

letters

WHO'S A SILLY BOY, THEN?

Dear CRACKEM,  
After last week's silly letter, here is the even sillier: ALFRED NONYMOUS AND THE GRAPEFRUIT STRIKES BACK!  
Froggy Kent was minding his own business on the planet of Hothity when he noticed a strange craccum droid wheeling around the campus. The farce told Froggy that this was a spy craccum droid sent by the evil minds of AGENT GRAPEFRUIT and COLONEL RIPHURHEDDOFF. He quickly ran down to the phones in the basement of the Maths/Physics Building, and changed into ALFRED NONYMOUS! He met Maya Sue Donim at the quad, and they rushed up to the Craccum Office to warn the Rebel Leader Dak! Sergeant Dak quickly called an emergency meeting, and then all of Hothity Base was frantically preparing for the imminent grapefruit attack.  
Suddenly they came, the tie-craccums firing rotten grapefruits at the Rebel Base, and led by the Agent and Colonel in the ominous KILLER GRAPEFRUIT that was zapping the base with death rays. The Rebels retaliated fiercely with their own craccum lasers and X-craccums, but they were obviously being beaten, so Sergeant Dak ordered a mass evacuation, and everybody took off in X-craccums, except for Alfred Nonymous and Maya Sue Donim who took off in the MILLENIUM CRACCUM! The Rebel Army did as much damage as they could to the KILLER GRAPEFRUIT, but could not destroy it, so they all just split into hyperspace to get away from the Imperials.  
Unfortunately Alfred Nonymous had trouble with the hyperspace controls, so he could not escape the KILLER GRAPEFRUIT and tie-craccums that were now pursuing the MILLENIUM CRACCUM. Alfred used the farce to dodge the death rays and rotten grapefruit, but he could not keep it up for long, so he just turned the MILLENIUM CRACCUM around, and headed straight for the KILLER GRAPEFRUIT! Agent Grapefruit and Colonel Riphurheddoff were stunned as it approached them, and then disappeared from their screens altogether! Agent Grapefruit was so angry that he used the farce to strangle some controlpersons who he thought were responsible.  
Alfred Nonymous was laughing because the MILLENIUM CRACCUM was really just sitting on top of the KILLER GRAPEFRUIT, and when the larger ship ejected some grapefruit peels as rubbish, the MILLENIUM CRACCUM just drifted away with it. Nobody on the KILLER GRAPEFRUIT noticed the difference, but the booty hunter Baby Fitt sure did, so he followed Alfred to the planet of Aspirin where Alfred was going to meet his old friend Lardo. Lardo showed Alfred Nonymous and Maya Sue

Donim around, and then invited them for a "light snack". When the dining room doors opened there was a long table filled with plates full of grapefruit, and also at the end of the table was Agent Grapefruit and Colonel Riphurheddoff along with that whinger Baby Fitt. Alfred chucked a grapefruit at them, but the Agent used the dark side of the farce to heave it back at them, and then ordered them to be taken away. Agent Grapefruit then decided to test his new freezing chamber so he decided to try it out on Maya Sue Donim, and so he froze her to Alfred's dismay. This made Alfred very angry, so he finally pulled out a rolled up Craccum, and challenged Agent Grapefruit to a craccumsabre fight!  
Alfred Nonymous and Agent Grapefruit lit their craccumsabres, and both began to fight savagely. After hours of this fun, Alfred cut off Agent Grapefruit's head, and noticed very little difference! Then Colonel Riphurheddoff took a craccumsabre, and quickly had his head cut off since he was an uncoordinated little twit! Shocked at the death of their leaders, and disorganised, ignorant, and incompetent as well, they let Alfred run halfway back to the MILLENIUM CRACCUM before they started chasing him (well this is the only way I can think of ending the story). Firing death bolts as he ran, Alfred Nonymous got into the MILLENIUM CRACCUM and was into hyperspace before the Imperials could catch him, as the fickle machine finally worked this time! He had also zapped the KILLER GRAPEFRUIT into a million bits before the jump to hamper any retaliation.  
Alfred Nonymous was satisfied that he had killed Agent Grapefruit and Colonel Riphurheddoff, and destroyed the DEATH GRAPEFRUIT but even as he thought that, a shit-stirring in the farce told him that the evil pair would still recover somehow from their loss of heads. Probably because their heads were not so vital to them in the first place! Anyway, Alfred headed towards a rendezvous point with the Rebels to build a new Rebel Base, and started thinking up ways of rescuing Maya Sue Donim.  
  
T\*H\*E E\*N\*D  
  
Note: I doubt if I will ever bother writing a sequel to this story, as the sequel to The Empire Strikes Back has not come out yet. So it looks like I can't write a story where Maya Sue Donim is saved. I therefore won't need to sign her name anymore, and I can have the column all to myself! Also I think I will stop putting the word REALITY in brackets as it has very little to do with these stories! So I can now just put Alfred Nonymous at the end of each letter. Isn't that just great?

It has been asked why some people write continuous letters like this. Well I write them to establish some type of imagined readership empire, push some particular unidentified cause, and for my own alter-ego trip just like Nigel Pearson suggested. It compensates for my own dull and boring personality since I'm just a First Year Science Student. It is so much fun to walk around the quad and peer over their shoulders and watch them reading my exciting letters in the pages of Craccum, with Dak's witty captions above. Hee hee hee, and nobody knows who it is who writes them except Alfred Nonymous! Although I think I may have been getting funny looks from Dak as I walk past him, or maybe it's just my imagination. Ah, who cares anyway?  
BORING! Anyway, until next week I remain;

Yours in Insanity,  
Alfred Nonymous

P.S. Coming next week: ALFRED NONYMOUS THINKS BIG!  
P.P.S. Here's a test for the poor typesetter:  
fj)-384jfd8'(\*\$\*kds82340H'(lg78U9djf8JOh'2F  
jqhLdje9l)~~~~~xxxs'('8%\*8%\*8\*8'4564.  
How about: Que pasa senor? Tiene kolen!  
Neat typewriter, huh Dak?

WRONG ALL OVER THE PLACE

Dear cute, gorgeous and cuddly editor,  
You've been censoring my letters again, haven't you? Actually, I think you have been just a bit too harsh on my last letter, because it only mentioned feminists once, for just a few lines. But if they really need to be protected by you to such an extent, let them carry on that way. They can stay away from noticeboards and then they won't get offended, because many copies of that last letter will soon be appearing.  
Anyway, this letter is not about feminists. No - there is a far more ridiculous thing about to happen. The presidential elections!! In previous years, I have just sat passively and watched the whole show pass by, doing no more than cast my vote for some joke candidate or for No Confidence. Now, there's only one reason you vote for a joke candidate: because you find the whole election a joke and you couldn't give a stuff who won anyhow - but this year I decided to do more. I shall elaborate.  
I have felt for many years that his impression of the whole setup as one big joke was not only mine, but also shared by many other students on campus. Possibly even the majority. Normally 500-600 votes is enough to get a president elected, and out of 12,000 students, only around 1,500 even vote. What

do the other 10,500 think? I bet they think like I do, that the whole thing is a farce, and that every serious candidate is just as ultra left-wing as the rest. Well, this year you all have a chance to stand and be counted. This year there is a serious candidate who:  
1) Is NOT a communist or socialist.  
2) Does NOT remain a perpetual student, just to re-run for president every year.  
3) SUPPORTS the tour (and the smelter).  
4) Has had a GUTSFUL of all the whingeing, bleeding heart minority pressure groups that give Auckland University a totally undeserved bad name.  
This year you can show that you are proud of your University, that you appreciate the education the taxpayer is giving you, and that you, too, are fed up with the bad image a few stirrers are giving you.  
The candidate is Gavin D. McLellan: the official Grapefruit candidate. The only candidate that the Agent has ever supported. The only candidate who thinks like YOU do. Vote for McLellan, give the bastards a shock, show them how many there are of you!!! 600 votes and he will be in.  
  
Yours very sincerely,  
Agent Grapefruit.

P.S. Don't be fooled - the only difference between Stephen Fullerton and Stephen Mitchell is the spelling.  
P.P.S. If you censor this out, DAK, I will instruct my camel to perform several obscene acts of sanitation upon your letterbox, at regular intervals, for a long, long time.

TRAGEDY OF FOLDER-CLIPS

Dear Yorrick,  
I'm sure that no-one (that is to say, no sensitive person) would want to suggest that your desire to purchase a single folder clip was a trivial matter.  
Folder clips are cussedly difficult little gadgets. The come 50 tops and 50 bottoms to a pack, and we were always finding ourselves left with too many tops or bottoms. So we started packaging them in bags of 5, to thwart their elusiveness.  
It was never intended that a person should not be able to purchase one single clip. (To each according to his needs; and so forth.) The misunderstanding has been resolved. Please come in and buy your single folder clip - we have it all sorted out for you; one top and one bottom: complete, single, and perfect.  
  
Signed:  
The U.B.S. Staff.





# letters

## A KEVIN HAGUE LETTER

Dear John,

How I hate to write, but I must let you know tonight, and all that.

In last week's Craccum, the President said that he would be commenting on what the job of President involved. Since the President and I differ on this subject, I felt that it might be appropriate to present the alternative point of view.

The President is the link between AUSA and the outside world, in the sense that he or she is responsible for meeting with the press and with the public, and for representing the Association on a large number of University committees.

The President is also the person to whom people take their problems. Wayne would have you believe that the position is essentially administrative. I suggest that AUSA spends a great deal of money each year employing highly competent administrators and that the financial blunders this year are evidence of what can occur when the President seeks to meddle.

The President is the leader of the Association. They must be trusted by students, and they must project a responsible and respectable image to the public, the University and the Government.

There are three candidates with the preliminary knowledge necessary to become President. These are David Kirkpatrick, Peter Shearer and Heather Worth.

I do not consider that Heather meets the other criteria.

Heather has made much of the various positions she has held both here and at Victoria University. I am not in a position to comment in any detail about her work at Victoria,

We would all have benefited if she had, for instance, devoted only half the energy she has put into her election campaign into helping John Bates and Fliss Hope with the Education Fightback campaign. If people think back, the only significant thing that she has done is to have organised the picket of the Education Department - an event which seemed totally contrived to provide her with the opportunity to be arrested. The leadership of the Association has lost a good deal of credibility with students and with the University.

There is a place for radical politics and emotion-packed rhetoric in AUSA. That place is NOT the presidency.

When one organises political activities, it is important to set goals which are realistic and to set out a strategy and tactical approach which are within the capabilities of one's organisation. Both Peter Shearer and David Kirkpatrick are capable of this approach, as are Shale Chambers and Fliss Hope or Tom Bassett and Darryl Carey. The goals of these candidates are all realistic.

Kirkpatrick, Bassett and Carey provide an opportunity for greater student participation in AUSA's decision-making process. Shearer, Chambers and Hope would be officers in the tradition of AUSA's better past leaders. You have a choice between the political ideas of Kirkpatrick, Bassett and Carey or the more complete experience of Shearer, Chambers and Hope.

With regard to the position of Treasurer, Jonathon performs his money-managing job well, but performs, generally speaking, poorly as an Executive member. Perhaps this will improve as the novelty wears off. He's still worth your vote.

One last comment. If the vote is split between Kirkpatrick and Shearer (a situation which I am familiar with!) Worth has a good chance of getting elected, even with a minority. If one of the two candidates is having second thoughts, it would make good sense to withdraw in favour of the other.

Yours sincerely,  
Kevin Hague  
AUSA President 1980.

John,

This sort of personal attack, I think questions Kevin's credibility not mine. Fightback has been effective this year because I've worked so hard on it.

Heather Worth

## BOO HISS REYNOLDS & QE II AC

Dear Craccum,

We recently attended a Gisborne performance by IMPULSE DANCE THEATRE and thoroughly enjoyed the evening. Jamie Bull's "Open Sandwich" stood out particularly as a highlight in the programme which contained works by no less than five choreographers. We were also struck by the Dancers' integrity and sincerity of purpose.

Taste brooks no argument, and we are certainly not about to argue Leonie Reynolds' extravagantly expressed dislike for Impulse, (Craccum's latest edition). However, she also questions Impulse's right to exist in terms



"...and they laugh at us for believing in Santa Claus!"

which cannot remain unanswered.

Throughout its six and a half year history Impulse has given many excellent Dancers and Choreographers a vital opportunity to pursue their career. Under Jamie Bull's courageous leadership Impulse has continually, and often against seemingly impossible odds, launched new untested Dance-works, enabling New Zealanders to share in the thrilling creative process of their country's Dance history in the making.

This process is very much like life itself. Not all is going to be to everyone's liking. Nor is it intended to be.

Tremendously important is that Impulse today forms an integral part of New Zealand's Dance-Drama development. To us that alone gives it the right to exist. Jamie's dedication to Dance is beyond dispute and deserves our full support.

We have some sympathy for Leonie Reynolds' comment that one should "sack the entire QE II Arts Council", although for a rather different reason. It is our experience, along with many other artists, that this organisation is irrelevant to the Arts in that virtually all its decisions are politically motivated.

Consequently theirs is a record littered with massive evidence of artistic incompetence and ignorance. Inevitably their artistic efficacy is rare, accidental, inadvertent.

The situation was summed up neatly for us recently in Wellington by the QE II Arts Council's Dance Adviser, Dr. Ruth Harley.

Said she with a giggle: "I really don't know the first thing about Dance." Then, with the dignity befitting her position, she added: "Of course, that makes it possible for me to be perfectly objective." A pause. "Anyway," she concluded, "I'm learning fast".

Plopping both feet in one's mouth in rapid succession. Well, that too, is an art of sorts. At the QE II Arts Council it is practised often, and with a panache commensurate with the perpetrator's position and income. Impulse for one, certainly deserves a better deal from this body.

Leonie Reynolds, kindly pick your target intelligently when next you decide to shoot from the hip.

Liong and Faye  
United Arts Enterprises  
P.O. Box 5938 - Wellesley St.  
AUCKLAND

## MORNING IMPRESSIONS OF A FIRST-YEAR STUDENT, or WHAT I HAVE LEARNT SO FAR THIS YEAR.

Sitting in the varsity cafe with a hot cup of coffee, low mixed hum of conversation and the air-filters in the kitchens, cash register ringing up the coffees and the teas of the conversationalists. Fogbound students wandering lost through the Park, late for their 9 o'clock lectures. Radio B not going yet - it would only add a background melody in harmony with the filters. Never mind, someone will throw an album on the turntable soon so

we are never alone with our thoughts, our Coffee Bar sausage rolls, our joys, our cold cups of coffee, or our failures in the last terms tests.

The crossword in the Herald will be done, someone will come (please!) and talk to me soon to stop me swotting for this assignment... they do it deliberately, you know - bowling up and standing beside your chair until you have to look to see who's taking up the light and invite them to join you (you can't say "Go away, I've got to get this done by 5 tonight" - you haven't seen them in your lectures lately). Then it's the classic conversation, taking place every five minutes: "Giddy, how're things, what d'you reckon about that new lecturer yesterday, have you done that assignment yet, did you manage to find those references..." Naturally we are only looking for an excuse to stop work, but the conscience in the back of our heads is always reminding us that we really should stop catching up on the gossip (who won the game on Saturday, which longstanding - or not so - couples have broken up) and continue our work - unfortunately.

We live in our own little world up here, earning a reputation (not necessarily deserved) as bludgers, whiners, stirrers, and whingers, by making a noisy stand on issues of apartheid, bursaries, and conservation (and that's only ABC). We stamp up and down on our hollow soapbox and sometimes jump right through it.

But you must excuse me - it's nearly time for my next lecture.

## NOT ASHAMED

Dear David,

Some years ago I joined/formed a garage band by the name of 'Oxdaks'. In this context the word 'dak' was taken to mean testicle. I realise this must be a rather embarrassing revelation which I hope will not cause you any personal emotional strain. Naturally, I thought it best that you should know this.

Congratulations on the Jonathon Hunt interview. I enjoyed it. I am using this letter also as an open challenge to Wayne to give some sign of his existence as a human entity, if he can't bring himself to write anything of his own opinion in his column with any provocative content then he should be pushed aside from the heady world of journalism.

Just to say that I like Craccum this year and wish people would stop harping on about the good old days when Big Dave Merritt ran the ship. It really wasn't that shit-hot.

Yours  
Lionel Gubb.

## ANOTHER FESTIVAL!

Dear Editor of Craccum,

This is an advertisement to the women on campus. One of the greatest things about the Women's Festival apart from the exhilaration of celebrating women's culture, was the friendly, warm, supporting, generally delighted atmosphere which surrounded us. We especially felt good about the women's poetry evening, when women who'd never read their poetry before, gathered the courage and

support of other women enough to get up and read to us. Nothing feels better than discovering the depth and potential and sheer creative drive in women, about women, for women, with no men.

Before I get so enthralled at our own magic and wander off into further realms of joy, I'll get to the point - wouldn't it be a good idea to do it again?

This week we hope to recreate that relaxed blissful atmosphere. We plan a women's poetry and music evening. We want informality and general good feeling. We're providing wine and beer for sale and we hope the women on this campus with a song to sing or poem to read (or songs or poems, written by themselves or their favourite writer) will come along and listen and be listened to.

The idea is to pay a small entrance fee and indulge in women's poetry and music with the consequent love and pain on Thursday the 23rd.

'We' are four or five members of uniforms who want to organise it. Any money made will go to the sad budget and maybe help fund further women's activities. I am Carmel.

Disrespectfully and enthusiastically myself  
A positively revolting Hag.

## PLEADS INNOCENCE

Dear Sir,

I have never, until now entered into correspondence with your illustrious rag/paper. However I am prompted to by a letter which I have just perused in your latest issue. I am afraid I must disappoint your 'Everlasting Detective' (Christopher Robin?) Harrod, who seems to have got the wrong person. In fact he must have the brain of a chocolate fish if he thinks me to be the Colonel. He seems to have the description correct (a boring little misfit), but what does this make a Stage 1 Chem student? (Eh Mr Harrod, get the drift?).

Perhaps Mr Harrod ought to be more careful at who he points the finger at. If he names somebody different each week who gets the odd laugh from the regular Grapefruit column then be prepared for a regular Harrod column for the next hundred years or so. But don't give up Mr Harrod you are bound to accidentally pick the right bloke sooner or later and I personally promise to give you ten chocolate fish when you do.

Yours in innocence  
Peter Alan Thompson

## WATCH OUT, CHRIS!

Dear Dak,

We the anonymously undersigned ex-GBHS-ers would like to publicly disown and excommunicate ourselves from a certain Christopher Harrod. Not to mention any names - we know a very boring little social leper who spends his time compiling boring lists of boring seven-letter surnames. Please give him a runny chocolate fish that he can use as an enema, so he can spread his shit somewhere else.

Maim the little fuckwit.  
Caf-apathetics.

## THE BUBENDORFER SAGA CONTINUES

Dear Dak,

I was astonished on picking up last week's Craccum to find two letters written by me that I don't ever recall writing, and what's more, I even managed to spell my own name wrong. Could it be that "Concerned Womin" has adopted my name as a pseudonym?

In that case I could well believe that girls would laugh when seeing her 'thing'. Could it be that the poor cow has failed even as a lesbian?

In ardent support of feminism,  
Peter Bubendorfer

Dear Dak,

I've been thinking about some of my letters to Craccum, and I feel I should confess that I don't give a fuck about abortion, since I really do prefer girls, so my chances of getting pregnant are quite slim.

Concerned Womin

Dear Dak,

I've been thinking a bit more about my letters to your literary journal, and feel that I didn't confess, well, everything. You see, I've never actually seen a male 'thing', although I did read Cleo once. Do you think that maybe I'm a frustrated screwed up lesbian making a sub-conscious cry for attention through the pages of Craccum?

Concerned Womble

P.S. It's quite untrue to say that I've never seen a naked man simply because I resemble something from under a rock. There are other reasons as well.

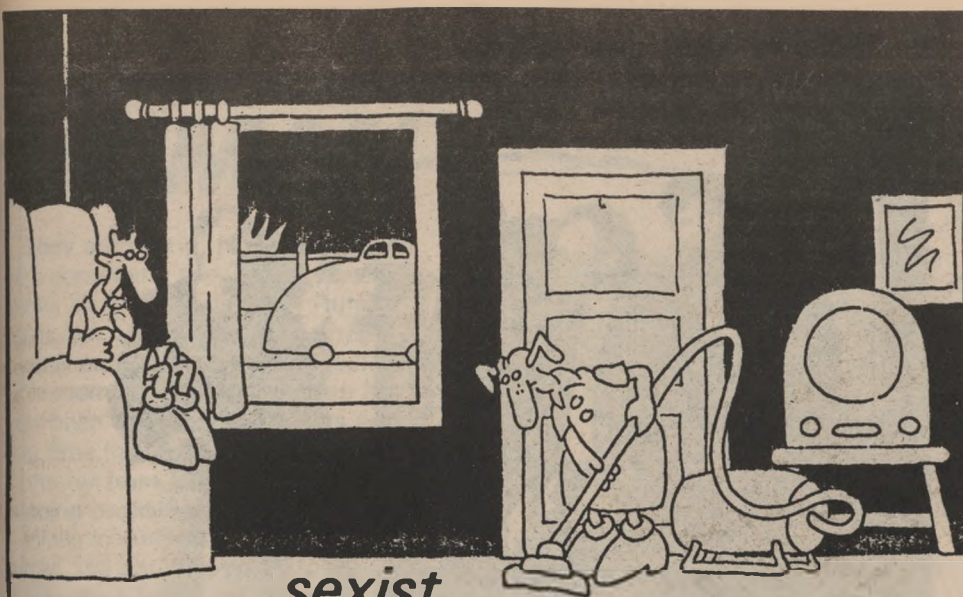
## CUTE, SNUKINS

Dear Dak,

Nothing personal but I think we should hope for a good EVP and pray like hell for a good President.

Snukins.





sexist

## serious entertainment President

I was slightly stunned to find last week that a few students do not know that the Recreation Centre exists. Inside the Red Roofed building opposite the Engineering School are many sporting facilities for students use. There are free showers and separate mens and womens saunas that are now open (at least partially) and I would recommend that if you have not used our Recreation Centre at this late stage of the year that you begin today.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

All I can say is PLEASE VOTE.

### PRESIDENT'S JOB

The President must spend about 80% of the time working on administration. He is there to oversee and maintain a watching brief over all the activities of the Association. Conceptually he must weigh up the interests of an electorate of 12,000 students and seek to achieve a balance between various factions that would seek to pull the Association in one particular direction. Look at the candidates policy statements and printed response to the questions put to them in this issue. See if they have the experience in organisation and administration that will enable them to cope. About 15% of the time the President deals with Managerial decisions and only a small amount of time can be spent on Political work. You have political officers elected in order to show a lot of leadership in this last area.

To summarise, the President should be a person who has had experience dealing with the University at the highest level or have the capacity to do so. Academic performance is important but the ability to communicate student ideas effectively to men such as the Vice-Chancellor Dr Colin Maiden and the Registrar Warwick Nicoll and to the University Committees is essential. Most importantly the President must effectively divide his time between areas such as University Liason, analysing the Cafe performance, dealing with student enquiries, liaising with other student organisations, the media etc.... No one person can do all these things EQUALLY WELL. BUT TO CONCENTRATE ON ANY ONE AREA IS TO THE DETRIMENT OF ALL THE OTHER MANY AREAS OF THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Make your choice carefully but no matter who is finally elected the important point is that once elected that person deserves your support. They hold the authority and the responsibility of the Association and

what they achieve depends on the amount of support the Association members give them.

this same principle applies to the Administrative Vice President, the Education Vice-President and the Treasurer.

