the poems are unwilling to yield up their secrets on a first reading.

The poets included range from the well-established, C.K. Stead, Kendrick Smithyman to the less well-known younger writings of Stephen Higginson and David Mitchell. A nice balance and contrast exists. Smithyman's wordier descriptive style can be put against the more abrasive staccato style of Rachel McAlpine's *Te Haha*,

'the conger eel has been
undressed
and the shark is a white unife
wanting a woman this time'.

Alan Loney is included too, with his careful regard for typography and layout. His verse is compact, letters, mainly vowels are omitted. *Elegy II* for example, is carefully spaced on the page to slow the readers down in their search for meaning. Punctuation is important here and elsewhere, its use carefully considered rather than motivated by force of habit. Many of the poems are not end-stopped, perhaps an aspect of openness, thoughts can drift on.

Few of the poems are overtly political although Riemke Ensing writes of the visit of the Pintado and of the Spanish Civil War in, *Guernica-400*.

odd years later - a damning indictment of Auden and his poetry. A third of the poets included are women and tones of feminist anger and bitter-sweet sadness are evident in the poems of McAlpine and Ensing in particular.

Who else is here?

Rosemary Allpress with her descriptions of land and sea, country and city, intimate in their conversational tone; Allen Curnow - unusual dictionary - opening words, springing from the page; David Mitchell, talking about poets as people; Ian Wedde who places himself in the stream of literature, weaving strands of Maori mythology and the bloodiness of the Middle East into his poems; Michael Harlow with his individualisation of commonly felt sensations and predicaments; Elizabeth Smither, reaching into the past to illustrate the story of the princess and the pea and Cassanova's conquests and Rob Jackaman with his penchant for elaborating on literary and historical quotations.

But lists are crude and overly summary when the volume is really made for pick-up, put-down browsing rather than cover to cover reading. Some of the poems included are new but many have been published elsewhere and as such the anthology is a useful and tasty hors d'oeuvre, teasing the appetite into sampling some of the main courses, those slim volumes on bookshop shelves.

Eugenie Sage

Man To Man Tom Skinner Whitcoulls Publishers

'Free trade unions ... are founded upon right - the right of the individual to a fair return for his labour, the right of people to benefit from their toil, the right to enjoy in economic life the freedom from want. Man should not have to depend on the largesse of an aloof State for the satisfaction of what is his by right. For this reason, unions in the free world are the very bulwark of individual right, the voice of conscience, the living examples that free men can control their own destinies.'

Tom Skinner begins his autobiography with the death of Fintan Patrick Walsh in 1963 and his own succession to the Presidency of the F.O.L. He concludes it by quoting JFK in the context of rumination on the situation of the NZ economy, the NZ worker, and the Trade Union movement.

Skinner's book is written in collaboration with John Berry, the Public Affairs Manager of Air New Zealand, a columnist, and a long-time associate of Skinner's. Berry made a similar contribution to Gideon Tait's memoirs in the 1978 'Never Back Down' affair.

The book chronicles the rise of Skinner in the Trade Union movement and in New Zealand politics, and highlights developments and confrontations in industrial relations from the Savage Government to the present day (with a chapter devoted to O.E. to provide perspective.) Much attention is paid to his relationships with New Zealand leaders over the years, and in particular Fraser, under whom he served as MP for Tamaki during 1946-1949, and of latter years, Kirk and Muldoon.

Characters are painted with strong brush strokes, and a rare perception for the personalities and strong beliefs involved. Ironically, the picture which we obtain of Skinner is fragmentary, and is built up by brief glimpses of his interactions with other people, and the occasional reminiscing about his childhood, and his family and friends.

Yummy, yummy!
Caf pies.



Corrigendum Christodoulos E.G. Moisa One Eyed Press

'Out of the shadow of the hill
out of the folds of time
reared a man, tall and thin
beared, black eyed with a glint
Don No One the Sane

You like that? I did. It is the start of a poem called 'The Rhyme of Don One the Sane', dedicated to Vincenzo, whoever he is. Written by Christodoulos E.G. Moisa, whoever he is.

Despite the fact that I have never heard of the poet, I enjoyed the poetry so well. Most of it is very localised: 'Sweetwaters', 'People's Palace Blues', 'Parable of the Good New Zealander', plus references to Akarana, Karori, Mt Eden and Newton, Puha, School Cert, and U.E. But it's not overdone, so that I got this distinct impression that the poems were about me, and about we New Zealanders, and about inside us.

Unfortunately I did not like the first piece, 'The Intruder', a form of poem playette on the subject of madness. Luckily I read this last, as I read from finish to start, but others won't. Its position in the book, if say central, would have concealed its look of pretension. It was written on 4/1/1974, and was both the earliest in the book, and at least three years prior to most of the rest of the works. Because the next three years improved the quality of poetry vastly, it is quite easy to overlook a sort of clumsiness in 'The Intruder'.

