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24 JUN 1981

CRACUM



editorial



ANOTHER GUEST EDITORIAL (But no sheep)

6.55am 19th June, 1981

All things must pass, time passes and it is always either too fast or too slow or both, but either way people always seem to be waiting. "I can't wait 'til mid term break," "I wish the August holidays would hurry up" "Christmas seems soooo far away". Everybody seems to be waiting for something and I'll bet that most of us don't even know what that something is. Most of us wait for the holidays, wait 'til we finish our degrees, wait 'til we get good jobs then start waiting for the holidays again. All around me I see dissatisfied people who don't really know what they want and who say that tomorrow will be better. But of course tomorrow never comes so you'd better get your act together for today! After all happiness should be a way to travel, not just the destination.

I suppose what I am trying to say is that people should be more positive about themselves and about life in general. In the words of a friend "If we were all a little bit nicer to each other the world would be a better place". It's not as corny as it sounds.

Anyway here are some hints from Ms Piggy to help you on your way:

1. Never wear yellow lipstick.

2. Don't eat more in one sitting than you can lift.

(Ms Piggy rules, Okay?)

OBITUARY

In remembrance of Gracey who died last Tuesday night, and DAK's grey jumper which disappeared. De mortuis nil nisi bonum, especially of cats 'cos they come back.

PERSONAL

To all those who worked on this issue: immense thanks and all sorts of good things for everybody. And especially to Darien who is so patient even as I write these words.

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CRACCUM SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Any length, any inspiration
Entries close Friday August 14
First prize \$50, two runners up \$25 each
The winning entries will be printed in Craccum



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



OWNER - BUILDER SEMINARS FOR YOUR HOME

Four Seminars, by experienced professionals covering the possibilities and pitfalls of buying, financing, renovating, energy controls & building restrictions.

• Tuesday evenings commencing June 23rd at University School of Architecture, Symonds St

• For further information telephone 792-300 ext 8636

Send enrolment inquiries to: 'Seminars'
c/o School of Architecture
University of Auckland
Private Bag
Auckland

catering notebook

REMEMBER THE RESTAURANT

OPEN
5~8pm

- * Varied menu
- * Quiet pleasant surroundings
- * Choice of salads
- * All meals served with either French Fries or Baked Potato
- * Includes free drink & bread roll

Please remember to return dirty dishes to the trolley after your meal.

— The Manager



ENGLISH SOCIETY

Thursday June 24th
Chapel Lounge,
7pm \$1.00 at the door
POETRY READING
Guest: Dave Mitchell
and other (good)

K.M.T.

Wed. 24th to Sat. 27th

Mat. Tues 30th

"THE LESSON"

DONNA" by long

The hilarious

long-run records

University Theat

Sandra Kyle. Tic

Fri. 3rd July 1p

"FRIDAY AT

by the University

Conductor David

Sun. 5th July 7p

"WINTERREIS

Schubert present

and DONALD B

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greatest of all sc

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607-183.

LITTLE THEATRE

Saturday 20 Ju

"FRUEHLING"

Wedekind in Ger

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\$2.50; Students

Bookings 792-30

Wed. 24th June

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GAY PRIDE WE

Sun. 21st 10pm

Film "Rocky H

free with card.

Mon. 22nd 6pm

"SHIPS" A pl

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Mon 22nd 8pm

Film "Fortune

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Tue 23rd 6pm

Talk by Felix D

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Tue 23rd 8pm

Film "Staircas

Wed 24th 6pm

Talk by Dr. lan

Wed. 24th 8pm

Film "Death in

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Thurs. 25th 6pm

Play "SHIPS"

Thurs. 25th 8pm

Film "Entertain

with card.

MAIDMENT

Mon. 29th June

"TOMMY" Ad

JULIAN ME

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In recent years

Britain to foster

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Meetings (after

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Room 107 Old A

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NOTICE is her

Societies Council

Thursday 2 July

All affiliated clu

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meeting.

S. Bhaskar

SOCIETIES REP

ENGLISH SOCIETY

Thursday June 25th
Chapel Lounge, University Club Princes St.
7pm \$1.00 at the door (bar facilities available)

POETRY READING

Guest: Dave Mitchell (of Globe Tavern Fame)
and other (good and amusing) campus poets

K.M.T.

Wed. 24th to Sat. 4th 8.15pm
Mat. Tues 30th & Thurs. 2nd @ 2pm
"THE LESSON" & "THE BALD PRIMA
DONNA" by Ionesco.

The hilarious double-bill that broke all
long-run records in Paris. Presented by the
University Theatre Workshop. Directed by
Sandra Kyle. Tickets \$4.00 students \$2.50.

Fri. 3rd July 1pm

"FRIDAY AT ONE" Free lunchtime concert
by the University Chamber Orchestra
Conductor David Nalden.

Sun. 5th July 7.30pm

"WINTERREISE" The song cycle by
Schubert presented by RICHARD PHILLIPS
and DONALD BOWICK (Piano). Schubert
manages to create a remarkable variety of
music and moods within 24 songs Winterreise
(Winter Journey) is generally regarded as the
greatest of all song-cycles. Tickets \$4.00
students \$2.00. Bookings 792-300 ext 391 and
607-183.

LITTLE THEATRE

Saturday 20 June 8.00pm
"FRUEHLINGS ERWACHEN" by Frank
Wedekind in German, presented by the
University German Drama Company. Tickets
\$2.50; Students \$1.50; Schools \$1.00.
Bookings 792-300 Ext 646.

Wed. 24th June 1pm.

"FOLK" A free lunchtime concert

GAY PRIDE WEEK

Sun. 21st 10pm

Film "Rocky Horror Picture Show" \$1.50 or
free with card.

Mon. 22nd 6pm

"SHIPS" A play embarking on an English
trilogy. \$1.50 or free with card.

Mon 22nd 8pm

Film "Fortune and Men's Eyes" a prison
epic. \$1.50 or free with card.

Tue 23rd 6pm

Talk by Felix Donnelly on "Being with each
other".

Tue 23rd 8pm

Film "Staircase"

Wed 24th 6pm

Talk by Dr. Ian Scott

Wed. 24th 8pm

Film "Death in Venice" \$1.50 or free with
card.

Thurs. 25th 6pm

Play "SHIPS" resailing as above

Thurs. 25th 8pm

Film "Entertaining Mr. Sloane" \$1.50 or free
with card.

MAIDMENT LUNCHTIME MOVIE

Mon. 29th June 1.05pm

"TOMMY" Admission only \$1.00

JULIAN MEETINGS

Did you know that Contemplative Prayer has
a long Christian history? Many who have
bought spiritual growth in recent years have
turned to various forms of Eastern mysticism.
Too often we have thought of Christian
meditation as the preserve of the closed
monastic orders.

In recent years, groups have been formed in
Britain to foster the practice and teaching of
meditation and contemplative prayer within the
Christian context. They are called Julian
Meetings (after the 14th C. Mother Julian of
Norwich).

It has been suggested that a group might be
formed on Campus and a meeting will be held
for this purpose MONDAY June 29 1.10pm
Room 107 Old Arts Building.

You are invited to come and see whether
this is for you. If you are interested but cannot
come to this meeting please contact one of the
Chaplains to indicate your interest or ring
546-278.

LAW STUDENTS & AUSA

There will be a Special General Meeting of
the AULSS in Stone lecture theatre (6th floor
of the Library) at 1pm, Wednesday 24th July.

The meeting will discuss the relationship
between AUSA and AULSS, especially in
regard to the recent grant allocation.

LOST

1 Black wallet containing money (if still
there), library card, and misc. Much
appreciated if finder would return it to
custodian or phone William Lee at 697-719.

SOCIETIES COUNCIL

NOTICE is hereby given of a meeting of the
Societies Council to be held at 1.00pm on
Thursday 2 July in the Council Room.

All affiliated clubs and societies are entitled
to send one voting representative to this
meeting.

S. Bhashkar

SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE

WINTER GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is given that the winter General
Meeting of the Auckland University Students
Association will be held in the main hall of the
University Recreation Centre on Thursday 6
August 1981 commencing at 1pm. If a quorum
is not achieved or if the business is not
completed on 6 August this meeting will
commence or continue on Friday 7 August in
the Recreation Centre at 1pm.

The business of this meeting will be to
receive a declaration as to the result of the
elections for the positions on the 1982
Executive Committee, to consider any matters
of which notice has been given and to consider
any matters which members may raise and for
which notice is not required.

Members are reminded that at least fourteen
days notice is required of any proposed
amendment to the Association's constitution.
Any member wishing to propose such an
amendment at the Winter General Meeting is
therefore required to give notice in writing to
the secretary no later than 5pm on Wednesday
22 July 1981.

The agenda for matters other than
constitutional amendments closes with the
secretary at 5pm on Wednesday the 29 July
and the full agenda will be printed in the issue
of Craccum published on Tuesday 4 August.

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

IS SCREENING

'Diary of a Country Priest' by
Robert Bresson - Tues. June 23rd
6.30 in B.15 - Members free, guests \$2.

SCHOOL VISITS

These are currently going ahead at a great
rate of knots. There is a list of schools to be
visited in the Student Information Office. come
in and put your name on any school visits that
you want to go on. Thanks.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

I've finally decided to get my act together
and achieve a few things this year (hopefully).
What I need are some people to help me.
Therefore there will be a meeting on Friday
26th June in the Student Information Office
(near the club noticeboards) starting at
1.00pm. Items for discussion include:-

School Visits
Student Information Office
Student Accommodation
Student Concessions
Blood Days
Disabled Students

If you are interested, come along. There will
be tea and bikkies available. If you can't make
it, but are still interested, contact me at
Studass reception please.

Tony Reynolds
Welfare Officer

PHOTO EXHIBITION

June 23-26 Little Theatre.
The finalists of our Nation Wide
Environmental Photography Contest will be
displayed this week only in the Little Theatre
10am - 4pm. The contest and exhibition were
organised by the Auckland University
Environment Group.

4 LABOUR CANDIDATES

from the Auckland area -
Helen Clark (Mt Albert),
Phil Goff (Roskill),
Richard Northey (Tamaki),
Judith Tizard (Remuera)
will be speaking and answering questions on
all aspects of Labour policy. Tuesday 30 June
at 1pm in B10.

ANN HERCUS

Labour M.P. for Lyttelton will speak on
Labour's Development Strategies and
Alternatives to Think Big. Tuesday 23 June at
1pm in B10

UNIVERSITY FOLK CLUB

Wed. 24th W.C.R.

We have a very special guest star of
Nambassa and other places DIVYANAND - a
brilliant guitarist and singer/songwriter.

Be early to ensure you get a good seat.
Starts 7.30pm

For only 50c non-members 30c members.
Everybody welcome.

LUNCHTIME POETRY

Every Thursday 1.00pm
Around the Fire and Coffee
Bring your own or others(informal)
Poetry, Music, etc
All welcome
At Newman Hall (Waterloo Quad.)

NEWMAN HALL CATHOLIC STUDENTS SOCIETY

.WEEKLY MEETINGS .WEDNESDAYS
7.00pm.

.DISCUSSION, SPEAKERS (see
noticeboard for details) .Coffee, toasted
marshmallows, All Welcome.

.Soup & Rolls each Wed. 1.00pm

.Mass each day 1.00

Constant coffee every day, anytime.

LOST (and very much wanted back again)

A brown and beige paisley silk scarf. Went
missing in the vicinity of the English Dept (I
think) on Thursday, June 11th. If found, please
believe that it means a lot more to me than it
will ever mean to you, and return to Deirdre,
ph. 404-6388. Thanks.

YACHT CLUB—FILM EVENING

The U.of.A. Yacht Club is holding a Film
evening on Thursday 2nd July. The cost will be
\$1 for entry.

For further information keep an eye on the
Yacht Clubs notice boards in the Rec. Centre
and near the Quad.

SHOEI MOTORCYCLE HELMET

Full-face Shoei - medium, red. Excellent
condition \$65. Ph. HSN (83) 65-462.

CRY OF THE HOMELESS

Young male seeks flat in Epsom/Mt Eden
area. Can pay up to \$28 p.w. (approx) food
and rent. Contact Enid Blyton VC at Craccum
Office.

LOST PEN

1 silver ballpoint Parker Pen with name
engraved on "Jenny Booth". If found please
phone 699-303.

FOR SALE:

Crash Helmet. New, \$40 o.n.o. Ph 884-968
evenings.

MICROPROGRAMMING — A CRASH COURSE

Microprogramming (- not to be confused
with "programming a micro"), is the method
by which almost all modern computer CPU's
are implemented. The talk is intended to be an
introduction to what goes on "beneath the
machine language level" in a CPU.

This lecture, held by the Computing Society,
will meet at 1 o'clock in room 3.404 in the
Engineering School on Tuesday 23 June.

ANN HERCUS

Labour M.P. for Lyttelton will speak on
Labour's Development Strategies and
alternatives to 'Think Big'.
Tuesday 23 June 1pm in B10. All welcome.

SEVEN KRISHNAMURTI DISCUSSIONS

Thursdays 1pm (HSB 2), 7.30pm (Choral Hall
II, Continuing Educ.) commencing 25 June.

Thursday 25 June The fragmentation of the
mind and the wholeness of life

Thursday 2 July Psychological security and
the fear of insecurity

Thursday 9 July Why do human beings live
in chaos and misery? (Belief, Authority,
Reality, Language and Thought)

Thursday 16 July Why don't human beings
change? (Standing alone and belonging to a
group)

Thursday 23 July The conscious and the
unconscious mind (the structure of the
self-image)

Thursday 30 July Transformation of human
consciousness

Thursday 6 August Psychological death, love
and the wholeness of life.

FOOD CO-OP PRICE GUIDE FOR 25/6/81

Beetroot 5c each; Broccoli 10c= .100 kg;
Brussel sprouts 10c = .100 kg; Cabbage 20c
each; Carrots 10c = .360 kg; Cauliflower 50c
each; Celery 20c each; Garlic 10c = .028 kg;
Ginger root 10c = .025 kg; Kumara 10c =
.120 kg; Leeks 16c each; Lettuce 20c each;
Mushrooms 10c = .030 kg; Onions 10c = .140
kg; Potatoes 10c = .500 kg; Pumpkin crown
50c each; Pumpkin butternut 50c each;
Rhubarb 10c stick; Silverbeet 10c = .100 kg;
Tomatoes 10c = .120 kg; Apples 7c each;
Bananas 10c each; Mandarins 10c = .200 kg;
Oranges 20c each; Pears 5c each; Tamarillos
4c each; Parsley 10c = .025 kg; Chinese
cabbage 30c each; Kiwi fruit 10c each; Feijoas
10c = .140 kg; Yams 10c = .085 kg.

ENVIRONMENT GROUP

On Thursday the 25th of June at 1.00pm a
meeting will be held proposing the formation of
a branch of Watchdog which will operate on
campus. Watchdog is concerned with
opposing the mining proposals in the
Coromandel. If you are interested in helping or
being on the committee, come along and offer
your ideas. It will be held in the environment
group room, 1st floor of the Student Union.

REP ON SOX GRANTS CTTEE

NOTICE is hereby given that nominations are
now open for a position as Societies
Representative on Societies Grants
sub-committee.

Nominations close and an election will be
held at a meeting of the Societies Council to
be held at 1.00pm on Thursday 2 July in the
Council Room.

S. Bhashkar

SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

For all those of you who missed out last
time, we are holding a course on how to do
colour printing. The course will be in two parts
and two categories. Part I will be on
Wednesday 24th June at 6.00pm in Room 237
and will deal with the theory behind printing
from negatives. Everything will be explained
simply and clearly and a handout will be
available.

The following Monday, 29th June at the
same time and place there will be a practical
demonstration on printing from slides. All
welcome. Supper provided. For more info
phone Martin (494-439).

ATTENTION AGGS

All 7th form of A.G.G.S., 1980: There will be
a reunion on Sunday July 12th at the Pizza Hut
in the Strand arcade starting at 7pm. Come
along and spread the word! Just turn up or
phone Susan at 69-410 (HSN) for more info.
See you there.

HAVING FUN?

As a small notice in Craccum last
week announced, SRC (Student
Representative Council) will spend its
meeting this week talking about
social life on campus, and how to
improve it.

For most of us, our social life
doesn't centre that much around
varsity. Most of our friends may be
students, but varsity is the place we
study - we have our social life
outside. The Association offers
Orientation, Capping, the occasional
dance, and clubs - but a lot more
could be done to provide social
activities here.

This much you probably know. But
perhaps you don't realise how easy it
would be to do more. AUSA can
provide free facilities, cheap services
and financial backing for much more
social activity than people care to
undertake. We utilize these things
fully only at Orientation, which
manages to break even and be no
financial burden to the Association at
all. But apart from Orientation &
Capping, social activities are
sporadic, uncoordinated and quite
neglected by the Association - there
are empty weeks and then weeks
where events clash.

What is needed is: a committee
that will coordinate and plan these
events; and ideas for a programme
that can be started next year. SRC
this week wants to deal with these
things - to find the ideas and some
people with the time and energy to
find out how many of these ideas will
work.

Some possibilities are:

- ☐ Regular dances
- ☐ A full-time, paid, Social

Controller

- ☐ Making the varsity a venue for
overseas acts and part of a 'varsity
circuit'

- ☐ A licensed club
- ☐ coordinating present events so
that they don't compete with each
other

- ☐ somewhere for would-be bands
to play.

Have a think about this. All of
these are real possibilities that can
pay for themselves without an
increase in fees and without very
much effort. If you felt bored after
Orientation or would like to see a full
and varied social programme, come
to SRC this Wednesday. If you have
moans, bring them as well.
Especially, come if you want to help,
as the meeting will elect a committee
to work out the problems and
possibilities. Remember; we could all
be having a much better time here
than we really are.

SRC Wednesday 1pm

SRC Lounge (above cafe
extension)



Jonathan Hunt edited this very newspaper 22 years ago, and lived to become Member of Parliament for New Lynn and Senior Opposition Whip. Due to unavoidable technical problems, such as no film in the camera, we didn't get a picture of him, but we did record a few things he had to say:

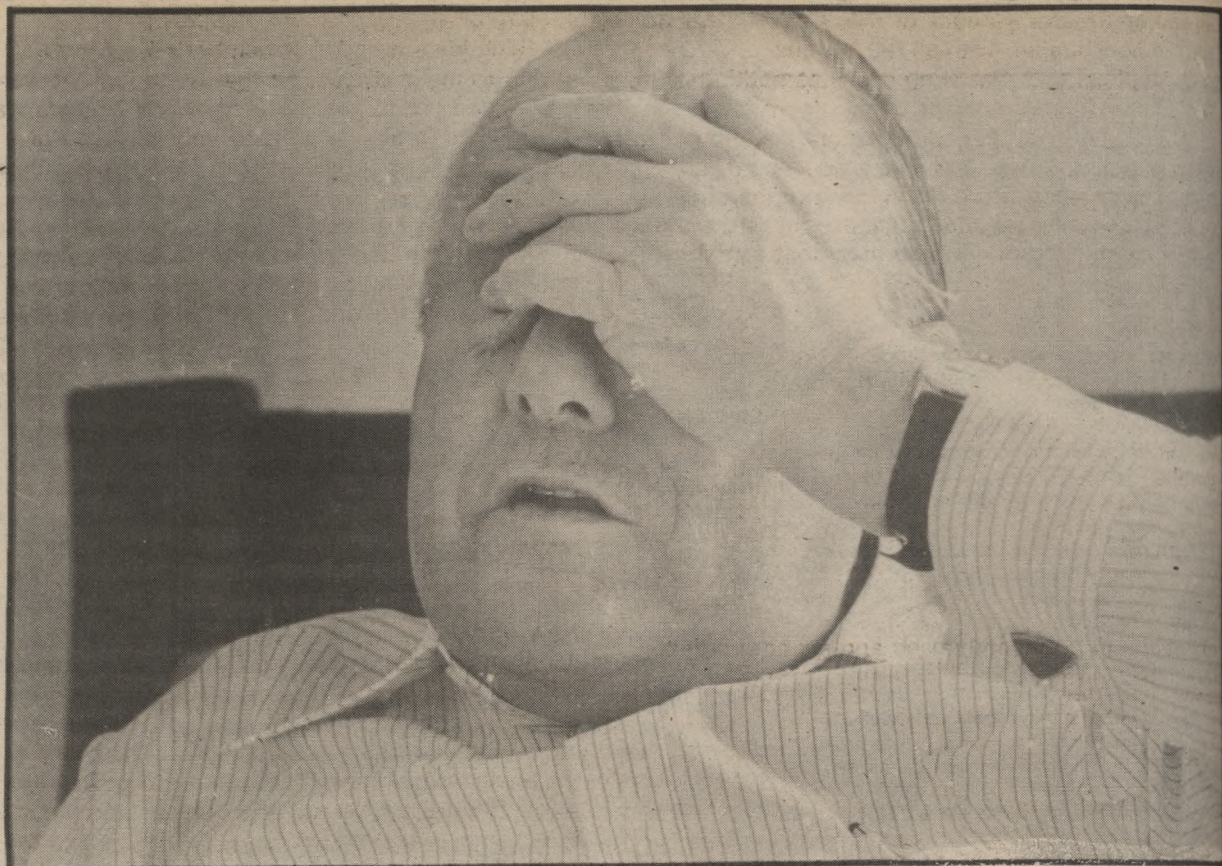


What was your AUSA experience when you were here at varsity?

I came as a full-time student aged 17 in 1956, got a BA and then I did Honours in History in 1959-60 and in 1960 at the same time went to the Auckland Teachers College. My specific AUSA involvement, I was always interested in drama, debating and Craccum. In '58 I was one of the sub-editors and in '59 was editor, with a very distinguished lot of people to have to write the articles and to do all the work: such people as Vince O'Sullivan, Max Richards, Jim Holt, Mike Bassett, Terry Power, Owen Gager and Wytan Curnow of course, and it made for a great deal of stimulation. And then in 1959, after I was sacked from being editor by the Executive, I stood for election as the Societies Rep. There were two Societies Reps in those days, and I got elected by an enormous majority. 1960 I stood for Vice President: I won in here, but lost out at Ardmore because I came out opposed to the tour and in those days of course all the engineers ... I think I got about 10 votes out of 180 and that was the margin of defeat. Then in 1960-61 I was the Student Liason Officer and I'd been the Orientation Controller on two occasions too and then late '61-January '62 I organised the University Congress at Curious Cove. That for me was probably the most satisfying thing of the whole lot. I went to Curious Cove Congress for four years, three years before I was Controller, and that I always thought was the best week that you could ever have anywhere.