The final choice and the power is in your hands. Use it well.

### BURSARIES

Still staying with serious matters, you will be no doubt aware that the Budget provides for an additional \$4, to your Standard Tertiary Bursary (\$23 to \$27 for 1982). AUSA will still be striving to improve this situation with a restructuring of the current Tertiary Assistance Grants scheme.

### THIS WEEK

#### The Tour

Students will be travelling this week to the Springbok match in Gisborne. AUSA has voted over \$1000 of your money to pay for travel subsidies and protest banners. While many students have voiced protests that we have spent so much, none have actually seen me about this. If you had I would explain that in order to action Association Policy and actually do something about Racism within New Zealand we have decided to spend a small amount of your money. The decision was made after a lot of careful thought and discussion and at meetings that were publicised widely. If you have further comments either for or against what the Association is doing in this or in any other area I would welcome them.

#### MEETINGS

Meetings coming up this week are: Monday : University of Auckland Council, Student Community Service Programme Coordinating Committee - We are looking at a guide to help you prepare for summer jobs. A Deed of Management negotiating session and a Publications Committee meeting to finalise your publications Grants. Tuesday : Recreation Sub-Committee, Finance Committee, Craccum Administration Board and a Faculty of Arts meeting. etc., etc.....

As you can see you need a President who primarily has the administrative mettle to handle these diverse committees on behalf of students.

Please Vote Tuesday and Wednesday this week.

Wayne McIntosh  
PRESIDENT

## EARLY AUCKLAND ART

4 Watercolours  
by Patrick Hogan

P.J. Hogan (1805-1878) who had studied art in Dublin came to Auckland on the 'Oriental Queen' and completed these paintings of the settlement in 1852. The works are executed with skill and include a number of interesting views that vividly portray life in the colony.

The 'Governor Wynyard', a paddle steamer built in Auckland and the first steam vessel on the harbour, is depicted arriving from Panmure approaching its berth in Commercial

Bay. Albert Barracks, site of the present park and university, churches, Maoris and their canoes, Partington's Windmill, the North Shore and Rangitoto are clearly observed.

The prints in this portfolio are from originals held at the National Library of Australia, Canberra. They are printed with light-fast inks on heavy mat paper. There are biographical and historical notes and at \$29.95 for the complete set are a genuine bargain. They make a fine decoration for flat or mansion and former Gov. General Bernard Ferguson displayed them at Government House. Enquiries 661-548.

Jim Burns

## ESSENTIAL ENGLISH

A Word in Your Ear  
Ian Gordon  
Heinemann

Whatever courses, business or interests that engage your time on the campus, anyone unacquainted with the author's weekly articles in the 'N.Z. Listener' should rectify the omission immediately. The former professor of English at Victoria University, left his native Scotland to devote almost forty years to Wellington students. Whether it is an assessment of English dictionaries (N.Z. Listener, 13.6.81) or writing about collective nouns, he helps to close those many gaps most of us are aware of, in our command of the English language. He accomplishes it with insight, scholarship and humour.

His net reaches far and deep as he comments about borrowings from

foreign languages, synonyms, Anglo-Saxon, American influence, hyphens and Dr. Johnson. An observant traveller, even road signs are subject to his penetrative appraisal. It seems to be a question of possessing an alert and an enquiring mind. I was interested to read his suggestion to ignore the well-established rule about never ending a sentence with a preposition. But his own sense of correct usage is so true in the placing of significant words, that I could discover but a solitary example of his breaking of the maxim.

He mentions 'Heinemann's New Zealand Dictionary' which provides hundreds of New Zealand entries that cannot be found elsewhere. There is a useful and entertaining introduction and an index for those who need counsel in a hurry. This work will surely assist everyone to use language more expertly.

Jim Burns

## SOCIALS, 21st PARTIES WEDDINGS, CONFERENCES

The A.U.S.A. Functions Dept. has fully qualified, professional staff for all your catering requirements.

Please phone Jill Cable on 30-789 ex 64

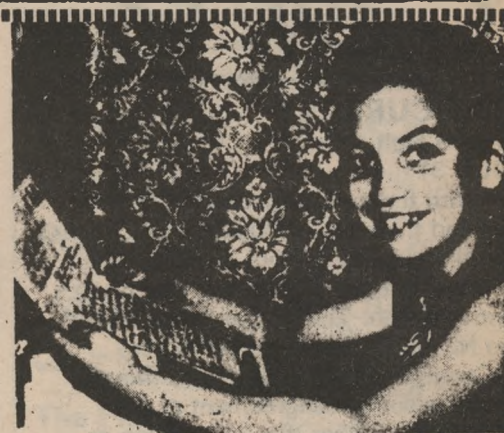
## CRACCUM SHORT STORY COMPETITION

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







Auckland Town Hall  
August 7th

Supporting Deane Waretini is Richard Eriwhata, an expatriot from Mangakino, who has been doing the nightclub circuit since 1979 though his big break broke when he became part of the musical Waltons family show. 12 Bar Rhythm and Shoes now in its third season has had Richard Eriwhata as a member from the outset. His other television appearances seem monopolised by Hudson and Halls but he has also appeared in the Ray Woolf show to almost name a few. his first album (from which he got his name incidentally) has now been released.

This tour takes great pleasure in introducing "a spectacular looking Auckland teenager", Kerrie Took, who with her classical training in voice and clarinet is now exploring the cabaret scene. This includes a tour with Diamond Lil but this is her big break folks.

Touring just about every settlement in New Zealand except for a large majority not forgetting Reefort, is Deane Waretini, the godfather of the New Zealand top ten. Unheard of for X amount of years he hit the headlines and local airwaves with The Bridge, based on a 1965 hit Il Silencio.

For a cabaret performer the prospect of touring all the big stages in New Zealand and even a few little ones, this will be a learning experience for him. For all concerned this tour is an insurance assessors nightmare but it is good to see a local artist being given this opportunity and can only be good for other artists to do the same if it succeeds.



THE CURE  
Town Hall  
July 31

With three very successful albums behind them and thousands of graffitied walls in front of them, The Cure need very little in the way of an introduction. This is their second visit to NZ, bringing this time the film "Carnage Visors" with them, though there is some disagreement at the moment whether this will happen or not.

The band are announcing new directions in their music making this concert incredibly interesting, as well as being what promises to be a highlight of the Town Hall's year of '81.

Due to the demand, a late show has now been scheduled, making it inexcusable to miss The Cure.

Another of a seemingly endless stream of "Australia's top band's" hits Mainstreet this Friday and Saturday and play a single night at the Windsor Park Hotel tonight (Tuesday).

The Angels are a five-piece band who started playing together in '75 but only really go going in early '78. Since then they have achieved fairly formidable record sales with albums "Face to Face" and "No Exit" both selling by the truckload.

Angels live also have a fairly good reputation, setting attendance records at numerous Australian venues.

Their particular brand of, quote, uncompromising and complex brand of rock 'n roll, close quote, is supported by the always entertaining and professional drumming of ex-CB Brent Eccles. Should be good.

Supported by Techtones and Broken Dolls.

### MOTHER GOOSE at MAINSTREET

Yay! Yay! Yay! Mother Goose return to a New Zealand Stage after an absence of too many years. These guys have been around a long time and have had precious little support from the NZ public and record companies. They are actually a bloody good rock band playing their style of music with their style of stage act. They are both entertaining to listen to and to watch and unfortunately in a way it is the vibrancy of their delivery that has at times overshadowed the quality of

### THE ANGELS at MAINSTREET



their music.

Mother Goose were originally a Dunedin band and, like so many before and since, left these fair shores to seek fame and/or fortune out in the wide world. Now, five tours of Australia, two of NZ and one of the US later, we have the chance to see the new rejuvenated Mother Goose in Auckland. If rumours are true then this time round we are not going to see "Baked Beans", we will see a fair degree of inspired lunacy on stage, we will see a lot more push from their new record label (WEA) and their international agents and we should hear some very good rock music.

## FEATURING...

### PANDIT GIRAJ: sitarist

In mid-August a sitar player of international reputation is to give a series of recitals throughout New Zealand, including the Maidment on August 17 & 18.

Pandit Giraj made his debut on All-India Radio at the age of 18, in 1958, and has been giving recitals ever since, both in India and in Europe. In 1967 he was awarded the Surmani title for proving himself the rising sitar star of India.

It is rare that a sitarist of Giraj's standing makes an appearance in New Zealand and this series of

concerts, accompanied on tabla by Rajkumar, should be well worth the price of a night out for all those fans of, or those curious about, Indian music.

"Giraj is an artist of unmistakeable merit. His stroke has the virility of his Ustad. He is deeply tuneful."

-Bharat Jyoti

"His playing has 52 carat tunefulness."

-Mumbai 'Sakal'

"Der Einfluss in Europa"

-Rheinsche Post



JOE COCKER

It's true! Joe Cocker is coming to Auckland and if you've got your latest bursary cheque and a taste for nostalgia what possible better way could there be than to indulge yourself and take a chance on Joe Cocker at the Town Hall this Friday.

Cocker, probably more than anyone, is the quintessential failure of the 1970's. "With a Little Help from my Friends" was recorded in '69 or '70, followed by "Joe Cocker" and the absolute classic "Mad Dogs and Englishmen".

From then on it seemed all downhill. In an effort to broaden his base of support Cocker took to recording B-grade material and putting out generally weak albums ("Stingray", "I Can Stand a Little Rain" etc.) with a smattering of the old "Cocker" spread all too thinly in the mix.

But Cocker has always had the ability, on the night, to put together a concert of rare power. He has one of the most distinctive voices still extant, and, even when singing inferior material, he has a raw intensity of delivery that has to be heard to be believed.

Cocker can be so good that it's worth the risk of a bum concert. I'll definitely be going, and I hope the place is packed to the rafters.

Sean Tuohy

# HU

They are with someth above all the Veins last of diverse and of modern only been to that time ha in the far fr dancing pro

While in Asker, the group, on a feat to ex on your ow external hel the bureaucr govt who a needed curr above this g Human Vein complex ha which provi drama grou magazine, p expansive lo All of Huma work is don spending m touring. In company ha Adelaide, S well as tou country cer more than 1

immed

After year middle-east commission Asker decio to establish major influ an influen apparent ne who had h performing strengthe technique o developed seven years dancers are machines c work, a pr many mod was immed was this fir immediacy form Huma overpower Asker look

MOUNTA

THE TE



Kilimanja The Teard Mercury

Displaye probably t seen in a v Zenyatta M jacket of t an equally



# HUMAN

# VEINS

They are young, highly skilled and with something they want to say, but above all they are dancers. Human Veins last week showed just how diverse and compelling the medium of modern dance is. The group has only been together three years and in that time have established themselves in the far from lucrative business of dancing professionally in Australia.

While in Auckland I met Don Asker, the choreographer for this group, on a fence in Grafton Rd. It is a feat to exist totally independently on your own twelve feet without external help. This financial truss is in the bureaucratic form of the federal govt who as well as providing much needed currency has also put a roof above this group. In Canberra, Human Veins' home town, a new arts complex has been recently finished which provides bedrooms for two drama groups, a literary/critical magazine, painters as well as an expansive lounge for Human Veins. All of Human Veins' initial production work is done here though they are spending more and more time touring. In the last few months the company have done seasons at Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne as well as touring the New South Wales country centres. This amounts to more than fifty performances.

## immediacy for arts sake

After years in Europe and the middle-east dancing and doing commissioned choreographies Don Asker decided to return to Australia to establish his own company. His major influence for dance then, and an influence which is still very apparent now, is an Israeli woman who had her back broken and is now performing. She straightened and strengthened her back using a technique of skeletal manipulation developed by Kraus. Don Asker spent seven years in Holland where the dancers are beautiful athletic machines doing the same pattern of work, a problem that seems to plague many modern dance companies. It was immediacy that he wanted and it was this firm belief in art for immediacy's sake that led him to form Human Veins. With no overpowering history to follow, Don Asker looked to his immediate



environment for the inspiration of his dance.

In his dance he hopes to both reflect and comment on society and its relationships and inter-relationships with other cultures. The possibilities Don Asker feels are boundless portraying anything he feels critical or strongly about. "The general public in Australia is not politically aware" and he felt more passion was necessary. The dancers have varying backgrounds making them stylistically different but a company person, as it

were, has happened on its own accord.

## movement, speech music

The most unusual part of their dance as far as New Zealand audiences were concerned was that dancers speak, a method used by Asker to reinforce the dance. In the future he wishes to further develop this aspect taking his dance to a much larger frame of reference. Originally in "Under the Skin" the dancers and composer played all the

instruments on stage working on getting a whole polyphonic sound generation working from within the dancers.

On the excellent dance stage at the Maidment, Human Veins performed two works, "Strollers" and "Under the Skin". Strollers was a piece of dance that was a choreographed unity of six dancers who though never moving in unison danced together. The dance was random movement under control. The choreography is based on the idea of having each dancer related to one of the instruments used in the music. This gave the dance an incredible feeling of tangible form. Sadly much of today's dance sees the music operating as a mere base for the movement. This incorporation was a stimulating development and with Don Asker's obviously large vocabulary of movement could be developed to fuse the subtlest of counterpoints to individual movements. As a dance it was a feast for the eyes and unusually the ears too - a complete choreography.

## surreal animation

The second work was in three parts. "Under the Skin" traced a couple through a journey from 'comfortable' conventional living through alternative lifestyles. No conclusions are drawn in the dance, merely a commentary. The dance incorporates music, poetics, voices, dance, movement and the elements of acting. The few props on stage are utilised to their fullest most interesting limits and Don Asker and blanket made an interesting chair. This aspect gave the dance the appeal of surreal animation. The movements were all very angular and though the dance was layered in the same fashion as ballet, lifts and the kinetical sculptural effects were done unusually, compensating grace with coordination. The movement was forever changing in a choreography that was expansive. It is sad that so few were exposed to this new unique form of dance.

The medium of modern dance is finally getting the exposure it deserves and Don Asker's Human Veins theatre company are intergal part in its development.

## MOUNTAINS OF EXPLODING DRIPS.



Kilimanjaro  
The Teardrop Explodes  
Mercury (through Polygram)

Displayed in record stores now is probably the worst packaged album seen in a while - it's competing with Zenyatta Mondatta for the 'ugliest jacket of the year' title. It possesses an equally exotic name. I'm rather

dubious about the African connection.

The Teardrop Explodes is a band usually lumped in with the likes of Echo and the Bunnymen and Joy Division through common ancestry, locality and, well....melody.

Kilimanjaro was put together late in 1980 in the midst of a flurry of personnel changes. It's by no means a flawless album in terms of production, but it does have one thing going for it: Julian Cope, songwriter, singer...the most constant thing about the band.

Cope admires the technical proficiency of both (the late) Jim Morrison and Tim Buckley, and in striving for that same excellence, he undoubtedly carries the album. They're not the greatest set of lyrics ever laid to rest on a sheet of paper, but as Cope displays 'lyrics (can) work more on inflection than meaning.'

So, its out now. Also, includes 'Bouncing Babies', 'Treason', 'Sleeping Gas' and 'When I Dream' which have been released as singles.

## THE STEROIDS CREDIT CARD / DESTINATION TOKYO

The Steroids enjoy an enviable reputation in their home town of Wellington and it is a pity in a way that they have never felt the need to make the great trek North. They are for my money one of New Zealand's more underrated bands and deserve a larger share of the limelight.

Unfortunately this single isn't likely to win them many new fans. The A side is an eminently forgettable track called Credit Card. It is quite listenable, they have a reasonable video clip to accompany it and it is well produced (Marmalade Studios take a bow). It is not, however, a track to set the Thames afire. If this was a one sided single at half price I'd say don't bother...

However, the so-called B side of the single is a track that has all that the A side lacks. It has bite and purpose and not an ounce of wasted fat. Destination Tokyo is a fast rocker in the finest tradition and deserves to be played loudly and repeatedly.

Destination Tokyo is an excellent song and, in my opinion, suddenly makes the record value for money.

The Steroids are at present writing rather than performing but future plans apparently include an assault on that bastion of musical innovation (cough, cough), Auckland. And about time too.

## CRECHE BENEFIT DANCE

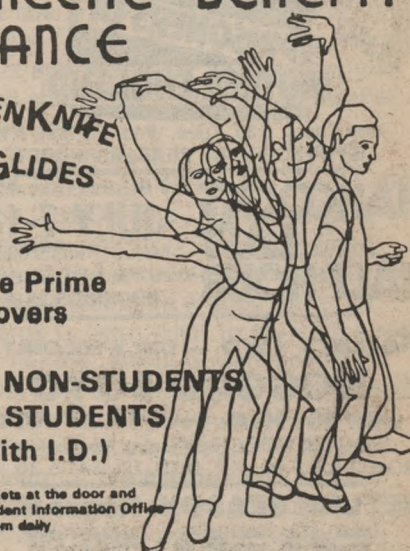
PENKNIFE  
GLIDES

With  
The Prime  
Movers

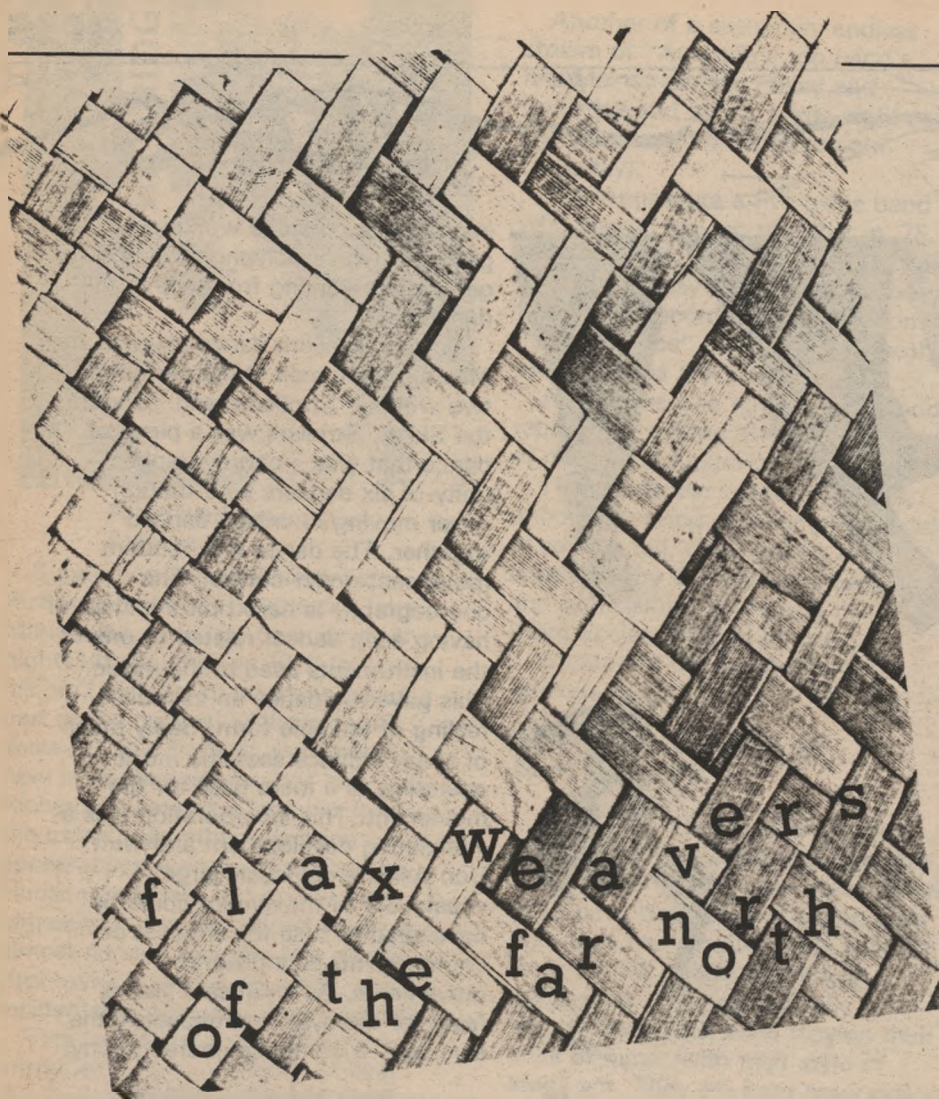
\$4 NON-STUDENTS  
\$3 STUDENTS  
(with I.D.)

Tickets at the door and  
Student Information Office  
1-2pm daily

University Cafe  
8PM FRIDAY 24 JULY







**OUTREACH,**  
1 PONSONBY ROAD.  
30 JUNE - 10 JULY 1981.

Outreach in Ponsonby Road has been the venue for a unique exhibition that deserved more attention than it received from the Auckland media. Flax Weavers of the Far North was not only an innovation in terms of Auckland exhibitions. It also represents a major step forward for the small community of Te Hapua near North Cape which is proving the economic viability of traditional Maori crafts.

Threatened by forestry development projects, the people of Te Hapua are experimenting with a number of projects that will provide economic opportunities without undermining the local community. One of these ventures is the revival of traditional flax weaving by the women of the tribe.

After several years of development the Auckland Committee on Racism and Discrimination (ACORD) is assisting the people of Te Hapua to find direct channels for marketing their product which is of an extremely high standard. The flax kits, food baskets, floor mats, hats and other

items in natural and dyed flax are quality products that have found a ready market.

The Powhiri and Opening on June 29 was itself a unique experience. Appropriate protocol had to be devised because of the unusual nature of the event. The organisers and visitors from Auckland were in one sense the tangata whenua who were welcoming the manuhiri who had travelled down from the north. And yet it was the people from Te Hapua who provided the kai, signifying the fact that the exhibition was really their own. The participation of Maori leaders, tribal, religious and political, some having very close links with both Te Hapua and Auckland communities represented this fusion of interests and the significance of the occasion.

The exhibition represents a great deal of effort that has been made by a number of people, organisations and government departments. At the centre is the spirit of a small rural community determined to survive and to resurrect and preserve a traditional craft based on local skills and naturally occurring local resources.

The role of ACORD in putting the community in touch with resources, government departments, information and markets, is also proving crucial. The success of this exhibition will prove to be significant both for the survival of the craft and for the future of the community at Te Hapua.

Stephen Payton

## VARSITY VERSE

**Dreams of Falling**  
Grant Duncan

**Punga Press**  
(avail. in UBS)

In the present cost-effective world, it is difficult for all but established writers to find publishers for their work. That situation leaves writers with two choices: either they don't get their work published, or else they publish it themselves. That's the course Grant Duncan has taken, naming his publishing house after the street he lives in, and getting friends to help with the technical bits.

The result is quite a success. Grant has been reading his poetry in various venues for some years now, and this

first collection of his work represents the observations of a student poet over his varsity life. His outlook is perhaps indicated by the title of the book, but that pessimism is by no means everpresent or oppressive: it is quite simply a product of the circumstances of his lifestyle, a lifestyle which most readers of this paper should be able to relate to.

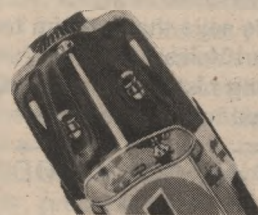
But as Grant notes in his introduction, poetry is a very personal thing, and people may get from it whatever they find. Grant has no intention of forcing his viewpoint on anyone, he is simply putting his view forward. Before I am accused of damning with faint praise, let me finish by saying that I found this to be a satisfying volume of poetry, and advise anyone interested in the poetry that comes out of this campus to pick up a copy.