Most of the pages are accompanied by drawings and graphics, created also by Moisa. Because they are homogenous (created by the same person), they fit in perfectly with the feelings and themes of each poem.

It's also a pity that there were so few poems in the book, since, apart from the first, as mentioned, all the others were pleasing and easy to read, and reassure us that here on our own shores we do have some worthwhile talent.

Thirty-two year old Christodoulos is Assistant Keeper of Rare Books at Auckland Public Library (sorry if that sounds like a Woman's Weekly line). He has been able to write in several different styles, on several subjects. Rather than using devices such as positioning words or clauses in positions on the page, he has chosen to use a simpler, but, I believe, more effective method of italics. Sadly he has used the severed line effect in his last few peices, and I feel that this was a submission to the idea of 'what style do all the other poets steer towards?', rather than a case of 'how do I want to write it?'

Still, it is excellent reading. Limited editions only are available, so if you see a copy, grab it.

Daryl Wilson

on stage

Michael Franks
Town Hall
September 29

Michael Franks is a very unimposing person whose music metaphorically speaks for him. There is very little difference between his music and him. He is extremely witty and a master of the modest understatement.

He was full of praise for the band 'Crossfire' who accompanied him on his tour. This fusion band unknown in this country deserve all the recognition they can get if their performance on Monday is any indication of their wealth of skill as musicians and the depth of their material. Michael Franks has recorded most of the tour except for the early dates in the hope of producing a live L.P.

After over 8 months research in his winter hideaway at Woodstock Michael Franks is working on a up temp, funky musical of the life of Paul Gauguin and though he had offers to perform it on Broadway he feels that this rags to rags story would suit an off-Broadway theatre much better. This will be a musical different from every cliché'd image the term conjures up in our mind and will undoubtedly carry the Michael Franks stamp.

Throughout his Australian tour he played in 1500 to 2000 seater auditoriums. He prefers the club scene to anything else except for the college concerts he does in the States. So the Auckland Town Hall which seats about 1800 was ideal for him.

Michael Franks came to the audience with all of his most well known songs. The almost sobice strength of his voice and the interest of his enticing lyrics were helped and



added by an excellent sound system.

Though the audience responded, in the accepted places, they seemed to sit back in their seats and let the music come to them.

memorable. Michael Franks and Crossfire have fused together in a beautiful way and though they are stylistically different the total sound as an end result is well worth listening to. Michael Franks will probably be back and by that time his music will probably have the wide respect and interest which it practically asks for. He is relatively untapped and is therefore well worth discovering.

Adriana Tuscia

Limbs and Friends & Bad Taste
26 & 27 September
Maidment Theatre

It took three weeks of rehearsal, days of subtle changes and alterations that ended in a show that moved and sounded well. The audience seemed to be sitting just waiting for the simplest cue to laugh. A lot of this was due to the way in which the show had all the freshness and vitality of a high school revue, but it seemed to be very well directed. Although no-one really knew quite where it was going, all that really mattered was that it got there.

Slick Stage have now developed a unique style and the audience responded well to their humour.

Homemade Jam were equally well received, while Green Ford Pick-up were different again, with their tongue in cheek songs of paranoia and its close associations with the metaphysical love of chrome bumpers. Red Mole's style was extremely clever, with the doped up and out mid-town housewife's thorazine shuffle. All of these apron

One of the things so strange that it would leave aesthetes such as Angela D'Audney scratching her armpit was 'Calling the Dove', with Warwick Broadhead and Mark Baldwin dressed sumptuously in bizarre white singing strange opera with percussion and releasing the longest silk umbilical cord ever presented on stage.

The main Limbs contribution to the show was a strong and lively (but not jerky) start to the second half with the dance marvellously suited to the powerful Marianne Faithful music.

The Pro Musica Quartet provided a very cultural backdrop to several dances ranging from a young attempt at a classical pas de deux to a very smoother and sensuous limbs dance.

The show finished well with a stage full of energetic people enjoying 'The Madness'.

Some have criticised the show's lack of depth, but it wasn't an intellectual exploration of life's philosophies, yet succeeded as an appealing variety show.

During November a Limbs show of a far more serious nature will be featuring new works, notably two long dances: one a very flowing sea-orientated dance choreographed by Mark Baldwin and the other a philosophical piece choreographed by Mary-Jane O'Reilly.

Tony T.

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hague's rave

Well, here we are at the end of another academic year. This is the 2nd to last Craccum for 1980 - hopefully it's within budget- and my last chance to address, through these pages, the hordes of students who eagerly await my column every week. I'd like to wish both of you good luck with your coming exams, and beg your indulgence of a retiring President on the brink of political oblivion [Hearts and flowers].