What happened with Craccum?

The year I was editor we had six or seven very lively issues and at the time of the Students' Association elections there were two candidates for President: one had an Honours degree and one had two units towards a Bachelor of Commerce or Arts, and I wrote an editorial saying that I thought that people standing for President of the Students' Association should have the highest possible qualifications. That put the nose out of joint of the Students' Association. That was when, with Wytan Curnow and others, we produced "Wreccum", which set out the true facts, and then we had a Special General Meeting of the Students' Association when I was reinstated by I think it was about 238-2. Very interesting, because of course the Maidment children, that was the son and daughter of Kenneth Maidment, Neil Maidment was the Vice-President and supported my sacking and Felicity Maidment was one of the key members of Craccum Board and she defended me very strongly. That was the year I was doing Honours and after all that I just had to get down and do some work so I didn't return as Editor. It was a very stimulating and lively year.



"Oh God, not another Craccum Editor?!"

What was AUSA like politically then? Because as you say it did have some very politically minded people: you, Michael Bassett ...

Yes, but on the other hand it had John Strevens as President who was subsequently a member of one of the top three councils of the Citizens and Ratepayers, Jolyon Firth was the Business Manager and later stood for the National Party, Neil Maidment and John Bayley who were conservative in their views, I would think that there were far fewer people who were left wing than there have been, certainly in recent years. To be Labour in those days was to be called all sorts of things: it was the exception rather than the rule; today I think it's the other way round.

I was at a meeting when the United States sent troops into Lebanon in 1958, that was my first year of involvement with Craccum and we held a protest meeting in the University Hall and Prof. Airey gave an address and he was pelted with orange peel. It was then a largely divided campus, it's only in recent times that the campus has become a lot more liberal in thinking.

Do you think that it is the rightful activity of the Students' Association to be as politically active as it is today?

Oh yes. In fact I think the Students' Association should be a political body: not party political, but taking each issue as it comes it has a perfect right to state its point of view and to take a stand, on particular issues such as the tour and other social issues of the day.

There are still some students on campus who feel that it's none of our business.

Well, they're the same sort of students that were there when I was a student and they'll be forgotten as soon as the ones that were there then.

From being in Parliament, what effect would you say AUSA and the national student body have on education issues?

The national student body in my day was of no value at all except in so far as some sort of co-ordinator, but it took no lead on anything political. As far as Education issues are concerned and pushing with the Minister of Education, that was virtually unknown in my day. I can never remember an occasion when we wrote to or sought a meeting with the Minister when I was on the Executive.

Is that why you called for AUSA to pull out of NZUSA?

No, as I said I didn't think NZUSA was performing anything more than a co-ordinating role and I really didn't see much use in the body itself. I think today it's different, I think that from the

days that you've had student leaders like David Cuthbert involved with NZUSA you got some really thinking, interested people who were determined to put forward policies that related to the whole question of education and not just interested in the narrow subject of how much money they were going to get.

It is difficult at the moment for NZUSA to have any effect on the education system.

It always will be. A university students' association is one branch of tertiary education and they must always put their case, but they must never expect to be more than marginally influential. But I must say that the protest that you've had over the student tertiary bursary over the last couple of years has had quite an impact. It's no good National MPs saying "Don't make a noise and we'll see what we can do for you", if you don't make a noise no-one will ever do anything for you. I think that what you've done over the last two years will lead to improvements in this year's budget.

What will happen if Labour wins the election?

Well, the first thing we're going to do is have a complete review of the whole education field with a view to ensuring that the old concept of Peter Fraser once again becomes important, namely that everyone gets the best education for which they're fit and able to cope with. I've been concerned in the last ten years in my own electorate, New Lynn, which is a working class electorate, with the declining percentage of 7th formers that are coming on to tertiary education who are capable of doing so.

My maiden speech in the House in 1967 was to advocate two things: the setting up of community colleges and the abolition of School Certificate. I've seen one come into effect and I've seen the other change slightly, but I still would like to see the whole examination abolished.

As far as Tertiary education is concerned there's got to be an immediate look at why the numbers from all through New Zealand society are declining. I regard the most important issue in Education as the issue of what people aged 15 to 17 are doing, I think that's far more important than any other issue today in education. That involves: the universities, the technical institutes, the job training programmes and those people who choose not to get any more formal education.

What about in other spheres: would the Labour Party dismantle or change any of the particularly controversial things which the National Government has done in the past six years? For example the National Development Act, the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act...

We've already said that we're going to remove all the oppressive sections of that Act, and will do that in consultation with all the various organisations, not just bring down something as a fait accompli to Parliament.

We've also said as far as the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act is concerned that we'll hold a referendum within six months of becoming the Government. That to me is the most positive way to proceed, and I say that as a liberal on that issue.

And the Johnson Report?

As far as the Johnson Report is concerned, I have two attitudes: the first is that those sections dealing with sex education have been blown out of all proportion. In fact I am in favour of sex education in schools, I don't think it should just be a couple of lectures at secondary school, I think it should be part of a continuing educational process. Secondly, there are parts of the Johnson Report that I'm not wholly in favour of, but that this really is something that should be put back with questions to Johnson himself and his committee. We'll be publishing the Link Report on the Johnson Report as soon as we become the Government.

In the upcoming election, who would you see as Labour's main competitor? The National Party or the Social Credit Party?

I would say the National Party, no doubt about that at all. There's only two parties that can win the election: National or Labour. I think a vote for Social Credit is largely irrelevant. It's as bad as not voting at all. Now I believe very deeply in everybody voting, I am very sympathetic towards the idea of compulsory voting: in Australia it certainly isn't regarded as any infringement on democratic rights there. I'd certainly like to enforce compulsory enrolment at least. On election day I hope everybody goes out to vote.

There's only two choices: you either vote for the present government or another one, and the only way to vote for another one is to vote Labour.

What's it been like in Parliament since there has been a third party, another voice, involved?

I've listened to Mr Beetham and Mr Knapp. I refuse to take Mr Knapp seriously, I haven't heard one comment that he's made that I think would be any different from an average backbench National MP. As far as Mr Beetham is concerned, he is a capable speaker, but it is when you get down to the content of his policy that you come to the greatest difficulty, because I don't believe his policy is consistent or that there is any degree of consistency that would enable you to see a whole. I'll give you an example: he wants to extend Accident Compensation to sickness. I think that's a very good sentiment, and we have set up a committee to look at the ways of doing that, but it costs the most enormous amount of money because in fact you are providing a completely socialised medical system. While I am in favour of that as a long-term goal, it is not something we can afford to do as a government in our first three year term, but we can set the machinery in motion. But as far as them saying they'll bring it in, I'd like to know where they're going to get the money from.



That's what everyone has said, that Social Credit is more of an image than a manifesto.

I think it's a mood. I remember Mike Moore saying to me in discussion that he thought it was a mood, and I think that's the right word. There was this feeling "a plague on both your houses - give 'em a go". Now, I think that in part that has been boosted by news media that have been over-sympathetic to Social Credit and have tended to jump on the bandwagon. I think that the real issues of this election have got to be the policies of the National Party and the policies of the Labour Party. If the Social Credit Party has a consistent theme of policy, I'd like to know what it is. It's no good Mr Beetham saying to an audience as he did recently, "Just trust us and we'll do our best", that's no longer good enough.

Have either Mr Beetham or Mr Knapp said anything in Parliament or anywhere about the Springbok Tour?

Yes, Mr Beetham is opposed to it, and Mr Knapp I think is in favour of it, he certainly is opposed to any intervention by the Government of any sort. They have a different point of view on the subject, now all right, that's not necessarily important, but that is where you run into difficulties. Most recently the incident of Mr Couch shows that, if you've got a government by cabinet, the cabinet makes the decision, the people in the cabinet have got to accept it or resign. Now if Mr Couch had been in Australia, like Senator Shields in 1977 he would by now have been sacked, as Senator Shields was sacked for saying exactly what Mr Couch said.

The Faulkner Amendment looks as though it's going to be one of the most interesting pre-election events...

When the three of us in our procedures committee decided to put that amendment forward, I knew being a whip as soon as Mr Templeton tried to move his amendment that he hadn't read his standing orders: he muffed it. Now this Faulkner Amendment is important because it will now come to a vote no matter what the Government do, they can't get out of it. I think it will be carried by a wide margin. I'll be interested to see how the two Social Crediters and Mr Courtney vote, and then I think that that is then a clear enough directive to the Government to call off the Tour. As I've said, they don't have to cancel visas, they haven't issued any, they don't have to do anything other than tell the Rugby Union not to proceed.

Norm Jones has made the comment that if Tony Friedlander attempts to push him out into the same lobby as the Labour Party, then Tony Friedlander had another thing coming.

Well, I think Mr Friedlander made a statement about a caucus line on the Amendment that was perhaps unwise. I notice he's not commenting any further. I'm certain people like Norman Jones and Pat Hunt will vote against Mr Faulkner's Amendment. After all, it's a free vote in our party, I hope it's a free vote in theirs.

If it's a free vote in your party, does that mean that your position as whip...

I won't be the whip. If I am the whip it won't be as the Labour Party Whip, it will just be as a chosen by those in favour of Mr Faulkner's amendment. I imagine that when the amendment is put to the vote, Mr Faulkner will choose another person to act as whip with him. But we won't be imposing any Party Whip at all.

One of the contradictions in the National Party Government is that the Government keeps on saying that it's opposed to the tour, and yet some cabinet ministers are saying that they are in favour of the tour...

Only two cabinet ministers have said that they're in favour of the tour, Wellington and Couch; everybody else has tended to take Muldoon's line, that they're opposed to the tour but won't do anything to stop it. I don't think that Mr Couch realises what collective responsibility means, he probably can't even spell the words, and I don't think that he has any conception of his job as a member of cabinet. He shouldn't be in that cabinet. Quite apart from his own competence, which is a very low level of competence, but nevertheless as a cabinet minister he should have resigned by now because he can't go along with them on what is a key issue.

All the pictures on these two pages (with the obvious exception of the one of RDM having some sort of fit) are genuine vintage 1959 photos. While they don't have anything to do with the interview at all other than coinciding with Mr Hunt's year as editor, they do add tone. We hope.

The next three years will be very difficult times for New Zealand; and will require some very difficult decisions to be made; do you believe that the Labour Party is capable of making those sorts of decisions?

Yes, and on three grounds: firstly, we've got the policies. We're not going to be able to do everything immediately. The first job we have to do is to get everybody a job who is willing and able to work, and that is going to be our top priority and is going to take two-thirds of the finance that we're going to have available to us as a responsible government without printing money. Secondly, in addition to having the policies, we've got the people. We've got a very competent group of people that can make up a Labour cabinet. And thirdly, I think we've got the leader. We haven't got a Muldoon as our leader, and I've always supported Bill Rowling because I believe that this country is sick and tired of the sort of autocratic, semi-dictatorial type of leadership that we have at the present time. And with people like Ben Couch and Colin McLauchlan in the cabinet at present it is proved not to work.

In an interview in the New Zealand Times yesterday (14/6/81) Mr Muldoon said that he was well aware that people disliked him intensely, and yet he seemed smug in that realisation.

That's a typical Muldoon statement: he says that knowing full well that there's about a third of New Zealand who are prepared to support this type of leadership. I think that it's a declining percentage, and I hope that as we become better educated and more tolerant society there will never be that sort of leader again on either side of the House. The age of demagoguery went out, I thought, with the death of Hitler, but I hope that it finally disappears with the demise of Muldoon.

And you foresee the election in November as being his demise?

I think we'll win the election, and because of that I think he'll go. At the present time the polls are about what they were three years ago, except that Bill Rowling's got a higher popularity standing now than either he or Norm Kirk had at the relevant time in 1972 or 1978. I think that as our policies start to get published, and they are starting to come out each week now as part of a deliberate plan, and as a member of our strategy committee I can tell you that we have organised a plan right through to the end of November to present our policies and the people that are going to implement them as the year proceeds. I think that Social Credit's bubble is pricked, they've peaked and are on the way down. If you present your policies too early you run into the difficulty at election time of having people reread them and digest them.

Do you think that because of the many issues involved, this election could be one of the largest in some time?

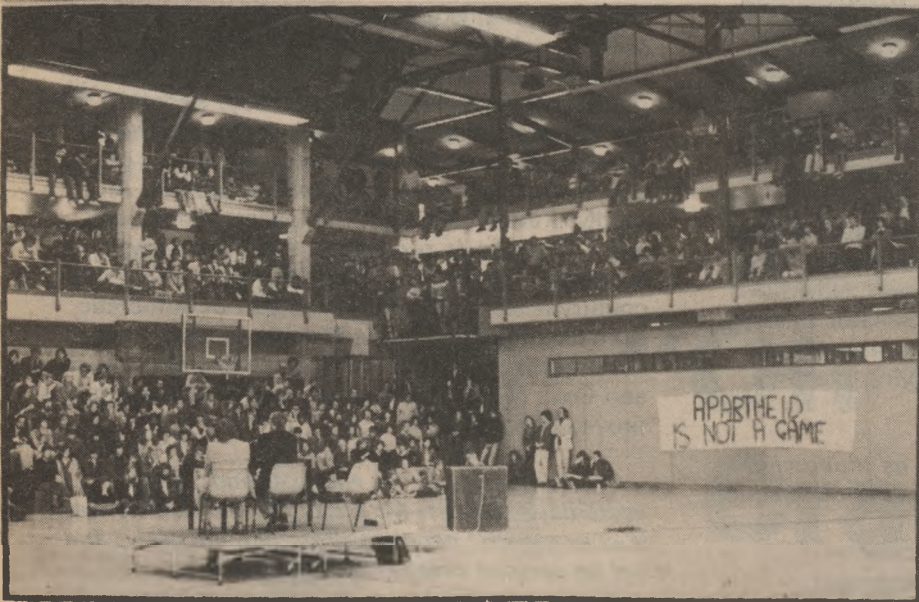
I hope so, but I have no hard evidence to prove that there will be. The canvassing that we are doing in my electorate of New Lynn reveals that there's a percentage of people who say that they are not going to vote. It's about the same as in other years but then it could change by November. I'd be very disappointed if I don't get a 90% poll in New Lynn.

For yourself, have you found that your experience in student politics all those years ago was a help, a hindrance, an education in politics?

Oh, it was one of the main influences on my life. I can recall the first time I ever consciously took a decision on a really important issue. I was at a meeting in the Town Hall when Bob Chapman spoke about the issue of the hydrogen bomb, and I can remember thinking at the end of that, well that's one thing I'm definitely opposed to, the proliferation of nuclear weaponry. A lot of things that I came into contact with as a student helped to give me a working knowledge of basic issues in this country, and I believe that my student days were as important as any that I've had.



Above: Donald Woods and Rebecca Evans
Below: Donald Woods speaks in the Rec. Centre.



DONALD WOODS

Last Wednesday, Donald Woods spoke in the Recreation Centre about the situation in South Africa. His command of the topic was obvious in the ease and coherence with which he spoke, a command he acquired during his life in South Africa, his term as editor of the newspaper "The Daily Dispatch", and his travels and research since being banned by the South African government for using his editorial power to snipe at the system of apartheid and the regime which enforced that system.

Concentrating on the general political situation rather than the immediate local concern of the Springbok tour, he explained why majority rule was inevitable. In reply to questions from his audience of around 1500, he dismissed hypotheses that South Africa under majority rule would fall prey to foreign, and especially Communist, powers. He observed that the liberation movement had more people qualified to govern a country in its ranks than the whites had, given the sort of Cabinet Ministers in office now. One couldn't help but think that similar disparaging remarks could be

made of the New Zealand government.

Donald Woods estimated the time left before civil war broke out at two years. He rubbished the assertion that the supposedly superior technology of the white Government would have to triumph over the minimal weaponry of the blacks. In his view, in the sort of war which is bound to occur, the blacks, already having a five to one numerical advantage, will surprise those who only believe the Government line on the strength of the liberation forces with both their weapons and their discipline.

Donald Woods hopes to return to South Africa one day: he is not preaching sedition against his country, because the overwhelming majority of his fellow South Africans agree with him wholeheartedly; it is only a very small and embattled minority that has decided, in their insecurity, to ban him. The action was futile: white South Africa cannot save itself by banning such people as Donald Woods, but we do owe them thanks for sending him overseas, for it has enabled him to come and speak to us.

THIS IS WORTH READING

Assessment is one of the few things that affects all students and perhaps one of the major things that they should be involved with. It is the aim of this article to set out the basic reasons why the current system must be thrown out and replaced by the DOUBLE CHANCE SYSTEM.

DOUBLE CHANCE

A student is assessed under this system either totally by on-course work or by final examination. The student can choose to do on-course work and sit the final exam as well. The higher of the two marks would then be taken as the student's final mark. Alternatively the student can choose to sit the final exam only or attempt the course work only depending on what form of assessment suited.

THE CURRENT SYSTEM

Its Components;

1. Work included for terms but not part of on-course assessment.
2. On-course assessment.
3. Final exams.

Its Faults;

1. There is no uniformity which has led to confusion and inequity
2. Much of the work under on-course assessment is graded far below the amount of work required; eg an assignment can be worth under 1% of the final mark.
3. Often on-course assessment work comes all at once rather than being spaced out evenly over the academic year.
4. Those who represent themselves best in on-course work are penalised by exams.
5. Conversely those who are best at exams often have their marks pulled down by on-course work.
6. Terms still remain in some departments even though most departments threw them out long ago.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST DOUBLE CHANCE AND REFUTATION OF THEM.

Administration:

Through the student's exercise of options, the necessary extension of assessment and the establishment of Double Chance, there would be extra cost, organisation and a need for more staffing which the university can hardly afford at this time. In addition new computer software would have to be created to facilitate the spreading of course work throughout the year. Refutation: The basic administrative structure already exists as both on-course assessment and examination assessment already operate. And so all that is required is an extension of the on-course system. Thus little extra administration would be required. Also any cost involve in setting up Double Chance occurs only once. If the system were to be introduced it would be easier to administer as it would be more uniform. All this means extra cost and organisation would be kept to a minimum if there is to be any at all. Double Chance is feasible administratively.

Academic Aspects:

- a) The standard of work would drop if on-course assessment is extended.
- b) Currently the standard of assessment of on-course work is not of as high quality as exams, which are well thoughtout balanced papers reflecting a whole years work.
- c) If on-course work were to be worth 100% of a final mark more work would be created for academic staff as they would have to assess more.

Refutation:

- a) Double Chance will allow students to be fairly assessed in a way that suits them and is still reputable assessment. The quality of student work would therefore improve.
- b) On-course assessment allows each area of work to be assessed more thoroughly than in an exam.

Also it is easier to test a small area. Thus anything lost in quality is easily made up for in quantity.

c) As on-course assessment is already a part of the structure of most papers the extra work load would not be considerable. In fact Double Chance would allow course work to be given a fair weighting and so solving a problem with the current system.

Cheating:

The argument here is that it will be alot easier to cheat in on-course. Refutation: As there is already on-course assessment then there must also be vast amounts of cheating. There is no such complaint on such a scale with the current system.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DOUBLE CHANCE.

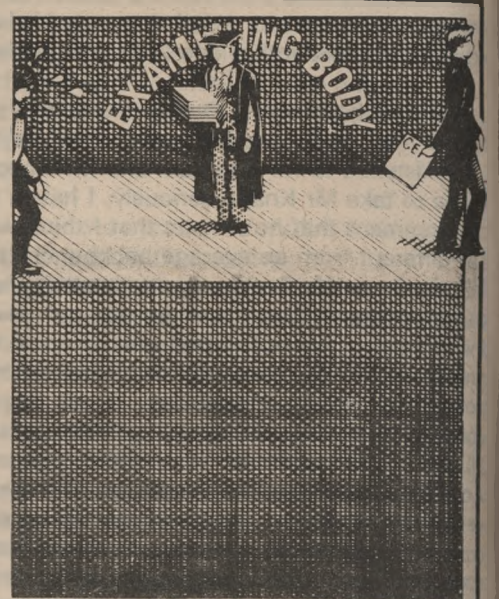
Double Chance has obvious advantages when it comes to pressure of work. Firstly the student has a choice of which assessment system suits him/her and a little more control of his/her own destiny. Therefore there will be less needless frustrations for the student. The pressure can be spread through the year or come at the end. Terms requirements would go as they are incompatible with an option assessment system. Also as already mentioned Double Chance is uniform and allows the student to be assessed fairly.

Thus, Double Chance must be introduced as soon as possible not only because it is more just to the student but also because it is a viable system with overwhelming advantages over the present system.

SO DO SOMETHING!!

Complain to your class reps. Tell them you want the Double Chance System. Write to Craccum. Let the Education Vice President, Heather Worth know (you can find her in the Student Association office) and she will bring it up with your lecturers.

Robert Thode



SOME OF THE NASTIES IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Here are some examples of faults and injustices with the present assessment system. If you suffer from similar faults do something, complain, tell someone who could help solve the problem. If you and other do this, all students including you will benefit.

12.180: Principles of Statistics;

Over 10 assignments set counting for 5% of the final mark. 5 out of 10 of these are necessary for terms.

07.220: Information Structures and Programming Languages;

At least 3 assignments requiring considerable work worth nothing towards the final mark.

20.202: Human Geography;

Compulsory labs which are worth nothing towards course work.

First Professional Engineering;

Labs for this course must be written up and a pass mark gained although the final mark does not include them.



Death In Aotea Square

On June 16th 1976 South Africa entered one of its worst periods of violent oppression. Students from various schools in Soweto demonstrated in opposition to the use of Afrikaans in their schools. The Government reaction was to shoot 58 children, some as young as four years old. What followed was a horrific example of Apartheid in action; children were shot as they sat at their desks in school, mourners were killed as they stood by the graves of their dead, and thousands were arrested. By the end of that year more than one thousand people had died and many more had disappeared into the bowels of South Africa's prisons.

Five years later in Aotea Square, Auckland University Students acted out the role of the South African Police, as they combined with Metro College students to reenact the events of Soweto Day. As the noise of gunfire subsided and the bodies were taken from the square, there was a feeling of horror in the crowd of lunchtime onlookers. It had been a powerful statement.

MAKE YOUR STATEMENT—GET OUT AND MARCH ON JULY 3rd.



WIN A FISH

Which is Social Credit more interested in, Politics or Luck? Is their Morality optional? Is a gold watch worth the hassle of believing in Democracy? It would appear that Alan Scott doesn't know the answers to these questions, so he asked the Eden electorate for help, with a...