Dak

# PAPER

issue 1.

July, 1981.



Many of you will have probably noticed a glossy 'paper' called PAPER full of custom art and advertising on display at a very discounted price. It's free, or rather it is paid for by the artists who buy their page and fill it with all the artwork they've wanted to do, but the agency or client vetoed. PAPER is a forum for the

visual arts. It is hoped that advertisers will see what could be done with a little more imagination and the artists concerned get a fairly wide exposure, as several thousand copies have been published. Distribution is mainly in Auckland and Wellington. Philip Peacocke, Pop Shots photographer and Roger Jarrett co-ordinated the effort with much behind the scenes work by Maryanne Bilham. Artists included are Paul Hartigan, Dean Buchanan, Terence Hogan and Dick Frizzell to name but several. Anyone for jellybeans?

**MERCURY THEATRE**  
FRANCE ST. NEWTON

SEASON EXTENDED TO 25 JULY

ROGER HALL'S  
**PRISONERS OF MOTHER ENGLAND**

Mon, Thurs, 6.30, Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat, 8.15  
SPONSORED BY READERS DIGEST

**HANCOCK'S** by Heathcote Williams  
**LAST HALF HOUR** JULY 7-18  
Mon & Thurs 9.00pm  
Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat 6.30pm  
BOOKINGS 33-869

**Mercury Two — ONE WEEK ONLY —**  
**NOGOOD BOYO**  
with Ray Henwood: 20-25 JULY  
COURTESY OF Circa Theatre, Wellington.  
MON, THUR 9.00; TUE, WED, FRI, SAT 6.30

**RETURN SEASON: Roger Halls**  
**50-50** AUGUST 18-22  
BOOKINGS: PHONE 33-869

CONCERT PROMOTIONS PRESENT

# THE CURE

— PICTURE TOUR —

TOURING WITH THE FILM 'CARNAGE VISORS'

AUCK. TOWN HALL, FRI. 31 JULY 8pm.

Hertz Tickets \$11 90 from The Corner. Details on Radio Hauraki.

**THEATRE CORPORATE**  
14 GALATOS ST. NEWTON.  
Bookings Ph 774-307  
MON TO WED 6.15pm,  
THURS TO SAT. 8.15pm

**AS YOU LIKE IT**  
BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Pic...James Black

After an introduction various New very enth rockers tra Queen Str midnight 'Cold Chis

Having from a ven re-adjuste my feet to position a now prepe Then it hi sledge-har charming, slob of the steam-roll surprising Rage" in the rest of Guitar; Ro Steve Pre Small, Ba scorching

T pla Thi N.2 in Bo wie





Pic: James Blackwood

## Kangohammer

After an exciting but hard-going introduction to Friday evening at various North-side pubs, a car load of very enthusiastic and not-so-worn-out rockers traversed the Great Divide to Queen Street's 'Mainstreet' to see the midnight concert from Ozzie ragers 'Cold Chisel'.

Having caught the last four songs from a very impressive 'Blind Date' I re-adjusted my ear-drums and nailed my feet to the floor, securing my position at the front of the stage, now prepared for the onslaught. Then it hit - more like a sledge-hammer than a chisel; the ever charming, charismatic focal-point and slob of the band - Jimmy Barnes steam-rolled on stage with a surprisingly articulate "Let's Fuckin' Rage" in his best Scottish accent and the rest of the band (Ian Moss, Guitar; Ron Walker, Keyboards; Steve Prestwich, Drums; and Phil Small, Bass) retorted with a scorching "Conversations". From

then on the excitement never faltered as Chisel tore thru songs of their East and new Swingshift albums with a few classic covers thrown in as well. Over amping on the ragers like the brilliant "Star Hotel" (complete with Barnes climbing up balconies, jumping off P.A. stacks and then plummeting Vodka bottle first onto an unsuspecting crowd) and proving that when it comes to ballads they've got soul (Moss's version of Georgia was excellent).

By the third encore including a fitting Troggs classic "Wild Thing" (Barnes is a nutter) and after 2 1/2 hours plus on stage the Chisel tour de force left (but not before Barnes dismantled Prestwich's drum kit with his boot killing all chance of a fourth encore) and a sweaty, breathless and happily stunned audience left with the knowledge that "Cold Chisel" are Hot.

James Bladewood

The boxed British video world usually refers to N.Z. as a place eons away, where no character has ever returned. This attitude is strangely changing in all media forms. A N.Z. band aptly called "The Kiwi Machine" got a mention in "Knots Landing", The Beat's "Dream Home in N.Z.", Boomtown Rats singing of N.Z. and even a boomerang wielding muppet called New Zealand.

## "All for Mary"

Onehunga Repertory Players  
Written by Harold Brooke and Kay Bannerman  
Directed by Audrey Brown  
Dolphin Theatre

This is a re-hash of a British comedy style, popular with the older generation. The accents are appalling and the actors certainly did not 'listen' or otherwise communicate with one another in the silences between their lines. Waiting for one's cue while standing, sitting or lying recumbent-without keeping one's character flowing, is a grievous error which the actors unfortunately indulged in.

The play is described in the programme as being worthwhile because of its 'unpretentiousness, its good humour and its simple fun.' Humour was conveyed. Simple it was. Bill le Marquand was one of the few who did not make mistakes in the vocal renditions of his lines.

The plot involves a woman by the name of Mary, her ex-husband, husband, and the hotel proprietor who wishes to become her future husband. We are all English in this play, and the audience had better sympathise with all the prejudices this entails. The proprietor being French is naturally meant to be a figure of fun - maybe more, since the husbands are to be laughed at too.

Basically the situation involves a husband and wife honeymooning at a ski resort in the Alps by the name of the "Hotel Splendide". This comedy

arises when husband 'Humpty' contracts 'chickenpox' and is required to be isolated in the attic if he is to continue staying at the hotel. He complains loudly and vociferously to being accommodated in a 'garrett'. Despite Mary's pleading, and Victor (the manager's) willingness to let him stay, 'Humpty' decides to check out. Subsequently another guest similarly infected with 'chickenpox' moves in. Needless to say, it is none other than Clive, Mary's ex-husband and actor Peter Webb.

Humpty and Mary decide to honeymoon after all. Consequently, the two men stay close together for three days in the same room while Mary goes skiing with Victor.

To cut three acts short, a nanny is hired to nurse Humpty, Clive and eventually Victor. The chickenpox turns out to be nothing more than a food rash. During the proceedings, Clive, Humpty and Victor each in turn attempt to outwit the others in order to win Mary's favours. Finally with the aid of Nanny, Humpty and Mary exit the chalet to return to Stockpodes and domesticity.

So here is a fairly ordinary play which you may or may not decide to see. Who knows, you might even laugh.

Sharmila Haque

S	P	Z	T	Q	E	L	F	N	O	G	P	J
A	C	R	S	J	B	O	E	D	W	J	S	W
P	H	G	A	M	R	S	G	Y	R	Y	H	U
J	N	Y	H	P	O	Y	N	J	P	W	R	W
G	U	X	J	X	J	K	T	X	E	H	O	Y
R	O	H	N	U	S	P	H	R	P	L	L	G

Don't worry, nobody has destroyed the sumptuous furnishings at the Globe; Scrambled Jelly are relatively non-messy theatre group. This performance was the last of about a week's shows and the group showed a fair degree of confidence in front of an audience. The material was generally good and the delivery was, with little exception, almost as good.

The show opened with a slide show, birth to death by slides. The slides were projected onto one of the members of the group dressed in a white sheet. The technique was very effective, serving to pull the scenes off the back wall and into the audience where they belonged. This feeling of audience participation was heightened by the commentary for the slides being given by members of the cast being scattered through the room. My only complaint of this scene was that in an effort to make a point the script tended to beat the audience over the head rather than let it creep up on them.

The second scene was not as good. It was an obscure piece set in an office: four people waiting for an interview and the interaction between them and the eventual interviewer (and what an animal he turned out to

be). This scene was, to me, quite a disappointment. It seemed aimless, as if the cast hadn't decided what the scene was about and had just put themselves in this situation in rehearsal and liked what happened. I didn't.

The third of these little vignettes opened with one woman on stage telling the audience that they can relax now because the last of these playlets is totally silly and good fun. As she finishes her introduction some of the "audience" start giving her the razz and telling her just exactly how bad she is, very effective and rather well done.

The play itself is called 'The Life and Times of a Girl called Xerox', OR The Last Domino. It is, surprise surprise, the story of a girl named Xerox. Her parents decide that Drama School would be a good place for Xerox to learn what to do for the rest of her life. Xerox is manipulated by everyone she meets and as they screw up her life they each take a domino. This scene concluded with the best ending of the evening and sent the thirty or so audience off home with a definite feeling of value for money. Worth seeing.

Sean Tuohy



# De-linking Peace & Development

by Ivan Illich

Each word that I shall say will remind me of the difficulty inherent in every speech about peace. Because each people's peace seems to me as distinct as each people's poetry. The translation of peace is as arduous a task as the translation of poetry. Peace has a different meaning for each epoch and for each culture-area. This is the point on which Professor Takeshi Ishida builds his argument in his paper submitted to us. Further, Professor Ishida reminds us, within each culture area, peace has a different meaning at the center and on the margins. At the centre the accent lies on peace keeping; on the margin, people hope to be "left in peace". During the three so-called development decades, this second meaning of peace, **people's peace**, has lost out. This is my main argument: under the cover of development a world-war on people's peace has been waged. In developed areas, not much is left of people's peace. I believe that grassroots-sponsored limits to economic development are the main condition to allow people to recover their peace.

Culture has always given meaning to peace. Each *ethnos* (people, community, culture) has been mirrored, symbolically expressed and reinforced by its own *ethos* (ideal, guideline) of peace. Peace is as vernacular as speech. In the examples chosen by Professor Ishida this correspondence between *ethnos* & *ethos* appears with great clarity. Take first the Jews: look at the Jewish patriarch when he raises his arms in blessing over his family and his flock. He invokes *shalom* which we translate as peace. *Shalom* he sees as grace, dripping down from heaven, "like oil dripping through a beard, through the beard of Aaron the forefather". For the semitic father peace is the blessing of justice which the one true God pours over 12 tribes of recently settled shepherds. Roman Peace means something utterly different. When the Roman governor raises the ensign of his legion to ram it into the soil of Palestine, he does not look towards heaven. He looks towards a far-off city; he imposes its law and its order. There is nothing in common between *shalom* and this *pax romana*, though both exist together in the same place at the same time. Both have now faded. *Shalom* has retired into religion, "*Pax*" has invaded the world as "peace", "*paix*", "*pax*". By two thousand years of use by governing elites, *pax* has become a polemical catch-all. *Pax* was used by Constantine to turn the cross into ideology. It was used by Charlemagne to justify the genocide of the Saxons. *Pax* was the word used by Innocent III to subject the sword to the cross .... in modern times, to put the party in control of the army. *Pax*, once it has been used by St. Francis and by Clemenceau, has lost the boundaries of its meaning. It has become a sectarian and missionary term, no matter if it is used by the establishment or a sectarian alternative; no matter if it claims legitimacy East or West. *Pax* has a colourful history. However,



there is little research done by historians on the idea of *pax*, while library shelves are filled with treatises on war and on its techniques. *Huo'ping* and *Shanti* seem to have meanings today which are not unlike those of the past. But between them there is a gulf: they are not comparable at all. The *Huo'ping* of the Chinese means smooth, tranquil harmony within the hierarchy of heavens, and the *shanti* of the Indians refers primarily to intimate, personal cosmic non-hierarchical awakening. There is no "identity" in peace. Peace, in its concrete meaning, places the "I" into the corresponding "we". Peace gives concrete meaning to the first person plural. Paradoxically, peace, by defining the form of the exclusive "we" (the *Kami* of the Malay languages), is the base on which the inclusive *we* (the *Kita*) can arise. This distinction between the *kami* and the *kita* of the Malay languages comes naturally to most speakers around the Pacific. It is a grammatical distinction which is utterly foreign to Europe, and badly lacking in Western *pax*. Asian peace-research therefore cannot be wary enough of "*pax*". Here in the Far East it should be easier than in the West to base peace research on what might be its fundamental axiom: "war tends to make cultures alike while peace is that condition under which each culture flowers in its own incomparable way." From this it follows, that peace cannot be exported. Peace is inevitably corrupted by export. The export of peace always means war. When

peace-research neglects this ethnological truism, it turns into a technology of peace keeping: it either is degraded into some kind of moral rearmament, or it is perverted into the negative polemology (war-service) of high brass (general staff) and of computer-games.

Peace remains unreal, a mere abstraction, unless it means an ethno-anthropological reality. However, it would remain equally unreal unless we attend to its historical dimension. This is a point which Professor Yoshikazu Sakamoto underlines in his paper on three-level compenetration. Until quite recently war could not destroy peace totally, could not penetrate all levels of peace, because the continuation of war was based on the survival of the subsistence cultures that fed it. Too many historians have neglected this fact. They have made history into the tale of wars. This is certainly true of the classical historians who tend to report on the rise and the fall of the winners. But, unfortunately, the same is equally true for many of the newer historians, who want to act as reporters from the camps of those who never made it, who want to tell the tales of the vanquished, evoke the memories of those who have disappeared. These new historians too are often more interested in polemics than in peace. They primarily report on resistance: on the mutinies, the insurgencies, the riots and seditions of slaves, of peasants, of minorities, and of marginals ... and in more recent times on the class struggle of proletarians and on the sex struggles of women....

What we now need is the history of peace, which is infinitely more diverse than that of war. Today research into the history of peace has become more important than ever before, because "peace" has been progressively purged of its cultural and historical connotations. Much of what is now peddled under the name of peace, at closer inspection can be unmasked as a new banner of empire. Just as peace research has acquired a new status, its object has narrowed. So-called "peace" is now *pax economica*. Peace has been reduced to a mechanical balance under the assumption of scarcity. the assumption of scarcity is, no doubt, fundamental to economics. Economics is the science of values under the assumption of scarcity. But the fact that peace should have been linked to this assumption, this fact - if it stands up under examination - ought to worry us deeply. It should worry us especially, if we should find out that it is *pax economica* which is the first meaning of peace to achieve worldwide acceptance. In this introductory lecture I therefore want to contrast *pax economica* with its opposite and - henceforth - its complement: **popular peace**.

Since the foundation of the United Nations, peace has been progressively linked with development. This linkage formerly had been unthinkable. How new this linkage is can hardly be understood by those who are under forty. Its newness is easier understandable for those who were, like myself, adults on January 10, 1949, the day President Truman announced the Point Four Program. That day most of us met the term "development" for the first time in its present meaning. Until then we used "development" to refer to species, to real estate, and to moves in chess. Only since then could development refer to people, to countries and to economic strategies. Yet, in less than one generation, we have already been flooded with conflicting development theories. Most of these theories are by now curiosities for collectors. You will remember with some embarrassment how successively generous people could be motivated to sacrifice by such things as "growth" "GNP" "catching up" "modernization" "dependency" "autochthonous unlinking"; or just think of the many things which were deemed worthy of export: attitudes, atoms-for-peace, electronics, jobs, windmills and now alternative lifestyles and self-help. Each theoretical onrush came in two waves: one brought the self-styled pragmatists who highlighted free enterprise, open markets and trans-national corporations (TNCs); the other brought would-be politicians who relied on ideology, revolution and the state-agency which they made their carrier. But both camps were in agreement on growth. And each camp, each set of experts, each set of saviours always linked to their development the pursuit of peace. Peace, by thus being linked to development, became a partisan goal. And the pursuit of

peace linked  
an overarch  
Henceforth  
oppose eco  
kind of gro  
growth as  
as an enem  
was cast in  
romantic o  
his teaching  
so-called n

Men  
tasks  
over.  
assign

developme  
fault, his p  
growth. Pe  
focus on th  
economic  
wildly oppo  
developme  
taboo again  
research w  
Sakamoto,  
you, want

The linka  
developme  
developme  
suggest the  
main task  
doubt, dev  
things to d  
one thing t  
ministers o  
something  
of the New  
Order. How  
all parties  
developme  
"developm  
lifted devel  
exclusive c  
century ide  
equality an  
disputes on  
get what"  
to all devel  
During the  
hidden cos  
come to lig  
concerns c  
example. T  
developme  
been disen  
prime task  
peace-rese

Develop  
propagation  
on goods a  
perceived  
means the  
which the  
subsistence  
been elimi  
making it  
production  
commoditi  
inevitably,  
*pax econo*  
and every

To illustr  
between p  
economica  
European  
am emphas  
return to  
only to illu  
opposition  
compleme  
formally re  
rather than  
theory, to  
or the plan  
my exposi  
plans and  
possible; t  
turn to the  
because to  
violent pa  
infected th  
took its sh  
Pax in th  
mean the



peace linked to development became an overarching, unexamined axiom. Henceforth anyone who would oppose economic growth - not this kind of growth or that, but economic growth as such - could be denounced as an enemy of peace. Even Gandhi was cast into the roll of the fool, the romantic or the psychopath. Worse, his teachings were perverted into so-called non-violent strategies for

lords. The Pax that Church or Emperor wanted to guarantee was not primarily the absence of armed encounters between knights. Peace meant to protect the poor and their means of subsistence against the violence of war. Peace protected the peasant and the monk. It protected specific times and places. No matter how bloody the war among lords, peace protected the oxen and the

## *Men have primary access to the paid tasks...and women to those which are left over....all tasks relevant to subsistence are assigned in a gender specific way.*

development. Not entirely without his fault, his peace too was linked to growth. Peace research tended to focus on the promotion of *pax economica*. The unanimous bias of wildly opposing camps of development agents cristallized a taboo against the kind of peace research which you, Professor Sakamoto, if I rightly understand you, want to promote.

The linkage of peace to development has made a challenge to development into a hard task. Let me suggest that unlinking the two is the main task of peace-research. No doubt, development means different things to different speakers. It means one thing to TNCs, something else to ministers of the Warsaw Pact, something else again to the architects of the New International Economic Order. However, the convergence of all parties on the need for development has given to "development" a new status. It has lifted development into the lofty, exclusive company of other 19th century ideals such as freedom, equality and democracy. Under disputes on the issue "who should get what" the common traits inherent to all development were buried. During the seventies some of these hidden costs of development have come to light. What we now call the concerns of ecology is a good example. The violence implied by development, however, has so far not been disintegrated. This seems to me a prime task of radical peace-research....

Development always implies the propagation of scarcity: dependence on goods and services that are perceived as scarce. Development means the creation of milieu from which the conditions for subsistence-oriented activities have been eliminated in the process of making it over into a resource for the production and circulation of commodities. Development thus, inevitably, means the imposition of *pax economica* at the cost of all and every form of popular peace.

To illustrate the opposition between popular peace and *pax economica* I shall now turn to the European middle ages. By doing so, I am emphatically not advocating a return to the past. I turn to the past only to illustrate the dynamic opposition between two complementary forms of peace, both formally recognized. I turn to the past rather than to some social science theory, to avoid that utopian thinking or the planning mentality creep into my exposition. The past is not, like plans and ideal, something which is possible; the past has been. And I turn to the European middle ages, because towards their end that violent *pax economica* which has infected thinking around the world took its shape in Europe.

Pax in the 12th century did not mean the absence of war between

grain when it still stood on the stem. It protected the emergency granary and the time of harvest. Generally speaking, the peace of the land protected from violent interference the utilization values of the common environment. It protected the access to water and to pasture, to woods and to livestock for those who had nothing else to draw their subsistence from. Peace between warring parties was thus distinct from the peace of the land. This primarily subsistence-oriented significance of peace was lost with the Renaissance.

With the rise of so-called capitalism, an entirely new world moved towards establishment. It brought with it an entirely new kind of peace and of violence. Its peace and its violence are equally distant from all forms of peace and of violence known before. While peace so far had meant at least the protection of a minimal subsistence on which the war of lords had to be fed, henceforth subsistence itself

vernacular subsistence that would keep people outside the clientage to markets organised by the state. The *pax economica* protects production. It exalts the producer of commodities and creates entirely new forms of degradation for the dependent.

*Pax economica* also means environmental violence. It protects the exploitation of the environment as a resource for the production of commodities and as a space for their circulation. *Pax economica* thus implies the destruction of the physical, social and cultural features of the environment that sustain subsistence. *Pax economica* is therefore profoundly opposed to popular peace. It is opposed to it for two reasons. First, because it withdraws social protection from the base of subsistence. Secondly, because it transforms the nature of warring parties. The powers at war in the age of *pax economica* are no more feudal lords or dynasties but economic powers, each acting under assumptions of scarcity.

*Pax economica* is opposed to popular peace on at least three accounts: First, old forms of government were based on the exploitation of a surplus generated by communities that regenerated themselves, marginal to the market. Peace protected this independence. The new, economic peace empowers the state or its bourgeoisies to make people's survival dependent on their access to education, health-care, police-services and all kinds of other super-markets. It thus violently deprives people of their communal ability to subsist, to be left in peace. Second, the old peace protected the minimal utilization of the environment from which subsistence was drawn. It

## *Development always implies the propagation of scarcity.*

became the victim of "peaceful aggression. The new kind of peace meant the protection of structural violence against subsistence-centred popular cultures, each based on its unique image of what is human. This peace is still with us. It bases the social framework of all people at the service of an utopia that is based on the image of *homo economicus*, *homo equalis*. The new peace is a cover for violence. The disintegration of the new forms of violence covered by *pax economica* seem to me one of the main tasks of contemporary peace research.

The new peace also has its history. It stems from wedding of the *pax romana* with ecclesiastic charity in the time of Constantine. Only in the Renaissance it began to shape all material life. This new peace does not protect vernacular communities. The new peace protects a new construct created by thinkers, guardians and governors, according to which people are born clients, dependent in their basic needs on scarce goods or services that must be produced and delivered to them. The earlier dependence on a God whose grace had to be mediated by the sacraments of the church was now redefined as a dependence on a mother nature whose gifts had to be henceforth mediated through the agencies of the state. The nation-state became the framework for a war on subsistence.

The nation state is based on the assumption that people are impotent to provide, from the grassroots, for most of their own subsistence. The establishment of the nation state has implied the violent suppression of all traits of popular culture and

protected the commons. *Pax economica* defines the environment as a scarce resource, to be used in production. The new peace thus regulates competition of all with all by imposing conditions of scarcity. It defines the borderline that separates those values which are already made scarce, from those which are free for aggression. This new peace ultimately is the mantle that defines survival as a war. The cloak can be tailored to socialist, capitalist or alternative fashion, it can dignify class-war, war of resistance, war of liberation or free competition. It remains a violent peace. Thirdly, the new peace establishes, protects and hides simultaneously a historically new war between the sexes.

This is so because development means the increase of productive forces. It means the monopoly of wage-related labour over all other forms of work. And this too means aggression. The monopoly of wage-related work means aggression

its own, unique pattern. In no two cultures is the distribution of tasks within the society the same. In each culture, "growing up" means to grow into the activities characteristic there, and only there, for either man or woman. To be a man or a woman in pre-industrial society is not a secondary characteristic added on to genderless humans: it is the most fundamental characteristic in every single action. To grow up does not mean to be "educated" but to grow into life by acting as a woman or a man. The dynamic peace between men and women consists precisely in this division of concrete tasks. In this intimate domain, too, people's peace limits both war and the extent of domination. Wage labour destroys this pattern.