I first became involved with A.U.S.A. in 1978 when, as a Young National, I was part of a team of candidates running for Exec positions to wrest power from the hands of the socialists and bring A.U.S.A. into line with the views of the ordinary student.

The basic problem with that idea, was that once elected, you become acquainted with facts and philosophies surrounding issues and your own views changed. I found myself in a position where I was supporting and actioning policy which I *knew* the average student probably didn't support. The light which enables you keep going is the thought that if the average student gave rational consideration to the information and ideas which you had, they would share your views. That is the light by which all student politicians must live by. It is a light which attracts some people like moths, and burns them out working for a better society. Perhaps they will rise again from the ashes.

Of the people from Young Nationals in those days, practically none had any great support for the Party or its policies. They were people who had a starry-eyed vision of changing Party policy so that it would harmonise with Party philosophy of individual freedom and limited Government. Some are still trying to do that. Others have become indoctrinated into the Party (always the great danger). Many of my friends have become disillusioned and left.

My own political views have changed drastically since then. The concept of a Government, and the associated concepts of law and punishment for non-compliance, are based on the principle of consent. They function only because people acknowledge their existence, and their right to do what they do. The power which they hold is derived from the consent of the people over whom they are holding it. Even though a majority of people may believe in Government, what right do those people have to decide my fate? I challenge the right of people to lock me up for not doing what I am told.

The problem is, as Abbie Hoffman put it, 'What use is an anarchist in jail?'. You have to play the system. If everyone plays the system, how do you know *when* to break the system and *how* do you go about it? These are the essential practical problems of the anarchist society. They are results of the inertia of the present.

In the sixties, there was a generation of University students who questioned and challenged. In rebellion against a war-time unconditioned acceptance, the Universities became something of a vanguard of social change. We have become more complacent nowadays.

There are still people around who espouse the same principles. These are the people who are interested in Students' Associations and the policy which they have. The policies have remained pretty much the same, but they have lost the popular support which once they had. The question arises as to what right a majority of students at an SRC or a General Meeting has to make policy for all students, when membership is compulsory. The reply is to say that everybody has the right to speak and to vote - it is their choice whether

they use it or not. I am unhappy with that - compulsory membership forces people into that choice. Perhaps there should be a compulsory vote? This argument on coercion and consent ignores the argument that compulsory unionism is necessary in the current situation, but think about that too.

The battle of the 'radicals' and the 'reactionaries' is not a new one, but its profile has been higher this year than in most. Most 'ordinary' people tend to be conservative because they dislike change. Many tend to the 'reactionary' side because of gut feelings. These feelings are the result of social conditioning. Most people feel frightened and repulsed by Maoris, Polynesians, feminists, communists, non-heterosexuals etc. Most of the 'radicals' have experienced similar feelings in the past but have passed through that. People who are members of the other groups do not generally identify with members of the other groups.

Politically active groups centre around oppression (both conscious and unconscious). Outside people are aggressive to these groups and their members because they are different to them, and because they are actively different (sometimes active against them) they pose a threat. Antipathy develops between the groups.

'All men are potential rapists', 'Repeal the abortion laws', 'Beauty contests exploit women' - people felt outraged and threatened and Craccum was deluged with letters attacking Unifems, (and a few supporting). For the 'reactionaries' and most of the 'ordinary students' the letters echoed their own feelings and reassure them that it was a 'safe' side to be on. For the 'radicals' it meant indignation, shock at the low consciousness of some people and realisation of just how much had to be accomplished in their struggle.

When aggressive feelings come to the surface, people's bigotry starts to show too. The letters to Craccum have neatly illustrated the battle which feminists are fighting by putting bigoted attitudes down in black and white. For the feminists it will mean a second wind of strength and energy, and a unified commitment to their cause. You can dismiss these attitudes if you want to. I imagine many people will (it would be 'unsafe' not to) but if you have read this far then you probably agree with me to some extent. If you don't, then I hope that what I have written will make you think about the issues, and about your own feelings.

Sometimes it takes a good deal of courage to say what you think and feel, and to stand up for what you think is right. There is a group of people, who in some way or other, are committed to a better society. It is a lot easier to ignore those people. In all conscience, I can only cast my lot with them. I hope you do too.