POLITICAL SURVEY

PLUS LUCKY DRAW COUPON

Answer these simple questions, and you participate in our BIG FREE lucky chance to win one of these exciting prizes.

30 prizes - Total value \$1,280.00

1st Prize: Mens and Ladies Gold Watch.
2nd Prize: Ladies Gold watch
3rd Prize: Ladies Silver Watch
4th-8th Prizes: 5 Casio Caluculators with stopwatch and date facility.
21 Consolation Prizes: National Sharp Calculators

RULES FOR COMPETITION ENTRY:

- You must be at least 18 years.
- You must be living in the Eden Electorate.
- Only one entry per person.
- You must include your name and address.
- A money contribution is not necessary to participate.

- A. Do you believe in democracy? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you support Proportional Representation? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you believe N.Z. could be self-sufficient in energy? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you believe New Zealanders are over-taxed? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you see high interest rates as contributing to inflation? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you see a need for improved public transport systems? ☐ YES ☐ NO

- B. Do you consider your Local Body Rates demand excessive? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you favour alternative finance for Local Bodies? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Citizens Tax ☐
Revenue Sharing by Central Govt. ☐
A combination of these ☐ (Tick box).

If you voted yes to a significant number of the above questions, you should find out more about SOCIAL CREDIT.

- Did you vote Social Credit in the last election? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you intend to vote Social Credit this year? ☐ YES ☐ NO

OPTIONAL

I vote Social Credit because
I do not vote Social Credit because

- C. Moral Issues ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you support the Springbok Rugby Tour? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you favour tightening of the Abortion Law? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Do you favour relaxing the Abortion Law? ☐ YES ☐ NO
OR Do you favour a referendum on major moral issues? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Dear Mr Scott,

Your "BIG FREE lucky chance to win" political survey, pushed into my letter box recently, doesn't impress me. I'm not in the least concerned about following along behind the short-range emotive preferences of whatever majority.

Believe me, I say this without malice. I want to know what you and your Party are made of; and if you can't take the above as sincere opinion, then I've no use for you in any case.

Perhaps you like to think that "giving the electorate what it wants" is leadership. In reality, your effort in a poll like this to survey what will be the most effective "carrots" is the very opposite of leadership. It's straight-out opportunism.

I'm a spoil-sport, aren't I - trying to take you beyond the normal carrot-and-stick game of party politics, outside its normal blinkered boundaries in any case. But we live in the world as well as in Godzone; and you'll surely have to agree with me that if nuclear war breaks on the world, none of your "local" policy-points listed on the "political survey" will matter a scrap.

Perhaps it's not really fair to expect you to look even that far beyond the end of your nose. Not really your job. After all, even politicians who have climbed up to be statesmen are put into that position to look after the particular interests of their particular nations. And that still holds good even when they go to conferences that are supposed to be handling problems of the world as a whole. If they don't look only for the goodies for Godzone, we throw them out. (And the range of questions on your survey certainly doesn't encourage us to look beyond.)

However, that may be an oversight. You may just have forgotten that there is a beyond, with world-scale issues that concern everyone anywhere. For example, we can't expect the coming struggle for non-renewable resources (oil first and others later) to be exactly a gentlemanly affair. And Reagan's agreement with Sadat for a US mobile force on the Red Sea is of far more real concern to our future here in Mt Eden than the issue of who

thinks what in a tiny suburb in a tiny island far away from anywhere.

You, and/or your Party, may be an exception, though. You may just not have got around to realising that, although politicians can make war easily enough, looking after their particular nations' interests doesn't hold the peace. Politicians just can't do that, because by the very terms of their jobs as representatives they have to go along with their national (however conflicting) interests. All right, then. So we, the ordinary people of the earth, are the ones who will have to get together and do the job ourselves. Nobody else is going to do it for us.

As a first step, we'll have to gather together into a coherent movement all those people everywhere who see the sheer survival of civilisation as the most urgent issue of all. When this togetherness once gets a definite start it will represent a vision, a force, a strength for others to go along with. In this way "one world of all just being people together" can grow to reality - (and politicians can trail along behind if they like).

This togetherness will have to start soon, or other movements will steal the pitch. The Moonies, for example, are out to capture the world for an emotively fixed ideology, and with better techniques than even Hitler had. And what happens to free thinking later, if and when such a movement should capture political power by the same democratic methods as Hitler used - and on a world scale this time, with no free thinking left anywhere?

I want my children - and their children too - to live in freedom and breathe an atmosphere not fouled with radio-activity.

To what extent, Mr Alan Scott, are you and your Social Credit Party in the least bit interested in the things that really matter?

Yours,
Dick Southon
P.O. Box 10189
Balmoral
Auckland 4

Volunteers are wanted for a pilot group to arrange a launching function for the project outlined. - D.S.

Spot the brain cell

Just how much do students at this revered institution know about their Executive. To determine the answer to this, the burning question of our times, the intrepid reporter (no relation to David Niven of the same inclination) sallied forth clutching a cardboard cut of a pen to ask the unsuspecting students the following three questions:

- 1) Do you know the name of the present President of AUSA.
- 2) Do you know how many Exec. members there are.
- 3) How many of them would you recognise (by name, face, smell, feel in the dark etc.)

And the results?

Out of the sample of Sixty, half taken from between the AUSA office and the caf and the other half from in front of the Library. Three out of four could name the pres., seven out of sixty knew how many there were on Exec. and more than half couldn't

recognise more than one or two, if that.

- 1) Name the President of AUSA.
Yes-46
No-14
- 2) No. of Exec. members.
Yes-7
No-53
- 3) Recognise Exec. members
None-25
1 or 2-11
3 or 4-6
6+ -4
15-4

It should be noted that of the four unfortunates who knew the entire Exec. (may Bog have mercy on their souls) one was the consort of a well-known officer of the Association, one was in the process of orchestrating a no-confidence motion in the above mentioned gang of fifteen, one has just been involved in untold legal wrangling with the Exec. and the last of the four was a previous Exec. member.

The Wrong Challenge?

In the referendum this Thursday, one of the issues being voted on is "that AUSA boycott University Challenge in election year." Every year, this hoary old chestnut crops up, and this year seems to be no exception. The 'reasoning' behind it is supposed to be that a boycott will be of some value to students. As well as the irrelevancies which are always brought up, the logic is suspect on several grounds:

1. University Challenge is completely out of the hands of the Education Department, being a Television NZ production. It is an independent organisation, and cannot influence or be influenced by the Government.

2. Funds for its production come from the BCNZ budget. This is independently-controlled, unlike the Education vote, which is directly controlled by the Government.

3. Contrary to some opinion - the staging of the show does NOT use AUSA funds. In fact, AUSA gets \$300 from TVNZ!

4. Those of us who have competed, treat University Challenge as the members of sporting bodies treat Winter Tournament - as a form of competition and as 'exercise for the mind'. As such it is no different to any sporting competition - just as some people like physical games, so we competitors like to stretch our minds in 'mental games'. What's so wrong about that?

5. A common objection is that it is elitist - crap! Is being good at table-tennis elitist? The competitors can hardly be elitist when only one talent out of many is being tested. Last year 120 people tried for the team - it's obviously very popular! They were a good cross-section of students and the four selected came from four different faculties.

I have saved the most important point to last -

6. Does anybody seriously expect such an action to have any effect? Merv the Nurd Wellington would crack up laughing if he could see this! If we want to have any success at changing the gross injustices in the way we're being treated, let's try more effective actions. Boycotting University Challenge will not get us better bursaries. It will only cause derision among those who run the system, and will distract us from the real tasks of forcing changes in it. To vote yes is to challenge the wrong challenge.

So, on Thursday 25 June, show that you consider the issue to be irrelevant.

"VOTE "NO" TO THIS PART OF THE REFERENDUM!

Peter Lee

THINK SMALL FOR A WEEK!

A week of activities organised by the Environment Group to show that 'thinking big' isn't the only way.

Wed: FILM Schumacher's Small is Beautiful B15 1.00pm.

Thurs: KEITH JOHNSTON from Coalition for Open Government speaks about 'Think Big and the Second Smelter' B15 1pm

CAMPAIGN POWER POLE MEETING. Keith Johnston speaks again. Coffee and biscuits, Women's Common Room

7:30pm
Fri: AUDIO VISUAL on the Smelter debate B10 1pm
The Great NO SMELTER DANCE with THE SCREAMING MEE MEES
BLAM BLAM BLAM
OTIS MACE (Guitar Ace)
CAF. Students \$3 Others \$4
ALL WEEK - DISPLAYS & STALL IN QUAD

THE SOCIAL CONTEXT AND THE BACKGROUND TO NZUSA ASSESSMENT POLICIES

New Zealand's education system is built upon a notion of scarcity. In 1972 the then

Assistant-Director-General of Education, W.L. Renwick wrote:

"The education system has been, and in many respects still is, organised for the distribution of scarce resources. If our schools can be criticised for the importance they attach to academic performance, part of the answer is that identification and encouragement of scarce ability has been one of their proper social functions."

Implicit in the assumption of scarcity, is the idea that only a few can reach the top. This in turn implies that the education system in New Zealand is geared toward weeding out all those, the great majority, who do not measure up. Grading and stratifying, not teaching and learning, are therefore the most important functions of education in New Zealand.

Sad Irony

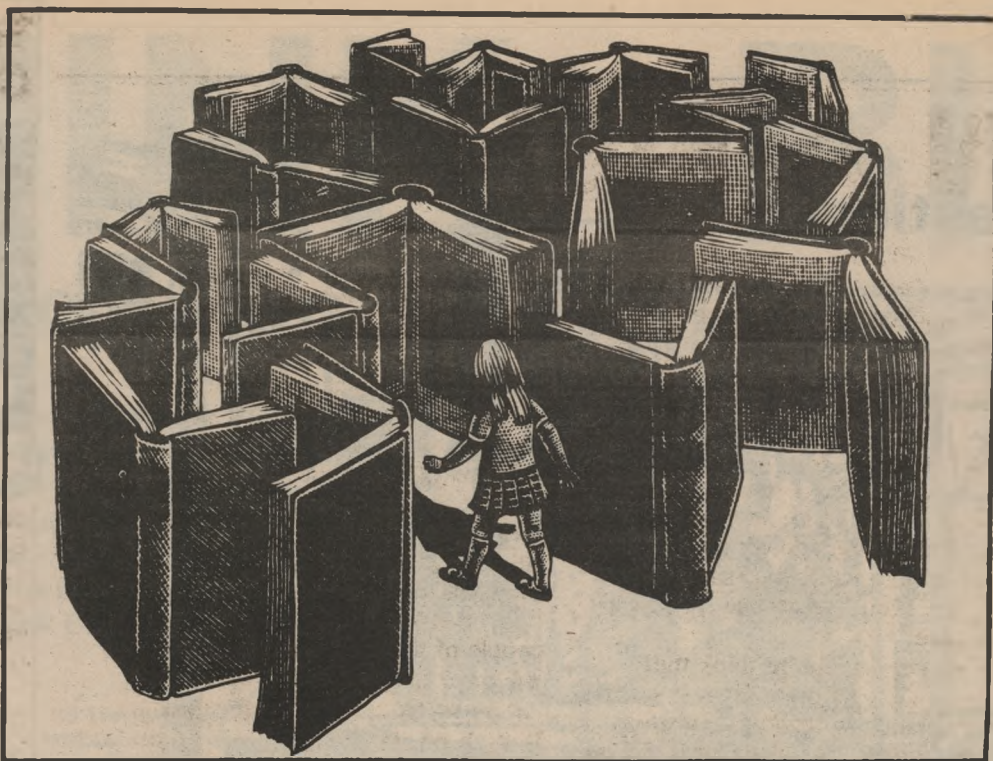
Perhaps (and there are many who would dispute it) this state of affairs would not be so iniquitous if it were proven that those that survived the education system, the successes, were those with the greatest cognitive (perceiving talents. Sadly this is not the case. While IQ does play its part, other factors have an equal if not greater impact on the chances of success within the education system. In the university context these other influences are of two kinds.

Socio-Economic Background Vital

The first is the close connection between family background and the chances of even attending university. In 1975 only 5% of university entrants came from semi-skilled or unskilled families according to the occupation of the father. Is this an indication that children of working class parents are somehow genetically less intelligent than children of middle-class backgrounds, many more of whom attend university? NO, rather it is an indication that home environment has a dramatic effect upon educational success. Thus those students who enter university are not necessarily the most intelligent, they are just the more fortunate in their choice of parents! In this sense therefore New Zealand's education system perpetuates class stratification. Children from higher socio-economic backgrounds go further in the education system and eventually reap the rewards in terms of more prestigious and higher paying jobs, while children from lower-socio-economic backgrounds tend not to go so far along the educational gauntlet and therefore tend not to improve upon their parents' job status or level of financial reward. Whereupon the system repeats itself ad infinitum.

Assessment in University is Arbitrary

Once at university success depends less upon family background than upon a large measure of luck. Studies dating as far back as 1888 point strongly to the conclusion that examinations are a highly unreliable method of measuring cognitive ability. For example experiments in which exam papers were marked and then remarked at a later date, examiners failed to better a correlation of 0.5 and in some cases went as low as 0.28 which does not differ significantly from chance.



Bill Sanderson, the Times

WHO SEZ I'M STUPID?

Another study concentrating on single essay papers on mathematical topics, found that qualified markers gave marks ranging from 16 to 96 and 26 to 92 for the same papers. How can such variations be explained if it is cognitive achievement that is being measured?

What Do Examinations Measure?

In brief it would seem that examinations measure legibility and speed of handwriting, memory - in the manner of parrots; what your examiner had for breakfast on marking day; the place and year in which study was undertaken, what you had for breakfast on exam day; how adept you are at question spotting and a whole host of other irrelevant factors.

The importance of handwriting has been well documented. It has most simply been shown by giving markers original scripts to mark and then typing the scripts and resubmitting them to the same markers. The result is invariably a significant variation in the two marks received.

It might be reasonably expected that a group of students in any year, or at any university in New Zealand, would have approximately the same range of abilities as other students of any other year, or at any other university. After all, they are selected to attend university by a national system of examinations which supposedly fails students below a certain level of cognitive ability. This is not the case however. At Otago 61.2% of Accountancy one students passed in 1969 whereas the same year at Auckland only 28.1% passed. In 1971 the Auckland pass rate had risen to 56% while in Otago the 1970 pass rate was 53%. These figures, which could be repeated for a great many other years, other subjects and other universities, demonstrate that a failed student might pass either by changing his year or place of study.

A degree award is supposed to signify a minimum level of cognitive ability. How can it if by switching time and place, a 'failure' at one university can be a 'success' at another?

Internal Assessment

All of the above injustices in the examination system were recognised by those who, in the late sixties and early seventies, had a hand in the introduction of internal assessment. Internal assessment was supposed to overcome the deficiencies of the examination system and turn the universities away from their grading/stratifying role towards a

teaching/learning one. Unfortunately this did not come to pass. Not only does internal assessment have its own pitfalls, but more importantly the manner of its introduction rather than easing the situation made it worse. Today students labour under a system of 'double-assessment'.

Traditional examinations still remain an integral feature of the university assessment procedures and now most work done during the year also carries with it examination type pressure. Essays and the like are not now, if they ever were, used for pedagogic purposes; rather, they are used for the same grading/stratifying purposes as an examination.

Education As Social Stratification

The education system in New Zealand would seem therefore to be no more than an elaborate method of perpetuating the class system. It is an interesting comment on this country that whereas most New Zealanders believe Great Britain to be far less egalitarian than their own society, there are good reasons for believing the reverse to be true. In Great Britain a larger percentage of working class children go to university than is the case here.

To sum up, gaining entry to university depends more upon class background than upon cognitive ability, and once at university cognitive ability by no means ensures success.

Student Policy

The policy of the New Zealand University Students' Association (NZUSA) on assessment has throughout the 1970's tried to take into account the various aspects of NZ's education system. Unfortunately NZUSA has, of course, no influence on the type of assessment used at the primary and secondary school level and very little chance, by itself, of changing the underlying assumptions upon which the education system is built. Thus it cannot alter the imbalance within the universities however, it can hope for more success and it is toward changing assessment procedures that its policies are directed.

For most of the past decade NZUSA has adopted a two-pronged policy. The first part, summed up in a relatively recent policy statement is:

"That NZUSA believes that assessment should be used as a means of identifying educational problems and areas of deficiency and

that assessment for the purpose of competitive grading should not be undertaken."

The purpose here should be quite self explanatory. Assessment should not be used for any other purpose than to help the student come to grips with his/her chosen subject. Competitive grading as is now undertaken does not fulfil this function.

The second part of NZUSA policy relates to the debate over the relative merits of examinations versus internal assessment and states:

"That NZUSA believes a student should be able to choose the form of assessment most appropriate to his/her situation."

Again this should be quite self-explanatory. If the purpose of assessment is pedagogic (teaching) then it follows that the type of assessment which enhances the learning experience for individual students is the type which they should be allowed to work under.

Actioning the Policy

Despite a great deal of activity by NZUSA and constituent members there has to date been very little acceptance of its policies by the university administrations. In part this has resulted because NZUSA policy asks the university to question the very basis upon which they operate. Please note that Clause 4 of the 1874 NZ University Act states:

"It is hereby expressly declared and enacted that the University hereby established is so established not for the purpose of teaching,"

In part also it has resulted because NZUSA has had to devote most of its resources to the more immediately pressing Bursaries and Education Fightback campaigns. As well the compartmentalisation of authority both between universities and amongst departments with the universities makes applying pressure for change an extremely difficult and time-consuming exercise.

For the Interim

In response to the realisation that change will be a long term affair, NZUSA and constituent policy has undergone a qualitative change designed to assist students in the interim. Specifically this has resulted in an emphasis on lecturer training. NZUSA has added to its assessment policies a demand that all university staff undergo professional teacher-training. In this way it is hoped that some of the more pressing iniquities of present university assessment procedures may be eradicated. As well it is to be hoped that better teachers may beget better students.

For the Future

Although changing the university's assessment practices promises to be a long and frustrating experience, the basic soundness of NZUSA policy demands that the campaign be sustained. It may well be that success within the tertiary sector will encourage change in the other sectors of the education system, and eventually cognitive ability will be the only criteria for academic success. If one wanted to indulge in, at this stage idle, speculation, then it is reasonable to conclude that such a change in the education system will reflect a change in society at large and that those who lack the requisite academic skills will then be able to enjoy a fulfilling life without the stigma of being classed a 'failure'. In other words academic success should not be the only criteria upon which society judges and rewards its citizens.

Robert Moore-Jones

The Irish Question



I would like to pass comment on an article published in Craccum Issue 11 by Kate O'Malley concerning the Irish problem. Although it is evident that a peaceful solution is hard to come by, any attempt at a non-violent solution is infinitely preferable to that involving the slaughter of innocent people, a policy which Kate O'Malley tacitly condones in her article.

I am Irish - I lived in different parts of Ireland for eighteen years. I have tramped, hitch-hiked, cycled and motored across my country, both North and South, and I am SICK of ignorant self-righteous idiots using emotive issues such as the Irish problem to shout their mouths off on a platform. What do they know about the political, social and religious problems faced by the Irish people? Have they talked and lived with the people as I have, or is a history book their only source of reference?

In the space of four columns Kate O'Malley has analysed the problem its cause and progression, over a period spanning eight hundred years and supplied us with a breakdown of current financial, political and economic influences. Is she so naive as to believe that she has told the full story? I would like to supply some information of my own which, I hope, will shed a little more light than the literary garbage painted last week.

No one can deny that the Irish people have suffered terrible injustices in the past, but so have many people. In New Zealand's early days the treatment that the Maoris received was just as shocking. We cannot live in the past. Those who do

distort their view of the present. Look at the argument in Issue 11 of Craccum. Anyone reading such a history would feel a sense of outrage. It is unfortunate that such a feeling will tend to distort one's opinion of the current situation. It becomes easier to justify terrorist activities, especially so when the problem is reduced to an intellectual exercise 12,000 miles from the terrorist and his bomb.

The article implies that the whole of Ireland wants nothing more than to be united. This is NOT true. A few facts and figures will show otherwise. The south of Ireland is 95% Catholic and 5% Protestant. The north is 60% Protestant and 40% Catholic. The Northern Protestants are loyal to the British Crown and wish to remain as part of England. Therefore the majority of people in the North oppose a united Ireland. If Kate O'Malley supports a united Ireland what does she propose to do with the majority of people in the Northern province? Ship them overseas? Those people have been living in Northern Ireland for nearly three times as long as the New Zealand pakeha has been living in New Zealand. Are they still to be denied their own land?

One aspect that is often overlooked in the situation is the economic influences. Kate O'Malley's article pointed out that some areas of the North suffer 60% unemployment. Massive influxes of cash are needed to keep the province going. This may be possible for the English Government with 60 million tax payers, but would be disastrous to the Irish economy with 3 million tax payers. This is the reason why the Irish

government is far from vocal in supporting a united Ireland.

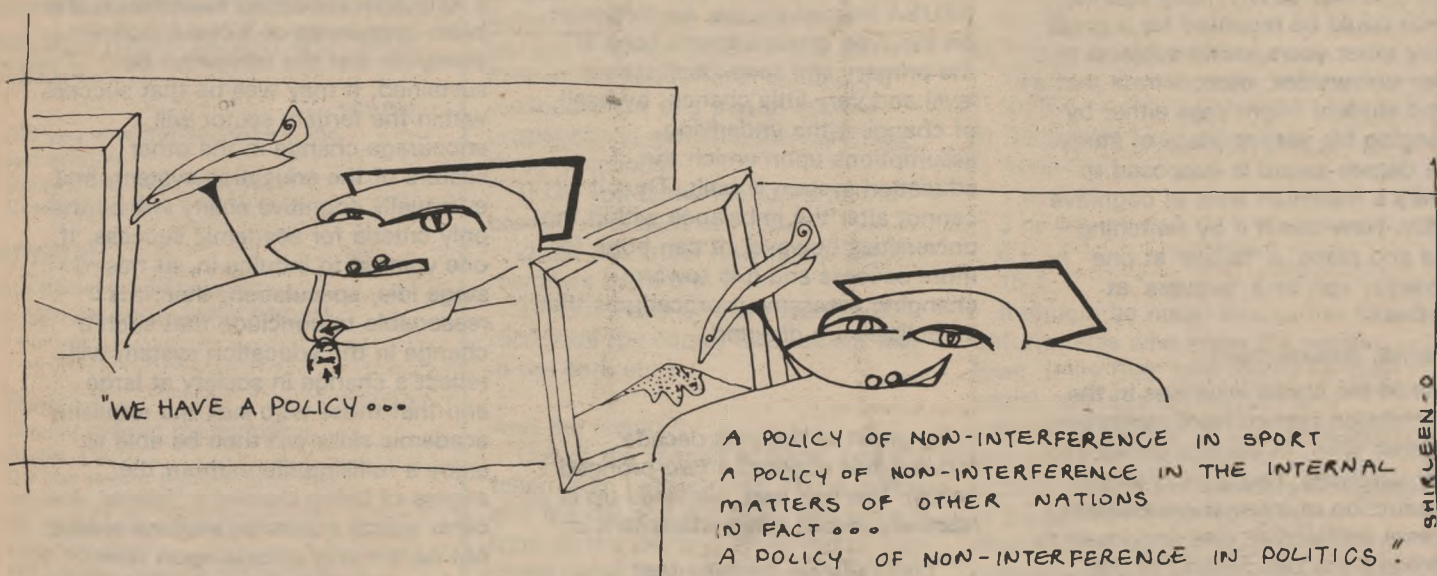
The IRA and other terrorist organisations have the support of only a tiny minority of the Irish people. I and many of my country people condemn them for their terrorist activities.