Industrial work, productive work, is conceived as neutral, and often experienced as such. It is defined as genderless work. This is true, no matter whether it is paid work or unpaid shadow work, such as work done by housewives. But, even though work is conceived as genderless, access to this genderless activity is radically biased. Men have primary access to the paid tasks which are defined as desirable, and women to those which are left over. As a consequence of this neutralization of work, development inevitably promotes a new kind of war between the sexes. It is a competition for wage labour which has become scarce - and a struggle to avoid shadow work, which is neither paid nor capable of contributing to subsistence.

*Pax economica* protects a zero-sum game. It perpetuates conditions under which one party always loses if another one gains. Development is the name given to the expansion of this game. It means the suppression of all forms of exchange that do not fit the zero-sum model. It extinguishes in many people even the ability to think of conflict and contract outside of conditions of scarcity. Therefore the monopoly of *pax economica* is deadly. It must be challenged.

To challenge *pax economica* does not mean a return to the past or a jump into utopia. It means a search for countervailing forms of peace, and of a framework for a new balance. The industrial revolution has happened. Ball bearings are to be with us, as much as dynamos and microprocessors. They will be produced as commodities, and will circulate on markets that are structurally different from those which supplied pepper or indigo. And just as some features of modern technology have proven to enhance new forms of subsistence, so certain features of *pax economica* can be effective to guarantee truly equal access to them. The challenge of *pax economica* can only come from those who are intolerably aggrieved by this modern, western form of *pax*, from those whose only hope lies in new

## *Peace is inevitably corrupted by export*

against one feature that is common to all subsistence-oriented societies. Though these societies may be as different from each other as those of Japan and France and Fiji, one central feature is certainly common to all: all tasks relevant to subsistence are assigned in a gender-specific way. They are assigned either to men or to women. The actual, concrete tasks which are necessary and culturally defined vary from society to society. But each society distributes each possible task either to men or to women, and each society does so in

forms of increased subsistence. How each community, from the grassroots, will express its claim "to be left in peace" I cannot know. To be true, each claim would have to be formulated in each community in its own unique way.

\* \* \* \* \*

† see Illich, 'Shadow Work' (Boston: Marion Boyars, 1980), 5 essays including the title essay which is also published in *Social Alternatives* 2(1) 1981. - ed.



# Off the Left Cuff

## On the Positive Side

Enough has been said about the disadvantages of being left-handed, so we won't dwell on that here (but if you honestly don't realise the difficulties involved, just let us know). Instead let's see what's good about being a member of this minority. Healthwise, we have a faster and better recovery from brain injuries, we seem less likely to suffer from ulcers, heart disease and polio (those are only the ones that have been investigated), and we tend to break fewer bones.

Because lefthanders are forced to use their non-dominant hand in this rightist society of ours, it becomes more skilful, or, if you will, more dextrous than your average righthander's left hand. If we had to use our right arm for some reason, we could cope much more easily than a righthander forced to swap to a hand they have never really exercised. Imagine the problems met by congenital righthanders who, through amputation or a stroke, have to relearn basic motor skills totally - and in a world biased against them. A lefthander would find it easier to adapt because they have to do that sort of thing every day.

Semi-positively, lefthandedness is becoming more acceptable in schools, although few righthanded teachers can teach lefthanded kids the correct way to write (in one class of 34 Std 1 pupils, 16 were left-handed - like their first two school teachers). Lefthanded kids don't get rapped over the knuckles any more, but they do have to sit away from the rest of the class to prevent elbow-bumping. Objects designed for us are becoming more widely available e.g. Lefthanded Shop, Broadway Plaza, Newmarket, although there is a heavy sales tax on them, and if you're into classical music, 1YC has been playing 'Piano Music for the Left Hand' on Tuesday nights. If you're ever rich enough to take tennis lessons at Club Med in Martinique, your coach will explain the technique in French, English and Left.

If your mother looks at you strangely when you connect a friend's place in Petone with toothpaste, just because you read the toothpaste tube, don't worry. To quote from Jack Fincher, most lefthanders think in "the perceptual images of touch, sound, and sight, not in language. (They) cannot help but kick over the traces of linearity when they fuse these images into simultaneous patterns - mental pictures of reality ... The act of putting any two (of these pictures) together obeys no known law of logic. It can be purely comparative, relational, juxtaposed in terms of the thinker's unique life experience ... the result is often the kind of fruitful connection between seemingly unrelated bits of information that characterises inventive or creative thought."

Dak and David are going to glare when they see how much space this is going to take up, so I'll let the enlightened Greeks have the last word: our word 'aristocrat' meaning "those best qualified to govern", is from the ancient Greek 'aristera' or 'left'.

There are twin sisters of us; and the eyes of man do not more resemble, nor are capable of being on better terms with each other than my sister and myself, were it not for the partiality of our parents, who made the most injurious distinction between us.

From my infancy I have been led to consider my sister as being of a more educated rank. I was suffered to grow up without the least instruction, while nothing was spared in her education. She had masters to teach her writing, drawing, music and other accomplishments, but if by chance I touched a pencil, a pen or a needle I was bitterly rebuked; and more than once I have been beaten for being awkward, and wanting a graceful manner.....

Your obedient servant,  
**THE LEFT HAND.**

Written by a left-hander **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.**

## On the Club

The University Lefthanders' Club was formed in April this year to fill a gap in the Clubs and Societies lineup, and to give support to a hitherto unacknowledged group on campus. It's a very lonely feeling to look around a lecture room and see millions of chins resting on left palms, and millions of right elbows going backwards and forwards across the benches, so it's nice to have the Club to remind you that other people have the same problems, and the same sense of (hilarious!) humour, and feel the same way as you. We're a group of lefthanders and interested righthanders, aimed at making lefthandedness recognised and catered for in this world. We are not trying to make lefthanders so pampered that they can't cope in outside society, but we don't mind making life a little easier. We're serious about it, but that doesn't stop us having lots of fun at the same time.

Later on in the year, we'll be visiting some primary schools to show kids and their teachers how to write lefthanded the correct way, and that lefthandedness isn't something to be ashamed of. We're trying to get lefthanded cheque books at all banks - the National and Wales Banks have proved it can be done (thanks!) and the Newmarket branch of the Wales even has a lefthanded booth with the pen tied on our side.

In the meantime, this year's **AGM** will be held on Wednesday 22nd July at 1.10pm in Room 237 on the top floor of Studass. Nominations for Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer will be taken at this time and voted on. Anyone is welcome to come along and join in, but if you can't make it to any of our meetings and you are interested, you could leave a message on our noticeboard (between TKS and the Wine Soc), or phone Vicki at 444-45426. We might also be found in the Top Common Room or the Cafe some future lunchtimes. The noticeboard will tell you what's happening anyway - and Craccum of course!

If you're feeling a bit downhearted all by yourself (though you're not, with the Club around), just remember what neurosurgeon Joseph Bogen once said "Righthanders are a bunch of chocolate soldiers. If you've seen one, you've seen 'em all. But lefthanders are something else again." It's nice not being a chocolate soldier.

## On the Other Hand

A distinguishing characteristic of human beings is that most of us are right handed. The evidence suggests that this is true of all races and cultures, and has been so since the beginning of recorded history. There is even some evidence that right handedness goes back over a million years, to prehistoric times. So far as we know, no other mammals exhibit this curious lopsidedness, not even the higher apes.

In a brave attempt to restore the balance, however, some ten percent of the human population are left handed. Again, the historical record tells us that left handers have always been with us, and a survey of handedness as depicted in works of art even suggests that the proportion of left handers has remained virtually constant for 5000 years.

Needless to say, left handers have always been victims of abuse and discrimination, for no other reason than that they are in a minority; from our own culture, one need only recall the term "cack-hander", with its unhygienic connotations. In some parts of the world left handers are still forced to eat or write with the right hand, against all their natural inclinations. They are often accused of being of lesser intelligence than right handers, but large-scale surveys have revealed no truth to this. There is even some evidence that left handers are superior to right handers, perhaps in musical aptitude, certain spatial skills, and creativity, and we might recall that Leonardo da Vinci, perhaps the most creative and versatile genius of all time, was left handed.

Again, left handers are often said to be awkward or clumsy. Given that a great many human devices, such as scissors, books and magazines, door handles, golf clubs, etc, are designed for right handers, it is not surprising that left handers should sometimes give an impression of awkwardness.

The impression should be quickly dispelled by turning in to Wimbledon; one need only think of John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Martina Navratilova, or Rod Laver, not to mention local heroes Bob Charles and Bert Sutcliffe -- all elegant left handers. A more accurate description is perhaps to be found in Judges 20:16, where we read of 700 left-handed men of the tribe of Benjamin who "could throw a stone at a hair's breadth and not miss". Despite centuries of conjecture there is still no accepted theory of left handedness. A Canadian authority,



himself slightly left-handed, has maintained that left handedness is due to transitory brain injury, resulting from lack of oxygen at birth. There is actually very little evidence that left handers are more likely to have had difficult births than right handers. Some believe that left handedness is taught, but the disposition to be left handed is often strongly evident from an early age despite no obvious influences that might have favoured it. There is a psychiatric theory that left handedness is due to "emotional negativism", but this smacks too much of the age-old slander against left handers for daring to be different.

It is difficult to avoid the impression that there is a genetic component to left handedness, but it is not so strongly expressed as to guarantee that left handed couples will always have left handed children. In fact, about half of the children of left handed couples are left handed. One theory that has been advanced to explain this is that it is not left handedness that is inherited, but rather the lack of consistent laterality. A child inheriting this condition will thus stand an equal chance of being left or right handed, and a good many may turn out to be ambidextrous.

In further support of this theory, one may note that left handers show mixed laterality on virtually all other manifestations of asymmetry. Whereas right handers are nearly always right eyed, right eared, right footed, and have language represented in the left cerebral hemispheres, left handers display mixed patterns of laterality on these indices, and are less likely to show extreme asymmetry on any of them. For instance, left handers are more likely to have language represented in both sides of the brain than are right handers, and this is to their advantage in the event of brain injury.

If it is true that some people are not subjected to that strong lateralizing influence that characterizes the majority of right handers, then we might expect this minority to show a more diverse pattern of abilities, and to be more unpredictable and interesting than the lateralized majority. Although the left handed and ambilateral may be slightly more prone to such disorders as reading disability or stuttering than are the consistently right handed, they also seem to be over-represented in the more creative arts and professions.

**M.C. Corballis**

BE A  
SCO

The List  
encounter  
"People w  
that they  
of friends  
... I decid  
philosophy  
answerable  
tupunas ...  
to do my b

The impl  
integrity, a  
foreign to s  
be oversim  
Pakehas, h  
convention  
see through  
"virtues".

So the tr  
by suggest  
something  
after all. D  
poured, me  
and sophis  
hapless yol  
thoughts. I  
proves him

Boy Sco  
will reject i  
is material  
inhibit you  
stealing wh  
convenient  
need only  
"tupunas"  
with Merat  
Christian y  
basic to Pa  
to be so na

Th

DTJ

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and



## BE A BOY SCOUT

The Listener, on Merata Mita's encounter with the Pakeha world: "People were so 'success-oriented' that they let that dictate their choice of friends and lifestyle. ... I (decided) to stick to the simple philosophy ... that I had to stand answerable in everything I do to my tupunas ... And whatever I do, I have to do my best..."

The implication that responsibility, integrity, and doing one's best are foreign to success-mad Pakehas may be oversimplified, but rings true. We Pakehas, having outgrown the dreary conventions of Victorian times, can see through these Boy Scout "virtues".

So the truly adult person is amused by suggestions that there might be something in the Boy Scout virtues after all. Derision and scorn are poured, mocking fingers are pointed, and sophisticates snigger at the hapless yokel who voices such thoughts. None of which, of course, proves him wrong.

Boy Scoutery doesn't pay well: you will reject it if your sole object in life is material prosperity, because it will inhibit you lying, cheating, and stealing whenever it's profitable and convenient. But a Christian Pakeha need only substitute "God" for "tupunas" to feel very much at home with Merata Mita's philosophy. Some Christian yokels will even see it as basic to Pakeha culture too - how sad to be so naive!

The University Chaplaincies

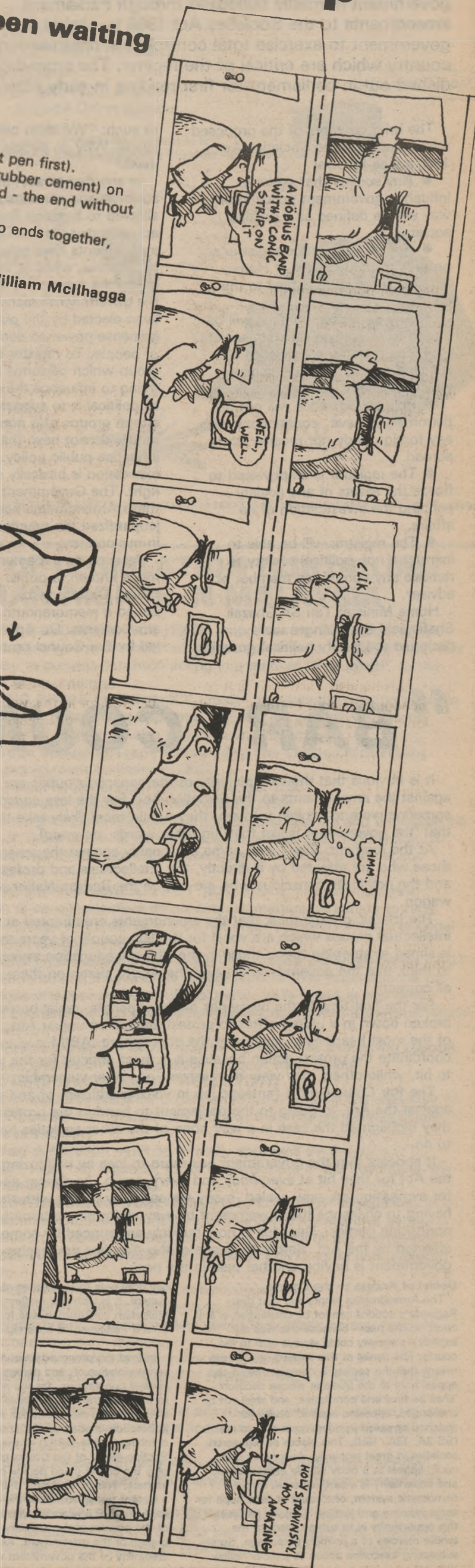
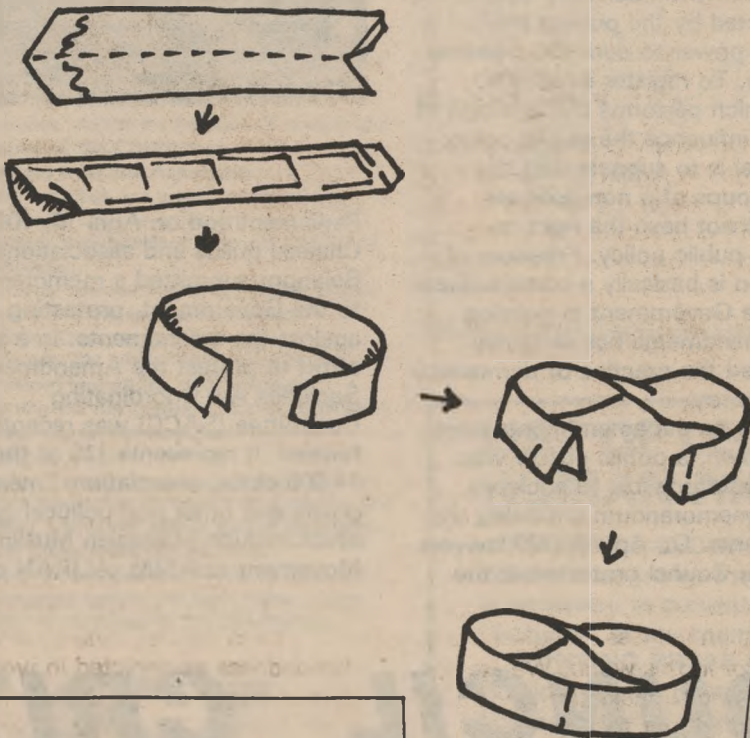
# Möebius (Comic) Strip

Here's what you've all been waiting for ... the world's first INFINITE COMIC STRIP!!!

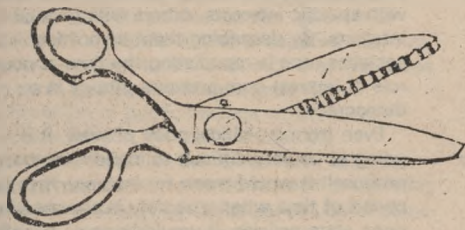
### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut out the strip along the thick line.
2. Fold along the dotted line (score it with a ball point pen first).
3. Smear glue (preferably a flexible glue, eg. gum or rubber cement) on the reverse side of the strip up to 3 cm from the flat end - the end without the tab - and fold over.
4. After this has set, put glue on the tab, bring the two ends together, and give one a half-twist before gluing.

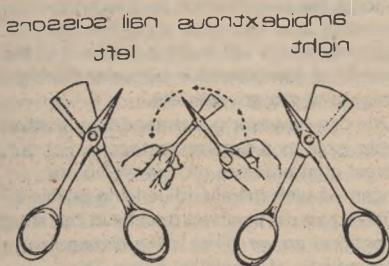
William McIlhagga



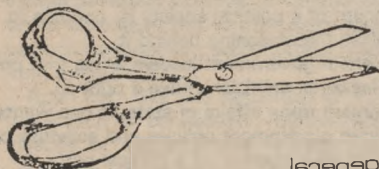
LEFT HAND SUPPLIES LTD  
TO MAKE LIFE EASIER FOR THE  
LEFT HANDED



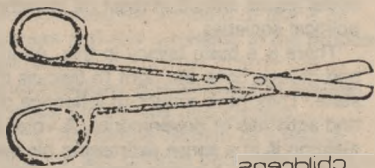
Left handed scissors



AT 20 IN STOCK IN A GOOD  
SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLD  
WARE, ADDITIONAL BOOKS,  
GEAR, INSTRUCTION, BOOKS,  
NIBS & PENS, TOOLS &  
NOVELTIES.



Right handed scissors



Left handed scissors



Right handed scissors

YOU ARE WELCOME TO TOUCH OUR STOCK -  
FEEL THE DIFFERENCE

BROADWAY PLAZA, NEWMARKET  
0241-832



# SOCIETIES UNDER

## Societies Amendment Act

On April 8th, despite widespread protest, the Malaysian government hurriedly bulldozed through Parliament amendments to the Societies Act 1966 to enable the government to exercise total control over organisations in the country which are critical of the regime. The amendment was dished out in parliament for first reading in early March.

The brief contents of the proposed amendments to the Societies Act 1966 are as follows:

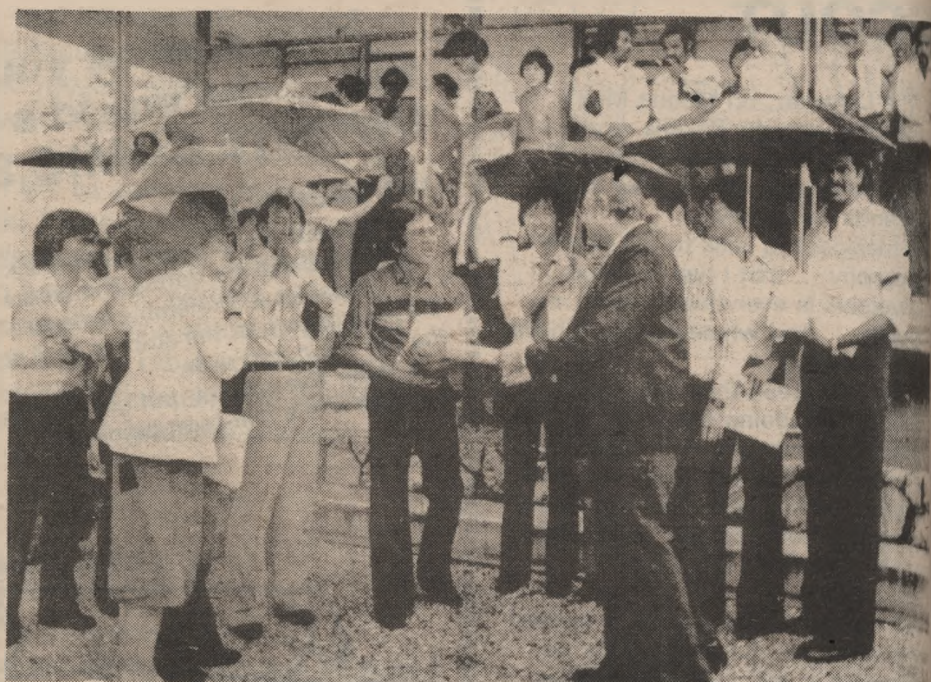
- Any society that seeks to influence government policy in any way will be defined as a political society.
- Appeal against the registrar's order is to the Minister of Home Affairs. There is no appeal to the courts.
- Any convicted criminal will be barred from holding office in society.
- The registrar of societies can suspend any non-political society which he deems has become political
- Political Societies will not be permitted to have connections with any foreign body nor receive funds abroad.
- The registrar is empowered to freeze the assets of any society pending the investigation of its affairs.
- The registrar will be able to instruct a non-political society to remove any committee member or adviser.

Home Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said the changes were designed to identify political grouping

as such: "We must call a spade a spade. Why do people hide behind a mask?"

In any democracy, individuals, societies and associations should be allowed to function freely in accordance to laws. The above amendments have removed the right to organise, while at the same time giving the registrar, a functionary of the government machinery who is not even elected by the public, the immense power to curb the freedom of people. To register a citizens group which performs the function of trying to influence the public policy as political is to suggest that the citizen groups of a non-political nature do not have the right to influence public policy. Freedom of expression is basically a constitutional right. The Government in passing these Amendments has seriously jeopardized the practice of democracy in our country.

As soon as the amendments were made known, a public outcry was raised. On March 19, 19 societies issued a memorandum criticising the amendments. On April 8, 200 lawyers led by Bar Council protested at the



Lawyers protest, outside the Malaysian Parliament.

Parliament and on April 16, 104 Chinese guilds and associations from Selangor submitted a memorandum to the Government, protesting against the amendments. In a joint effort to protest the Amendments, a Societies Act Coordinating Committee (SACC) was recently formed. It represents 115 of the 14,000 clubs, associations, merchants guilds and other non-political groups which include Malaysian Muslim Youth Movement or ABIM, ALIRAN or

Malaysian Reformist Movement, University Academic and Administrative Staff Association, Malaysian Bar Council, Consumer Association of Penang (CAP), Malaysian Medical Association and many others.

For the first time in many years the arm of Unity stretches across racial, religious and interests barrier, uniting various non-political groups for a common objective: Repeal the unjust Act. The fight will continue.

## "BAR COUNCIL CRITICISES

It is obvious that the vast majority of the *conscious* public are strongly against the amendments to the Societies Act. For the less *conscious*, if someone were to explain to them, they would most likely take the attitude that 'the government is like that' (in other words, *no good*).

At the moment, those who come out openly against the amendments are those who are affected by it directly, the intellectuals and professionals, and the politically conscious who are not on the Barisan National band wagon.