In friendship
Kevin

P.S. Something that should be cleared up. S.R.C. did not decide to pay my legal expenses following my 'arrest' at the Miss Auckland meat market demonstration. If it had, I would have refused them. I do not think that AUSA should meet expenses which I incur privately. All flowers and gifts on my acquittal should be sent to my lawyer, John Hannan, C/- Law School. Eternal thanks, John!



punting

Pukekohe races and Cambridge trots are the only local meetings this week. On the galloping turf look for Prince Trelay, Technican, Langeland, Wren's Pride, Assessed, Gold Harvest, Great Son, Lady Telfer and the classy sprinter Legends. Trot picks are Scottish Myth, Best Choice, Worthy Royal, Auburn Bret, Captain Sport, Our West and Jenner.

Our account is in credit by \$54.50 with one bet outstanding Langeland looks a certainty so \$5 each way on him this week.

Those of you who are interested in the big Cup events coming up and want to place bets well, the local 'bookie' has Kingston Town at 7 to 1



for the Cup which is very generous. Other odds can be obtained care of the editor some time next week. Cubacade and Hyperno look two likely ones for the Cup events.

B. Gamble



Going for a song: Susie Collier, Bob Lack, the ferreting head, the Head Ferret (David Merritt incognito), and Heather Worth selling their all at the Needy Students' Auction last Thursday.

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letters

Everybody Tells Me Something Different

Dear Katherine,

Your report on NZUSA's August Council contains a number of statements on the financial relations between NZUSA and the Student Travel Bureau that I would like to comment on.

1. STB does have a \$200,000 consolidated deficit, but this is not owed to NZUSA.
2. STB is claiming \$8300 from NZUSA, as stated, but we have not voted to "turn the other cheek" and "hand over the lolly straight away". In fact, we have requested STB to satisfy our auditors of the validity of the claim. Only then will we acknowledge the debt.
3. STB does owe NZUSA roughly \$12,000 but this is not a long-standing debt. Provided the conditions of the \$8,300 claim are met (as in 2 above) there will be an exchange of cheques.

Best regards
Simon Wilson,
President, NZUSA.

Unifems 15, MCP 7

Dear Katrina

(and more particularly 'Pertainax' 'understanding Peter Batchelor and 'In Brotherhood' Peter).
...I would like to comment upon a certain odious phenomenon that has intruded upon my attention.

In recent weeks we have seen the proliferation of disgusting '... chauvinist letters! In particular I refer to 'Unifems Hate Letters 1, 2 and 3, of Craccum August 11th. Can the creation of these abortive literary forays be attributed to one author or are there three such monsters?

The excessive and abusive use of emotive language served very well as decoration in these weighty epistles, and by necessity as a disguise for the lack of both fact and valid argument.

For those fortunate enough to miss the 'Hate Trilogy', they were three of the most aggressive, anti-feminist, anti-lesbian and anti-woman letters that I have yet seen. The hysterical verbal violence against lesbian rhetoric and 'taint...with their perversion!!!' - is an offensive display of angrily channelled defensiveness. Perhaps author Pertainax fears the possible impending redundancy of his penis as a sexual organ?

Ironically, the misogynistic 'Hate Letter No 3' complains of 'screaming man-hating lesbians'. It also complains of feminist women looking horse-like. I have always considered horses as rather beautiful but I take the comment in the insulting spirit intended. 'In Brotherhood' Peter is a fool if he expects women (lesbian or otherwise) to pander to his preconceived notions of feminine beauty purely for his titillation. Of course, I'm sure Peter never smells or sweats, and naturally he dons his deodorant and eye-make-up daily, shaves his legs and armpits weekly, and is, in all, a perfect example of physical beauty himself. Being on a par with Farrah Fawcett of course gives him a perfect right to judge, but I wouldn't shave my legs for Farrah and I won't shave my legs for him.

Though it may surprise Peter, it is not automatic for a woman to develop four legs, a tail, rugby players shoulders and cauliflower ears as a direct consequence of developing a feminist awareness. Believing that stereotype merely indicates his own ignorance.

Brotherly Peter also objects to women thinking all men rape. 'Wishful thinking' is added in brackets. Since I find it obvious that women definitely do NOT WISH men to rape them, (and do not question Peter's intelligence sufficiently to imply that he could think (?) otherwise), I assume he is referring to himself and other men as the wishful thinkers. The 'Sick Wierdos' referred to can be none other than the rapists themselves. Rape is not only a physical crime. Minds, ideas, and lives are also subject to rape. 'All men rape' is not as extreme a statement as it may at first appear.

'Understanding' Peter Batchelor cracks the whip at illogical unifems; perhaps if he understood the situation better he would not find it so illogical. He implies a lack of intelligence in those who disagree. Logic is promoted as admirable and ultimate by the patriarchy. It is a classic chauvinist bandwagon to slate women - and feminist women in particular - as illogical, and therefore wrong, their responses as emotional and therefore doubly wrong. Decaying women's attitudes on the precept that patriarchal logic supercedes all opposition.