In a pamphlet concerning a recent meeting in supporting the hunger strikers, the IRA was likened to the French Resistance movement in the Second World War. To my knowledge the French Resistance did not bomb shops, pubs etc and use other forms of indiscriminate slaughter in which innocent and uninvolved people would be killed.

There is no perfect solution to the problem. No matter what happens there will be dissatisfied people. The only progress that can be made is for people to recognise the complexity of the problem and not to accept wholeheartedly and unquestioningly the opinions of such obviously biased persons as Kate O'Malley. The IRA intend to add their own brand of festivities to the forthcoming Royal Wedding. I wonder will Kate O'Malley still support them if yet another dozen people are slaughtered by a terrorist bomb placed on a train or in a crowded shop.

Her approach is a gross oversimplification and casts more shadow than light. She has dredged up the injustices of the past and used it to justify the murder and terrorism of the present. I ask the reader to keep an open mind on this most contentious issue. I hope what I have said will help.

Anon



SUSIE & BOB'S COOKERY COLUMN

With Winter drawing in, it's the time of year for hearty hot meals. If you are conjuring up visions of huge haunches of meat slowly turning on a spit over a raging fire, forget it. Most student flats aren't equipped with that kind of fireplace. Our recipe for this week is cheap and filling and is known in some quarters as poor man's roast. We call it

Meat Loaf (Just like Mother used to make)

Take 600 gm mince, 400 gm sausage meat and one chopped onion. Combine these in a bowl. Also add 1 tsp salt, a sprinkling of ground pepper and any kinds of herbs you have. Fresh sage, thyme and rosemary is good, but if you don't have a garden and are absolutely destitute, a teaspoon of mixed herbs will have to do. Chop finely 2 or 3 cloves of garlic and add to the mixture. If you happen to have any old jars of chutney lying around, a tablespoon or so can be added at this point. Shape the mixture into a loaf on a lightly floured bench.

Turn the oven on to 350°F and place a roasting pan in it with about a dessertspoon of fat or butter in it. Leave for a few minutes, until the fat has melted, then take the pan out. Put the meat loaf in it, spread a little more fat or butter on top and put in the oven for an hour. Meanwhile, peel the potatoes, kumaras, pumpkin, parsnips & onions (or whatever roast vegetables you want) cut them into reasonable sized pieces and place in the pan with the meat when the hour is up.

Turn the meat over so that it browns evenly, put the pan back in the oven and cook for another hour. About twenty minutes before you want to serve it, cook whatever green vegetable you are going to have - cabbage, broccoli, beans, peas or whatever. To make gravy, remove the meat and vegetables from the roasting pan and keep them warm. Pour off all but about a tablespoon of fat and put the roasting pan over a hot element. Sprinkle about 1 tablespoon of flour onto the fat and stir furiously till it is all mixed in. Then add about two cups of the water the green vegetables have been cooked in (or boiling water if you haven't saved it) a little at a time. You have to keep stirring or the gravy will go lumpy.

You can add a bit of worcestershire sauce if you like, but the gravy should be quite thick. Cook it for about five minutes, add salt and pepper to taste and serve straight away.

This serves five people, but if there is any left over, it tastes good cold, so you might as well make it with these quantities even if there are only two of you.

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THINK BIG...

THINKING BIG

The Governments current economic strategy "Think Big" is more than a state of mind. It involves massive new industries, restructuring of the existing economy and large scale foreign investment in New Zealand. Although the image has become somewhat embarrassing to the National Party (George Chapman prefers "Think Growth") it remains the basis of their economic plan for this country. But will Think Big really develop N.Z. the way we want it?

Think Big began to emerge as a distinct philosophy in 1979. Barry Brill, undersecretary to the Minister of National Development and one of the main architects of the strategy, spelt out this vision of N.Z. at the 1979 National Party Conference. "New Zealand can soon be in a position where it has abundant quantities of indigenous steel, plastics and synthetic rubber (from Maui Gas derivatives) aluminium, coal and above all, electrical energy. Are we prepared to convert these resources into a home-grown industrial revolution."

New Zealand however lacked the technology and capital necessary to develop these resources as rapidly as the government would like. So they began advertising with publications like "Growth opportunities in N.Z." which appeared in 1979. As Mr. Birch, Minister of Energy, stated in the Introduction "The government is actively encouraging worthwhile investment from overseas to stimulate economic growth and is considering further ways to achieve this aim." These "further ways" have included the test track National Development Act and the 'Restructuring' of existing 'inefficient' industries.

A response was not long in coming and last year firm proposals for a variety of massive new developments began to emerge. Our economic salvation was to come from Aluminium Smelting, Petrochemicals, Mining and large scale fishing + forestry ventures.

These new Think Big industries generally have the following features in common:

1) They are large scale and capital intensive with at least \$100 million invested in each plant.

2) They are based on the extraction and export of Natural resources with minimal local processing (the synthetic petrol plant is an exception).

3) They employ few workers within New Zealand and each job costs between \$ 1/2 million and \$1 million.

4) They are largely overseas owned or built. The government's justification for such developments is based on the concept of Export Led Growth. They argue that economic stagnation and unemployment in New Zealand is caused by a severe balance of payments deficit. Export orientated industries will correct this allowing the importation of essential plant and materials and creating a spiral of positive economic growth and development.

Others believe the present proposals are more typical of a 'Banana Republic' economy. As Mr Knox, President of the Federation of Labour stated recently: "N.Z. is being sold on the global market by its government to the quickest and not necessarily the highest bidder"

Most New Zealanders also appear unhappy with the 'Think Big' approach. A nationwide survey carried out by the commission for the Future last year, showed that the majority of New Zealanders preferred smaller scale developments.

More alarming to many people than 'Think Big' itself is the way the Government has introduced the strategy. Over the past 2 years we have witnessed the government, in almost complete secrecy and dangerous haste, dispose of the nations assets without any public consultation. The contracts being signed are irreversible and will radically affect the type of NZ we live and work in. We should all be involved in decisions of this magnitude.

GAS

In 1969 the Maui gas field was discovered off the west coast of Taranaki. Large by world standards, this field could provide a valuable source of energy and petrochemicals for NZ well into the next century.

Instead, use of Maui gas is to be based on the Government's 'Think Big' strategy and will include some of the largest projects in NZ history.

Methanol Plant: now in the final stages of planning approval, a 'stand alone' methanol plant is to be built near Waitara in Taranaki. Its cost, estimated at \$150 million, is to be shared between Petrocorp (NZ) with 51% ownership and Alberta Gas (Canada) with the remainder. Due for completion in 1984 it will employ only 85 people on a permanent basis and its output of 1,200 tonnes of methanol per day is intended largely for export.

Ammonia-Urea: the equipment for this plant was bought even before planning approval was obtained. Owned by a Petrocorp subsidiary it is expected to be completed in 1983 at a cost of \$90 million. It will produce 155,000 tonnes of nitrogen fertilizer per annum, most of which is intended for export.

Mobil Synthetic Petrol Plant: to be developed by the NZ Synthetic Fuels Corporation (a partnership between the Government and Mobil Oil) this plant could meet up to 15% of NZ's oil needs by 1985.

Within the plant Maui gas will be converted to Methanol and then to synthetic petrol using the 'Mobil process'.

Its critics point out that the process is inefficient, wasting half the energy in the gas, and that the final product, synthetic petrol, will be expensive and do nothing to help us find sustainable alternatives. The present estimated cost of \$750 million is likely to escalate and the plant will employ only 250 workers when operating.

FISHING

The marine resources of New Zealand are being over-exploited by the application of the export-oriented Think Big policy to the fishing industry. Foreign countries are being invited in to set up Joint Ventures with New Zealand firms and to fish in a totally foreign capacity.

Theoretically the large scale Joint Ventures should provide employment and training for New Zealanders, technology and experience, and should aid the export market. In reality the industry is concentrating in the hands of these foreign companies meaning the gradual elimination of independent New Zealand fishermen.

Fish caught by these J.V's are being sold on the world market in successful competition with New Zealand fish. Since the charters are short term, there is no interest in fishing on a sustainable yield basis and the fishing grounds are being stripped of breeding fish.

The 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone has not prevented foreign fishing vessels from harvesting quantities of fish well above the level considered necessary for a sustainable yield.

The experience of Canada is especially relevant to our situation - the collapse of the Canadian fishing industry has been the result of large scale foreign fishing activity. Canada has been the loser from the outset. (Hjal 1977)

Think Big for fishing means less fish for the future and less opportunity for the independent New Zealand fisherman.



FORESTRY

New Zealand has a wide variety of competing land uses, a major one being exotic afforestation which at present covers some 6% of our useable land, and is planned to double in the next forty years, with the implementation of the Think Big policy to industrial forestry. The major emphasis of this is on trees for the pulp and paper industry, an industry which has severe detrimental effects socially and economically.

Rural depopulation and destruction of local communities are a consequence of the pulp plantations because land taken for this purpose requires no labour input for the 15 years before the trees are harvested.

Considerable areas of Maori land are being planted under long term 'leases' which give Maori owners little or no control over their land and a sense of alienation.

The pulp industry itself is extremely capital intensive, uses large amounts of electricity while only creating about 1 job per \$1 million, needing increasing amounts of foreign investment and government subsidies. They produce, for the large capital invested, a product with a very low price per unit volume compared with other wood based products. The small scale wood grower is disadvantaged because the Forest Service sells its logs to the pulp mills at a very low price, lowering the general market price and making it hard for the small grower to get the normal 10% return.



ALUMINIUM SMELTING

In 1979 the N.Z. government decided that water was running to waste over our dams in such quantities that we could sell 5,000 GWh of electricity (more than 20% of our total) to energy intensive industries. Significant chunks of this power were subsequently sold for extensions to the existing Tiwai point Aluminium Smelter and Glenbrook Steel mill.

But by far the largest development considered was a second Aluminium smelter proposed by a consortium owned 50% by Fletcher Challenge 25% by Alusuisse (Swiss) and 25% by CSR (Australian). To be constructed at Aramoana at a cost of \$650 million it will consume two-thirds as much electricity as the entire Auckland region but create, directly, only 950 jobs.

During the smelting process Bauxite, imported from Australia, is converted to metallic Aluminium which is then exported (approx. 10% used locally) New Zealand's only significant contribution is electrical energy and this will be sold to the smelter consortium at below cost price as an incentive to encourage their investment here. This incentive is paid for by other electricity users (us) who will pay higher bills as a result.

A long term power supply contrast was scheduled for signing in June of last year but has been delayed while negotiations continue. One reason is that the N.Z. government has found that the resource being sold doesn't exist. N.Z. doesn't have a supply of cheap hydro-electricity. This small 'technical hitch' hasn't bothered the consortium and they are currently applying for National Development Act status for the project. It will be an interesting case.



MINING

New Zealand contains relatively large areas of low grade ore deposits, the main minerals being gold, silver, copper and heavy metals. With the advent of the worldwide mining boom there has been an upsurge in mineral exploration and it is the Government's policy to exploit these minerals for export by inviting large multinational companies in to prospect. Under the present Mines Act, the Government can hand our land to a foreign multinational company against your will and with no right of appeal.

The most probable method of extracting these minerals, especially from the Coromandel, will be large-scale open-pit mining, an activity which has proved elsewhere to be devastating environmentally, socially and economically. It renders the land useless for any kind of sustainable economic use such as forestry, farming or tourism. Contrary to what is claimed, this type of mining will not provide jobs for New Zealanders, as modern techniques are highly automated and during the construction stage the multinationals have teams of workers which they transport around the world.

The companies receive very large tax concessions and subsidies, so it is doubtful whether New Zealand will receive many direct benefits at all from the exploitation of our resources.

**THINK BIG MEANS MORE
 OR LESS**
 S

Think Big means different things to different people. To the government it means more power and control; to the multinationals investing in New Zealand it means more profits; but to most of us it will mean less, less of just about everything.

To justify this we are promised a higher gross national product, more export land growth and a better Balance of Payments situation. But what do these mean for the average New Zealander? Are they worth the costs? Has the government considered alternative developments adequately (described later in this supplement)? And will Think Big even measure up to these promises?

**LESS PUBLIC
 PARTICIPATION...**

The governments energy policy 'Energy strategy 1979' states that "public participation is accepted by the government as a vital and necessary part of the energy planning process". In spite of such statements the Cabinet appears willing to sell huge quantities of New Zealand resources (including 25% of our electricity) without even rebating the issue in parliament.

To facilitate Think Big developments the National Development Act was pushed through parliament in 1979. This overrides 22 other acts, reduces opportunity for public appeal and places final decisions on projects of 'National Importance' in the hands of the Minister of National Development.

Even more draconian is the Mines Act (1971) this allows a mining company with prospecting rights to an area virtually automatic rights to mine with no opportunity for public appeal.

...& SINK

LESS ELECTRICITY...

The electricity requirements of the proposed second aluminium smelter would place a huge strain on New Zealands generating capacity. According to the 1980 Energy Plan this would result in loss of normal safety margins in the late 1980's. We could again see the domestic power cuts which occurred in 1974 while the first aluminium smelter continued to operate at full capacity.

Aluminium smelting will also compete with the electricity requirements of other think big industries particularly pulp milling.

LESS EMPLOYMENT...

Think Big industries require very few workers. The minister of Labour Mr Bulger admits that 7 of the largest projects will only employ 2,070 permanent workers. These jobs are extremely costly requiring a total investment of \$3 billion (more than \$1 million each). Such jobs are also costly in energy terms - the 5 largest energy intensive industries now operating (a steel mill, an aluminium smelter and 3 pulp mills) use almost 60% of electricity consumed by manufacturing industries but employ only 4.5% of the workers.

Even Mr Muldoon admitted last year "The Energy programme will not provide the increase in jobs that will be necessary to employ the growing workforce".

To direct more resources into the 'Think Big' sector the government has 'restructured' other areas. This involves lowering of import controls to make the manufacturing sector more efficient and force resources into more viable export orientated areas. One of the numerous casualties of restructuring was the Mosgiel Wool mill where more than 600 workers were laid off. Jobs in this industry have an investment cost of only \$12,000 each.

**LESS CONTROL BY NEW
 ZEALANDERS...**

All current think big plans involve foreign investment in New Zealand usually with multinationals working with local big business and government in 'joint ventures'. Foreign investment inevitably means foreign control. The multinationals involved will, quite naturally, act to protect their investments and maximize their profits.

The power of multinationals to affect government policy is immense. It was widely rumoured, for example, that the National Development Act was based on a plan provided by Shell Oil to help streamline their developments.

It is also interesting to examine the policies and ethics of our future business partners. The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa who wish to strip mine in Coromandel (through their subsidiary Gold Mining of N.Z. Ltd) have been instrumental in sustaining apartheid in South Africa. Another mining company, Amoco, was last year named one of the filthiest five companies in the world by Environmental Action in the United States. Should we allow such companies into New Zealand?



LESS SE...

The Think Big... a risky future... "As a nation... have to gam... high. We are... hope of getti... Quote from '... frontier' a p... National Part... Any strate... growth invol... world market... Think Big ind... smelters, pul... Ammonia-ur... exporting on... markets whic... predict will b... sources. Another ri... Mobil Synthe... cost overun... never been u... scale and N... pig. Oversea... that cost ove... be expected... Can we affor... the present e... million?

LESS FRE...

Overseas c... investment o... 'stable' coun... environment... and Labour l... their operati... N.Z. ranks w... Finland as th... world for for... (according to... surveys Inc.) The N.Z. C... strenuous ef... climate in N... bargaining p... passed the R... which overri... allows for go... setting wage... more insidiou... (union cover... gives the gov... control over... can be set up

THINK BIG

LESS SECURITY...

The Think Big strategy guarantees a risky future. "As a nation we are gambling. We have to gamble and the stakes are high. We are taking big risks in the hope of getting big returns". Quote from "Energy - our new frontier" a pamphlet circulated by the National Party last year.

Any strategy based on export led growth involves risks since it relies on world markets. Three of the proposed Think Big industries - The Aluminium smelters, pulp mills and Ammonia-urea plant - will be exporting onto particularly unreliable markets which many observers predict will be saturated from other sources.

Another risk emerges with the Mobil Synthetic petrol plant - that of cost overrun. This technology has never been used before on a large scale and N.Z. is to be the guinea pig. Overseas experience indicates that cost overruns of up to 500% can be expected in such trial situations. Can we afford a 500% increase on the present estimated cost of \$750 million?



LESS FREEDOM...

Overseas companies are looking for investment opportunities in politically 'stable' countries preferably where environmental protection measures and Labour laws do not constrain their operations. For these reasons N.Z. ranks with Singapore and Finland as the safest country in the world for foreign investment (according to International political surveys Inc.).

The N.Z. Government will make strenuous efforts to maintain such a climate in N.Z. To weaken the bargaining position of unions they passed the Remunerations Act (1979) which overrides 17 other acts and allows for government interference in setting wages and conditions. Even more insidious is the Fishing industry (union coverage) Act (1978) which gives the government complete control over the type of union which can be set up in this industry.

LESS ADQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING...

Much of the investment in think-big is by the N.Z. government both directly (as a shareholder) and indirectly (by providing roads, electricity and other infrastructure). The money for this has to be found elsewhere so taxes are placed on boats, potters and the due. Welfare spending is cut especially in health and education. And the costs of government services goes up - higher postal charges, railway lanes, and electricity costs.

Barry Brill calls this the 'spartan regime' and a national party leaflet produced last year talks of 'self sacrifice' by the whole nation.

LESS WILDERNESS

The local environmental impact of 'Think Big' industries need not be government provided adequate safeguards are met - often they are not.

The irresponsibility of some mining companies is shown by their plans to open caste mine the steep high-rainfall Coromandel area. Mining appears to take precedence over all other land use options and is specifically allowed in national parks. Prospecting is currently underway throughout N.Z. including areas of Fiordland National Park.

The Environmental destruction caused by a second aluminium smelter is not just damage to the Aramoana site but includes the environmental cost of supplying electricity for this development. The 1980 Energy plan talks of a virtual 'crash programme' of power station construction which will involve damming many of New Zealand's remaining wild and scenic rivers. The Mutu river in East Cape, rated as the finest canoeing river in the country, is currently being surveyed for this purpose.



LESS SOCIAL EQUALITY...

Think Big developments are a giant income redistribution device in reverse. Revenue collected in taxes and higher electricity prices is passed on to large N.Z. and overseas based companies in the form of subsidies and other incentives.

In Brazil where there has been heavy investment in export oriented projects and encouragement of multinational companies the richest 5% of the population into got 28% of personal income in 1940 got 39% of the total in 1977. The share of income going to the poorest 50% of the population such from 18% to 12%.

LESS CAPITAL...

A shortage of local capital is one of the risks associated with large scale energy projects according to Mr Quigley, Associate Minister of Finances. He concedes that existing businesses could end up short of the investment capital needed to maintain normal operations. Small business could be particularly hard hit since they lack the power and influence of their larger competitors.



THINK SMALL

THINK SMALL

One of the strongest arguments used to support the current 'Think Big' strategy is that there is no alternative. Export led growth based on a small number of capital intensive industries is portrayed as the only effective option. Other possible strategies certainly exist:

- We could adapt our society to low economic growth
- We could correct our balance of payments deficit by import instead of increasing exports
- We could develop our resources using small scale export orientated industries
- We could leave some of our resources unexploited - the 'Do nothing' option.

LOW GROWTH —

The most fundamental alternative to export led growth is the low growth option. This must come sooner or later.

As Shumacher says in 'Small is Beautiful': "The idea of unlimited economic growth, more and more until everyone is saturated with wealth, needs to be seriously questioned on at least two counts: the availability of basic resources and alternatively or additionally, the capacity of the environment to cope with the degree of interference implied."

A related issue is the type of growth desirable in N.Z. Growth is currently measured in terms of Gross National Product (G.N.P.) but this bears no relationship to human wellbeing - every time a New Zealander is hospitalized after a motor car accident, for example, the G.N.P. rises.

If growth was measured in terms of job creation and environmental enhancement as well as economic factors then the 'Think Big' strategy would appear disastrous. Superior economic indices have been devised and one of these, Net Economic Wellbeing, places New Zealand as the most advanced nation on earth.

DO NOTHING —

The do nothing option is not attractive to a government bent on spectacular vote catching (?) developments. Yet 'do nothing' is precisely the approach which should be applied to some N.Z. resources:

New Zealand electricity is one of these. Not only is the N.Z. government selling a surplus which doesn't exist, it is trying to sell it cheap, which it is not. To generate surplus electricity in N.Z. now requires burning expensive imported oil. To generate surplus electricity in the future will require importing expensive

overseas equipment. This resource should not be offered for sale.

The 'do nothing' approach should also be applied to low grade gold deposits in the Coromandel. To exploit these resources 'economically' will require large scale open cast mining. This could be profitable for 20-30 years but would destroy agricultural and tourist potential permanently.

New Zealand would probably be better off adopting a 'do nothing' approach overall rather than Thinking Big. To finance present developments CAFCINZ estimates the New Zealand government is borrowing \$4000 - \$5000 million from overseas sources. Yet the interest payment on this debt may well exceed the foreign exchange earned by these developments. Even the government doesn't appear to have done these sums - in answer to a parliamentary question on Nov. 27 Mr Muldoon admitted that the government does not know what the cost of interest payments (and the capital sent overseas from these projects) will be.