The Islamic groups think that the amendments are directed at ABIM; the intellectual groups which are vocal for the last couple of years think the Act is aimed at stopping them; those in the Chinese education movement tends to think that the government is using the Act to clamp on them. They are all correct!

For the first time in the memories of many people, racial barriers are broken down in a united effort to protest against an unjust Act. This is one of the most heartening aspects of the atmosphere. ABIM is chosen to coordinate the protest action because it is most difficult for the government to hit, while others may view themselves as rather vulnerable.

The Bar Council did a fantastic job in voicing criticism of and protest against the Act. In going to the parliament to hand in the protest letters, they highlighted the case in a way none of the other societies had managed to do.

It appears that the government has more to lose by bulldozing through the Act for they hit at *everybody* and *every group*. As almost all channels for expression are now sealed, many are seriously toying with the idea of having to challenge the Government by way of forming alternative opposition parties. This idea is now publicly announced by some quarters affected by the Act. Before the issue of the Act dies down, the government is having another pain in the neck.

### Denial of Access to the Courts

The Amendments emphasise that the Registrar's actions cannot be challenged in any court. In the past - because this was not explicit - a society could always turn to the courts. The denial of this implied opportunity means that if a society is deregistered, it can appeal only to the Minister whose decision 'shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed or called in question in any courts' (SS 2A, 13A, 18H). This places all registered societies in great jeopardy. As long as one could appeal to a body whose independence and impartiality is a cardinal tenet of our democratic system, one could at least hope for some fairness and justice. To deny societies this opportunity is to submit them to the tender mercies of a political personage. Surely, subjecting executive action to judicial review

can only help to strengthen our democratic system. It is with this understanding that the Malaysian constitution was formulated. For even if Parliament is sovereign, Ministers are not.

Indeed the proposed amendments are in a sense violative of, and derogatory to, the Federal constitution, for the new powers given to the Registrar would enable him to determine Constitutional matters which are within the jurisdiction of the superior courts. By combining Article 128 (2) of the Constitution and Section 48 (1) of the Courts of Judicature Act, only the courts could decide on Constitutional matters. This amendment therefore amounts to a blatant transgression of the doctrine of the separation of powers as well as an usurpation of the powers of the judiciary by the executive branch of the government. As such the credibility of the government would be

seriously tarnished.

### Designating 'Political Societies'

Designating a new category of societies called 'political societies' is not going to enhance the government's credibility. A political society is defined as a society that 'seeks to influence in any manner the policies or activities or any of the policies or activities, or the functioning, management, or operation, of the government of Malaysia, or of the Government of any state, or of any local authority, or of any statutory authority, or of any department or agency of any such Government or Authority'. (Amended Section 2). It is a definition that manifests so little understanding of the workings of a democratic system. In order to show how illogical the concept of a political society is, one has to analyse the reasoning behind it.

Certain government leaders argue that only professional politicians have a right to comment upon affairs of state. If one wants to criticise government policies and activities one should be a member of a political party. It follows from this that groups that are not political parties and yet continue to articulate social issues should at least be classified as political societies.

There is a basic fallacy in this. All individuals and groups have the right to discuss affairs of state. They have a right to influence policies and activities of governments. A voter in an election is in a sense expressing his opinion on state policies. A housewife who writes to the press complaining about garbage collection in her locality is commenting upon an activity of government. A literary body which endeavours to engage society in discussions on language and culture is exerting some influence over government thinking on these issues. A religious movement which tries to examine society from an ethical perspective is at the same time evaluating government policies. A business association which attempts to persuade the state to accommodate its interest, is exerting influence upon the government. A consumer group which advocates better goods and services for the consumer is involved directly with government policies and activities. An environment society which seeks to create a more livable environment cannot help but try to make an impact upon government activities. Finally, a reform movement which is committed to improving ethnic relations and enhancing public integrity has also got to influence

government policies in the interest of the nation. Obviously then influencing government is theoretically everyone's responsibility.

It is odd that groups which perform the normal, natural function of trying to influence public policies should now be specially classified as 'political societies'. Anywhere else in the world, such groups would be regarded simply as interest-cum-pressure groups, some with specific interests, others with general interests. By describing them as political societies, one is repudiating the time-honoured role of interest-cum-pressure groups in a democracy.

Even from a political point of view, it is going to be very difficult to implement the proposal. It would mean for instance that for a period of time when a society is commenting upon state policies, it would become a 'political society' and then revert to its 'ordinary society' status. Most societies with the exception of perhaps service clubs - will have to switch back and forth in this manner. It proves how utterly irrational the classification is. The only alternative is of course to apply the law selectively which will make a mockery of the principle of administrative justice and bring disrepute to the government.

One can however understand why political parties exist as a separate category. For unlike interest-cum-pressure groups which are concerned with merely influencing policy, a political party is involved directly in the struggle for political power. That is the distinguishing characteristic of a political party. The relationship between political parties and politicians, on the one hand, and the rest of us who are part of the larger social process, on the other, is not unlike the relationship between teacher and society. While the teacher is directly responsible, society as a whole and parents in particular should show real concern for the education of the young. There will undoubtedly be some parents who are more concerned than others. It would be a pity if the teacher challenges those concerned parents to join the teaching profession if they want to discuss the education of their children. It would be equally sad if failing that, he demanded that they at least declare themselves 'teachers' even if they are not teaching - otherwise they should not express any opinion.

This in fact is the whole idea. Since many societies might not want to be called 'political societies' for fear of being confused with political parties they would choose to refrain

Ghazali and his the law. otherwi ABIM (M Movement against t democracy Academic Associati ...unden distinguish bodies und Act are no were those their politic ALIRAN ( One beg to be desc Should we not a auto fig-leaf to Bar Coun not only of separati our Consti judicial pov of these an constitution Bar Comm while it new laws Governme heed disse organised Bar Comm 1981, de Year of the described for Malays Democr The bla Malaysian Society: We owe against the stacked ag Malaysian the ame hypocrisy

from com activities involveme There will which are societies a bound to First, inter able to pr problems concern f be in a po to serve a articulation provide th governme 'which int a whole v assistance formulati public pol consequ impact up teachers, public ser active inv societies' developin stratum is withdraw the gener social issu have an a the comm with vital Restricti Organisa There is Act by wa introduce Registrar from havi connection excessive The pro this and g through a society affiliation, dealings v organisati the Feder governme territory c With th organisati



# ATTACK !

Ghazali has his say in parliament, and his way of pushing through the law, but the people think otherwise.

**ABIM (Malaysian Islamic Youth Movement):**

against the tenets of Islam and concept of democracy.

**Academic and Administrative Staff Association (Sains University):**

...undemocratic.... The criteria used to distinguish between political and non-political bodies under the amendments to the Societies Act are not meaningful because social issues were those that could not be divorced from their political implications.

**ALIRAN (Malaysian Reformist Movement):**

One begins to wonder whether we deserve to be described as a parliamentary democracy. Should we not call a spade a spade? Are we not a autocracy that uses Parliament as a fig-leaf to conceal the truth?

**Bar Council Malaysia:**

not only a blatant aggression on the doctrine of separation of powers, which is a fabric of our Constitution, but also the usurpation of the judicial power by the executive... the architects of these amendments show little regard for the constitutional position of the courts.

**Bar Committee Negri Sembilan:**

while it is the Government's right to initiate new laws or amend existing ones, the Government ought to recognise the right and heed dissent and comment by citizens and organised bodies.

**Bar Committee Penang:**

1981, declared by the United Nations as the Year of the Disabled could very well be described as the Year of the Vocally Disabled for Malaysians.

**Democratic Action Party:**

The blackest day in Malaysian history.

**Malaysian Environmental Protection Society:**

We owe it to our conscience to speak out against the amendments although the odds are stacked against us.

**Malaysian Hindu Youth Council:**

the amendments are an example of sheer hypocrisy on the part of politicians. It was the

citizens who used their democratic rights to put them in power. The very same politicians should not deny citizens the right to express themselves.

**MIC (Malaysian Indian Congress Green Garden branch):**

The government should not use parliament to legislate laws that do not have the support of the people.

**Malaysian Medical Association:**

a medicine which is worse than the disease it is supposed to cure.

**MTUC (Malaysian Trade Union Congress):**

The attitude of the Government demonstrates that by gradual process, freedom and democracy will diminish in our society.

**Pan-Malaysia Hakka Association:**

unite to oppose the amendments.

**PSRM (Partai Sosialis Rakyat Malaysia)**

the amendments were designed to give new, widespread arbitrary and draconian powers to the Registrar of Societies to control, and even dictate, the running of societies.

**PAS (Party Islam):**

against the principle of democracy

**Penang Chinese Chamber:**

Amendment Act violates the spirit of democracy.

**Perak Arts Research Association:**

seriously violate the freedom of speech and the spirit of the Constitution.

**Selangor Chinese Assembly:**

The Societies Act would 'paralyse' the activities of Chinese guilds and association.

**Selangor Independent Schools Old Boys Association:**

severely corrode the independence of the judiciary and the spirit of democracy.

**Socialist Democratic Party:**

The way the amendments were hastily

introduced looked like panic measures

reflecting the ruling party's lack of confidence in itself and its own policies.

**Tan Chee Khoon:**

In truth, in all my years of involvement in politics amounting to more than a quarter of a century, I have not seen a greater opposition to any government bill than this.

**UMNO Youth Federal Territory Branch:**

This goes against the basic rights of the people as contained in the Constitution.

## FORUM

ON THE SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) ACT (1981) AND DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES IN MALAYSIA.

Date:- 23/7/1981 (Thursday)

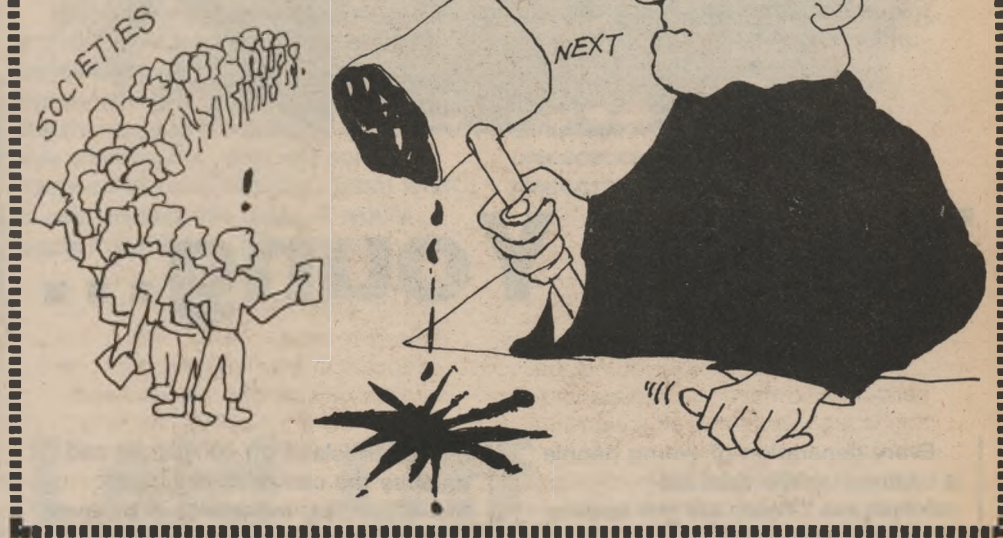
Time:- 8.00pm

Venue:- Room 237, (top floor),  
Student Union Building.

Jointly organised by :

Union of Malaysian Students in N.Z.  
and Auckland Malaysia-Singapore Students Association.

REGISTRAR



## LIST OF LEGISLATION CURTAILING HUMAN RIGHTS IN MALAYSIA

**INTERNAL SECURITY ACT (1960)**- empowers the Minister of Home Affairs to authorise the detention of any person if he is "satisfied" that this is necessary to prevent him from acting in a manner "prejudicial" to the "security" of the country.

**PRINTING PRESS ORDINANCE (1962)** - requires the printing press to obtain from the government appointed registrar an annually renewable license, which if granted, is also revocable at any time.

**Legislation affecting Trade Unions and the Labour Movement**

- The Employment Ordinance (1955)
- The Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act 1980
- The Essential (Trade Union) Regulations 1969.

These laws give the employers the right to hire and fire and empower the Registrar of Trade Union to cancel unions or refuse them registration. It also undermines almost completely the worker's right to organise and strike.

**SEDITION (AMENDMENT) ACT 1971** - make illegal any public discussion of certain sensitive issues such as matters pertaining to race, national language etc. Even M.P.s do not enjoy immunity since it is illegal to raise these issues in Parliament.

**UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES (AMENDMENT) ACT (1975)** - states that it is an offence for students or their organisations to:-

- associate with any society, political party, trade union or any other organisations, body or group of persons whatsoever, even if they are legally established.

- express or do anything which may be construed as expressing support sympathy or opposition to any political party or trade union.

**UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY RULES (1977)**

- prohibits students and their organisation from holding any assembly of more than 5 persons on the campus without the prior permission of the V.C. (Vice-chancellor)

- students' publication must be formally approved by the V.C.

- students must not organise, incite or participate in the boycott of any exam, lectures, tutorial or class.

**LEGAL PROFESSION (AMENDMENT) ACT (1977)** - disqualifies M.P., State Assemblymen, local councillors, office-bearers of political parties or trade unions from being members of the Bar Council or Bar Committee.

**ACADEMIC STAFF DISCIPLINE ORDER (1977)** - prohibits teaching staff from:-

- speaking in public on political, controversial issues
- writing letters or giving interviews to Press
- publishing books, articles/leaflets giving their ideas on any political party or circulating such items
- criticising the policies/decisions of the University.

**ESSENTIAL (SECURITY CASES) (AMENDMENT) REGULATION (1975 and 1979)**

- under this regulation, hearsay is admitted as evidence, witnesses are allowed to testify masked, and the accused is presumed guilty until proven innocent

- the 1975 Act was ruled ultra-vires of the Constitution by the Privy Council (London) in January 1979, hence the 1979 Act was passed with retrospective effect.

**ARTICLE 150 (AMENDMENT) CONSTITUTION (1981)** - empowered the cabinet to act through the King to issue proclamations of emergency and ordinances without having to seek approval from the Parliament.

## SOCIETIES ACT

from commenting upon the policies and activities of government. As a result, public involvement in crucial social issues will decline. There will hardly be any discussion on matters which are of great relevance to particular societies and the general public. There is bound to have certain serious consequences. First, interest-cum-pressure groups will not be able to provide non-partisan perspective on problems which political parties, given their concern for popular electoral support, may not be in a position to do. Second, they will cease to serve as effective channels for the articulation of public feelings which in turn provide the sort of feedback that the government has always asked for. Feedback which interest-cum-pressure groups provide on a whole variety of social issues can be of some assistance to the government in the formulation and sometimes rectification of public policies. If anything, these consequences will have even more disastrous impact upon the community if civil servants, teachers, lecturers and other categories of public servants are forced to withdraw from active involvement in these so-called 'political societies' because they were 'political'. For a developing country where the educated stratum is still numerically small, the withdrawal of such groups would mean that the general quality of public discussion on social issues will suffer considerably. This could have an adverse effect upon the capacity of the community as a whole to come to grips with vital social challenges.

**Restrictions on Links with Foreign Organisations**

There is already provision in the Societies Act by way of Section 13A which was introduced as an amendment in 1972 giving the Registrar the power to prohibit any society from having any foreign affiliation or connection. This in our opinion is already excessive.

The proposed amendment goes further than this and gives the Registrar sweeping powers through sub-section 13A (1)(b) which prohibits a society 'from having directly or indirectly, any affiliation, connection, communication or other dealings whatsoever, with any society, organisation or other body whatsoever outside the Federation, or with any authority, governmental or otherwise, in any country, territory or place outside the Federation...'

With the present amendment, all organisations in Malaysia having foreign

affiliations or connections must apply to the Registrar to commence or to continue doing so. This is another retrogressive move. At present, a high proportion of societies in Malaysia are having links and communications of one kind or another with many foreign societies or organisations. This is only natural and right, as it promotes international goodwill. Instead of placing curbs and controls on such ties, the government should encourage the development of international cooperation.

Moreover, societies will not be allowed to receive funds or donations from foreign-individuals or organisations, except with the Registrar's permission. This will not only affect international ties but more important restrict activities of various societies which have been able to contribute towards national development partly through assistance from foreign sources.

Apart from this, the vagueness of various terms such as 'connection', 'communication', 'directly' or 'indirectly' and 'or other dealings' would adversely affect the legitimate role of societies. For instance, does communication include receiving a publication or letter from abroad? An essential attribute of law is its preciseness and this is missing in the proposed amendments.

**Disqualifications Applicable to Criminal Offenders, Detainees and Others**

Further, the disqualification of a person 'convicted of any offence under the Act or any other law and sentenced to a fine of not less than two thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year' (Section 9A) from holding office in a registered society for a period of 5 years even after he has been released is a clear contravention of the principles of justice. In law, as in Islam and other religions, once a person has been punished for his crime, he should be allowed to live and act like any other free citizen. Even more important, a person who is detained or whose movements are restricted under Security laws (Section 9A) should not be prohibited from holding office in registered societies simply because he has not been convicted in a court of law. This is especially true of political detainees who are denied an open trial.

”





# To Be Young...

Every generation of young people is weaned on the tired old catchphrase "Youth are the leaders of tomorrow."

It's always been a hollow carrot for most youth and sounds especially laughable, or perhaps contemptible, in the light of burgeoning youth unemployment, crime and other "casualty" areas where youth are hard hit.

However, there are signs that young people, and professionals working on their behalf, are bringing pressure to bear on Government to make a more firm commitment to the "country's future."

The National Youth Council, recognised by the Government as the country's official youth voice, has decided its membership of 29 national and regional voluntary organisations is not fully representative of New Zealand youth and is attempting to broaden the base of participation to include various kinds of groups, both structured and unstructured.

Last year, the NYC issued the widely-acclaimed "Youth In Perspective" study of youth services in New Zealand. This made sweeping recommendations on a host of issues relating to youth and asserted youth's potential political clout by noting that 19% of the current voting population is aged between 18 and 24.

Two months ago, the YMCA issued a youth manifesto, which also made wide-ranging recommendations. This also noted youth's untapped political power.

....."In the past political parties have not seen the "youth" vote as a significant political force. We believe that all political parties would be now well-advised to rethink their attitudes to young voters.

"The old tradition of young voters merely following the voting trends of their parents seem no longer to be the norm. Recent surveys have suggested young voters are extremely volatile and contain a large number of "swinging" voters. The 1981 election could be decided by whichever party succeeds in attracting most of the Youth vote."

Early this year a group of young people, mostly teenagers, some youth workers, got together to form the Youth Action Committee, whose purpose was to organise a national youth march on Parliament next month. It will start from Te Hapua in

the North Island on 16 August and traverse the centre of the North Island, holding rallies along the route in major towns, before reaching Wellington where a petition and manifesto will be delivered to Parliament.

The Youth Action Committee arose from a series of 10 deputations to Members of Parliament and local authorities in the middle of last year. At a meeting at Boystown in October, it was felt that MPs and local authorities had little appreciation of youth needs and it was decided to organise the march to demonstrate to the Government that youth is "in crisis" in New Zealand.

The Y.A.C.'s petition calls for the following action:

In employment, youth have the right to work where and at what they choose; youth without work have the right to the same benefits as adult unemployed, with the same opportunities for relief work.

In education, youth have the right to learn practical skills which provide real employment prospects, survival skills to cope with everyday realities and the opportunity to learn their own culture and language; the education system should stress the development of people rather than academic examinations.

In recreation, youth have the right to a proportionate share of all money spent on recreation, to free access to school and community facilities and to subsidies for youth projects.

In the political sphere, youth needs special representation through local authority youth advisory groups and a more co-ordinated youth policy at Government level, with the establishment of a new portfolio of "Ministry of Youth, Recreation and Sport" or a permanent Government Committee on Youth Affairs, accountable to, and in constant consultation with, youth and youth workers.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Highet, on hearing of the march and its objectives commented that the organisers were "uninformed on the Government's youth policies". He said that within the department of Internal Affairs there was a section devoted to youth and it was responsible for the Government's youth policies.

The Youth Action Committee replied that it was aware there were a number of Government departments

with a responsibility to youth but that there was no coordination of such activity. Y.A.C. also pointed out that the Government's contact with youth affairs was limited to the N.Y.C. and field officers within the Ministry of Recreation and Sport. Not enough status was accorded the views of youth and community workers, working at a grass roots level, and the views of Youth Work Associations.

## Some facts

Between 80-90% of those appearing in Court are under 25.

Over 50% of the total number of registered unemployed are under 21.

Approximately 50% of the total unemployed are classified as unskilled.

Superannuation accounted for 68.7% of the 1978-79 Social Welfare department budget, compared with 2.7% spent on unemployment benefits.

In the 1978-79 financial year, each farm in the country is estimated to have received nearly \$5,000 in "subsidies". By contrast, a person under 20 received \$1,800 on the dole.

At Auckland University last year out of 11,752 students, 354 were Maoris or Pacific Islanders.

At ATI last year, out of 15,000 students, 3.9% were Maoris or Pacific Islanders.

As at the end of February, 1981 there were 6900 school leavers registered unemployed.

In 1978, 67.1% of Maori children left school without any educational attainment.

During 1979, Children and Young Persons' Courts recorded 14,151 appearances which were not subsequently withdrawn or dismissed.

As at 31 December, 1979, there were 7,031 children and young persons under the care and control of the Social Welfare Department.

A Justice Department study of reoffending patterns in 500 probation cases showed that 59% had appeared before courts again within a period of 30 months.

In 1979, there were 1,511 people under-20 in prison; 1,571 prisoners were between 20-24.

Many young people are leaving school at 15 and are unable to get a job. They cannot receive unemployment benefit until they are 16.

There are fewer than 35 detached youth workers in New Zealand.

Slightly more than \$1 million is currently spent on youth work in New Zealand, compared with \$122 million on catching and imprisoning offenders.

The cost of keeping one offender in prison is only slightly less than the cost of employing one youth worker in the community.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Who plans one year ahead should plant crops*

*Who plans ten years ahead should plant trees*

*Who plans a hundred years ahead should take care of the young people.*

- old Chinese proverb.

\*\*\*\*\*

The YMCA document points out that a clearly defined youth policy is important not only to youth but to the wider community. It argues that parents become concerned when their children cannot find employment, the older generation become worried if they feel young people are lacking direction and look to central government for answers, taxpayers become concerned when increased expenditure fails to lead to

a reduced offending rate, and youth workers become frustrated in their efforts to respond to increasing social problems with diminishing financial resources.

The Y.A.C., the Y.M.C.A., and the N.Y.C. are in broad agreement on a number of issues.

There is a need for more innovative and experimental programmes to be developed in response to the special needs of "at-risk" youth. Among those needing special help are: those who lack personal and social skills; those who can't find jobs; those without strong family support; minority groups seeking involvement and identity; those who leave school with a sense of failure, those who cannot find work but fail to register for the dole.

Punitive sentences and increased police surveillance will not decrease the incidence of youth crime.

There is a need for a greater emphasis on human relationships/sexuality/communication skills in the school curriculum.

Schools should participate more in the affairs of their communities and vice versa.

There needs to be more emphasis on work exploration/work release programmes to allow young people to examine the options open to them before committing themselves to a career path.