Women are quite capable of employing logic, but some of us question the automatic validity of logic as superior to emotion. I am not afraid of my emotional responses to concepts and situations and I believe them to be just as valid, if not more so, than logical conclusions which may oppose me.

In my 'world-view', Mr Batchelor, your denigration of women's intelligence due to lack

of logic impunes your own intelligence. I see clinical reason as only one of several alternatives, and finding you so devoted to it indicates a bigotry which goes hand in hand with ignorance.

Do you find it comfortable, I wonder, to be judged by values which find your own values tiresome, irrelevant and trivial? If you can see the injustice of this, surely you can also see the injustice of judging women by traditionally male-orientated concepts?

'Understanding' though you claim to be, you obviously fail to grasp some basic aims of the feminist movement. We do not intend to entirely destroy men or their lifestyle, but to create an alternative framework in which women and men both can grow and develop as they choose, rather than as present conditioning dictates.

In response to Pertainax, who hopes we will one day find Mr Right and settle down to raise lovely families - (the eternal search for the ultimate penis?) - suffice it to say that as long as it is possible that any family of mine could contain a member such as yourself, I PREFER to remain SINGLE.

Yours in sisterhood
Bidge Smith

P.S. I am not a lesbian (though I sometimes wish I were)

P.P.S. I don't hate men - I flat with one and sleep with another, and love and admire them both.

P.P.S.S.P. To the best of my knowledge I do

Truth About Biko

Dear Sir,

As a result of discussions with other students on campus over the past two weeks I grieved me to discover how few of them are aware of Bantu Stephen Biko, who he was and what he stood for. I have resolved to compile a little information on him in the hope that the student body may understand the urgency of the situation in South Africa.

On the 12th September 1980, we remembered Stephen Biko, who three years previously had been brutally slain by the South African Police.

Biko was born in King William's Town on December 18, 1946. In 1966 he enrolled at the University of Natal to study medicine. He immediately became involved in politics and was subsequently barred from further study. But by that time he was the acknowledged leader of several organisations, most of which he had helped to found; for example the South African Students Organisation (SASO) and the Black Community Programmes, through which he spread the creed of and the need for Black Consciousness. Shortly afterwards he was banned and restricted to the King William's Town area.

He wrote in many publications and his fiery articles proved a mounting anger which never found unruly release. His favourite quotation was from Césaire: 'No race possesses the monopoly of beauty, intelligence and force and there is room for all of us at the rendezvous of victory.'

Donald Woods in his magnificent tribute to Biko says that Biko was the greatest man he had ever met. He said of him: 'he more than any other person I have ever encountered had the most impressive array of qualities and abilities in that sphere of life which determines the fates of most people - politics.' He had charisma: 'the unmistakable bearing and quality of a unique leader', he was 'unpush, un-self-promotional, yet immediately acknowledged by his peers.' He possessed wisdom, 'rock-like integrity and a degree of courage that sent one's regard for the potentialities of the human spirit soaring skyhigh.' He had no trace of arrogance in him. But he had a full measure of good humour. 'While he had an uncompromising contempt for the Nationalist (Boer) mentality, he had at no time any ounce of hatred or bitterness toward his persecutors.'

'Biko was motivated purely by the search for good and truth. His special inspiration was Black Consciousness, the passionate conviction that a Black man is as worthy as any other. Black men must fearlessly claim their rights', he believed.

Dr Trudy Thomas writes: 'It has been suggested that only one in a hundred black people had ever heard about Steve Biko before he died. That makes about 160,000 people - not a bad tribute to a man who was prevented from meeting and speaking to people at 26 and died at 30.'

And what a death! On August 18, 1977, Steve Biko was arrested by a Security Police roadblock in Cape Province. He was caught breaking his banning order. He was detained at Port Elizabeth where the interrogation team had a particularly savage reputation. On September 6, 1977, Biko was taken to room 619 in the Police Barracks and handcuffed, put into leg irons, chained to a grille, subjected to 22 hours of interrogation in the course of

which he was tortured and beaten sustaining several blows to the head, which damaged his brain fatally, causing him to lapse into a coma and die six days later.

Initially James Kruger, the Justice Minister, announced he had died during a hunger strike. But after friends and family inspected the body the official diagnosis of death was changed to read: 'death by injuries obtained in a scuffle.' This is as it stands today.

In November 1977 in Pretoria an inquest was held. The doctors who helped cover up the murder, along with the policemen involved, and the entire courtroom procedures made a mockery of justice. Even though the Biko family's counsel, Mr Sidney Kentridge, exposed the doctors and the Security Police as liars, there could be no expectation of any blame being officially attached to anyone.