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments likely to be in the nations interest would probably have the following features:

- 1) They would use renewable New Zealand resources such as wool, wood, leather and fish to make high value products.
- 2) They would be small in scale with low environmental impact.
- 3) They would concentrate on high quality and socially useful products.
- 4) They would have a low capital investment per job.
- 5) They would have high local ownership and control.

(adapted from "In the National Interest" published by Friends of the Earth).

These features should be compared with those of the 'Think Big' industries. They can be applied to developments in Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Manufacturing and Energy.

Forestry: This industry could shift from pulp production to the growing of high quality timber. Hardwoods are particularly desirable as they require more labour and could be exported to meet a world wide demand. Forestry could be integrated with farming resulting in more efficient land use and more jobs. Instead of pulp mills where the capital requirement per job is up to \$800,000 emphasis should be placed on plywood production (jobs cost \$66,000) or sawmills (jobs cost as little as \$31,000 each).

Fishing: New Zealand is in an ideal position to develop an indigenous fishing industry based on resources within our Exclusive Economic Zone. More research and careful control measures are required to maintain fish populations at a sustainable harvest level.

Mining: Small scale underground mining can be environmentally 'clean'. Tailings, for example, can be used to back-fill old shafts and tunnels. With adequate safeguards such mining, operated by New Zealand companies, could provide valuable minerals for use within this country.

Manufacturing: New Zealand's manufactured export increased by 30% from 1972 to 1979. Industries based on renewable resources - leather, forest products, textiles and food now account for nearly half of this.

There are many opportunities for adding value to our resources before export. Only 18% of sheep pelts, for example, are processed before export.

We could also develop downstream industries based on the existing aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point - only 20% of its present output (150,000 tonnes p.a.) is currently processed locally. This resource could be used by secondary industry for extrusions, rolled sections and fabricated products.

Natural Gas: Instead of converting Maui gas into synthetic petrol it could be used directly as C.N.G. or after processing as Methanol.

Producing CNG from Natural Gas loses only 3% of the energy (compared with 50% for

synthetic petrol) and the GNG can be used to power both diesel and petrol engines after slight modifications. GNG from Maui can lead naturally into compressed biogas which is a renewable resource obtainable from city wastes, wood or crops.

Methanol can also be produced from Maui gas, at greater efficiency than synthetic petrol, and used to power vehicles.

Methanol and CNG could provide a bridge to a sustainable future - initially they would be produced from Maui gas giving us time to start making these fuels from biomass and gradually phase out petrol engines.

Making It Happen -

What can be done to foster more rational economic development in New Zealand? The success of the governments Think Big policies gives us some answers. Using economic restructuring, subsidies and incentives they have nurtured the development of a chosen set of industries.

Similar tactics could be applied to create a climate in which small and medium scale industries could thrive. The Labour Party recently announced its "Growth for Jobs" strategy which seems to have some of these features. They would, for example, ensure that the Development Finance Corporation directs half of its resources towards small and medium scale industries instead of the present third. Think Big and its alternatives will clearly be a major election issue.

Given the present governments attitude towards public participation our opportunities for involvement in the decision making system are somewhat reduced. But if you feel strongly about think big there are still significant things you can do:

- write to your MP, Mr Muldoon or Mr Birch expressing your concern
- write to the newspapers
- support C.R.E.E.D.N.Z. in their fight to stop the second smelter (coming to the dance this Friday would help)
- use your vote wisely this November.

This Supplement was produced for 'Think Small' week by Michael Baker (A.U.S.A. Environmental Affairs Officer) and Wendy MacDonald (University Environment Group).

Think Small Week

— a week of action to oppose the Government's Think Big policies and highlight more rational alternatives.
June 22nd - June 26th

Tuesday	Hear about Labour's alternative development strategy. Anne Hercus speaks in B10 at 1.00pm
Wednesday	Film on Schumacher's "Small is Beautiful" philosophy. In B15 at 1.00pm
Thursday	Keith Johnston, a leading member of Coalition for Open Government. He exposed the myth of the NZ electricity surplus and is flying up especially from Wellington to speak about "Think Big and the Second Aluminium Smelter". B15 1.00pm
Thursday	Special meeting of Campaign Power Pole on Campus. Keith Johnston will be there to tell us about events in the corridors of power. A great chance if you want to take an active role in the debate. Coffee and biscuits will be served. Women's Common Room, 7.30pm
Friday	The Smelter Debate in pictures. A slide show with commentary and music. B10, 1.00pm
Friday	The Great 'No Smelter Dance' Featuring: Screaming Mee Mees, BLAM BLAM BLAM, and Otis Mace (guitar ace). in the Cafe, 8.00pm. Proceeds to Stop the Smelter Organisations (Save Aramoana and CREEDNZ)
All Week	Displays and Information Stall in the Quad

8 PM

FRIDAY

CAFE

STOP THE

SMELTER

AND

STUDENTS - \$3 (with I.D.)

OTHERS \$4

Numbers limited

Bookings: 12-1 Wed, Thurs, Fri

Madwest Bx Office

BLAM BLAM BLAM

Screaming Mee Mees

Otis Mace

Coming

For each of us when she/himself/himself that aware can itself h one's first same sex, others, or t Coming ways for di it may hap in common awareness one of 'us' been raised the 'perver Coming anti-lesbian from other does not g can realise early age, and genera lesbian/gay cultural an means that raised with expectation straight pe are certain subjected t way. Thus to not only ten, eighte anti-gay. C being what contempt. difficult exp dependenc marriage, o the conflic

Overt Op

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BE PROUD!

Coming Out

For each lesbian/gay person there comes a time when she/he acknowledges her/his sexuality, sees herself/himself as lesbian/gay. The process around that awareness is called 'coming out'. Coming out can itself have different aspects - it can refer to one's first sexual experience with someone of the same sex, to revealing one's homosexuality to others, or to one's perception of oneself as gay.

Coming out, in this sense, is different in many ways for different people - it can occur at any age, it may happen rapidly or very slowly. What it has in common for most lesbian/gay people is the awareness that one is different. You are no longer one of 'us' - one of the 'normal people' that you've been raised to be, but are one of 'them', one of the 'perverts'.

Coming out reflects some of the ways in which anti-lesbian/gay oppression is significantly different from other forms of oppression. First of all, one does not grow up aware of being gay - a person can realise that she/he is lesbian/gay from a very early age, but one is still a part of straight society and generally a straight family. This means that lesbian/gay people don't have the same kind of cultural and historical roots that others do. It also means that lesbian/gay people are almost always raised with the same sex-role stereotypes and expectations and the same homophobia that straight people are. While other minority groups are certainly subjected to stereotypes, none are subjected to them in such an all-encompassing way. Thus in coming out a lesbian/gay person has to not only gain self-awareness but also overcome ten, eighteen or more years of being taught to be anti-gay. One must overcome guilt and shame at being what one has been taught is beneath contempt. For many people, if not most, this is a difficult experience; some may resort to chemical dependence, some may retreat to a heterosexual marriage, others to celibacy in order to deal with the conflict about being lesbian/gay.

Overt Oppression

If a person comes out to others he/she can face many forms of oppression. One of these is ostracism - you may be isolated or avoided by others if they know that you're lesbian/gay. Perhaps the most difficult situation in facing this is with one's family. We are generally taught that even if all else fails, we can always count on our family - parents, siblings, children. But if you're gay, that might not be true. The same parents who would stand by their child were she/he a murderer or a drug addict may well disown that child if she/he reveals to them his/her homosexuality. Love should be penalised before violence?

Openly lesbian/gay people also face discrimination in employment. In some instances, when people are found out to be lesbian/gay they are fired from their jobs. Since the Human Rights Commission does not recognise sexual orientation as a grounds for discrimination lesbian/gay people have not access to a legal remedy against being sacked.

The work situation means hiding, and a denial of self that is very detrimental. It also means an inordinate fear of financial loss. The fear of loss of employment is not an imaginary one. The military seeks to bar homosexuals, and schoolteachers have been dismissed for being homosexual. Though homosexuality may not be the explanation for dismissal, in most relevant cases, it my ultimately be the reason. Similarly in terms of housing discrimination, lesbian/gay people have been kicked out of flats when they were found to be gay. People are particularly sensitive about housing and teaching issues because it might force children to be near lesbian/gay people. Most of this fear is based on the notion that lesbian/gay people are somehow prone to child molestation. In fact 98% of all adult sexual attacks on children are carried out by heterosexual men. The compounded problem with discrimination in these areas is that lesbians/gay men often save the straights the job of being discriminatory: they simply don't apply for the job/house if they see how negative the situation is. If you were a lesbian/gay man would

you apply for a job with Dail Jones?

If one is openly lesbian/gay in public places such as buses, restaurants, movie theatres and so on, one is often subject to harassment - being called a 'queer' or being laughed at or threatened or even beaten up. Lesbians find themselves in a situation of rape threats since many straight men are convinced that all lesbians need is a good fucking to 'fix' them.

For openly lesbian people with children there is the possibility that they can lose custody simply because they are lesbian/gay. In many instances women have been declared unfit mothers because they are lesbians; even if custody is awarded to lesbian/gay parents, the judge may place strict limitations on them. In one case a woman was given custody only if she agreed to live separately from her lover and not see her in the presence of her children.

Gay men also face legal harassment. In New Zealand all consensual sexual activity between men is considered indecent and is punishable by up to seven years imprisonment. Imagine what it would do to your heterosexual relationship if you risked seven years in prison for making love at home!

The mental health profession also tends to oppress lesbians/gay people - many psychiatrists and psychologists still see homosexuality as a mental illness even though the Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists no longer regards homosexuality as a sickness. Psychiatrist have tried to cure people of their homosexuality through the use of aversion therapy, lobotomies and other such techniques. Such a treatment is useless and often may only worsen the situation. For example, a lesbian woman underwent a course in aversion therapy to given to her by a psychiatrist. She was strapped into an electric chair with micropads attached to her body. Every time she was shown a picture of two women making love she was given an electric shock to her legs and sexual organs. She is no longer capable of reaching orgasm at all. She also was not 'cured'.

Closet Gays

However, most do not face these kinds of oppression because most lesbians/gay people are 'in the closet' pretending most of the time to be straight. Most oppressed groups cannot hide from the rest of society - it is usually obvious who's a woman, who's black and so on. While a few people from these groups can 'pass' most cannot. For lesbian/gay people this is not true - most can, and do, pass for straight. In fact, we generally assume that everyone around is straight unless there are some very obvious indications otherwise. Many gay people who are in the closet will do things to preserve a straight image. This can range from talking about having dates with people of the opposite sex, bringing other-sex people home to the family or to office parties through to getting married. Being in the closet is a protection against job discrimination, being kicked out of ones home, losing one's family etc. Most lesbian/gay people are in the closet for some of their lives.

But for all that the closet is a form of protection it is also the most oppressive aspect of being lesbian/gay. Being in the closet means having to lie about a part of one's life that is central. It means fragmenting one's life into little boxes - parts where one can be lesbian/gay and where one has to play straight. It means being alienated from those around you - at work, where you live - in a basic way. Another aspect of being in the closet is the need to ignore anti-lesbian/gay statements and jokes. Often one has to listen to a relative talk about someone being 'queer' or a 'fag' or sit quietly while someone tells you that all queers should be shot or transported to an island or incarcerated. All of these things can take a tremendous toll on people.

There are many kinds of relationships as there are people. Heterosexuals do not have a copyright of love. The worst kind of sickness exists in the minds of those who deny the others the right to be what they choose.

Denese Black

Women's Rights Action Committee, NZUSA

GLOSSARY

Closet Case:

A person who is not aware that they are lesbian or gay because our society generally represses such sexuality.

Coming out:

This refers to the process of becoming aware one is gay or lesbian and communicating this and what it means to others. Although there is often a precise time that gays and lesbians refer to as the first time they 'come out', coming out is a lifelong process. There is always the question of whether to come out, and to whom (family, friends, co-workers). It is always an issue.

Dyke:

Presently a term that lesbians have claimed as their own to describe a proud, strong, wonderful lesbian. On the other hand it is also a term first used by heterosexuals to describe lesbians in a derogatory manner.

Fag:

Term used by heterosexuals in a derogatory manner to describe gay men. It comes from the fact that gay men were slaughtered and their bodies used as fuel (bodies bound up like sticks (fags) for burning witches during the witch hunts of the 1600's in Europe. Many gay men are now claiming the name back in remembrance of the brutalities that they have undergone in this homophobic society.

Feminist:

A woman who knows and promotes the worth of women in society. As a political stance, feminism espouses the equality of all people. Many lesbians are feminist, and have been the continue to be of primary importance in the women's movement. Not all feminists are lesbians, and not all lesbians are feminists.

Gay:

Refers to homosexuals, not specifically lesbians. Lesbians often prefer calling themselves lesbians rather than gay or homosexuals, because the differences between gay men and lesbians are as vast as the differences between homosexual women and men.

Heterosexism:

It is an ideology which tells us that men and women are naturally attracted to each other, are complimentary, and that the only true expression of sexuality is heterosexuality. It teaches us that women are incomplete without a man and can only live fully in a relationship to men (and vice-versa).

Heterosexual

A women or man who can only relate sexually to the opposite sex.

Homophobia:

Refers to an irrational fear of homosexuals. The gay movement and the women's movement are attempting to rid heterosexuals of this condition. Often the most homophobic people are those who are not comfortable (or have not dealt) with their own sexuality.

Homosexual:

Refers to women and men who prefer a member of their own sex in affectional preference. Many lesbians do not prefer this term because it describes sexuality only, whereas lesbian describes much more (see lesbian below)

In the Closet:

Refers to a condition of being unable to tell either family, co-workers or friends about being a lesbian. The reasons are varied, but often concern, fear of losing job, housing, support of love. Comes from the term 'skeletons in the closet' referring to a family secret. Members of a family who were mentally ill used to be kept in a room away from everyone else, or a closet (a term for room in England). Thus, in the closet implies hiding something, a secret.

Lavender:

The symbolic colour of lesbians and gay men (the combination of pink and blue).

Lesbians:

This word has different meanings for different lesbians. It means they are woman-identified-women, who choose to focus their energy, time and energy and love on women. Lesbian, like the term dyke, is a term that was changed with negative connotations because of our homophobic conditioning. They are now claiming the term back as one to feel positive, proud and strong about. The term lesbian comes from Lesbos, an island off the coast of Greece where Sappho and other lesbians lived over 2,000 years ago.

Out of the Closet:

Refers to being visible as a gay or lesbian, first to oneself, then to others. Being out of the closet is where homosexuals have great political strength. If all lesbians and gay men came out of the closet, every person would be touched by this act, since at least 10% of the human population is gay.

Sexism:

Is the institutionalised system of oppression by sex and it is manifested by the domination of men over women. We are assigned arbitrary roles and characteristics such as men are aggressive, strong and superior, and women are weak, passive and inferior.

Straight:

Refers to a heterosexual person

Womanspace:

Refers to many spaces - retreats living situations, concerts and more where women have decided it is important to be in a space of women only to support, strengthen and nourish each other.

Women-identified-woman:

A woman who chooses to put her energy into women.

CONTACT LIST FOR GAY MEN AND LESBIAN WOMEN

GAY MEN

Dunedin

Mike Sukolski
P.O. Box 13812
PH: Port Chalmers 7314 (HM)

Maurice Halder
c/- Otago University Students Assoc.
P.O. Box 1436
PH: 738-284 (HM)

Christchurch

Robin Ellis
c/- G.U.S.S.
Canterbury University Students Assoc.
Private Bag
Christchurch PH: 65384 (HM)

Robin Duff

P.O. Box 953
Christchurch
PH: 799-493 (HM)

Wellington

Kevin Green
P.O. Box 350
PH: 838-949 (HM)

"Friends"

c/- Victoria University Students Association
Private Bag
John PH: 687-571
Peter PH: 738-168

Palmerston North

Manawatu Gay Rights Assoc.
P.O. Box 1491
Kevin PH: 37482

Hamilton

Ian Johnson
c/- Waikato Students Union
P.O. Box 13020
PH: 65-170 (HM)

Auckland

Russell Finnemore
P.O. Box 2435
PH: 767-700

LESBIAN WOMEN

Dunedin

HERA
P.O. Box 11009
Musselburgh

Christchurch

Christchurch Lesbians
P.O. Box 20169
Edgeware

Wellington

Lesbian Centre
6 Boulcott St (3rd Floor)
P.O. Box 11774

Auckland

Lesbian Support Network
63 Ponsonby Rd
PH: 764-506



LESBIANISM

Any woman can be a lesbian. But how many of us are given accurate information which shows love between women as a healthy alternative to being heterosexual? For that matter what evidence is there, in the woman-hating and heterosexual (ie presenting straightness as the only way) society we all live under, of the truth that it is perfectly O.K. and normal to be oriented sexually and emotionally towards the same sex, both sexes or neither. With abundant pressure on us through the media, all forms of advertising, books, films and so on to conform to the passive female role of pleasing and serving men, we could be excused for growing up totally ignorant of the existence of lesbians, homosexuals, transsexuals, hermaphrodites or celibates.

Unless of course we happen to be one, in which case a whole new fascinating, less blindly accepting, less stereotyped, traditional, comfortable or smug - in fact an often painful, questioning and self-doubting world at once opens up before us. How interesting then to gauge the reactions to this part of our identity once we took that exhilarating and frightening step off the cliff and 'came out' as lesbians to parents, family, bosses, work mates or colleagues, friends, co-students or the public, depending on our level of courage, support or political involvement.

Strange to realise how many women in all kinds of jobs from the highest to the lowest status are lesbians - sometimes I fantasize about the stunned reactions there would be if they all 'came out' together! Unfortunately most of these women are effectively repressed through invisibility by a homophobic (queer hating) culture where they live in very real fear of reprisals - of losing their jobs, their children, housing, friends or family. So instead they must endure the tension of always being guarded - having to cover up their true personalities and live, in effect, a double life.

Many lesbians are mothers as we are not encouraged to discover that there are healthy and preferable alternatives to nuclear family power -

which kills and maims women.

However their lesbianism is invariably used against them in custody cases. So they often choose either to remain in a painful pretense of heterosexuality or to stay out of relationships, to avoid hurting or losing their children.

The prevalent myths about lesbianism enhance people's prejudices and ignorance - for instance that we all conform to 'butch-femme' stereotypes in a caricature of the worst aspects of straight role models; that we all hate men, or have not had good relationships with men - the 'bad experience' myth; that women are lesbians because they can't 'get a man', or because they don't like children. In reality most lesbians find heterosexual roles oppressive and see our love for women as a positive act of self-determination, not a negative reaction to men. We are women who find in other women emotional, sexual and intellectual fulfillment.

Quite simply men are boring, and if it wasn't for their domination of society and a massive propaganda apparatus, no woman in her right mind would have anything to do with them. Of course men are threatened by the fact that lesbians are indifferent to them and that they are working individually and collectively to end the domination of all women by men, so they have ensured that lesbianism is not seen to exist. Lesbians have been hidden in marriages, disowned by families, fired from jobs and expelled from schools, been made to hate themselves, incarcerated in prisons and mental hospitals and been subjected to hostility, sexual violence and ridicule.

Lesbianism thus goes beyond the personal and is a political statement that women are actively fighting against their oppression in their daily lives. The degree to which the political implications of lesbianism are recognised varies, but an ever growing number of us do, and use our concerted power as a pressure group to demand that our existence and rights be acknowledged immediately - that accurate information about lesbianism be freely available to all women; that there is an end to discrimination against and intimidation of lesbians in the workforce; that lesbian mothers

demand the right to bring up their children while living openly as lesbians.

So it can be clearly seen that there is the need for a separate lesbian political movement as distinct from the aims of the male gay rights movement or the women's liberation movement, although at times alliances can be and are formed on specific issues. One such instance was the refusal late last year of the Human Rights Commission to recognise sexual preference as an inalienable human right and thereby to refuse to intervene in cases of discrimination against lesbians or homosexual men. An even closer connection exists between a wide range of lesbian and feminist issues, as the oppression of lesbians is an extension of or one aspect of the general hatred and oppression of women by men in our patriarchal society.

To discuss further all lesbian issues, from coming out to political lesbian activism, the University Lesbian Club is holding a Forum during Gay Pride Week but as separate from the male activities, as we see the movements as having completely different goals and orientation. Most homosexual men are interested in gay liberation primarily as a civil rights issue - to gain legal status on an equal basis with straight men - they generally have no more interest in changing the oppression of women and lesbians than straight men; in fact their woman-hating is often more pronounced. I think it is important to stress this difference, as many new lesbians, just coming out, seem to form the impression that because the men are also homosexual we have political goals in common. The use of the word 'gay', which is inaccurate and trivialising and one which few lesbians identify with, further blurs our real and basic differences from the men.

The Lesbian Club forum will be held at 1pm on Wednesday, 24 June (tomorrow) in the Women's Common Room, and all women are welcome to attend.

Anet Kate

(these views are not necessarily shared by other members of the Uni. Lesbian Club)

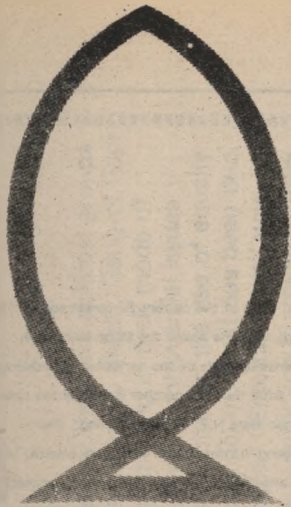
SCIEN RELIG AGAIN

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SCIENCE AND RELIGION RIDES AGAIN

but on a different horse. No, this isn't the tedious old argument about Genesis and evolution: surely that's not a problem any more? This is more about a scientist's approach to religion.

First, though: why pick on scientists? Only because I'm one; people in other disciplines could doubtless advance corresponding ideas (at the discussion, for example: see below), but my ideas are the ones I know best, and are close to hand as I write. For essentially the same reason, I'll substitute "Christianity" for "religion": others may have their own contributions.

So what can a scientist bring to Christianity? Primarily an attitude: among other things, this includes a respect for observations, an understanding of experimental errors, and a desire to find a view of the world which is consistent with all the evidence.

For example. The scientist will observe that many clever people have been, and are, Christians (so you can't dismiss Christianity as childishness), and many haven't (so you can't accept it uncritically). Minor inconsistencies in the Bible will cause no concern: total agreement could be more alarming, as it might signify fraud. And if an event doesn't fit in with the scientist's current ideas, it isn't a calamity - it's an opportunity to improve the ideas, and thereby to achieve a deeper understanding.