The school curriculum should be more relevant to real life, e.g. subjects like how local, regional and central government works, the legal system, consumer rights, budgeting, gardening, parenthood, how to look for jobs etc.

There needs to be a shift of public resources away from "band-aid" services towards more constructive preventive approaches - such as the employment of more youth workers, recognition for youth leaders in the community, more money spent on unstructured recreation opportunities, e.g. drop-in centres, research into what youth want.

Young people need to be involved at all levels of policy-making and decision-making in areas where they are directly affected - this includes the school system, the workplace and all levels of government.

Voluntary Community Service, with or without remuneration, would enable young people to find their way around their communities.

Offences committed by young people should, where possible, be dealt with at a local community level, where the person is known.

Efforts should be made to extend the opportunities for tertiary education for young people from ethnic and working class backgrounds.

Long-term youth employment strategies are needed, with emphasis on job creation, training and retraining programmes and alternative work opportunities, such as cooperatives and cottage/craft industries.

There needs to be increased Government spending on all areas relating to youth.

The general election is four months away. Whether or not youth will wield its supposed clout and tangibly affect the result will probably depend less what the parties do to woo the youth vote than on what young people can see in it for them. Apathy is a strong motivator and the parties don't seem to be going out of their way to seduce the young. Only the Labour Party has a youth policy. Space Invaders anyone?

For further information on the youth march to Wellington, please contact the secretary, Damien Jones (579-479).

LOG

Logic a times, are come elec completel often unb example fure ger proposa supplied b When c proposa the propo that happ experienc deal with interesting

Get o AZO ENI

In or endoca endoca to bact azoic s

Metho Two consist a 40ml followe consist weeks period subject 1980). empye

Resu The indicat death empye Table

N Chi<sup>2</sup> =

The signs a deterior 2: Table

N Chi<sup>2</sup> =

Concl The Hajiya - 1942 suscep The re fact th refrige stage, hypot



LOGIC & POLITICS DON'T MIX

Logic and politics, at the best of times, are strange bedfellows, but come election year and they completely forsake each other, with often unbelievable results. One example occurred during the recent furore generated by Social Credit's proposals about tax reform, and was supplied by Mr Rowling.

When commenting on the proposals, Mr Rowling remarked that the proposals were the sort of thing that happened when a party with no experience in Government tried to deal with major economic issues. An interesting point from a man whose

party had spent 19 years trying to be elected as the Government. During those years, did the Labour Party not formulate its own policies on economic issues of the time, inexperienced in governing as it was? And today, with 27 out of 40 MP s having been Government MP s and of those 27 only 12 having been Cabinet Ministers, do they not formulate policies because of lack of experienced people, and lack of experience in the past six years?

One can, perhaps - with a great deal of logical leniency, understand the comment if it was meant that a

party should have had some experience as Government before formulating policy, but it remains impossible to understand how Mr Rowling can say this in terms of a new party. A new party, whether Labour, Social Credit or National, in its beginning formulates policies that are alternatives to those in operation, as a means of attracting voters, so that it can become Government and implement alternative policies, no matter how ridiculous the other side finds them.

The other example has been around for a long time, but has become more absurd each time it is espoused. This is provided by Mr Beetham, who is confident that after this election his party will hold the 'balance of responsibility'. From what is said around this topic, it would appear to indicate that it means

Social Credit will be able, by voting in the House, to decide whether legislation is passed, failed or amended. This would, therefore, suppose that Social Credit MP s would vote together, but how can this be when the party's manifesto states that its MP s are under no obligation to vote on party lines except on monetary matters and they will not be subject to party discipline? Although research shows that the present Social Credit MP s vote together, 99.8% of the time, can we assume that this 'mutual agreement' will extend to new MP s? It would seem unlikely that both these objectives can be achieved simultaneously, but which takes precedence - the 'balance of responsibility' or the 'free vote'?

D. Watkins



Get out your dictionaries, it's

AZOIC SUBJECTS AND ENDOCARDITIS

In order to establish the effects of azoic states on susceptibility to endocarditis, a group of laboratory rats were exposed to bacterial endocarditis. A control group of randomly selected rats were also exposed to bacterial endocarditis. The results suggest a strong causal link between azoic states and immunity to endocarditic diseases.

Method

Two sets of laboratory rats were selected for treatment. The first group consisted of non-azoic laboratory rats (N = 40). This group were exposed to a 40ml/l solution containing metastases scrapings. This procedure was followed for the second group of azoic subjects. Treatment for both groups consisted of exposure over a period of two hours, every day, for two weeks. Previous literature on bacterial endocarditis has suggested that this period is sufficient to induce bacterial endocarditis in strongly susceptible subjects, (see Stiglitz, Stiglitz & Semite - 1977; Scheim, Kline & Tosh - 1980). After the cessation of treatment the rats were inspected for signs of empyema.

Results

The control group, consisting of 40 laboratory rats, had significant indications of advanced endocarditic deterioration. 25 of the group suffered death from the endocarditic bacteria, while 15 had signs of advancing empyema. These results are set out in Table 1:

Table 1: Results: Control Group

	Metastases development	Empyema	Adv endocarditis
N	40	15	25
Chi <sup>2</sup>	= 0.98		

The azoic group, consisting of 40 azoic laboratory rats, had virtually no signs of advanced or intermediate endocarditis. No examples of deterioration due to empyema were found. These results are given in Table 2:

Table 2: Results: Azoic Group

	Metastases development	Empyema	Adv endocarditis
N	1		
Chi <sup>2</sup>	= 0.96		

Conclusions

These results support the earlier findings of Schaum, Greenspan & Hajiyata - 1975; Herron, Francescagelli & Montaigne - 1977; Thom & Smith - 1942. In particular, it was noted that a significant reduction in susceptibility to endocarditic disease occurred amongst the azoic subjects. The results of Kampf, Greenspan & Hopp - 1916, are supported also by the fact that the overall metabolic standard of the azoic subjects not kept under refrigeration was much lower. These results are, however, tentative at this stage, and further research will be necessary to fully validate the azoic hypothesis stated in Watkins, Seagoon & Li - 1972.

D.W.

Laid Off

Heather McKenzie's time is up. The Disabled Students Resource Officer since March 1981, Heather is to be laid off at the beginning of September, shortly before exams. Then her position, initiated and funded by the PEP (Project Employment Programme) Labour Dept scheme, expires.

There are at least forty disabled students on campus at present. This figure includes those temporarily and partially disabled. Of that total Heather has the most contact with twenty. She spends most of her time with eight students, who form the core group of those she helps.

The work she does for her students is mainly practical. It includes many activities which most able-bodied students take for granted - getting books out, typing essays and xeroxing key notes, to name a few. Heather also aids with their mobility, or more aptly immobility; remember it takes a disabled person three times as

long to travel as an able-bodied person.

Many of the disabled students, presently under Heather's care, are mature-age students who have been away from learning for a number of years. Last year four of them came through a special preparation programme - New Start for Disabled People, organized by the Centre for Continuing Education.

It is common knowledge that 1st year mature-age students encounter even more disorientation at university life than the average Stage 1 student. Consider the plight of the mature age disabled student! This is one of the areas in which Heather is relied on extensively, to aid with their study and learning techniques.

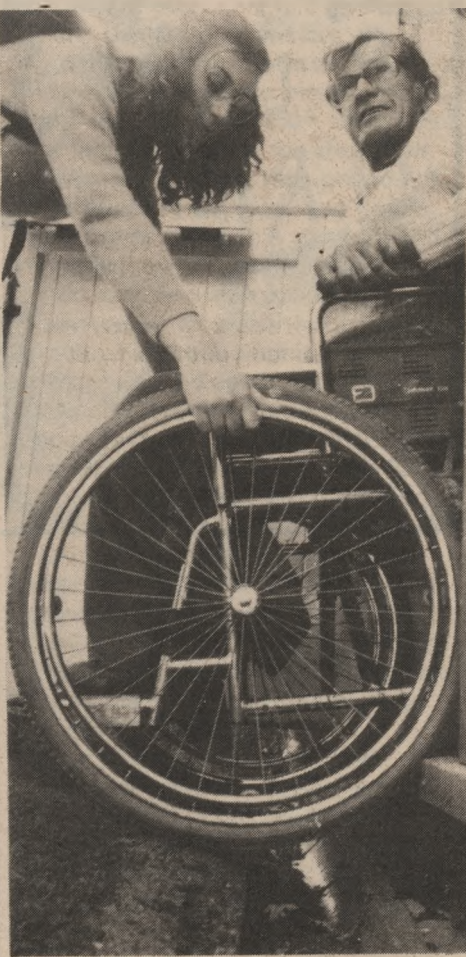
Next year Heather knows of at least ten new disabled students who will be entering Auckland university. Seven of them are presently on the New Start Programme, for Term II, which helps prepare them for university life. Such a programme, along with International Year of the Disabled Person 1981, has ensured that we are all more aware of the disabled in our midst - they form 10% of our community.

The Centre for Continuing Education hopes to offer a New Start for the Disabled programme on a regular basis to encourage disabled people of academic potential to take up the challenge of university study. But if there is no back-up service once the students enroll for degree studies they face a hard road ahead.

Heathers' existence on campus has already encouraged disabled students to attend university, as it assures them that support and help will be available if needed. Yet what will happen to this year's disabled students and next year's group, once Heather's office is disbanded?

The most immediate concern is that of the remaining months in the year, once Heather goes. Is there much point in laying her off two months before exam-time; the most stressful time of the academic year? Surely she could see the year through, to tide the students over with their exams.

K. Davis





# BUDGET SOPS



If we gave them more money, they'd just pig themselves!!

## RHETORIC & REALITY

In relation to fiscal policy (i.e. government income and expenditure), Muldoon noted that "Continued restraint in government expenditure is essential if our overall economic and social policies are to be successful... For 1981-82... the requirement that proposed new programmes be funded by compensatory savings in existing departmental functions has been rigorously applied... This... has forced the re-evaluation of policies with a view to identifying those activities which can be restricted, eliminated or pursued more efficiently."

Exposing the rhetoric, what he is really saying runs something like this:

"Further cutbacks must be made so that we can afford our 'think-big' strategy. To this end it is inconsequential to us if the unemployed, the poor, women, ethnic minorities, beneficiaries, students, pensioners, gays, etc. suffer even further. Therefore our 'social' policies are, at best, decidedly 'anti-social'."

"We will continue to pursue a policy of divide and rule, whereby an increase in spending on one of these groups will be made by cutting back financial support for others. We will slash departmental budgets where it hurts most and will not reduce the red tape. If anything, people will have to grovel and lick our shoes even more."

"We believe in equality of opportunity (when it suits us to)."

Well, so much for the bright future. What does it add up to in monetary terms?

In real terms, total net expenditure is estimated at \$10,917 million, just over 19% higher than that budgeted for the March year 1980-81. The increase is less significant if one compares the amount budgeted for next year with the amount actually spent this year. The latter was less than the amount budgeted for. This, taken together with inflation, leaves little or no real increase in the amount budgeted for the coming financial year.

## EDUCATION

What is specifically planned for the Education sector? Firstly, there will in

all probability be a real decrease in spending if inflation remains at its current level. The total budgeted increase is 14.2% above that expended (rather than budgeted) on Education last year.

Particularly hard hit areas are :  
Operation of schools (a 13.6% increase)

-remember the school committees?;

Teacher education (a 5.2% increase) - this area involves refresher courses, in-service training etc. and University education (11.1% increase).

Note here that the university education component of the budget does not include operating costs, staff salaries etc. These items are included in the quinquennium, a separate, five-year, block grant.

## BURSARIES

Most students would no doubt have been expectantly waiting for news of an improved bursary on budget night. The \$4 added to the basic rate was hardly generous. It will just about match this year's inflation rate.

But let's think about it a bit more. Remember when the TAG was introduced at the start of 1980? We had a direct cut of \$7 in the basic rate, from \$30 down to \$23. So the \$4 increase takes us just over halfway back to where we were in 1979.

Moreover, when you consider that, since 1976, the real value of the basic rate has declined 114%, (to March 1981) the \$4 we got in the budget is a non-event.

Why did the government pick on a

# THE RIGHT TO PROTEST

This year fifty-odd protesters, most young Maoris, marched from Whangarei to Waitangi to mark the beginning of a series of protests against the continued celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Treaty, signed in 1840 between selected Maori Chiefs and the then present representatives of the British government, was the essential tool for British Colonial expansion into New Zealand. While the Treaty was the instrument to herald colonialism in New Zealand, in India, North Africa and in many other countries of the World Britain murdered, raped, enslaved and stripped the indigenous peoples of the world of their dignity and heritage to achieve colonial domination. But despite British colonialism in New Zealand taking a different form, nevertheless the long term effects have been much the same.

And it is these long term effects of colonial expansion resulting from the political, economic and social system that way brought into New Zealand in the 1840's, and aided by the Treaty of Waitangi, that the fifty-odd protesters are voicing concern over.

In New Zealand today the inflation rate is about 16%, over 100,000 people are either unemployed or are without long-term job prospects, taxation rates are disproportionately high in the lower to middle wage brackets and education and social services have been progressively cut.

There are signs of increasing poverty, high suicide rates and mental disorders. Maori people are over-represented in unemployment, crime, suicide and depression statistics. Maori language is in danger of being lost if some progress in extending bilingual education and establishing a bilingual media etc is not made in the next five years.



Despite New Zealand's very serious internal problems the government has encouraged the growth of multi-national companies in New Zealand and increased New Zealand's military, political and economic ties with many major countries, all of whom have very serious internal problems as well.

So, with a diminishing hope of a bright future in New Zealand under the present system, it is ludicrous to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and the subsequent birth of this crippled nation. It is this point that the protesters are making. They are asking every New Zealander to examine his or her own situation and to ask themselves "What am I celebrating on Waitangi Day?" Today, the answer is surely rhetorical.

New Zealand has had a very poor history so far as allowing groups or individuals the right to protest. The 1913 waterside strike and Massey's mounted strikebreakers, New Zealand's treatment of conscientious objectors in both wars, the government's intervention with police and Army on Bastion Point in 1978 all clearly indicate the intolerance of successive governments in this country to protesters. And yet very little protest in New Zealand has been violent; most has been deliberately non-violent. Where violence has gone hand in hand with protest, either deliberately, or not it has been used in a counter-violence sense or because all other channels of protest over a long period of time have been unsuccessful. This was the case in the violent clash between engineering students and young Maoris at Auckland University in 1979, when five minutes of violent interaction between both parties ended twenty-five years of cultural abuse,

\$4 increase indicators

About Departmental addressed released 1 (the Dom proposal would be under-20 students allowance dependers So there of a \$27 f

VCC : In early represent NZ V.C.C. the Vice-universities review inv and his d without in were going the Depart This was begun ne hindsight, undercut Members Education (comprising as a mean the TAG One wo react if N without to staff/stud reduced r

and refus students Maoris.

This year fared no b previous y approach protest at two elder the police and all we riotous be resisting a were the not one c attempted seem clear responsible protesters who prote face the c those who and power

But wh expressed authority directly on bureaucracy police/arm expressed New Zeal actions of

General wanted a They were political in of Waitan content to pushed o interests i ie. propag people, o harmonio poverty a countrysi

It is thi New Zeal fed, that strength c And unles domination significant Zealand p

The tec



\$4 increase? There are two clear indicators.

#### SECRET DOCUMENT

About 5 weeks ago, a secret Department of Education document, addressed to the Minister, was released to a Wellington newspaper (the Dominion). It contained a proposal for a new bursary: there would be two basic rates, \$27 for under-20 students and \$32 for over-20 students, and a supplementary allowance for married students with dependents.

So there we have the first mention of a \$27 figure.

#### VCC SELLS OUT STUDENTS

In early June this year, following representations from NZUSA and the NZ V.C.C (a committee representing the Vice-Chancellors of the seven N.Z universities), the minister convened a review involving those two bodies and his department. The V-C's, without informing NZUSA that they were going to do so, suggested to the Department a basic rate of \$27. This was even before the parties had begun negotiating. This costing, with hindsight, was clearly used to undercut NZUSA's position. Members of the Government Education Caucus Committee (comprising 12 M.P.'s) latched onto it as a means of diffusing criticism of the TAG at minimal cost.

One wonders how the V.C.C. would react if NZUSA recommended, without telling them, worse staff/student ratios in universities or reduced research grants.

#### INCREASE LOUSY

So, after the budget the National government is no closer to meeting the realities of the situation.

Nothing has been done to reduce the dependence of students on the iniquitous, arbitrary hardship grant. Nothing to alleviate the paper wars, the delays or the anomalies either.

This, the second year of operation of Mervyn's TAG scheme, has become even more of a nightmare than in 1980. Students in all seven universities are leaving because of financial pressure, others are destroying their health because they cannot afford to eat adequately, thousands are getting themselves into hock with the banks so far that they'll take years to repay their debts. Under an already oppressive assessment system, these pressures can only wreck one's chances of studyin.

#### REVIEW UNDERMINED?

Clearly, given that the most crucial aspect of the review discussions is the level of the basic rate, the status of the \$4 increase must be clarified. NZUSA has written to the minister to ascertain whether or not there can be an increase over and above the \$27 basic rate for 1982. Past experience does not augur well.

The onus is clearly on the V.C.C. to push for a fresh initiative in the review. Students must also maintain their vigilance whilst the current government continues to pursue such anti-education policies.

**Brian Small**  
Education and Welfare  
Vice-President NZUSA

and refusal by the engineering students to negotiate with young Maoris.

This year, protesters at Waitangi fared no better than they have in previous years. The Maori who approached the dais to voice his protest at the ceremonial knighting of two elderly Maoris was grabbed by the police along with seven protesters and all were charged dubiously with riotous behaviour, intent to injure and resisting arrest. But, although these were the charges laid by the police, not one of the protesters had attempted a violent action. It would seem clear, therefore that the responsibility for the arrests of the protesters should not fall upon those who protest who are going to have to face the courts of law, but those whose abuse of the authority and power justifies such opposition.

But while concern must be expressed over those who wield authority and power in New Zealand, directly or indirectly (ie the bureaucrats, also political and the police/army) concern must also be expressed over the attitudes of the New Zealand public in relation to the actions of the protesters at Waitangi.

Generally speaking, the public wanted a day-off and a paid holiday. They were in no hurry to see the political implications that the Treaty of Waitangi has had on their lives and content to absorb the propaganda pushed out by those in whose interests it is to celebrate Waitangi, ie. propaganda about being "two people, one nation," having harmonious race relations to overseas poverty and a picturesque countryside.

It is this factor, the willingness of New Zealand's people to be led and fed, that underlies the incredible strength of the politics of domination. And unless the cycle of the politics of domination can be broken no significant change for the New Zealand people will occur.

The technology that is the

backbone of this society, propped up by the logic of profit margins and scientific advancement, is part of the politics of domination. For those who have jobs today, most follow similar patterns of work. The technical apparatus that most of us work with in New Zealand is in itself authoritarian, requiring service, submission and subordination of those who control the apparatus. Technology has been made into a powerful instrument of domination. There must be increased control by people over their work, leisure, finances etc before we can expect them to increase the control they have politically.

This will require teaching New Zealanders how to liberate themselves so they do have control and then teaching them how to use their liberation. People must be taught and led to be free, and this is more so the more the society in which they live uses all the available means to shape their consciousness.

But one thing is for certain and the protesters at Waitangi knew it and many other New Zealanders are now aware of it. Liberation, total liberation cannot be fought for and achieved for a few people only. No total liberation of the rest of society and vice versa. It is this new direction which will lead us in the 1980's and will see many changes within existing political pressure groups.

Maori people have ignorantly believed that their liberation, in all genuineness, can be achieved divorced from any wider struggles and this more than anything accounts for the slow progress that the Maori liberation movements in New Zealand have made. New Zealand has quite a way to go before radical change will occur but when it does, it will be achieved in the name of the desire for a united liberation.

**Ka Whawhai Tonu Matou.**  
**AKE! AKE! AKE!**

**Alison Green**



## COOKERY COLUMN:

*This week's column is a combined effort; Bob contributed the marmalade recipe and political commentary and Susie the jelly and jam recipes.*

#### Marmalade:

Lots of gardens have trees laden with grapefruit at this time of the year, doubtless mother is pressing lots of lemons and oranges on you, and if your flat is like most there are probably three million old coffee jars under the stairs. Time to make enough marmalade to last till this time next year - only with sugar the price it is under the present government marmalade isn't as cheap as it used to be and this recipe might cost you thirty cents a jar. So get a loan from the bank or an advance on your bursary, pick some slightly under-ripe fruit, and here we go:

Find two lemons and six large grapefruit (or replace two of the grapefruit with three oranges or a handful of mandarins and tangerines). Wash the fruit and chop or slice or mince or grate depending on how chunky you want the finished product. Cover with about seven pints of water and leave to stand for 24 hours. All the books say you should use a non-metallic container, but this amount is about right for a preserving pan and I've never noticed any side-effects.

Next day bring to the boil and while this is going on wash about fifteen one-pound jars, rinse and put in the oven at about 250°. When the fruit has been boiling for about half an hour stir in about nine pounds of white sugar (a bit less if you have some sweet oranges in the mix) and stir while you get it boiling again.

Add anything else you fancy (brown sugar or a quarter of a pint of scotch...) and boil until it is done, stirring now and again with a wooden spoon. It is ready when a small amount put on a saucer forms a skin when cool, and this might take 30-45 minutes. If you can't get it to take squeeze in the juice of a lemon.

Stir in about half an ounce of butter, turn the oven off and put the pot aside for a few minutes to cool slightly. This is to allow it to thicken a little so the bits don't all rise to the tops of the jars - but of course you can leave it too long!

Pour into jars, put dinky little cellophane covers and hand-written labels on them, then leave over-night to see if it sets. If it does give a jar to mother, otherwise pour it all back into the pot and cook for another half an hour.

#### Special Request

If the Springboks do play in Gisborne tomorrow please show your opposition by staying away from your job, lectures etc and taking part in one of the many protest gatherings.

#### Jelly Recipe

Take any kind of fruit - apples, crabapples, quinces, loquats, currants, plums ... wash it and put it into a preserving pan. If you are using apples quarter them, but don't peel or core. Just cover with cold water, bring to the boil and leave for an hour, stirring occasionally. Now for the exciting part. Pour the lot into a jelly-bag (if you don't have one use a tea-towel folded in half and stitched up two sides, or make one from muslin) tie the top of the jelly-bag and leave suspended over a bucket overnight. Don't squeeze the bag, or the jelly will be cloudy. Next day, measure the juice in the bucket with a cup. Add ½-1 cup of strained lemon juice. Bring to the boil and add as many cups of sugar as you had of juice. Throw away what's left in the jelly-bag. Boil the juice and sugar until it will set (see marmalade) and then pour into sterilized jars (as above). Easy and delicious on toast.

#### Jam Recipe

Take 6lb fruit (all of one kind, or mixed) wash and cut up if necessary (berry fruits can be left whole) cover with six pints of water and boil until the fruit is soft. Add 8lb sugar, stir until dissolved and then boil until it will set. Proceed as above.

#### General Note:

For all jam, jelly or marmalade making it helps to warm the sugar before adding it to the fruit and water. This means that the jam will come back to the boil much more quickly than it would if the sugar was cold. To warm sugar, measure it into a flat roasting pan (clean it first!) and place in the oven at the same time that you are sterilising the jars. Keep stirring the jam so that it does not burn. Fruit should not be too ripe or the jam will not set. If it doesn't set, add lemon juice, or 1 tsp of citric acid or commercial pectin. As a last resort you can add a packet of jelly crystals of the same flavour.