Steven Biko himself would have regarded his killers as all the people who support the Nationalist Government of South Africa and its policy of apartheid - not only by voting for them, but also by condoning or even ignoring the practical policies of racism the Nationalists execute. Such support is seen not only from within the territory of South Africa but also from outside, when the likes of the New Zealand Rugby Union officials call a sumptuous meeting to decide on an invitation to South Africa's racially selected rugby team to tour our country, right on the anniversary of Biko's death! Now, you and I know something of Biko, what he suffered at the hands of an oppressive police regime: how can we condone the N.Z. Rugby Union's decision? We must even as individual New Zealand citizens show how we disapprove their support of the apartheid regime of South Africa; for on the 12th September 1980 when they made their decision, in the memories of all mankind, Biko lived again.

W.G. Hawkeswood

Epistemology for Beginners

Dear Editor,

Could we have more photos showing what Auckland students were doing on campus (or at the pub) last week with little captions - its interesting believe me.

Signed
One Who Knows

Twavesty of Justice

Dear Cwaccum,

This is just a note to tell you all what I think of this absolutely dreadful SHG system. IT'S DISGWACEFUL!! I made my application like a good little student back in the week before enrolment week. My application was refused on the grounds that I was only nineteen years old (when I told my landlady that I didn't have to pay rent as I was only eighteen, he laughed at me. The supermarket wasn't sympathetic either!!) (Naturally, I appealed this cruel decision, and was again turned down, on the grounds that my parents were probably rich enough to support me. WIBBISH!! At present, I am appealing against this decision also. Today's date is the twenty-ninth of Sept. and I have yet to hear the result of my latest appeal. At any rate, there is no way that I will receive even one cent of hardship grant before October 1. Over seven months after my original application. The old Buwaw scheme was pretty horrible, but in retrospect, was a vast improvement on this wretched SHG-TSG system.

In disgust
Walter the Wobot.

Pink Batts All Round

Dear Katherine,

May I take this opportunity to ignore Mervyn Thompson's erroneous implication that there is a more than homophonic connection between myself and the firm of Beazley Homes Ltd and to suggest to anyone else who may have read Mervyn's letter that, in the interests of mental hygiene, they do likewise.

Blissfully yours,
Murray Beasley.

P.S. While I stand by every word of my review of 'Songs to the Judges', I feel it important to point out that a substantial and modifying chunk was cut from it by the editorial staff of Craccum before publication.

You Tell Me

Dear Katrina,

Why is there no Religious Studies department in this University?

X



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letters

Q: Are Exec. Not Assholes?

Dear Katherine,

I read each week with interest the comments made by A.U.S.A. executive members on why the Student Association fees should be raised by the sum of \$10.

I look at the financial situation of the A.U.S.A. and think to myself that they have a good reason for raising the fee.

Following the last meeting at university I drove off in my car to Secondary Teachers College where I found a proposed fee increase on the agenda for their A.G.M. which was to be held on Thursday the 25th.

I subsequently attended this meeting and was amazed at the difference between these two executives.

A.S.T.T.A. presented their previous years account on a typed sheet for an overhead projector.

This was easily read by the Trainees attending the meeting, and this presentation was followed by a statement of payments and income up until Sept. 20th. We could readily see where the money had been spent and what the likely deficit was to be for 1980. This was followed by an explanation of probable cost increases for 1981 and ended with the estimated 1981 deficit at the present level. Then the reason for an increase in fees was explained on that basis.

The whole presentation was so clear and precise I was amazed it could be made so simple.

The motion for a new fee level was subsequently put and carried *without one* trainee voting against it.

Last night as I lay on my bed I thought about the reasons why A.S.T.T.A. can raise its fee by 20% so easily while A.U.S.A. can't. Here are my conclusions for one and all to ponder on.

1. Trainees at Secondary Teachers College had a well presented and concise explanation of their Associations financial situation. A.U.S.A. members did not.
 2. T. Coll. trainees have a lot of respect for their association executive and seem better informed as to what is going on within their association.
 3. A.U.S.A. members seem to have little respect for certain members of their executive and can sense the petty bickering that goes on.
 4. Many A.U.S.A. members don't want to contribute to an allowance for K. Hague so that he can pay his public bawling fines.
 5. Many A.U.S.A. members object to the lack of cohesion between groups on Campus e.g. bursary marches which get interpreted by the Star as being organised by Teacher Trainees, and headlined in the Herald as a bunch of louts crashing into barriers.
- In conclusion I would suggest that the A.U.S.A. executive shake themselves up and concern themselves with the majority of students rather than their own political ends. If students had faith in them they wouldn't be registering such a protest over a \$10 increase.

R.J. Shaw

Editors Note: part of this letter was withdrawn on legal advice.