And one other thing. If you do the experiments described in the Bible they work.

This topic will be discussed with the MacLaurin Chapel Hall this Friday, 26 June, at 1.10pm. All are welcome to attend.

MARCH!

JULY 3

BE THERE

Amnesty International Focus: Malaysia

Tena Koutu Katoa
I ka taku ahi,
i runga i toku whenua.

As part of Amnesty International's aim is the education of the public as to the plight of political prisoners throughout the world, the campus group of AI will endeavour to publicise the conditions in a number of countries. In lieu of the fact that there are a large number of students from S.E. Asia; an area of increasing importance to New Zealand, the first choice of country is Malaysia.

According to the **Report of an Amnesty International Mission to the Federation of Malaysia**, published in August 1979, there are some 1,000 Malaysians arrested and put under indefinite detention without trial. Many of these have been subject to ill-treatment and even torture. Under the Internal Security Act 1960 (ISA), a person may be held if the Minister of Home Affairs decides detention is "necessary with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of Malaysia". Detainees are held for an initial interrogation period of 60 days during which they are kept incommunicado in a Special Branch Holding Centre, where they are subjected to prolonged periods of interrogation. After 60 days, at the discretion of the Minister of Home Affairs, the detainee may be served with a two-year detention order or released. If a detention order is served, the detainee is usually transferred to one of two prisons, the Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp or the Taiping Detention Camp, which hold approximately 100 and 800 detainees respectively. Amnesty International knows of detainees served with detention orders who have remained in holding centres beyond the stipulated 60 days or have been transferred to "safe houses" for further interrogation.

The AI Report also contained a recommendation that the government repeal the ISA on the grounds that it violates basic human rights to liberty, to the presumption of innocence and to a fair, open and speedy trial. The report recommends also that the government institute full and open commissions of inquiry into allegations of torture and ill-treatment of detainees, and that the systematic use of solitary confinement and prolonged interrogation cease immediately. To help safeguard against such abuses the report also recommended that access to legal counsel and medical examination be permitted to all detainees. The report further stated that the conditions in which prisoners are held beyond the 60-day interrogation period were inadequate by the standards set forth in the **United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners**. In Batu Gajah conditions have deteriorated in recent years due to overcrowding and to the introduction in 1977 of harsher rules governing visits, correspondence and hours of exercise outside prisoner's cells. In both detention centres medical attention was found to be inadequate.

The Malaysian authorities to whom AI sent the report for comment before it's publication on 29 August 1979, classified it as a subversive publication under the ISA, thus prohibiting possession of the report or its dissemination. In a speech to



the Fifth Biennial Law Conference on 25 Oct. 1979, the Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn said that, "the price for doing away with the ISA is the destruction of our democratic system and our way of life" and that the act would not be repealed. Shortly after publication of the AI Report, the leader of the opposition Democratic Action Party, Lim Kit Siang, described it as "devastating" and stated that he would seek a debate on it when parliament reconvened. Although unable to secure a debate, Lim Kit Siang did ask the Deputy Prime Minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahatir Mohammed, in parliamentary question time on 23 Nov. 1979, whether the government would consider amending the ISA so as to subject ministerial powers of detention to judicial control. Dr Mahatir replied that the government had to be able to resort to preventive measures for reasons of national security. On 17 December 1979, the Minister of Home Affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, justified the banning of the report to members of the Dewan Negara (Upper House) on the grounds that it was misleading and could affect the nation's security.

The ISA, as noted in the AI Report, had been used to detain members of legal opposition parties, including the Democratic Action Party (DAP), the now defunct Labour Party of Malaya and the Partai Sosialis Rakyat Malaysia (PSRM), Malaysian People's Socialist Party, as well as trade unionists engaged in legitimate trade union activity. In November 1976, the government for the first time under the ISA arrested members of the ruling United Malaya National Organisation, Datuk Abdullah Ahmed, a former Deputy Minister for Science and Technology, and Abdullah Majid, a former Minister of Labour and Manpower. In January 1980, 15 members of the local branch of the legal opposition Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP) were detained in Kedah for allegedly being members of

an underground Moslem organisation, Pertubuhan Augkatan Sabillullah (PAS), Organisation of Warriors of Allah. They were arrested after peasant demonstrations against the introduction of a voucher system for payment of rice subsidies which it was alleged they had incited and shortly before a local by-election which the PMIP candidate was regarded as having a strong chance of winning.

AI has also been concerned about the extension of the application of the death penalty in Malaysia. Since 1975, under amendments to the ISA, the death sentence has been mandatory for individuals found in possession of firearms in designated "security areas" or in circumstances "which raise a reasonable presumption that the (person) intends or is about to act, or has recently acted, in a manner prejudicial to public security." Moreover, the Essential (Security Cases) Regulations introduced in October 1975 and enacted in January 1979 stripped the defendant in security cases of basic legal safeguards and abolished the distinction between adults and juveniles. At the end of 1979, 37 people were reported to have been sentenced to death under the ISA. On four consecutive Fridays between 14 March and 4 April 1980, eight people sentenced under the ISA amendments and Essential Regulations were executed. AI cabled Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn on the 19 and 24 March 1980 expressing its concern about the executions. In a letter to the Prime Minister sent on the 26 March 1980, it said it was disturbed by the recent spate of executions particularly in view of the government's former reluctance to enforce the death penalty. It urged the government to commute all remaining death sentences.

No Reira Kia Kaha - Kia Toa
Amnesty International

Plainsong Sung Fancy

My soul doth magnify the Lord: how many of us bother to say that, or even to pause and ponder about the curiosities in this world. Certainly, not many have the particular devotion of the Schola Gregoriana, who praise God in Latin, in an unusual musical form and at five o'clock on Friday afternoons. It's the cocktail hour for some, but for them an individual way to express faith, on campus.

The Schola Gregoriana are a dozen or so music students with a particular interest in plainsong, that is, unison chanting of psalms, canticles and prayers. It is a mediaeval musical form, commonly known as 'Gregorian chant' after Gregory the Great a pope of the sixth century A.D., who encouraged such monastic disciplines as singing the seven 'offices' or services set for seven hours of the day. The offices are mattins, prime, terce, sext, none, vespers and compline, mattins being sung at early morning and compline at bedtime. It is vespers, which corresponds to evening worship in modern Christian churches, that members of the Schola gather to sing, in the MacLaurin chapel. Singing of the 'hours' was originally a Roman Catholic practice and is still carried on by orders of monks worldwide, including one monastery in New Zealand, who sing in English.

Dr. Fiona MacAlpine, who leads the Schola Gregoriana is a lecturer at the Conservatorium of Music. While pursuing her studies in things mediaeval she discovered, in the contemporary melee, several students who share her regret at the neglect of this ancient art form, and to whom such formal services of worship have real significance. So they began rehearsing as a group, in mid-1980,

Sunday June 14th Concert in St. Matthews-in-the-City

**"Marriage of Figaro" Overture-Mozart
Serenade for Strings - Dag Wiren
"Ring Around the Moon" Suite - David Farquhar
Piano Concerto No.4 - Beethoven
Soloist-James Brown
St. Matthews Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Michael McLellan.**

The Sunday afternoon concerts at St Matthews-in-the-City Church provide participants with easy listening and variety in music and performance. Added to this is the interest of the environment, a stone gothic interior with high vaults and arches, where, because of the flat floor, level seating and large columns, one can spend the two hours quite happily attempting to see the source of the music, each new angle revealing yet more of the orchestra that has hitherto been obscured by the heads of those in front.

The "Serenade for Strings" fitted in well with this architecture, you couldn't see who was making the wrong notes even if you wanted to. Overall it was played and interpreted sensitively with McLellan having a strong command as conductor. He has little superfluity in his approach, having an economy of action and emotion, which works very well with Farquhar's Suite and the Piano Concerto, yet not so with the Mozart. The overture was a disappointment. It is not enough to play Mozart straight: quickly and accurately. The result is just to touch the surface of

and have sung in St. Benedicts church, Newton. They also provided incidental music for Auckland Grammar Schools production of 'Murder in the Cathedral'. In April this year, with the kind permission of the chaplains, the Schola commenced regular devotions in the university chapel. There is a veritable plethora of saints in Christian tradition, to each of whom is dedicated one day of the year, so with a bit of reference work Dr. MacAlpine is able to find at least one saint to sing for every Friday. Admittedly it is sometimes a bit of a hunt!

The groups reference text is the Liber Usualis, formerly used in all Catholic churches in sung worship. It contains prayers and orders of service for every occasion, all in Latin with music in plainsong notation, from which the modern stave system is derived. Unfortunately Liber Usualis's are fairly rare now so if anybody has one weighting down a mouldering pile of 1934 Weekly News', then Dr. MacAlpine will be delighted if you allow her to restore the Liber to its proper use, for then more students will be able to take part in the singing of vespers. She can be contacted at 792-300 ext 405 or at the Conservatorium.

Schola Gregoriana are about to 'go public' and anyone is invited to attend the office Fridays, 5pm, MacLaurin chapel. It's an excellent time for reflection, and the music has some moving moments, especially the polyphony (part-singing) which occurs at intervals, contrasting superbly with the austerity of the plainsong.

Catherine Croucher

what he was doing. The depth of emotion and energy is there to be discovered and has to be brought out of its controlling formal style. "Ring Around the Moon" Suite was handled as a vibrant set of short pieces, containing some splendid rhythms, it was a success in that it had the effect of making one forget that one was in a church. Quite an achievement when you consider that the Trinity, enclosed in stained glass, dominates the scene from the far wall opposite the nave. It seems that this audience, not unlike most New Zealand audiences, has difficulty in responding to the conductor as artist, or to the orchestra embodying this concept, as evidenced by the mechanical appreciation at conventional moments of applause for the first three pieces.

It is much less taxing to identify with a soloist in this respect which is perhaps why I counted at least fourteen enthusiastic ones attempting a standing ovation at the end of Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto. It would have been well-deserved. James Brown played with clarity and the orchestra worked well with him, especially in the second (slow) movement, where the orchestra, in unison, has dialogue with the piano. The force and intensity of the orchestra is contrasted with the softness of the piano which eventually tames it to its own level. Here McLellan was very much in touch with the soloist, keeping the flow of piano and orchestra together. No Encore.

R.A.Dale

The Next BIG Thing

LUNCHTIME CONCERT, 1pm, THURSDAY 18, QUAD.
A SECOND NOSE.

The clock struck one and the lunchtime bells rang through these learned halls of wisdom as a river of students poured from every doorway, down every staircase and wound their way to the delta that was the quadrangle. Here, in the hub of our musical universe, wide-eyed, fervent spectators gathered in front of the elevated stage that in its magnificence obliterated Rudman Gardens. This was to be the scene of not only a concert but a celebration of New Zealand contemporary music. The eager, bustling crowds, now reaching capacity size, were a salutation to A Second Nose, well famed as crowd pleasers. Michael Lamb and company stood nonchalantly around their glistening equipment diligently smoking Gauloises. After the final soundcheck and the numerous roadies and technicians had dispersed, returning to the large, articulated lorry parked in Princes Street, A Second Nose took the stage.

Responding to the deafening roar of the audience lining every nook and cranny above and below the Student Union Building, this tight six-piece sped with furious accuracy into their first number. Originality was the name of the game here. With precision and skill and good use of the vast sound equipment A Second Nose played fast paced, exciting songs

with just a tasteful tinge of the current European sound. The maddened writhing students below the stage were soon whipped into a frenzied state by the perfected melodies and driving rhythms. After the fifth number it was all too clear that A Second Nose were N.Z.'s next big thing, their contemporaries piling in comparison to a mere sneeze. The blistering volume effectively rendering each song danceable enveloping the jiggling throngs in sweaty hysteria. The set closed with Michael Lamb's titanic drum solo, his splash and sizzle cymbals glittering in the sun enough to take the sparkle out of Liberace's stage show. A roar of approval followed and was sustained until the last piece of electronic equipment was retrieved by the eager-beaver roadies. The obstinate masses, were certain that this marvellous occasion had ended all too quickly.

For the rest of the day a reverent hush settled over the site of this splendid celebration. It is a general consensus that the A Second Nose performance epitomizes the pinnacle of artistic excellence we have come to expect from vogue local bands.

Harry Buzzbottom.

P.S. To tell you the truth, A Second Nose are a two piece, their concert was utter rubbish and they were pelted with every piece of shit they deserved. And I wasn't even there.

Tasteful Music

The Herbs are a group of people with a very realistic outlook on life. They take everything on its own merit, speaking in their music what they feel in their hearts. For it is music that is the band's way of living.

The Herbs began as the "Backyard band" about three years ago playing in garages for private parties in the Otara area. At this stage there were four members basing their music on a very simple reggae bass feel which the band found easy to identify with. This lasted about 8 months struggling to make a living as the band is still doing today, but are by no means alone. For the band their was a magic in keeping together and over the years new members joined who shared the same attitudes to music and life.

"The Herbs play what the Herbs feel about everyday living" making no compromises and retaining the strength and conviction that surrounds this band. A Rarotongan and part Samoan, a Tongan, a Maori and a Samoan are included in the Herbs line-up and their shared polynesian heritage is a common feeling in the band. Fred Faleauto, the drummer, emphasises the point by saying his drumming is not reggae but polynesian. The music that is now maturing into a recognisable sound is a mixture based on a reggae feel extended by the sounds of contemporary and traditional Polynesian music.

This is not a band to be rashly categorised as a reggae band since the widest possible cross-section of people are able to identify with their music. At one stage people thought they were nothing more than another 'boonga' band playing Jim Reeves and rock 'n' roll but they are much more than this. The sound is however a truly modern pacific sound.

The band is trying to live off their music but with the taxes hitting records and gigs, and the blindness of bureaucracy it is a day to day struggle to do so. It has even got to the ridiculous extent that a member of the Herbs had his name struck off the unemployment list after a white collar had seen his picture in the paper playing support for Stevie Wonder. All the members are married

and though their families are right behind them it is an added pressure ensuring enough money is available for them to live. The future and the past lose a lot of relevance when the struggle of day to day living is fully realised.

Musicians are all the band are and want to be but this is hard to explain to a labour department nurtured on cleaning jobs. As mussos the members are out to learn more and more, but as people they want to make it easier for other young musicians. This is the bands main purpose, setting an example and hopefully opening a few doors for the hundreds of talented young mussos in New Zealand and in the islands. On July the fourth the Herbs are playing at Samoa House to raise money to get the band on a pacific tour. This tour will be the first of its kind and for some members the first time they have been back to their own land, the land of their forefathers.

An album is being laid down at the moment and when the band is completely satisfied with it and not before, it will be released. This L.P. promises to be excellent and could become an important milestone. However not everyone wants to hear of this struggle of which the band speaks in their music and 'Whistling in the dark' for example was considered too controversial to be put on television.

The Herbs are working closely with other bands and have successfully broken into the pub circuit that was normally controlled by, dare I say it, 'new wave' bands. In the near future however the band will be concentrating on community gigs and prison gigs. One of the greatest compliments that was bestowed on the band was to hear that after they played at the musical washout of the year Stevie Wonder was sitting in his caravan raving about what he had been hearing being played by the Herbs.

The Herbs are above all a musical voice coming from the hearts of five musicians and entering our ears as a strong pacific sound. It can only be hoped for everyones sake that the Herbs do not give up the struggle for a while to come.

**SUPER
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PAY \$100**

**Gang of Four
Solid Gold
EMI**

Amongst the more political groups of contemporary music, Gang of Four are outstanding in their mode of dealing with controversial issues complemented by the use of equally controversial music. It has been two years since "Entertainment" was released, (although it arrived in New Zealand only last year), two years being an untypical length of time between albums for a band. Either the Gang of Four feel unconfinced by the pressures of maintaining popularity all round with the release of new material or they have experienced a bad lapse in writing and composing. On listening to "Solid Gold" the latter reason seems to outweigh the former. "Entertainment" ensured and ardent following here. It remains a strong album, drawing parallels between the conquering of foreign soil, its development resulting in a sick, diseased society and a similar occurrence within a relationship, ending in estrangement and an ultimate antipathy. "Your kiss so sweet, your sweat so sour" "Solid Gold" lacks this conceptual nature making both listening and interpretation slightly uneven. Whereas "Entertainment" saw GoF producing better disco rhythms than even Chic, this latest album has developed into a related funk. "Paralysed" is clever with its crippled timing. "What We All Want" displays the change in guitar technique. In the past the guitar has slashed radically across and through the bass and drum section, but never with it. Now it is less cut and slash, more flowing. "If I Could Keep It For Myself" exploits the title as a M.I.L.O. type



farther back in the mix. So too have metronome-like, has been placed spitting snare, now less robotic and most dominant while Tolhurst's apparent. Gallup's powerful bass is "Seventeen Seconds" is still so appealing and obvious influence of undergone various changes yet the respectively. The production has section, play bass and drums Laurence Tolhurst, the rhythm and guitar work. Simon Gallup and keyboards as well as his usual vocal band of three, Smith playing "Faith" sees The Cure back as a groups. turned and certainly got their huge independent crowd had a strong flowing curtain raiser. A opened by a third grade band playing The Greyhound concert was shortly. new record is promised by this man only 3 minutes and 52 seconds. A area, whose set was short, lasting been Peter Snell, a cult hero in this particular night the support act had Cooks Garden, Wangani. On that reminiscent of the fantastic concert at out and the crowd was very Like the rest of this tour it was a sell seemed appropriate in this cold hall. church hall. Stained glass windows concert was shifted into the Anglican Coast midwives Bingo night and the townhall was prebooked for the West Unfortunately the Greyhound with I.G.A. promotions. by Radio Scotland in conjunction Limited were brought to our fair land brief N.Z. concert tour. Public image Lydon's company completed their was one of ecstatic joy as John The scene in Greyhound last week

Smith's echoing vocals, lyrics often swamped by the music to the point of inaudibility. For "Primary" and "Doubt", the two fastest songs on the LP, their ferocious attitude suggestive of "Object" and "It's Not You" from "Three Imaginary Boys", this mix fails. They stand merely as statements that The Cure have not lost their anger, yet even this idea is in doubt as the remainder of "Faith" is swathed in Smith's ponderous obsessions. The "Holy Hour" sets off the solemnities with its ringing church bells and sombre synthesizers. "Other Voices" continues "Seventeen Seconds"'s lost, eerie feel with lines like 'Whisper your name in an empty room'. The music is ever distant and moody kept in place by the intertwined rhythm section. "All Cats Are Grey" is beautiful and melodic, bleak yet melancholy. "The Funeral Party" uses keyboards that are all too similar to Joy Division's to be totally original, yet the song is majestically morbid - 'Memories of children's dreams lie lifeless, fading, lifeless'. "The Drowning Man" contributes a note of suicide with guitars and bass constantly rising and sinking. Smith's

PIL OVER N.Z.
The scene in Greyhound last week was one of ecstatic joy as John Lydon's company completed their brief N.Z. concert tour. Public image Limited were brought to our fair land by Radio Scotland in conjunction with I.G.A. promotions. Unfortunately the Greyhound townhall was prebooked for the West Coast midwives Bingo night and the concert was shifted into the Anglican church hall. Stained glass windows seemed appropriate in this cold hall. Like the rest of this tour it was a sell out and the crowd was very reminiscent of the fantastic concert at Cooks Garden, Wangani. On that particular night the support act had been Peter Snell, a cult hero in this area, whose set was short, lasting only 3 minutes and 52 seconds. A new record is promised by this man shortly. The Greyhound concert was opened by a third grade band playing a strong flowing curtain raiser. A huge independent crowd had turned and certainly got their money's worth. Not surprisingly Flowers of Romance was featured along with such solid gold hits as Radio 4 and Religion. The only dampener of the evening came after the second encore when the hall burnt down by a fire-eating punk spitting at the band. We can only hope that next time PIL visit N.Z. they play in Auckland at possibly Room four at Y.W.C.A. which promises to be a loud intimate affair.

vocals are literally drowned as the melody engulfs his receding voice. The title track ends this album on an equally depressing note, the drums subsiding into oblivion as the muted voice of Robert Smith is left passionately saying, 'Nothing left but faith'. "Faith" is not a plea for undying support from fans, nor is it a religious revelation on behalf of The Cure. It is the interior examination of a soul, a search for belief in oneself. This is a most logical piece of music to follow "Seventeen Seconds" and the dejected-romantic themes that ran through that album. Smith, here, is as introverted as Howard Devoto on "Secondhand Daylight" but never as obscure and consequently, more accessible. Yet keeping in mind the gloomy and distant qualities of the music it is not hard to see that Smith is moving further away from us and into himself, into his own shadows. Me, I like Robert Smith's obsessions and I like his band's music. No matter how depressing, both are relevant. In a melancholy way The Cure have made music with warmth; this is the light at the end of Robert Smith's dark tunnel - a pinpoint of hope.

COMMUNITY CHEST
The lyrics are simplistic and emotive. The band's driving melodies are spliced with extra-ordinary percussion to make crystalline tunes being both fragile and powerful. "Into The Heart" is probably the best example of this with its repetitive chorus-line and touching piano notes. "Twilight" displays U2's ability to produce long songs immediately separating them from the more throw-away and forgettable bands. "My body grows and grows It frightens me, you know The old man tried to walk me home I thought he should have known." "Shadows And Tall Trees" closes the album. It is a testament to U2's originality, resourcefulness and awareness. This band is representative of the worthwhile elements in the New Wave. And that is the ability to present music that is powerful, emotive and fresh. We're waiting for the next album. You too?

Stephen McGlashan
"I Will Follow" presents the theme of the album, and that is the sweet innocence of youth (represented by a young boy) being ravaged by an imminent and daunting adulthood. This is a common theme among young musicians, the realization of impending maturity, yet U2 are outstanding in their tender and sympathetic treatment of the subject. 'A boy tries hard to be a man His mother takes him by the hand If he stops to think he starts to cry Oh why?' The lyrics are simplistic and emotive. The band's driving melodies are spliced with extra-ordinary percussion to make crystalline tunes being both fragile and powerful. "Into The Heart" is probably the best example of this with its repetitive chorus-line and touching piano notes. "Twilight" displays U2's ability to produce long songs immediately separating them from the more throw-away and forgettable bands. "My body grows and grows It frightens me, you know The old man tried to walk me home I thought he should have known." "Shadows And Tall Trees" closes the album. It is a testament to U2's originality, resourcefulness and awareness. This band is representative of the worthwhile elements in the New Wave. And that is the ability to present music that is powerful, emotive and fresh. We're waiting for the next album. You too?

chorus while "Outside The Trains Don't Run On Time" is dense and weighty. "Why Theory", previously available on the "Rock Against Racism" compilation, recalls "Factory" with its simple organ line (Farfisa?). Side Two begins with "Cheeseburger", a knock at America's infectious food-franchises. Obviously a result of the Gang of Four's small-scale tour to the U.S.A. last year. Although the argument is valid the song is cumbersome and for the first time on "Solid Gold" the band lose their ability to handle the complicated rhythm. The rest of side two suffers from the same complaint. The bass and drums merge into a constant similarity from song to song. The Gang of Four have always dealt with difficult beats carrying them off with skill and ease. Unfortunately this group is running out of ideas. To retain support they must concentrate on songwriting and a more speedy release in future would be preferable. Side One is totally worthwhile, though, and in the end ANY record by THE Gang of Four is a welcome proposition. Don't forget, "Entertainment" is a brilliant record and is always available. Meanwhile: Solid Gold? Well, shall we say 18 carat?