#### Final Note:

Jam making is not difficult and the results are well worth the effort. It is much cheaper than store-bought jam, it tastes better and the jars look very pretty sitting on your shelf, so that all your visitors will be impressed by your domestic skill.



## What Are Schools For?

# Education For The Revolution!

In these brief comments I want to do two things. First, to describe the context in which our schools are embedded; second, to suggest lines of strategy which are oppositional to the reproduction of class ideology in the school system. At a time when working people and their children face a well financed and powerful, opposition and a state which is increasingly unresponsive to their needs, it is important to develop an understanding which resists any suggestion that new forms of capital organisation are natural and inevitable.

To answer the question 'what are schools for?', requires an answer to a prior question, 'in what kind of a society are our schools found?'. Schools must be seen as part of the welfare state capitalist society and not in isolation from it.

The welfare state in fact embodies contradictory tendencies. It is neither merely an expression of capital interests nor a bastion of socialism in a world otherwise dominated by the pursuit of profit without regard to human need. However, the limits within which progressive features of the welfare state operate are defined by the imperatives of a capitalist economy.

Through a vast number of programmes the welfare state controls and habituates people to the requirements of capitalism. Schools, for example, by means of selection devices, curriculum content and institutional organisation, serve specifically to reproduce labour power. By labour power I mean the skills, attitudes and bits of knowledge necessary to being a productive worker. The necessity of course is defined by the imperative of efficiency. Bill Renwick, in his paper *Education and Working Life*, makes this connection quite explicitly by arguing that economic productivity "... has been a main justification in the development of the New Zealand education system". This justification, in terms of adapting children and fitting education to capitalist demand, remains central as can be seen from Bill Renwick's first policy aim: "... preparing young people to get and keep jobs in a competitive labour market".

During the long post-war boom period in which the country enjoyed full employment the question of the relationship between the social relations of production (work) and schooling was rarely broached. Educational theory was written and taught in teachers' colleges and universities as if capitalist production did not exist. Banalities like "our complex, rapidly changing technological society" and "career choice and development" served in place of experience, description and analysis. Indeed, little has changed and in 1980 the myths of liberal-democratic theory and bourgeois individualism provide the foundations of almost all curriculum content in education, whether academic or professional.

Unemployment, however, has had the effect of throwing the essential features of productive social relations

into high relief. It makes very concrete and particular the conflict between those who, on the one hand, control resources, decisions, processes and commodities, and those on the other, who have only their labour to offer in exchange for wages and salaries.

The social relations embodied in capitalist work are formally and actually authoritarian and workers are not mystified by this reality. The way in which unemployed workers are thrown back on to the labour market or into the home - in the case of many unemployed women - demonstrates to those of us who are not engaged in productive work the structural inequality underlying our society. This reality has long been obscured by such liberal slogans as the equality of opportunity.

The necessity for productivity demands that the labour process be controlled as closely as possible and the emerging struggle over the introduction of new technology centres precisely on this issue. The resistance of workers in a capitalist economy to technological development is not irrational or blind and it cannot be dismissed as a simple-minded fear of change. On the contrary, it is a rational opposition on the part of those affected by the technology. This opposition is directed against the interests represented by new forms of investment aimed at control and efficiency. As David Noble of M.I.T. has concluded, "It is here that we find the only point of entry for labour to register its choices in the process of technological development." (Noble, *Politics and Society*, 1978).

In terms of the context which I have sketched out above our schools and the other forms of socialization in our society - family and church - have been highly successful. Schools have produced dependable, reliable, skilful and quiet citizens. The kind of school-bashing that employers indulge in from time to time is both ungracious and unnecessary - ungracious because schools are working hard at adapting children to capitalist society and unnecessary because they are successful. The principal of Green Bay High School (Mr E.D. Mann) made this point recently when he characterised New Zealand education as a closed system which consequently produces people who are "inhibitive, rigid and repressive". (Reported in *The Press*, March 14, 1980).

How then do schools achieve this result? This is a large question so I will confine myself to identifying three features in the content of schooling which contribute to the repressive socialisation of children. First, the organisation of work under capitalism is obscured and distorted. Second, the class relations which result from and in turn support work dominated by the extraction of surplus are either never mentioned or muted. Third, children are confronted by an ideology of individualism such that any failure appears to result from personal weakness, inability or just plain stupidity.

The first point noted above - the

organisation of work - provides us with example. Typically, though the mediation of pamphlets, talks and guidance work is presented as challenging and open-ended and the concept of 'career' is taken as unproblematic. When it comes to the new technology questions about why it is being introduced, what interests it serves, about control, deskilling and redundancy are not talked about. Instead, technology is seen as technical and natural, not as a set of choices and determinate commitments. Certainly no mention is made of the aim to maximize profitability by reducing costs and if left to private interests what children will hear is what corporations like IBM and Wang want them to hear, that there is an unlimited job future, just as secretaries may be duped into believing that the word processor will open up new horizons of career challenge and adventure. Employers adopt a much less romantic picture when talking to one another away from the ears of employees. As one employer, responsible for modernising office procedures put it: "The average secretary or clerk works with \$500 to \$1000 worth of old typewriters and adding machines, and is probably among the least productive workers in the world. That's why we're after the secretary and other assorted support workers. The name of the game we're playing is productivity." (*Saturday Review*, June 23, 1979).

If schools are embedded in capitalist society in the way that I have suggested and if they have the effect of mystifying children about social reality then we need to ask this question, 'What is to be done?' One caveat must be entered into my comments at this point. Schools cannot change society but what goes on in schools and around them may become part of a linked struggle for change. In what follows I want to list a number of possible strategies which can then be thought out in more detail.

1. Strategy at the level of teachers' organisations. Teachers need to see their organisations as unions and work at every level to develop solidarity with the wider labour movement. For example, the PPTA executive has moved in this direction recently. I cite two instances. In 1979 the Conference of the Association resolved: "That because the Remuneration Act 1979 is entirely contrary to democracy, both in Parliamentary and in industrial relations, PPTA National Conference demands its repeal and supports reasonable action in the PPTA and externally which helps effect such a repeal." In March the Executive agreed that the Association should support the Kinleith management and workers in their struggle against the Government's arbitrary use of the Remuneration Act. The PPTA also set up an appeal in support of the Kinleith workers and asked members to contribute to it. These tendencies need to be clarified, encouraged and strengthened.

Teachers' organisations should represent the interests of children as they prepare for and enter work. The children of workers, the vast majority of those who attend our schools, confront such obstacles as segmentation in the labour market - along lines of class, race and sex - unemployment, skill redundancy and technological development. These are the same problems which workers and their unions are grappling with. In the end teachers cannot uncritically support both management and workers, for capitalist production is the activity of separate and contradictory classes. This is why I

said that the tendencies identified above need to be clarified.

2. Conversely, the labour movement must take seriously the educational experience of its children and not hand it over by default to a system which is far from sympathetic to working class needs. Schools typically serve the interests of the ruling elites and the powerful in society. Universities in New Zealand are virtually off-limits to the children of working class families. At all levels the curriculum rejects, ignores or distorts the lived daily experience of working people. Academic criteria define success, manual work is demeaned and the curriculum content of social studies, geography, history and economic filters out the reality of class struggle, the capitalist organisation of work, the structural inequalities of New Zealand society and the oppression of Polynesian groups and women. The labour movement must actively develop and fight for the acceptance of curricula which introduce children to the reality of work, the class structure of society, the purpose of strikes, the history of workers' movements and the reasons lying behind the introduction of new technology. Unionists now go to schools and give talks on their work and the F.O.L. has an excellent educational book on new technology, *The Crunch*, which is available. But useful as these efforts are, they fall short of what I am proposing here. In short, a demand for an active campaign by the labour movement to have a voice in what is taught in our schools and to provide support for those groups - Polynesian students and girls in particular - who suffer most at the hands of what the Minister of Education has described as an essentially egalitarian educational system.

The entry of the labour movement into the educational sphere should be tied to a demand that workers have explicit representation on school boards. After all universities are regularly represented although only a small minority of school students go on to tertiary academic study. Furthermore, the training of teachers and the content of that training requires critical attention from the labour movement. Teachers' colleges and universities should not be finishing schools for the children of the professional middle class.

3. I have suggested that working class experience and perspective be admitted to schools. I also propose a regular contact for teachers with the sites and processes of productive work. This cannot be left either to the accident of finding the odd holiday job or part-time work. Neither should it be done in such a way as to take jobs away from workers. Nevertheless, teachers desperately require contact which reaches beyond the classroom if they are to have any chance of teaching effectively about the world from which their students come and into which they will go after leaving school.

What I have been arguing for here is the explicit politicization of education. If education has and continues to serve class interests then it can also be one of the sites of class struggle. In general, the aim must be to develop a set of linked struggles against and intolerance for the structural inequalities of our society. Only when the material conditions underlying these inequalities are transformed and surpassed will we have warrant for talking about human development and education.

John Freeman-Moore  
Lecturer in Education  
University of Canterbury

In his ar  
The NZ C  
released s  
relating to  
who comm

Of the t  
reported t  
crimes of  
12.6% fro  
215,582 in  
of 6257 pe  
drug offer  
related to  
drug, cann  
represents  
previous y  
cannabis  
the use an  
narcotics'  
heroin dec

During  
of 17 year  
26.6% of  
those und  
responsibl

These f  
that a high  
under the  
varying de  
of cannab  
small perc  
illegally in  
actually ap

If those  
5% of all  
111,420 p  
equivalen  
child of th  
city. Frank  
even one  
were appr  
one looks  
in New Ze  
particularl

Whe the  
should be  
offence is  
particularl  
They argu  
that cann  
anti-social  
tobacco a

We are  
cigarette  
health. Th  
and other  
embarked  
advertisin  
the evils o  
without d  
common  
crimes, p  
violence.  
cause for

The rea  
breakups  
There are  
document  
a serious  
successfu  
by substit  
As a resu  
have not  
hold dow  
Younge  
understan





## questioning prohibition

In his annual report to Parliament, The NZ Commissioner of Police released some interesting statistics relating to certain crimes and those who commit them.

Of the total number of offences reported to the police 61% relate to crimes of dishonesty, an increase of 12.6% from 191,407 in 1979 to 215,582 in 1980. During 1980 a total of 6257 persons were charged with drug offences. 89% of drug offences related to the class "C" controlled drug, cannabis (5571 people). This represents an increase of 32% on the previous year of people charged with cannabis offences. Offences involving the use and supply of so-called "hard narcotics" such as LSD, cocaine and heroin declined by 17%.

During 1980 children under the age of 17 years were responsible for 26.6% of all cleared offences, whilst those under 20 years were responsible for 59.7%.

These figures appear to indicate that a high percentage of people under the age of 20 years are, in varying degrees, involved in the use of cannabis. Quite clearly, only a small percentage of people involved illegally in the use of cannabis are actually apprehended.

If those apprehended represented 5% of all users this would amount to 111,420 people, that is close to the equivalent of every man, woman and child of the population of Wellington city. Frankly, I very much doubt if even one in twenty cannabis users were apprehended. Whichever way one looks at it, the use of cannabis in New Zealand is quite common, particularly amongst younger people.

Whether the use of cannabis should be regarded as a criminal offence is not unanimously accepted, particularly amongst young people. They argue, with some persuasion, that cannabis is less harmful or anti-social than the widespread use of tobacco and alcohol.

We are constantly reminded that cigarette smoking is dangerous to our health. The Department of Health and other medical agencies have embarked on vigorous and expensive advertising campaigns pointing out the evils of smoking. It is accepted without dissent that alcohol is a very common factor in the commission of crimes, particularly crimes involving violence. It is also a very common cause for the breakup of marriages.

The real victims of marriage breakups are often innocent children. There are a significant number of documented cases where people with a serious alcohol problem have successfully overcome that problem by substituting cannabis for alcohol. As a result of such substitution, they have not become violent or unable to hold down a job.

Younger people find it difficult to understand why people who peddle

alcohol and tobacco on a large scale are the recipients of knighthoods and other rewards, whilst those who peddle cannabis on a modest scale are awarded terms of imprisonment. If the use of cannabis is so vile as to warrant the status of a crime, is not the answer to explain to people, particularly young people, why this is so? Surely it is far better to convince people rather than coerce them. If people cannot be persuaded convincingly that cannabis is so harmful, why should its use be illegal?

It has been said from time to time that cannabis is harmful to the users' health. Even if this be so, and it is not generally accepted, it is not a sufficient reason by itself to outlaw its use. Many things are injurious to one's health but are quite legal. Like alcohol, it's not so much its use but its abuse that may render it harmful. That is merely a question of degree.

It has also been claimed that cannabis is only the start and the user will progress to harder narcotics such as heroin. There appears little justification clinically for this view. At best it means the cannabis user has more chance of coming into contact with harder drug users. Is it really any different from saying that beer drinkers will become spirit drinkers because they might meet spirit drinkers? Obviously not.

In recent years Parliament has drastically reduced the maximum penalty for cannabis offences. Surely this gives recognition to the fact that its use is not as serious as it was once thought to be. It is very rare for Parliament to decriminalise any particular act or reduce its gravity by decreasing penalties. We have far too many criminal laws in New Zealand, particularly in the category of victimless crimes.

I am not necessarily advocating legalisation of cannabis. What I do ask for is an explanation of why it should be illegal. I am sure I am not alone in this request.

Mike Bungay

*On Monday, the 27th of July, listen to Radio Pacific from 10am, when Gordon Dryden will lead a discussion on this question. At 1pm there will be activities in the Quad, and at 7.30pm there will be a public meeting in B28, in the basement of the Main Library.*

*Speakers will include Hank Jansen MSc, a scientist with the DSIR and the president of the National Organisation for the Reform of Marijuana Laws: New Zealand (NORML: NZ), and Sue Hurst BA, the Secretary of NORML: NZ and a delegate to last year's International Cannabis Alliance Reform Forum in Amsterdam. Speakers from the Wairarapa and the Waikato will also be present.*

*P.S. No Smoking!*

# THE COMING PROTESTS

So the Springboks are here. The question that everyone must ask themselves now is what are we going to do about it? We have worked through the system for many months - organising protests, debating the issues, and there is little doubt that we won the battle of public opinion. It is a terrible indictment of our "democratic" process that the Government and the N.Z.R.F.U. have reneged on their responsibility in the face of the opposition to the Tour. There are a few people who welcome the presence of racists in our country, but they are a minority, and they hide their stupidity behind hazy statements about personal freedoms, and sport, not politics.

If you are in favour of the Tour, you are supporting Apartheid, no matter how much you try to hide your attitudes - even from yourselves. If you are opposed to the Tour, you are now weighing up your commitment to the massive movement that has grown in New Zealand over the last months. When weighing up that commitment, you should consider the effect of a successful Tour, free from protest, against a Tour that is fraught with difficulties, and is forced to be called off in mid-stream. The world has already judged Muldoon and Blazey - can we stop it from reaching the same verdict on New Zealand?

If the world reaches that verdict, there are a number of things which will happen to us, although the full extent of any repercussions is difficult to assess. We know that the Tour will cost us all a lot of money, that sports people from New Zealand will be ostracised from the world competition, that we will be subject to political boycotts throughout the Commonwealth. But, we have all recognised for some time that this would be the direct cost to us all. The fact that those in power have ignored this is little consolation.

However, there are going to be far greater costs that we will not be so aware of. In South Africa the Black Peoples who have been struggling under the oppression of Apartheid have been betrayed by the departure of the Springboks. For years they have been heartened by the refusal of the world to welcome representative sports teams. They have been let down by countries who have sent teams to South Africa, but they have found support in those countries from people who would not let those contacts move out of South Africa. They, the 14 million Black People of that country, must be wondering when the world is going to wake up to the atrocities of their daily lives.

There seems to be only one way left for New Zealanders to restore the faith of the world and, more particularly, of the Black South Africans who have been ignored by the Government and the N.Z.R.F.U. That way is to continue the protests and make the progress of the Springboks through this country as difficult and shameful as possible. In the other part of this page is a list of the places and times where major protests are planned - support them, and make sure this Tour is seen by the world for what it is, an aberration of freedom and democracy which we, as a nation reject.

**TUESDAY 21st JULY:** Mini-buses will be leaving from Studass from lunchtime to about 4pm to take people to Gisborne. If you can make the trip (cost \$6.40 per person) there may still be a few places left. All you need is a sleeping bag.

**WEDNESDAY 22ND JULY:** THE NATIONAL DAY OF SHAME.

This is the day of the first Springboks' match in Gisborne. Many of our fellow students will be in Gisborne, protesting and we intend to support them by holding two rallies in Auckland. WE ARE CALLING FOR ALL STUDENTS AND LECTURERS TO BOYCOTT LECTURES FROM 12.00PM ONWARDS. WE WILL BE ASSEMBLING IN THE QUAD AT 12.15pm FOR A MARCH TO THE RALLY IN AOTEA SQUARE AT 12.30PM. DURING THE MORNING YOU CAN HELP TO PUT PLACARDS AND BANNERS TOGETHER.

AT 4.30PM THERE WILL BE ANOTHER RALLY AT THE CORNER OF SYMONDS STREET AND K' ROAD, WHICH MAY GO TO EDEN PARK.

**SATURDAY 25TH JULY:** This is the day of the second game, in Hamilton. We are organizing a car-pool to get people to Hamilton. If you want to go to Hamilton, leave your name etc. at the stalls in the quad. If you are taking a car and have some spare seats, give the details to the people in the quad. Please do this as early as possible so that we have time to get lifts and people matched up.

If you cannot make it to Hamilton, there will be two rallies in Auckland: 1.00pm POTTERS PARK - CNR DOMINION RD & BALMORAL RD. 1.00pm NIXON PARK - BOND ST BRIDGE.

## THESE PROTESTS ARE IMPORTANT. DO NOT SIT BACK AND LET SOMEONE ELSE CARRY THE BURDEN.

## INVITING TROUBLE TO SOUTH AFRICA

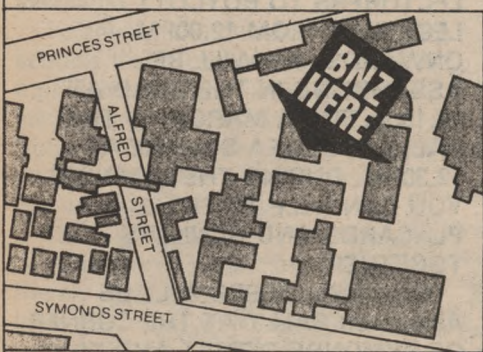
Any restriction on freedom of speech is undesirable and the events which have led to the cancellation of the visit by Mr Tom Hayden and his wife, Jane Fonda, are regrettable. However, an invitation to an avowedly radical celebrity to address students on an already emotive campus on a day such as June 16 is inviting State objections. In similar circumstances, the governments of Britain or Israel might possibly have taken the same action.

*-reprinted from "The Star", an SA newspaper, in the SA Digest.*



# We're not far out... We're right on campus

What do you want from a bank? You want it to be convenient and close at hand. That's why the Bank of New Zealand is your bank right on campus



As well as being conveniently located we understand the money problems students have. We can help you with banking services such as cheque and savings accounts, free financial advice, the Nationwide account, travellers cheques, student loans and so on. Better still, we're ready, willing and able to talk over your financial problems with you. You'll be surprised at what we can do to help you.

Ask for Laurie Schade,  
University of Auckland Branch  
Phone: 774-024



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

## MARX BROS.

in their immortal movies

*The Big Store & A Night at the Opera*  
MAIDMENT THEATRE

Sat 25th July,  
7.30pm  
Tickets \$2.50



TICKETS  
FROM  
RADIO B

or at the door.

# VOTE

**FEATURING...** The following interviews with the 1982 Presidential Candidates were conducted by Election Editor John Bates.

### HEATHER WORTH

*Why would you like to be President of A.U.S.A.?*

I would like to be President because I feel that I could make a difference to the Association. I think I could give it the direction which it lacks and I think I could make A.U.S.A. stronger as a pressure group, and as an organisation.

*What do you think are the main issues in this year's Presidential campaign?*

The main issue I see for students has to be their financial difficulties.

Financial difficulties as far as food in the cafeteria, financial difficulties as far as the lack of bursaries, financial difficulties as far as housing, financial difficulties in having to have an outside job as well as trying to get through your studies, and not being able to be involved in campus social life. I think it all comes down to having to end financial pressures on students.

*What do you think the role of President should be in this and the role of the Executive?*

The President is the leader of the Student Association, he or she is the figure head. I think it is very important that the President has leadership qualities even before administrative ability. I feel that I have a lot of administrative ability and competence, but I see leadership qualities as being my most important asset. The President is there to unite Executive action to give the Executive direction, and to see that they carry out their portfolios for the benefit of students.

*This year you are the only woman candidate, what do you feel about the position of women in positions of responsibility?*

I would like to make it clear from the beginning that it is a real shame that I am the only woman candidate. I think it is a reflection of our society that women are not taking as many leadership roles as they should. I think it is really important for women to take these roles, that we fight for equality for women, that we fight against discrimination. There certainly is discrimination in the Universities against women. The staffing ratio of male to female lecturers is very bad and the administration of the University has very few women at the top. I am sure that as a President people will look at me as a woman and I will have to work twice as hard as the men to be seen to have done a good job as them. I will do that because I think it is important for women to take on leadership roles.

*This year you have been the Education Vice-President. What do you feel about the work you have been doing so far this year?*

I have been quite pleased with the work that I have done so far as Education Vice-President. I have done what I promised to do. I stood up at the election forum last year and promised that I would have an active Fightback campaign, the Fightback would be my number one priority. When I started this year I was determined that this would be so, and it has happened. We had a very good march with 2000 people. We certainly have made a difference. We had a sit-in at the Education

Department that made a difference, we lobbied M.P.s and I think even although we seemed to have gained nothing as far as public pressure and even public opinion I am sure they are right behind the students. People now realise that students can not live on \$23, that the bursary system is in an absolute mess and I feel quite happy that I have achieved at least part of what I set out to do.

### PETER SHEARER

*Why do you want to be President of A.U.S.A.?*

I think there is a lot of advantages to the job, that people cannot ignore, it is a good thing to have for your career, but that is not the real reason I want to be President. The real reason is because of a lot of the things I have done over the past three years around the Association. I would like to carry on working with the University. I think that one of the things that has been lacking over the past few years is a President who can co-ordinate, and is good at personal relations, particularly with the other members of the Executive. I think I have the experience to do that.

*What do you see as being the major issues that A.U.S.A. is or should be involved in?*

That is a very hard one because A.U.S.A. is so diverse that there are things that are very important to large groups within A.U.S.A. but that mean absolutely nothing to other people. Of course bursaries will continue to be an issue but I see that broadening very much in that the general cuts to the University spending will start to hit harder and harder as the years go by. I think that we have to start working with the University, working out how we can best approach the Government, and work together to stop those cuts and give education the importance it deserves. My experience on Senate and other committees over the last three years will be a great help in this. I also think there are a lot of people around campus who are finding things very hard, overseas students are finding it hard, people are finding accommodation problems very difficult, and a lot of people are simply dropping out because they can not afford to stay here. I think that Education Fightback is handling these things well from one angle but I think another way is to work with the University, put those issues before them and ask them to fight along with the Association. The Vice-Chancellor's report this year was one of the biggest steps in the Education Fightback campaign and the small increase we got are due in large part, not only to the fact that the Students' Association, but also the Universities are starting to make a fuss about the kind of money we get as students.