A. We Are Devol!

Dear Craccum,

Just briefly in reply:

- 1) ASTTA is a much smaller organisation than AUSA - it is much easier to present an explanation of the financial position. Audited accounts were adopted without question at AUSA AGM. Accounts and budgets were distributed at the SGM's. I was giving some detail at the Rec. Centre SGM but ran out of time and was not permitted by the meeting to complete explanation.
- 2) How much you know about your Association depends on how well you are to read what we give you. AUSA provided its members *much* more than does ASTTA. I cannot comment on the ASTTA Executive, but I have full confidence in AUSA's. If you wish to cast aspersions on the integrity and competence of Exec. members, I challenge you to be specific, to back up your allegations with fact, and to attend a Exec meeting to observe for yourself rather than relying on hearsay.
- 3) AUSA has made no contribution to my legal expenses on the Trillo's charge. You are again relying on unsubstantiated rumour. I find your equating being dragged away by the cops as 'public bawling' rather strange, (and I was acquitted).
- 4) Your unsubstantiated allegation is sub judice.
- 5) Exec. members also object to lack of cohesion. If many AUSA members feel the same way, perhaps we can actually do something about it.

Thank you Kate,
Kevin Hague

Matthew Awareness Week Part 2

Dear Katherine,

I have just finished witnessing a spectacle that left me sick with disgust. I refer to the series of really disrespectful incidents that marred Mr Mathew Connor's local-body policy statements. Someone who had the decency to come and address the students did not deserve the thorough drenching and pelting of food that he received.

I felt disillusioned at the continual stream of personal abuse and degrading comment; here was someone who was attempting to deliver with all sincerity, a speech that he felt contained points of worth. Whether those who were present agreed or not was immaterial, the man deserved the right to be heard, after all isn't that the essence of our democracy? If there were students who did not wish to be addressed in such a manner, then surely there was nothing stopping them from moving elsewhere, beyond earshot.

I am not a fascist, although I suppose it is inevitable that I shall be labelled as such; I merely care about people's rights, something which I thought was supported by most students on campus.

All I can ask of those of you who delighted in the ritualistic humiliation of Mathew Connor, is whether in all honesty you felt good about totally humbling a fellow human being. I feel sorry for you, if your answer is yes.

Sincerely,
Greg Burnard

SRC Slag Off

Dear Katrina,

Having attended the most recent SRC meeting (24/9/80), I was flabbergasted at the total incompetence of the Chairman. I admire his eye sight: he must be very clever to observe a 3/4 majority vote not by volume of ayes and nays, nor by counting hands, but by watching the mouths to see how many appeared to open. Considering there was a direct split down the centre of the room, 1/2 saying aye and 1/2 neighing, I would like to know whether he had an eye on each side of the room or took a guess? This is just one instance of his brilliant management of the meeting.

I was alternately stunned and horrified by the wording of the motions. Poor Chairman frequently misunderstood their meanings and was even observed to repeat motions incorrectly. (Hate to think what Secretary actually wrote as passed). Wayne McIntosh was good at giving translations - if only he had understood the motions himself. How is one supposed to vote when no one understands the wording? Incidentally ... never before have I come across such a bunch of mumbling, stuttering, incoherent, idiot speakers.

If students are to take an intelligent interest in SRC affairs the least they can expect is an intelligent and responsible approach by those leading the meeting.

Signed,
Stats



The Failure Of Exams

Sir,

It was with considerable interest that I read Mr John Graham's remarks concerning sixth form accrediting in a local paper. As headmaster of Auckland Boys' Grammar School, it is no doubt more appropriate that he speak on educational matters than I, a mere student. Yet his allegation that the accrediting system may encourage 'slackness' or even indolence in more intelligent students (I refuse to use that disgusting Americanism, 'bright') must be examined more closely.

As Mr Graham is well aware, many of those pupils who know full well they are to be accredited are likely to continue at school into the seventh form, sitting Bursary or perhaps Scholarship. This being the case, the period during which they can relax, free from the burden of forthcoming exams, is at the most one term; the time from the last school exams to the end of the year.

This raises my second point. Perhaps, one might argue, if someone is confident of accreditation he or she may only work sufficiently hard during the sixth form year to just get through with some margin for safety. But doesn't that say something pretty damning about our education system? It would seem then that the only way we can get the little darlings to work is to threaten them with failure. Therefore, perhaps people like Mr Graham should try teaching something relevant and interesting. Motivation, not accrediting, is the problem. Anyway, why the hell should someone sit a pass/fail exam when it's obvious they could piss through it?

I'd like to give my own experience as an example of why I *really* think accrediting shouldn't be done away with. Up until the last exam in my sixth form year I worked reasonably hard. In truth, I worked harder in the fifth and sixth form than ever before or since. You know, didn't go out much, went to bed early on Saturday, that kind of thing. Boring. Well, having done alright in the exams and being in the 'A' form, I knew I'd damn well fly through. After all, if they didn't accredit me, so much for their standard of teaching, eh? So I took it easy. Went to class and so on, but didn't bother to listen, much less learn.