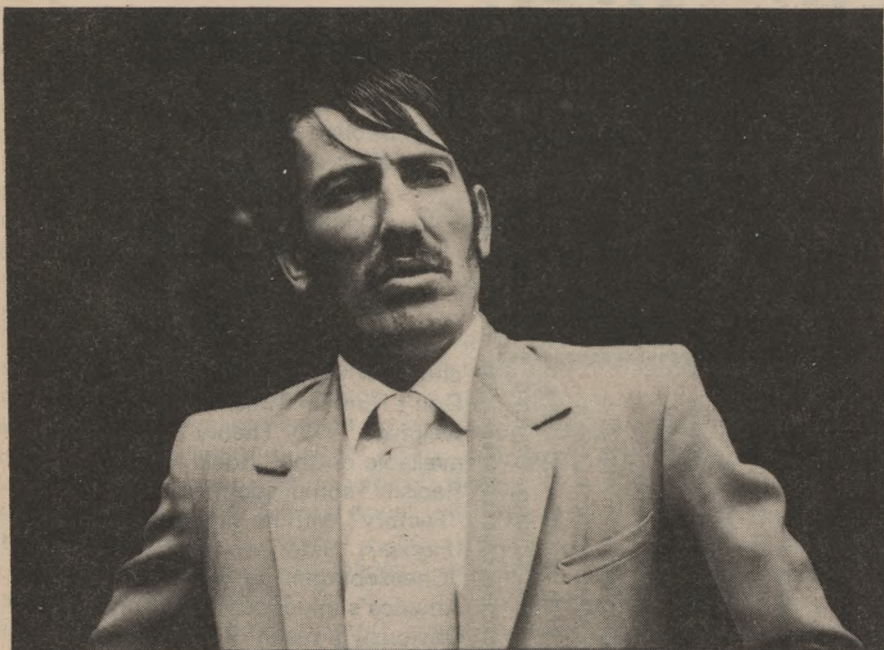
Stephen McGlashan
U2 Boy Island
U2, one of Ireland's most recent contributions to the British music scene, are a far cry from Stiff Little Fingers and The Undertones, although they deliver their material with the same Irish grim determination and fervour. "Boy" is a refreshing debut, employing several influences, yet still retaining a sound that is undeniably U2's. Bono's vocals are a reminder that a soul revival is presently underway while Larry's drumming recalls "Closer". The Edge, (an absurd name), plays his guitar like ex-Banshee, John McKay. Collectively, with bassist Adam Clayton, U2 play long pop numbers that are both exciting and sensitive.

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Lionel Lipps



BORN-AGAIN FASCIST ELECTION YEAR REVUE

THURS 25 JUNE 7.30 OGB.

Public Satirist and Poet -
Gary McCormick

I've just seen your performance of 'Born Again Fascist' and it's a long way away from the gentle lyrical poems you used to write when I last heard you read many years ago.

Not that long ago, I hope I like to think I still write a few lyrical poems, but I suppose for want of a better description, they are somewhat "tougher" than they used to be when you were last in New Zealand. But then, we were all hippies then!

But why the turn into pretty heavy satire?

I've always been interested in satire but I'm more interested in control of language. I've always loved and admired those English comedians like Les Dawson who can reel off a million madcap images and have total control over their audiences' responses. This show, and the character of Lionel Lipps, is just one step further down the road. I love it!

Love what exactly?

Being absurd. Having control. Power. Power over an audience. Hopefully when on tour reading my poems, the effect is the same. But performing satire gives a free rein to my streak of madness. Besides, I love laughing at my own jokes!

You have a way of tossing off at yourself, even when you are explaining things about what you are doing that are obviously important.

Well I can't take it all too seriously. Poetry, satire - these things are only an adjunct to life. Living, rock'n'roll, pubs, friends, come first. I find it difficult wearing the title 'poet' because of some of the rather silly people who inflict that on other people when they are talking about themselves. I'd rather be a 'story-teller'. There are so many stories to relate - through poems, satire, painting, whatever.

Do you still work with Sam Hunt?

Yes. I hope that Sam and I will always spend part of a year working together. We have such a lot of fun and in July we commence a three-month tour called the 'Blue Suede Shoes' Tour. But we have other interests as well. Mine happens to be satire.

How do you describe 'Lionel Lipps'?

Well, he has such nice turn-ups in his trousers. A fast mover. Completely absurd in his thinking and with his shaven used-car salesman look - a very sharp cat!

Very much like me, in fact.

- Leslie Clark of "Lyceum" talking to Gary McCormick.

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Stop
Penguin \$2.95
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"To cease smoking is the easiest thing I ever did; I ought to know because I've done it a thousand times."

- Mark Twain

This book is called STOP and is the same size as a cigarette packet. No long winded explanations as to why or how you should quit the weed - just short to the point and definitely not subtle.

"We hope this book will help you. If it informs, scares and occasionally entertains you, maybe you or someone you care about will refuse the next cigarette", the authors write.

The book assumes everyone wants to stop - most intelligent people do. It costs \$2.95, three times the cost of a packet of cigarettes, but if it works, the money you save will pay for the book in a couple of days.

Seven types of smokers exist, it says. Identifying yourself helps to quit. The psycho-social smoker uses smoking as a crutch in the social situation - peer group pressure started you off and now you lack confidence or think you do not look cool without a fag. The sensory-motor smoker gets satisfaction from manipulating the cigarette in the mouth or fingers. The indulgent smoker enjoys smoking and

it heightens the enjoyment of a pleasurable moment - do you smoke after intercourse? The sedative smoker uses the fag to relieve tension and the stimulative smoker puffs to overcome boredom or help concentration. The addictive smoker smokes to avoid withdrawal symptoms - determination is needed here. The automatic smoker lights up without even thinking about it.

Will Power gives up why don't you join him is the message. And make it NOW the book says. Don't plan on doing it some time in the future. Get out now and buy the book instead of your next packet. Carry it around with you and take it out and have a read when you feel like a cigarette - it will soon put you off.

STOP did not get me off the weed but it sure helped. It convinced me I should and has helped me since I did. The actual method I used was not planned. It happened so I took advantage of it. It's the best way to do it.

I got disgustingly drunk and smoked about a packet in the last couple of hours before crashing. I awoke with a rip-roaring hangover and a mouth like an overcrowded ashtray.

"Right, I'm giving up." And I did. But not without Will Power and help from STOP.



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June 23-27

FRAMES

Wellington's modern dance group 'Impulse' performed at Corporate last week as part of their Frames tour.

The first dance Open Sandwich featured six noisy chairs, the music of Oswald Cheesman and of course dancers. This piece seemed to find it extraordinarily hard to decide whether it was mime, amateur theatrics or dance. "Open Sandwich" which could have wallowed in a pool of wit and cheekiness but unfortunately sunk due to the kitch characteristics of a c-grade British situation comedy. The faces and 'naughty' actions worked in vaudeville but not in a small black cube with chairs that insisted on being heard.

However musichall had not died and more faces were to be pulled in Friends. This dance like the first desperately lacked composition and a clearly defined direction and it is always sad to see fully trained dancers being misused by having them walking and jumping not using movement as the main prerogative for expression. As a short piece this dance may have worked but too often movements, postures, and expressions were repeated. The nearest that I could get to explaining the feeling of this work was that it seemed nothing more than an improvisation exercise for actors with a tendency to leap occasionally at each other.

'Front, back and side on' was by far the most successful piece since this was a visual dessert to be licked slowly and enjoyed and was therefore not so obviously effected by the loose composition of the other works. The black and white costumes were excellent in emphasising the rigid flow that this work of kinetic sculptures attained. The work moved nicely from one body sculpture to another growing itself as it progressed.

'Carousel' had elements of the three previous dances but it is unfortunate that the joy of merry-go-rounds was not seen in the dancers (I couldn't help but think of Laura Deans joy in spinning). There were some very nice touches in this piece especially the use of the costumes forming a galloping carousel but again the piece seemed padded.

Wananga-I-Te-Rangi occupied all of the second dance telling the story of Tanenuiarangi's journey to the uppermost heaven. This dance had the most content of any of the works was successful though predictable. All the elements were there but sometimes so obviously that you could hear the choreographer turning the page. This dance did capture the mood and your imagination and the ending was the highlight of the show.

I am sure that with some tight direction Impulse could become a lot more appetizing but in this donut kid it was too easy to tell the mock from the real cream.



'The Bald Prima Donna'
'The Lesson'

Two plays by Eugene Ionesco, directed by Sandra Kyle, coming to the Maidment.

Eugene Ionesco first appeared on the French theatrical scene in 1950 when his first play, The Bald Prima Donna, was produced in Paris. Prima Donna was not originally written as a play, but as a kind of exercise that came out of Ionesco's attempts to master the English language. Using the Assimil conversation method, Ionesco found himself in the company of an English couple, Mr and Mrs Smith. The Smiths seemed to find it necessary to inform one another that the ceiling was overhead, the floor underfoot, the week made up of seven days, and that for dinner they had a fine English meal served by their maid Mary.

he carefully copied out the ready-made phrases from his language text book, the future playwright was possessed by a strange excitement which could scarcely be attributed to the discussion held by the dull couple, or the task of learning English. He would suddenly feel very strange, and have to go and lie down to regain his composure; the couples in the language manual began to write their own lines; they became emptied of psychology; their words had turned into sounding shells devoid of meaning. For Ionesco a collapse of reality was occurring, he had known that there were seven days in the week and the floor was below and the ceiling above, but had never thoughtfully considered it. Suddenly he perceived through the banal and usual, the strange and unusual. The world began to appear to him in an unearthly light, beyond understanding, and governed by arbitrary laws. From that time on Ionesco knew what he wanted to do: to communicate to his contemporaries the essential truths of which the English-French

conversation made him aware.

If language in Prima Donna is a sounding shell in The Lesson, Ionesco's second play written in 1951, it is possessed by metaphysical power. The knife that the Professor uses to rape and kill a girl pupil is a verbal knife. The Lesson could be interpreted as apolitical parable, as a statement on the nature of male-female relationships, or about education; and the Bald Prima Donna as a satire of the petit bourgeoisie or the impossibility of communication, but in our the plays refer mainly to themselves. Like all of Ionesco's theatre, they are highly playable and offer actors a splendid opportunity.

The Bald Prima Donna and The Lesson are Ionesco's funniest plays, and that is probably why they are most popular. It is our intention to provide thoughtful theatre, but our primary aim is to entertain the public and make the audience laugh.

The season begins on Wednesday 24 and finishes in Saturday 4. Tickets can be booked in advance from 12-2pm daily at the Maidment box office.

Free Financial Advice from your on-campus bank

At the Bank of New Zealand we're on campus and we understand student money problems. If you have money problems (and what student hasn't?) advice is free at the Bank of New Zealand. You'll get good, solid, straight forward help from people who really understand money and how to manage it. We'll

level with you about how you're handling your money and what we can do for you. You'll be surprised at the way we can help you sort out your problems. Come on in soon to our on-campus office and arrange a time for a chat. Ask for Dennis Rowe or Christine Easton, University of Auckland Branch. Phone: 774-024.



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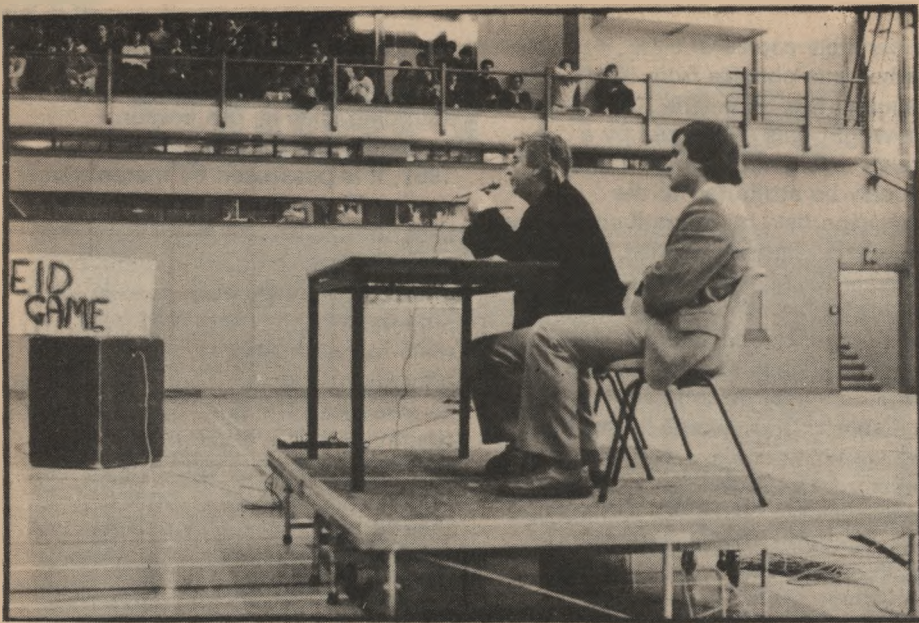
MERCURY THEATRE

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MERCURY 2 - FRANCES EDMOND in
BETWEEN NIGHT & MORNING

June 23-27 Mon & Thurs - 9.00pm Tues-Sat 6.30pm



Wayne and Donald Woods face the hordes in the Rec Centre.

serious entertainment

PRESIDENT

SPRINGBOK TOUR

I had the opportunity last week of chairing a meeting in the Recreation Centre at which Donald Woods spoke about his native country South Africa (Azania). With well over 1000 students attending, the one hour given to Donald Woods seemed a very short time. However the questions that were asked showed that many members of the audience had thought a lot about the problems facing South Africa and wished to know more. Donald Woods' answers on subjects such as future unrest and likely civil war to whether a cabinet comprised solely of Blacks would run South Africa efficiently showed a detailed knowledge of the situation in that country. (He was Editor of a leading anti-apartheid newspaper the 'Daily Dispatch'). One pleasing note of the meeting was the large numbers of Registry, Academic and Non-Academic staff who spent their Wednesday lunchtime at the talk.

THE UNIVERSITY

Another equally pleasing note was the headline on Thursday morning's Herald last week. The Vice-Chancellors Committee has come out in strong support of your Association's calls for an immediate change in the Bursary regulations. Auckland's Vice-Chancellor Dr. Colin Maiden has our full support for helping to produce the following statement from the V.C.C. "THE BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR STUDENTS SHOULD BE AT A MUCH HIGHER RATE THAN THE PRESENT \$23 A WEEK..." and "A RESIDENCE ALLOWANCE SHOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS"

In addition, as I pointed out in Craccum last week the present system of Hardship grants applications

1. results in students facing UNNECESSARY ANXIETY over the outcome of their applications.

2. and delays caused by huge numbers of students applying because their basic grant of \$23 is too low.

These two factors result in A DETRIMENTAL AFFECT TO STUDENTS WORK HABITS AND AN INCREASING NUMBER OF STUDENTS DROPPING OUT. This too has been supported by the Vice-Chancellors statements.

What we are waiting for now is Government Action. (The Budget will

be out sometime in early mid-July when the Prime Minister has returned from overseas.)

ACCOMMODATION

In addition to the submissions prepared by your Association on Bursaries which is beginning to have some affect, we have also submitted our thoughts on future student accommodation needs.

Briefly we support

- 1) Low Cost
- 2) Rental Accommodation (flating)
- 3) Within easy walking distance of campus
- 4) Of good quality.

MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE

On Thursday I chaired a meeting of the Theatre Management Committee. Currently we are considering a proposal to introduce a hydraulic forestage. This will be a boon to the theatre but at a cost of \$50,000 some more thought will have to be given to funding.

FRIDAY

The Commerce Faculty met last Friday to discuss such issues as limitations on enrolment, the addition at stage one level of a Management Studies paper 72.100 Business Computing and Restricted Book examinations. For further details please see your class reps. I will also be travelling to Waikato University to discuss N.Z.U.S.A., the bursary campaign, students in the elections campaign and aspects of our student travel service. On Saturday I have a National Executive meeting in Wellington and will report on our disc discussions.

THIS WEEK

Council will meet at 4pm on Monday. Thursday will see the referendum on a proposed Womens Vice-President for N.Z.U.S.A. and our stance on T.V.'s University Challenge.

PLEASE VOTE

ENGINEERS

Engineering students still studying under the half yearly semester system face their final exams beginning on June 27th. I wish you well for the week of exams and to other students facing tests during this week.

Wayne McIntosh
PRESIDENT

YOU'RE CRAZY

Dear CRACCUP:

As Promised, again hereeeeeee...ALFRED NONYMOUS AND THE GREAT CRACCUM SPACE WARII:

A long time ago, at a varsity far far away, there was the universal sensationalist newspaper CRACCUM, with wars raging between the two extremes in the letters section each Tuesday. As it happened, there was a glut of millions of Craccums that were overflowing the quad, and people were wondering what to do with all the surplus Craccums. Then the evil twisted minds of the notorious AGENT GRAPEFRUIT and COLONEL RIPHURHEDDOFF thought up a horrible idea (as usual), and went to plastering all the Craccums into the formidable DEATH GRAPEFRUIT! The evil duo got into it, and summoned the farce to get all the other Fascists and Tour-Supporters to make their own speedy lethal tie-craccums. The new army then flew over to the camp of the Feminists, Homos, Communists, and Anti-Tour-Supporters. The enemy camp was zapped with death rays, and suffered heavy casualties, and could only rush over to the quad and make their own X-craccums, while the AGENT and COLONEL had temporarily gone back to their camp to plan another raid. The X-craccums flew over to the other camp and started zapping the DEATH GRAPEFRUIT, and all the Fascists and Tour-Supporters, but only killed a few as they rushed back into their tie-craccums and took off, along with the DEATH GRAPEFRUIT.

Froggy Kent had watched enough of this by now, so he rushed into the phones in the basement of the Maths/Physics Building, and changed into ALFRED NONYMOUS! He rushed out to the quad to meet Maya Sue Donim, and they took the remaining Craccums, and made the MILLENNIUM CRACCUM! They both got in and took the controls, and took off after both saying "may the farce be with you." Alfred used the farce to find the battle that was now fiercely raging out in space, and watched the two extremes bombarding each other until there were only a few ships left. After the last X-craccum zapped the last tie-craccum, the DEATH GRAPEFRUIT zapped the X-craccum, and then reigned supreme and invincible, except for one thing. The MILLENNIUM CRACCUM sneaked up on the larger ship, and fired a death ray down the DEATH GRAPEFRUIT'S reactor shaft, and flew away as it turned into a supernova. Once again, the universe was Moderation, yet there was still a smell of rotten eggs in the farce that told Alfred that AGENT GRAPEFRUIT and COLONEL RIPHURHEDDOFF had somehow survived and escaped, and would return again!

T*H*E E*N*D

Before things get out of hand, I'd like to apologise to Nigel Pearson and anyone else who may have been offended by my first letters. I never intended to insult gays or anyone else - some people misinterpret things and choose to get offended; and perhaps I was generalising too much and using clumsy language when I wrote about gays, since I'm not gay, and was thus a bit nervous when I wrote about it. You're right, normal is a bit of a useless word. I guess I was taking moderation to extremes (paradoxical, isn't it?), and perhaps the Real Answer and True Solution doesn't exist, but then both extremes can't be right either, can they? Don't anyone take my letters so seriously that you get offended by them.

Anyway, until next week I remain;

Yours in Reality,
Alfred (REALITY) Nonymous (& Maya Sue Donim)

P.S. Coming next week: ALFRED NONYMOUS MEETS AGENT GRAPEFRUIT AND COLONEL RIPHURHEDDOFF!

P.P.S. Help Dak, I've got this compulsion to write outrageous letters to Craccum. Am I crazy, or is this just normal (oops!).

ANOTHER SHIT-FACED SHEEP LETTER

Dear Dak,

On Friday the 12th of June I went to the special General Meeting in the Gym. No, I tell a lie. I went to the Gym and low and behold I discovered an S.G.M!

Interested, I stopped to watch and listen, and munch my hot dog. After a few minutes WHAMMO! The S.G.M. was changed into a special executive meeting.

Next I listened to discussion on whether or not executive office holders should or should not be paid money (the stuff is actually quite rare). The 'discussion' took the form of individuals standing up and putting forward their personal points of view. (One was a bit strange.)

The motion was then put and a total of four exec. members voted, three in favour, one against. I stood, I munched, I watched, but I

had finished listening.

Since the motion is now passed I shall assume that executive office holders now get paid \$43 per week (which I believe was the figure quoted).

O.K. The motion is passed. Then why did someone (I know not who) call an S.G.M? If all they needed was a special exec meeting to pass the motion why did the meatheads pretend to have an S.G.M? Hmmm, yes, I think this definitely smells.

Since it was an exec meeting, why didn't the whole exec vote? What's the story? Hey Wayne! Are you reading this? Why don't you give your executive a good kick in the abdominal cavity? Were you not elected to run the Student Association in an efficient and democratic manner? I saw neither efficiency nor democracy in the Gym. Why don't you do something big Wayne? Get your exec into shape. If anyone steps out of line squash them. Show us some of your Presidential abilities.

MY GOD, IF YOU DON'T DO SOMETHING WAYNE, I'M GOING TO HAVE TO KICK YOUR DUNNY IN.

At least have a feeble attempt and try to do something about the exec. If the exec gives you any shit for doing such, I promise I won't kick your dunny in. I will just lie in the gardens with my long range spud gun, wait until an unsuspecting executive creature scurries past my shrub and Pop! I'll do all the students a great big favour. Better make sure that the executive creature scurrying past isn't you though, eh Wayne?

Just another shit faced sheep

CAN YOU HEAR ME UP THERE?

Dear Mr Ed,

I am so bored! "Why?" I hear you ask. I am bored because the food in the Cafe is the same day in, day bloody out. God for something new, something different, in fact God for anything at all since after about 11.30 in the Cold Served all there is to eat is fuck all and that is so fatty and tasteless I just can't bring myself to eat it.

In the light of recent letters concerning problems in the cafe, given what is displayed for sale it is no wonder everything is not hunky dory.

Please, powers that be give us some variety and provide it at lunch time not just at 8.30 in the morning.

P.S. How about a breakfast menu between 8 & 9.

SMOKE A CARROT A DAY

Dear Dak,

I saw Friday's mock riot and was shocked by the anger, hatred, and suffering; the callous cruel face behind the tape recorded gunshots; the faces twisted into a smile; the playful hurling of polystyrene, the adolescent squeals, the tense, electric atmosphere of a fete.

Is this the successor to reasoned argument or do-adolescent theatricals enhance and compliment reason?

Captain Carrot

(P.S. Where did they come from in the middle of the day?)

HAVE YOU LOST YOUR MARBLES?

Dear Sir,

I am on the horns of a dilemma, and as any bull fighter will tell you, it is a very painful position to be in.

For years I have been the marbles champion of N.Z. and have received a challenge from a Mr Sam Bok of South Africa who wishes to come here and compete with me. Somehow this has leaked out, and I have received a letter from the Railwaymen's Union that they will not move Mr Bok's luggage unless we agree to play with both black and white marbles. My neighbour has threatened that he will not borrow my lawnmower again if the match comes off, and I have received a touching 'phone call from the HART & CARE Comedians Society. Apparently, the white South Africans are nasty people who take all the gold from S. Africa and hog it for themselves, but that if I refuse to play with Mr Bok, they will be filled with remorse, burst into tears, and hand everything over to the blacks. The simple faith of the H & C Comedians in human nature, I find very touching, and I have invited them along to my charismatic church meeting next Sunday. My other neighbour, alas, a coarse and unfeeling gentleman, tells me that if, my marbles, and New Zealand sank into the sea, it would be five years before the South Africans heard about it.

In sooth, it is puzzlement.

Yours faithfully,
J. Gordon

BAA

Dear Lousy Shi

With reference to issue 11, June, are for some reason Executive because are blaming the probably even blaming us for. Don't you realise people come to education and field they happen Science). We do power games anyway.

You say that University for a reply to that is others by what reason all of us education. You everything appear you are the one go?... "You're a sheep."

Of course this personal attack just merely states Perhaps the editor of?

A pack of lous

DEAR HOR

Horace Bival let him write for that good. The awful. (Hammond Instigators" we gave (you'll have) were a cliché) to a bunch of v date and they stage. They did Horace and the The Pink Flamingo good as usual, help the sound

The Furys w This was probab imminent break blues rock image his voice was n by The Instigat Hammond Gam rather better. K lady of Clives b others. Everybo Horace, but nex

Any reaction P.S. How are

NODDY LE

Dear Mr K.,

In reply to E. be easy to dism eloquent "Fuck contempt you c pass up an oppo a lifetime. So w supposedly? a v choice. But wh bursaries? Why ovens and roun

The answer is look at a pretty body (and/or m Next time ins you should take course) and jus vote National.

P.S. Thanks intellect.

SPOT THE

Dear Person wh

Last Friday, t occasion pass a grip of the stud been indeed sp referenced in its That stands for Told you it was title (always tho were kind of an they give to the hot, controvers (supposedly) an union members a maximal amon of cross betwee so that the cog up and rust in b Why? I can a syllables: Quor

BAA

Dear Lousy Shit-Faced Editor,

With reference to your editorial in Craccum, Issue 11, June 9th. It sounds to us as if you are for some reason pissed off with the Executive because of what they are doing and are blaming the students. We are students, probably even typical students and you are blaming us for what is happening. You Jerk! Don't you realise that the only reason most people come here is to learn, to get an education and further themselves in whatever field they happen to have chosen, (ours is Science). We don't have time to waste on little power games which mean nothing to us anyway.

You say that University students are in University for strange motives at times. Our reply to that is that you should not judge others by what you do yourself. The only reason all of us are here is to obtain an education. You say abusing shit out of everything appeals to us. It seems in fact that you are the one to whom it appeals, how did it go?... "You're just a pack of lousy shit faced sheep."

Of course this letter is not intended to be a personal attack on your personal character, it just merely states the facts as we see them. Perhaps the editor is what we should get rid of?

A pack of lousy shit-faced sheep.

DEAR HORACE

Horace Bivalve must be paying Craccum to let him write for them. The Concert was not that good. The mixing on most of the acts was awful. (Hammond G. being an exception) "The Instigators" were a bunch of pretty babies who gave (you'll have to excuse the cliches, they were a cliché) a home grown English punk feel to a bunch of very mouldy oldies. Way out of date and they obviously do their rehearsing on stage. They did look very trendy though and to Horace and the boppers that's the main thing. The Pink Flamingos were good but not as good as usual, a very tortured bass bin didn't help the sound either.

The Furies were uninspired, but reasonable. This was probably due to the reports of an imminent breakup. Dave stayed true to his blues rock image (the beer pot is part of it) and his voice was nicely rough too. As was proved by The Instigators, we all need an image. Hammond Gamble was also consistent, if rather better. Knowing Claire (the Jamaican lady of Clives band) of old, I left with the others. Everybody is entitled to opinions Horace, but next time listen to the music

Briar

Any reaction is better than no reaction.
P.S. How are the kids? - Ed.

NODDY LETTER

Dear Mr K.,

In reply to E. Rodgers (16th June) it would be easy to dismiss you with a casual but eloquent "Fuck off Noddy" and show you the contempt you deserve but this would be to pass up an opportunity which comes but once a lifetime. So what if Arts students are supposedly? a waste, we are exercising free choice. But why stop with cutting our bursaries? Why not set up camps with giant ovens and round us up and burn us?

The answer is obvious! I would far rather look at a pretty picture than fix your broken body (and/or mind.)

Next time instead of getting your boot in, you should take it (out of your mouth of course) and just sink back into your hole and vote National.

Yours etc.
Altiora Peto

P.S. Thanks for acknowledging my high intellect.

SPOT. THE CALCULATOR

Dear Person who Edits and Censors,

Last Friday, the 12th, saw a very special occasion pass almost unnoticed through the grip of the student populace. It must have been indeed special, for this fact was even referenced in its title. Yes - it was an SGM. That stands for "Special General Meeting". Told you it was special. That rather ridiculous title (always thought "special" and "general" were kind of antonyms, didn't you?) is what they give to the kind of meeting where really hot, controversial items are discussed by (supposedly) an immense body of student union members. What actually happens is that a maximal amount of effort is put into a kind of cross between a stage revue and a dog turd, so that the cogs of student politics can seize up and rust in blissful solitude.

Why? I can answer that in one word (of two syllables): Quorum. That is latin for "of

whom". What it means is that for anything official to go on there must be at least n members present, the majority "of whom" must vote for (or against) any motion for it to be passed/lost. For an SGM the magic number is 200. From past experience, the politicians amongst us know that there will be difficulty achieving this number - so they (normally) choose to hold the meeting in the Rec-Centre where there are (normally) over 100 present anyhow, reducing the extra required to about 80.

Let's play with some numbers. A.U. has - 12000 students. 200 for a quorum is about 1.66%, meaning 98.33% of students can stay away and they will still be able to conduct business. Now, only 50% of that 1.66%, or 0.83%, actually have to support some motion to pass it. A motion, affecting all students, could be opposed by 99.17% of us and still get passed.

It gets worse: remember why they use the rec-centre at lunchtime? Say 120 students (a reasonable figure) were in the building minding their own business. They would be counted towards the quorum, but would not bother themselves with the meeting, so only 80 have to actually go FOR the meeting. 80 out of 11,880 remaining students is 0.673400673% stimulated attendance. And since half of those could pass a motion, that means only 0.336700337% need support some crucial motion to pass it: i.e. 99.66329966% of students could in theory oppose that crucial motion and it would still be passed. Where is the democracy in that?

If you think that getting 0.67% of students along to a meeting is as easy as getting your Unifem letter censored out of Craccum - you are sadly mistaken. Let us look at the events of last Friday:

History records that the SGM of 12/6/81 lapsed for want of a quorum. And it wasn't close either. Remembering that about 100 people (probably more) were merely there for the recreational facilities and not the meeting, I calculated probably only 40-50 actually turned up for the meeting itself. This includes around 20 from the usual student politics crowd (who have to put up an appearance, but probably would rather not) and about 20 hecklers (including the Colonel and I). Leaving a number that you would not have to remove more than one sock to count, of students actually INTERESTED in the meeting. So the show could not go on.

We must now ask "Why?" One version was that the meeting was not well publicised. "There were notices in Craccum", said somebody. "Exactly", said somebody else. But more likely is the fact that the business was just not interesting enough. We CAN get a good turnout to an SGM, although to my memory that has only happened once (is it really 2 years ago, already?). I think the business was something to do with getting full hardship for several union positions - being a heckler one doesn't take too much notice of these formalities. Of course they should get it, because anybody who would run for such a position must be really hard up.

But the real reason has to be student apathy. If you can't get even 1% along to a meeting, obviously there is just nobody who gives a salted peanut one way or the other.

Should this apathy be of any concern? It would be, but for one inescapable point: the entire StudAss setup is so completely, pathetically, risibly powerless as to make any motion, resolution or whatever nothing short of useless. So, in the final analysis, they can percolate away all they like, with the odd resolution floating to the surface and the rest occurring behind closed doors (lavatory or otherwise) - WHO CARES??? I don't.

Permit me one small digression to end this epistle with which: this is directed to you Dak: "I must say I admire you for being man enough to openly admit childishly censoring my June 2nd letter, rather than childishly attempting to be man enough to deny censoring it"; I think. (?) Shit, this letter was almost serious. Maybe I'm becoming middle-class - or maybe it's just so hard to write a good satirical letter, that you won't censor out, anymore.

Yours with a pinch of sincerity,
Agent Grapefruit.

P.S. I think Nigel Pearson is just gorgeous. I've had my eye on him for weeks now. I hope he asks me out for a date soon.

BOWDLER LIVES

Dear Sir,

As a conscientious, upstanding citizen I would like to protest at the increase of immoral and degenerate literature filtering into our libraries and bookstores.

Why, just the other day I picked up a book in a library and was deeply shocked by its contents! I did not believe that the censors in New Zealand would let such a book be displayed in public.

It contained sex, adultery, murder, rape, incest, genocide, homosexuality, sodomy and

many other socially detrimental practises! To think that this could be exposed to the minds of young children! I demand the immediate banning of this gross and disgusting filth. The sort of degenerates that read this muck should be publicly flogged! The name of this book is The Holy Bible (King James Version).

For rightminded citizens
P. Bartlett
S.P.C.S.

A REPLY TO MS ROMERO

Dear D Romero,

If the soul is present in male semen then where does it go when you wank. Think about it.

Concerned Womn

P.S. A lot of people would prefer death to suffering. Particularly yours.

IN A WORD, NO

Dear Dak,

I am writing this letter in desperation. I have been blacking-out constantly with spells of nausea. I have no food to eat. I am starving. I have not eaten a decent meal since Sunday. Please may I have some of your lunch? Please? Oooer....

Tumble Rummy

P.S. Yeah sure, I had a roast last night. Yeah sure, I ate it all right. Except now it's lying in the bathroom in a pool of bile and hydro-chloric acid.

STARSHIP 1.

In Issue 10, we published a mini article on the 'Ship'. Unfortunately shortly afterwards this unique rock 'n' roll cafe closed due to management changes etc. It reopens on June 22nd after undergoing some redecorating (theme remains the same) and you can sample that coffee you've been waiting for.

VICTIM OF YOUR OWN CIRCUMSTANCE

Dear Dak,

Having recently arrived in this metropolis after a spell of extended hyphenation, I must compliment you on your almost splendid publication.

The real low point of the paper at the moment is that section of the letters page devoted to giving space to loonies who are too scared to sign their real names to the rubbish that they churn out by the column-centimetre.

Well listen you lot, if the standard of the strange letters doesn't improve markedly in the next issue or two then I won't be responsible for the consequences.

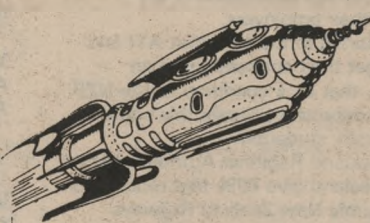
Schizos rule OK OK,
friends of the Aardvark.

WITH FRIENDS LIKE THESE...

Dear Dak,

1. Considering how dangerous everything is it's hard to be frightened about anything.
2. Hey, you're such a peasant. You've got as much brain as a dead ant. You've got as much imagination as a caravan site. But I still love you.
3. Sometimes I feel so uninspired sometimes I feel like giving up.
4. Reality is like letting a hot air balloon go in a huge field and expecting it to come back to you.
5. When in doubt, make sure you see the neat cathedral. A few feelings for you.

Lotsa love, Friends.

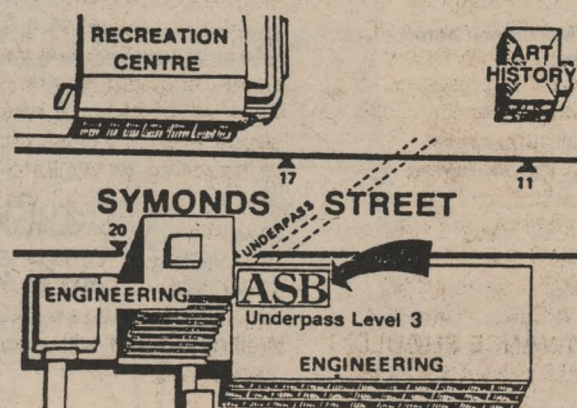


MERCURY 2 - FRANCES EDMOND in

BETWEEN NIGHT & MORNING

June 23-27 Mon & Thurs - 9.00pm Tues-Sat - 6.30pm

Yes
We are on Campus



MANAGER — JOHN ROBERTS PH. 33-924

Auckland Savings Bank

We want to say 'YES'!

trusteebank

letters

REYNOLDS VERSUS RAILWAYS

Minister of Railways,
Parliament Buildings,
WELLINGTON

Dear Sir,

RE: NZR ROAD SERVICES SUBURBAN
PASSENGER FARES

I am writing in my capacity as the A.U.S.A. Welfare Officer on behalf of university students in the Papakura/Manurewa area who use NZR Road Services buses.

At present these people are paying nearly half their Tertiary Study Grant (TSG) just for bus fares. For example the Papakura concession fare is \$10.80, and more for those living further south; whereas the TSG is only \$23.00 per week. There is a hardship allowance which takes, for some students, many months to be made available. This year, hardship grants have become smaller and much harder to obtain.

It is unreasonable to expect students to pay such a high price for transport when the size of their yearly earnings are taken into account. These students are paying the same fares as salary and wage earners, yet are not drawing a wage of near the same proportion (the average weekly wage is now over \$140).

Auckland Technical Institute (A.T.I.) and Manukau Technical Institute (M.T.I.) students whether part-time or full-time qualify for the children's fare which is about 40% of the adult fare. Yet university students must pay the full fare. In many cases ATI and MTI students attend their institute as part of their fulltime paid employment and can claim books and transport costs as tax deductions or are reimbursed by their employers.

It has been stated in the past that ATI and MTI students get their concession on an historical basis, that is, a condition of the NZR licence is this concession. Surely this could be done for university students?

Both the Auckland Regional Authority (ARA) and Air New Zealand give 50% fare reductions to students. Surely New Zealand Railways could too?

Previously, it has been argued that NZR Road Services make a loss. Surely, as a state-owned corporation they are providing a social service. In human terms, a concession to university students should be given; as it is to ATI and MTI students, pensioners and children.

Surely, there is a need for a review on the NZR Road Services fare structure in relation to students? On one hand the bursary has remained virtually static for the past few years, on the other, students must now pay tax on vacation earnings.

I would ask you to consider, in a favourable light, this application for a university student fare concession of the order of 50% on NZR Road Services suburban buses in the light of the above facts. I await your reply with interest.

Yours faithfully,
Tony Reynolds
A.U.S.A. Welfare Officer

cc. MP Papakura, MP Manurewa, District
Manager NZR, Auckland.

CRACCUM THINKS YOU ARE TOO, AUSSIE

Dear Mr Reynolds

Thank you for your letter ref. 27/- of 12 May 1981 in which you made further representations concerning bus fares for students attending Auckland University.

It is clear from your letter that you are fully aware of the historical background to the concession that applies to technical institute students; particularly that the concession stems from a condition of license transferred to New Zealand Railways in 1946. Your suggestion "Surely this could be done for University students" is therefore a glib nonsense - it is not possible to turn back the hands of time 35 years and duplicate an anomalous concession.

If there is an argument of equity involved, and I accept that there may be, it is best resolved in my view by removing the archaic privilege being received by technical institute students.

Apart from your logic, with which I disagree, your letter is polite and reasonable; however, relationships between parties in matters such as this do not take part in a sterile vacuum - in this particular case our relationship is soured by the vulgar obscene and offensive manner in which Craccum headlined the issue in 1980. Even if I agree with your logic I would be reluctant to deal with your Association on this matter. If student groups wish to abuse their right of free speech in an effort to shock and stun then they must also accept the consequences of so doing. In this case, the consequence of Craccum's treatment of the issue last year is that I have no desire whatever to deal with your Association on this issue at this time.

Yours faithfully
A.G. Malcolm
Associate Minister of Railways.

WHO SAYS YOU CAN'T EAT CRACCUM?

Dear Editor,

SEX!!

Now that I have your undivided attention, rumble, rumble, take no notice, that's just the rumbling stomachs of us lot. Of course they wouldn't rumble if we had decent food to eat... namely cafe food which at the present time is YUK!! Maybe you think I am trying to beat around the bush, but shit man we want some decent grub - honestly!! The food is nondescript mainly because of lack of variety, not to mention the often found lack of food. Also if the cafeteria executive would get off their arses and look at the shit they serve as food, the very same shit that us guys are meant to eat, then and only then, maybe something would be done about it. Rumble Rumble.

Your... rumble rumble... forever
The Shadows.

P.S. We think cafe food stinks.
P.P.S. But CRACCUM'S lovely.

THE CAVALRY TO THE RESCUE!

Dear David,

This is just to let you know that the A.U.S.A. can get things done!! You see I work full-time at a factory at night to pay my way to come to varsity part-time during the day. However, the plot thickens, about 5 or 6 weeks ago one of the union delegates at work decided that I should no longer be allowed to work because I had committed that most hideous of crimes, (that's right, you've guessed it), I was a varsity student.

Being an "academic" (his words) meant that I wasn't a "worker", (he believed that the two were mutually exclusive) and as such the union delivered an ultimatum to management that all students at the factory be made redundant, or else face trouble on the shop floor (guess what that means). Unfortunately, as I have no bursary, I could simply not give up my job, so alternatively I had to give up varsity, which I did.

Not being deliriously happy about this state of affairs, I came and saw our beloved President, Uncle Wayne. He was not a happy chappy. He, with the assistance in particular of John Bates, wrote numerous letters, made numerous phone calls and made numerous representations on my behalf which, finally, had the desired effect. The union has now said I'm allowed to continue my studies at university. Who says there is no justice in the world? So, finally, I would like to thank Uncle Wayne and the A.U.S.A., but most especially John, for getting me back to this 'hole in the ground' that we all love so much.

Yours gratefully
"A Working Academic"

REPRESENTATIVES OF WHO?

Dear David,

it's all rather pathetic really.

I have never been, or intend to be, a member of the "ruling elite" which seems to dominate student politics at Auckland University but from time to time I am gripped with pangs of guilt and/or curiosity during which I feel it my duty to show some interest in the proceedings of the Exec. in which, lemming-like, I invested \$43 at the beginning of this year. Invariably I come away from these encounters somewhat perplexed, wishing I could get a refund on my money.

Take the instance the Special General Meeting held in the Rec. Centre on Friday 12 June. I sat bemused as members of the Exec. and a precious few other interested parties (or at least I presume that's what they were - they didn't look all that interested, more sort of bored really) waited in vain for quorum of 200 to be reached. By the time Wayne admitted defeat and instead called a "Special Emergency Meeting" of the Exec. (or something like that) approximately 120-130 people were present in the Rec. Centre. A large proportion of this number were simply there to eat lunch, not to participate in earth-shattering debates on wage-rates for Exec. members.

Please excuse my use of sarcasm but a situation in which less than 200 of a potential audience of 13000 or so are present deserves little more.

But always the age old question must be asked - Why is it that there is so little involvement in student politics from the student population at large? I feel that here, as with so many other facets of student politics, a fair proportion of the blame must be levelled at the Exec. - or at least at those most concerned with student body activities.

The prime aim of any politician is to sell himself to the potential voter, (the fact that there is an actor in the White House is no coincidence) this rule applies at any level of politics - even at Auckland University. To this end members of the present Exec. must return from their present egotistical world and begin representing the people they are meant to.

This shift is not as difficult as members of the Exec. would make it out to be. For instance, on an issue such as that for which the Special General Meeting was called how about a bit more publicity? The possibilities are endless; pamphlets in lecture theatres, a discussion in the Quad, an article in Craccum....Christ! I'm sure even the present members of the Exec. should be able to summon up enough imagination between the lot of them to come up with something innovative and interesting.

To leap off onto another track, perhaps it would be advantageous to remind the Exec. that politics involves human beings and as such it might help matters if our esteemed Students Association decided to do something for us, the students, (remember us you guys?) instead of giving the impression of being a body of people concerned primarily with bitching at one another. When politics is divorced from the people it is meant to represent a great chasm is created. (The fact that we have a void as President of A.U.S.A. is no coincidence.)

With elections approaching in the near future there is one cliché members of the Exec. should bear in mind: shape up or ship out.

Bye now,
J. Griffin.

CURSE YOU, THIEF!

To Whom It May Concern,

I address this letter to the person who stole my crash helmet when it was locked to my motor bike. That was a pretty mean trick. I hope your conscience does not let you sleep at night.

I would like to warn all fellow motorcyclists not to leave their helmets locked to their bikes. This light-fingered thief has many devious methods with which to get the helmet free of the bike.

I have been forced to buy a new helmet. \$75 is not cheap, least of all for a university student.

"Be sure that your sin will find you out."

P LA

WELL, I.... GEE WHIZ

"Dear Darling David"

Hello, I wish the cafe food was half as nice as you... Then it would be edible.

Short and Sweet