Then came the big day, and the party afterwards. Wow! For the first time in my life I was determined to get really drunk.

That evening changed my whole life - I guess you could call me a Born Again Booze-artist. Stuff keeping your nose to the grindstone, it's all crap! Live! Love! Enjoy yourselves! And you know, that's what really gets me about Graham's scheme. Who do these academics think they are, God? What right have they, shackling young people to an existence of abject slavery, binding them to someone else's idea of living? It's immoral, no, more than that, it's bloody outrageous! Christ! These people are bent on preventing thousands of kids from knowing what life really means, what it's all about! Are we going to let these bastards destroy the flower of New Zealand youth? Damn right, we're not! So what are you going to do about it? Well, I'll tell you what I'm going to do! I'm going up to the Kiwi RIGHT NOW, just to spite them! I'm

going to get absolutely fucked out of my tiny mind, and have a really brilliant time, that's what I'm going to do! Yes! And then I'm going to crawl outside, and throw up all over the footpath, and get run over by a bus!

So go stick that up your academic arseholes, and see if I care!

J.A. Prufrock Jnr

The Great Nutoata Crisis

Dear N. Quigley,

Your letter of September 29, Craccum issue 23, refers to a price discrepancy in Nutoata bars recently purchased at two different AUSA catering outlets. In response to this, prices were compared and as suspected no such discrepancy in price between the Health Food Bar and the Milk Bar was found; each selling the nutbar for 45c. On further investigation it was also confirmed that the price for such items has been displayed in both outlets since January 1980.

It is possible that an overcharge could have been made as a degree of human error is consistent with the motor co-ordination task of pushing cash register keys, as human memory is susceptible to conflicting variables. The possibility of errors in the perceptibility of price lists must also be recognised.

It is also of interest to discover that a Sanitarium outlet sold Nutoata bars 4 months ago at 28c in response to a bulk delivery of old stock left over from the Sweetwaters festival.

I would like to point out that it is not the intention of the AUSA Catering department to overcharge customers in any manner as is evident in the maintenance of low prices throughout 1980.

Yours sincerely,
Jo Howard
Catering Manager

P.S. My office is located by the Health Food Bar

Bombastes Furioso

Dear Indignant Music Lover,

Thankyou! Thankyou! Thankyou! I humbly supplicate at your feet! I now realise how outmoded my patrician tastes have become to you. For you have revealed to me Schubert's innate immortality. O, now I see! Even when Schubert is atrocious he is good. No, he is superb! No longer shall I journey to Cythera, the joyous isle, when Schubert is so percussively close to the ear. Now I shall plunge into the exquisite delights of the second-rate. Again I have been saved. By you. I surrender to you, 'Indignant Music Lover', and you, 'Unsigned'. I think of Baudelaire, 'O Satan! Prends pitie de ma longue misere!' Yours in eternal gratitude
Anthony William Nicholas Busser

Matthew Awareness Week Part 3

Dear Editor,

As a member of the apathetic, generally hardworking majority of students, I only find myself writing to Craccum when a very serious issue is at stake.

Today, Thursday, a Mayoral candidate spoke to a large body of the students in the quad at lunchtime. Mr Connors was treated as a joke and as a sub-human. Yes we all heckled him, as we do with politicians in general, but we must delineate between good-natured fun and character assassination. True the first time a water bomb hit him was fun, yes entertaining to the crowd, but repeated physical attacks on him did far more harm to the students than to his campaign, however unsuccessful it may be. As he said, he was the only candidate out of the many hundreds that are standing for various civic posts, who bothered to speak to a potentially influential body such as ourselves, many of us living within the Auckland City Council.

Few other would-be politicians would stand such abuse without resorting to the Police or simply leaving. I am not writing to discuss his politics, which he made quite clear in his address, but rather our insensitivity towards a person (should that be person?) who is obviously very sincere and genuine. We could have least given him the grace of a dry platform and an open mind.

What was more disgusting was the attitude held by some members of the Student Executive, one of which publically ridiculed him over the public address. What country is this? Why did we not go all the way and stone him as would happen in some countries, or detain him in "protective detention"? How would we like to be jeered and abused just because we wanted to express our views and aspirations? Just imagine how humiliated this man (He is a man, not a person) would feel, how upset, and how dejected as he walked away from the University, all sodden and food-stained.

I believe that an apology is in order, especially from the Student Exec. and from those too immature to know the difference between fun and mental torment.

Bryan J. Hunt

P.S. I do not support land rights for Gay whales!