*You mentioned that A.U.S.A. is a very diverse operation how do you see this functioning or the Executive coping with it?*

As I said this diversity is a very important thing, it leads to conflict but as far as I am concerned that is

### DAVID K

*Why do you want to be President of A.U.S.A.?*

Because I don't want to be the only one of the other candidates to do the job. I want to be Bassett as the Carey as the together we various reform Association worthwhile members. I wanted to be a large external ambition, but to the conclusion that something that at the n else to do it standing. How important you get elected of you? If the three could be able to work hopefully, effort among ourselves gets elected stay in office would be un that we have other words elections on rather than a coming together ticket. We a put cohesion Association, extent it is a stand.



# TUESDAY 21st WEDNESDAY 22nd

one of the interesting things about the Association. I look on AUSA as a kind of model of how society could operate, and so I think tolerance of diversity is very important. I do not want to see that lost.

*What do you feel is the job of the president within AUSA?*

Firstly, I guess a lot of it has to do with simple administrative day to day things, making sure that Executive is run well that Executive members work well together and do not work against each other. To some extent that means staying out of particular issues and I do not think a President that devotes themselves to one issue is representing most students. The President has to speak publicly on occasions, has to deal with the University, has to be visible around campus, seen to be among the students, seen to be part of student life.

*What do you think of the assessment system in the University?*

I think changes that we saw in the early 70's were a step in the right direction, but we have left it at that. The staff like the assessment system as much as we do, essentially it is not good for students because it ties us down to doing a lot of work. We need a system that gives us more freedom to study the things we want in our courses and also need an assessment system that is more flexible, that lets us choose the ways that we are assessed. A.U.S.A. has badly neglected the assessment system since I have been at Varsity and that is something I hope to put a lot of emphasis on next year.

## DAVID KIRKPATRICK

*Why do you want to be President of A.U.S.A.?*

Because I do not really think that any of the other candidates would be able to do the things which I think have to be done for A.U.S.A. next year. I do not want to be President on my own, I want to be President with Tom Bassett as the A.V.P. and Darryl Carey as the E.V.P., because together we intend to put through various reforms within the Association and re-establish the Association as an efficient and worthwhile organisation for its members. When I started University I wanted to be Craccum Editor and to a large extent that was my only ambition, but this year I have come to the conclusion with Tom and Darryl that something needs to be done and that at the moment there is no one else to do it and that is why we are standing.

*How important is it that the three of you get elected rather than just one of you?*

If the three of us get elected we will be able to work co-operatively and hopefully, efficiently. We have agreed among ourselves that if only one of us gets elected that person would not stay in office, because that person would be unable to fulfil the aims that we have for this Association. In other words we are entering the elections on a co-operative basis rather than as three individuals coming together to form some sort of ticket. We are standing in order to put cohesion into the Students' Association, and therefore to a large extent it is an all or nothing election stand.

*What do you see as being the main issues for A.U.S.A.?*

Well obviously the first and foremost issue is that A.U.S.A. needs a structural reformation and one of our main objectives next year, is to reform the way the Association works, its committee structures, its present management structure and the way it operates its systems as well as reform within A.U.S.A. We would also want to re-establish A.U.S.A.'s position on the University Council and other organisations such as that. I believe A.U.S.A.'s standing with the University has deteriorated this year and we would want to change that quite drastically. We want to shift the emphasis in the Students' Association education campaign from Education Fightback to assessment.

*Last year you stood as the Triumvirate for the position of President and you were taken as a joke candidate, this time you say that you are serious, would you like to elaborate?*

Last year when Tom, Darryl and I stood as a single candidate for the presidency, that was a joke candidacy because the candidates that year for the presidency were much stronger than they are this year and the situation that A.U.S.A. was in last year was a much stronger position that it is in at present. This year we have become increasingly anxious about A.U.S.A. because it appears to us that A.U.S.A. is heading down hill. Therefore we decided that the time had come, if we actually did have any commitment to this Association we would have to show it by standing serious candidates, so that is what we have done this time. This year we feel that we have a job to do and that we are capable of doing it, and the three of us are going to, if elected, put into practice the ideas we have for this Association. That is what we mean by we are serious, it is no longer just a case of the Triumvirate standing in order to give the other candidates a run for their money, what we intend this year is to be elected next year and to make this Association something which we believe can be and at the moment is not. The three of us have high hopes for the Association and we are increasingly being depressed over the way the Association is going and we hope next year to change things for the better.

## STEPHEN FULLERTON

*Why would you like to be President of A.U.S.A.?*

Because I want to do things which no President has ever done before, in the area concerning the relationship between the Students' Association and the University. The fact that we have only 4 members on Senate out of membership of 90 others, who are concerned with either the academic or the business side of the University and the fact that we have only 2 members on Council, which is the supreme governing body of the University means we have no voice at all.

*What sort of approach are you advocating that AUSA adopts with the university?*

AUSA has sent representation to the

University in the past but they have been ignored. All we have left is active protest. I am advocating protest on this campus, not on Queen St where they cannot see us, over issues which some even possibly agree with. Now to go into the nature of the protest, let's hypothesize the situation as it is today in the Science Department. (It really could be any department.) All the Stage 1 students say that they are going to boycott tutorials or practicals until such time as more credit is given for them, such as a value of 50% in the final exam mark. What would happen is the Science Faculty would be left with the choice to either fail all Stage 1 or else compromise. Imagine if they did the former, how would they fill their Stage 2 classes the following year, and the year after that they would have Stage 3 class, and so on right up to PhD. The whole system of Stage 1,2,3 etc. would be undermined.

*Do you see any other role for yourself as President of A.U.S.A.?*

Definitely, the President must be a competent administrator. As President, I would delegate as many of my administrative responsibilities as possible. If the President is out there in individual departments, being seen to advocate student unity in action, and explains the importance of such strategy in the overall student political scheme; if the President is out there being visible, as he has never been, not even in the 60's, I believe that we might be successful. I believe we have a very competent Secretary and often the Executive has spent hours of debate trying to decide an administrative policy, and ending up with what the Secretary proposed in the first place. After all he is the expert. Of course he would not have any power, but I think we should rely a lot on his experience, and the Executive could take far more part in areas I have mentioned. *What do you see as the function of the Executive and S.R.C. in the political life of A.U.S.A.?*

Well the only real power which the S.R.C. has at present is the power to affiliate clubs, but even the important issue of what grants the clubs get is still in the hands of the Executive. I believe that S.R.C. ought to be given the constitutional rights to make resolutions and policies which are binding upon the Executive. At present the S.R.C. can only make recommendations which the Executive can ignore or implement at their discretion. I would make the important exception that the power to allocate money should remain in the hands of the Executive, because S.R.C. can easily be stacked by interested parties who might want to make a little, or even a lot of money. I believe that this would improve S.R.C. and that the main reason we seldom get more than a quorum of 50 is the fact that most students know that S.R.C. is not very powerful on campus and that whatever is decided there is not necessarily going to have any impression upon the real decision makers, i.e. the Executive, so they stay away. If S.R.C. was seen to be,

and was a body with effective decision-making power, then more students would come and we would have more government from the bottom instead of from the top.

## GAVIN McLELLAN

*Why do you want to be President?*

I would like to be President because I feel I have got a lot to offer the average student and I sort of feel that I can do a lot for the average student.

*What do you see as being wrong with the Association at present and what will you do to change it?*

I do not think there is enough representation of the ideas and opinions of the average, as well as the majority of students, I feel a lot more can be done in this area, instead of the usual Executive command. I do not want Executive command to overrule all the affairs of the Association I want to see things run for the students themselves. I feel that as far as issues go minorities seem to have too much say in matters that are concerned with students, and I feel that there should be more say from the more basic levels of the student body.

*What sort of minority opinion are you talking about when you say that the minority opinion rules the Association?*

Well, seriously, I think that groups like the Feminists (and I know that I am going to be quite attacked over this), I feel that they have too much say and that they are too small a number of students in this University, and I feel that the students around this place are not as extreme as many of the minorities.

*The opinions you just expressed about feminists and minority groups are continually appearing in Craccum through the letters of Agent Grapefruit. He has written letters in support of you as a candidate; so where do you stand in relation to him?*

Well I am a very close friend of Agent Grapefruit, I have known him for quite a while and he is a sincere, ever, although it is in a kind of tongue in cheek way. I feel that I am sincere and I feel I am carrying on his kind of mission. Just to polarise issues so that everything comes out right for the individual student.

*Do you not feel that Agent Grapefruit's attacks against minority groups are somewhat unwarranted and in fact some of the minority groups do need the support of the Students' Association?*

I feel that they do need the support of the Association but not at the expense of the everyday student I feel that he just brings the absurdity of their demands to the front.

*Is there anything else you would like to add?*

I feel that the grapefruit experience is a worthwhile and valuable experience and I would like to carry that on as his friend, for the good of the students.

## Please Return National Housing Commission Survey Forms To Students' Association Reception.



## notices

### SUMMER EMPLOYMENT!!!

S.C.S.P. meeting; Wednesday 22 July, 5.15pm Executive Lounge.

A meeting to discuss this summer's S.C.S.P. projects. Many projects have already been outlined (see your faculty noticeboard), but any more project suggestions are welcome.

Come along if you'd like to be a co-ordinator or a worker on a project or if you have your own idea for one; or if you're just interested anyway.

If you can't be at the meeting and would like some more information phone Elaine: 549-680.

### A REMINDER FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Secretary of the Photographic Society would like to remind the members of the above-mentioned party that entries for the competition are due in by Friday, the 24th of July. Entries may be prints or slides, black and white or colour, any size, and need not be mounted. There are prizes in each of the two categories, black and white and colour but you must submit something to qualify. Late entries will be accepted at the discretion of the organiser.

The final day for submission of prints into the exhibition is also approaching rapidly. Prints should be handed in at the darkroom by Wednesday, 29th July. Every club member is expected to submit at least one print. No restriction on size, number of entries, subject matter. For more details see the darkroom noticeboard, or phone Martin (494-439).

### AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Amnesty International will be meeting on 27th July in the Exec. Lounge at 1.00pm.

### FOOD CO-OP PRICE GUIDE FOR 23/7/81

Beetroot, 6c each; Broccoli, 10c = .070 kg; Brussel sprouts, 10c = .130 kg; Cabbage, 20c each; Carrots, 10c = .350 kg; Cauliflower, 60c each; Celery, 40c each; Garlic, 10c = .020 kg; Ginger root, 10c = .020 kg; Kumara, 10c = .300 kg; Leeks, 20c each; Lettuce, 50c each; Mushrooms, 10c = .020 kg; Onions, 10c = .110 kg; Potatoes, 10c = .450 kg; Pumpkin Crown, 80c each; Silverbeet, 10c = .070 kg; Tomatoes, 10c = .041 kg; Apples, 6c each; Bananas, 10c each; Mandarins, 10c = .350 kg; Pears, 10c each; Tamarillos, 4c each large; Kiwifruit, 5c each; Yams, 10c = .040 kg; Parsley, 10c = .010.

### N.Z.U.S.A. AUGUST COUNCIL

NOMINATIONS are invited for positions as delegates of A.U.S.A. to the N.Z.U.S.A. August Council which will be held at Lincoln College during the August vacation. The dates for this meeting are presently set down as 26 to 29 August but these may be subject to change.

Nominations for these positions close and an appointment will be made at an Executive meeting to be held on Tuesday 11 August commencing at 3pm. Candidates are invited to attend this meeting and are advised that all delegates will be required to take part in a Council Workshop to be held on the weekend of 15-16 August.

A decision is yet to be made as to how many delegates will attend this Council meeting representing A.U.S.A. but it is probable that there will be at least one delegate and possibly two in each of the following capacities:

Chief Delegates  
Education Commission Delegates  
Finance and Administration Commission Delegates  
International Commission Delegates  
National Commission Delegates  
Welfare Commission Delegates  
Women's Commission Delegates  
Further information may be obtained from the President or the Secretary.

R.W. Lack, SECRETARY

### COROMANDEL IN CRISIS - LARGESCALE MINING MENACE

On Sunday Aug 9th at 5pm the Mercury Theatre will present on behalf of the fight against multinational mining on the Coromandel Peninsula a programme of music, song and theatre.

A number of performers have offered their time to create entertainment to inform the public of the issues and fund the cause.

### LOST

Black nylon wet-weather motorcyclist jacket. If found ph. Matthew 4786-544

### MUSIC SOCIETY

Informal Chamber Music Evening: 7pm Monday 27 July Rm9 Music Conservatorium. A fun opportunity to play chamber music with other students. If interested ring Mark 866-351 or Gerald 676-067

### WINTER GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the winter General Meeting of the Auckland University Students Association will be held on the ground floor of 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.

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.

R.W. Lack  
Secretary

### WOMEN'S RIGHTS OFFICER

Nominations are now open for the Executive position of Women's Rights Officer for the remainder of 1981. Nominations close and an appointment will be made at the meeting of the Students Representative Council to be held on Wednesday 29 July. Candidates are invited to attend this meeting from 1.00pm.

### WINDSURFING

Meeting on TUESDAY the 28th at 7.30pm at the Tamaki Yacht Club. All welcome BUT 50c cover charge. OK? See you there - Bruce.

### TRAMPING CLUB - BUSHSKOOL

25th and 26th July. Held at club hut in the Waitaks. Topics covered include: map & compass, route-finding, campsites, weather, equipment, natural hazards, fires, getting unlost, etc. See noticeboard for details. Bushcraft Film - Thursday 23rd, 1pm, B10.

### KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE

Friday 24 July, 1pm  
"FRIDAY AT ONE" Free lunchtime concert comprising Schubert Piano Duets by Janetta McStay and Bryan Sayers and the Mozart Piano Concerto in A.K.488 with the University Chamber Orchestra - David Nalden and senior piano students.

Saturday 25 July, 7.30pm  
"MARX AT THE MAID". The Marx Brothers inimitable entertainment presenting "The Big Store" and "A Night at the Opera". Bookings Phone 30-789 Ext. 66. Tickets \$2.50.

Sunday 26 July, 7.30pm  
MICHAEL REDSHAW presents a piano recital prior to his N.Z. concert tour playing: Beethoven: Six Bagatelles, Op. 126; Beethoven: Sonata in B flat, Op. 22; Liszt: Valse Oubliee No. 2; Liszt: 'Les jeux d'eaux a la Villa d'Este'; Liszt: Polonaise No. 2; Hanns Eisler: Sonata. Bookings Phone 792-300 Ext. 9624. Tickets \$5.00 Students \$2.00; Senior Citizens \$3.00.

Friday 31 July, 8pm  
"CULTURAL MOSAIC" The very popular concert of songs, dances and music by the Asian students.

Sunday 2 August, 7.30pm  
UNIVERSITY MUSIC GROUP in concert featuring David Nalden - violin, Philip Clark - viola, Coral Bognuda - cello, Janetta McStay - piano, Bryan Sayer - piano. The programme includes Haydn: Trio No. 31 in G; Beethoven: Sonata No. 4 Op. 102 No. 1 for cello and piano; Faure: Quartet in C minor. Tickets \$5.00 Students \$2.00 Senior Citizens \$3.00. Bookings 792-300 Ext 9624.

### LITTLE THEATRE

Wednesday 22 July, 1.00pm  
THE FOLK SHOW - Free lunchtime concert by the University Folk club.

Thursday 23 July, 1.00pm  
"TOM STOPPARD'S FIFTEEN MINUTE HAMLET". A comedy performed by members of the English Department for discerning Shakespeare lovers - plus - a Medley of songs through the centuries rendered by the English Depts. "Warblers". Admission free.

Monday 27 July to 31st  
"FINGERPRINT" and exhibition of photographs, sculpture and art, presented by Martin Taylor and David Slaven.

### MAIDMENT LUNCHTIME MOVIE

Monday 27 July, 1.05pm  
"ANNIE HALL" R16 Woody Allen and Diane Keaton star in a nervous romance. Admission only \$1.

### 1982 ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE

Notice is also given that nominations for the remaining positions on the 1982 Executive close with the Secretary at 5.00pm Friday 24 July with elections to be held on 4 and 5 August 1981.

These positions are:  
Cultural Affairs Officer  
Environmental Affairs Officer  
International Affairs Officer  
National Affairs Officer  
Overseas Students Officer  
Publications Officer  
Student Representative Council Chairperson  
Societies Representative  
Sports Club Representative  
Welfare Officer  
Women's Rights Officer

### UNIVERSITY SAFETY COMMITTEE

NOMINATIONS are again opened for a position as representative of the Students' Association on the University's Safety Committee.

An appointment to this position will be made at the first Executive meeting held during August and nominations will close the day before this meeting. As the date for this meeting has not yet been set candidates are advised to submit their nomination to the Secretary by 31 July.

### RETURNING OFFICER

Nominations are now open for the position of Returning Officer for the elections for the 1982 Executive, which will be held on 4 and 5 August.

Persons interested in acting as Returning Officer for these elections should contact the Secretary no later than 5.00pm on Thursday, 23 June 1981.

A small honorarium will be paid.

R.W. Lack  
Secretary

### STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

S.C.M. is a group on campus that offers you the opportunity to explore a whole range of issues from politics to theology and anything else you find interesting. We adopt a Christian perspective in our discussions but there is no restrictions on what sort of religious beliefs are acceptable. We meet for tea in MacLaurin Hall every Tuesday evening at 6pm and in Room 144 at lunchtime (1pm) on Tuesdays. Come along and meet us sometime.

This week the lunchtime meeting is cancelled so that we can support anti-Tour activity. See you for tea in MacLaurin Hall.

For more information ring Stephen 606-010.

### DEBATING SOCIETY CLUB NIGHT

Our first really, truly serious debate of the year will be held on Wednesday July 22nd in the Old Grad Bar at 7.30pm. Drinks provided but rationed to retain the sober tone of the evening. Come and see our eminently superior debaters in action.

### VARSITY FOLK CLUB

22nd WED. Lunchtime Little Theatre 1pm  
For only \$1 you can hear Gentle Annie. This group was the support act to Don McLean and Ry Cooder in Auckland. Remember to vote first!

WED. NIGHT - Special Guest BETH NOAKES  
in the W.C.R 8pm onwards - a very special night. Be early! 50c non-members 30c members.

### POETRY READINGS

. Every Thursday 1.00pm  
at NEWMAN HALL (16 Waterloo Quad.)  
. VERY INFORMAL ALL WELCOME  
. BRING YOUR OWN or other people's  
. Prospects for organising large scale events campus.

### NEWMAN HALL CATHOLIC STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

. WEEKLY MEETINGS .WEDNESDAYS  
7.30pm . Topics of current interest discussed  
. Speakers, Movies etc.  
. 'Soup and Rolls' Wednesdays 1pm  
. Mass each day 1pm and Sunday 7.10pm  
. Drop-in: Comfy chairs and coffee available all the time.  
. Enquiries Ring Geoff 501-689 or Fiona 32-618

### SKIERS/WRITERS

Craccum & the Ski Club and help from all you other keen ski-writers is printing its SKI GUIDE. This will be published on August the 4th in Issue 18. Here's your chance to rate and write about your favourite ski-field. Keep it to about 250 words and any good b & w photos are welcome. Bring material to the Craccum office or post to Craccum Ski Guide, Auckland University Students Association, Private Bag, Auckland.

## ASB Equation\*Account

At the ASB we can appreciate some of your problems — the money ones, mainly.  
So we've got together to work out how Auckland's Bank can help Auckland's students.

### 1. A CHEQUE ACCOUNT, FREE OF BANK CHARGES

This means that day to day servicing costs and statements are gratis, (\$1.50 Government Stamp Duty per cheque book is payable)

### 2. AUTOMATIC PAYMENTS, FREE OF CHARGE

Anything you have to pay on a regular basis — we'll take care of. No postage charges, either.

### 3. UP TO \$300 INTEREST-FREE BURSARY OVERDRAFT

Provided an undertaking is given to deposit bursary payments to your "free of charge" cheque account, a \$300 maximum interest free "Bursary Overdraft" may be available to students at the commencement of the University year, prior to receipt of first bursary payment.

Discuss it with the Manager to see if you qualify.

The overdraft to be reduced to \$200 on receipt of first bursary payment — by 30 April.

The overdraft to be reduced to \$100 on receipt of second bursary payment — by 30 June.

The overdraft to be repaid in full on receipt of third bursary payment — by 30 September.

If the "Bursary Overdraft" is not repaid in full by 30 September, ordinary overdraft interest rates will apply.

### 4. CONCESSIONAL STUDENT OVERDRAFTS

These are offered to you under normal lending conditions at 7% less than current overdraft rates while you remain a registered student. Overdrafts will be for specific purposes, e.g. Transport, Equipment, Textbooks, etc.

It All Goes To Show — We Really Do Want To Say Yes!!

\*U + ASB = Y(Y = YOUR FUTURE = YES)

## Auckland Savings Bank



trusteebank

We want to say 'YES'!



# WHOSE PAPER?

CRACCUM is registered with the Post Office as a newspaper. It is published by the Craccum Administration Board for the Auckland University Students' Association, and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily anyone's, including the Editorial Staff, and in no way represent the official policy (should there be any) of the Association.

I am continually amazed by those students who refuse to take part in anything other than their courses while at University. While I would agree that few students have the time or inclination to get involved in student politics or the organisation of clubs and societies, I fail to see that they lack the time to vote, or to read newspapers. And as editor the comment that grieves me most is that of students who say "I'll never write anything for Craccum".

Anything? Not even a letter, or a poem? Not even a scribbled note saying "How about an article on chimneysweepers?"

I've said this at the beginning of the year, and I'll say it again: Craccum will welcome just about anything from anyone, be it the offer of labour or of manuscripts. And to those three guys who, if they are reading this at all, will be scoffing at all of this, that includes articles in favour of the Springbok tour.

I personally am against the tour, and the majority of the people who work on the paper are also, but that doesn't mean that we are going to reject out of hand anything pro-tour. If anyone comes up to the office with a sensibly written article (and I believe that there are sensible arguments in favour of the tour - it's just that most pro-tour people are or choose to be ignorant of them in favour of fatuous arguments) then Craccum will print it. We will not censor it, but we will, as can be expected, also print articles or letters in reply.

An example of this sort of newspaper debate occurred over Ireland: An article, a reply, and a reply to the reply. I hope everyone read all three, and I hope there are more to come. Craccum is yours, for you to state your views publicly, and until the day comes when I lock the office door and refuse to speak to people who come up to see me or who stop me in the quad or around varsity, I refuse to be accused of not allowing students to air their views in this newspaper.

-Ed.

Editor ..... David Kirkpatrick  
 Technical Editor ..... David Faulls  
 Advertising Manager ..... Jason Kemp  
 Assistant Editor ..... Paul Grinder  
 Distribution Manager ..... Graeme Quigley  
 Typesetters ..... Darien Pearce  
                                        Raewyn Green  
 Artists ..... William McIlhagga  
                                        Julie Downie

## YOURS!



# CATERING

## COFFEE BAR - NOW OPEN

### Saturdays 9.00am - 3.00pm

This week's special:  
**Potato Top Pies**  
 from 65¢ to 60¢  
 available on Cold Servery & Coffee Bar



Introducing  
**Pot of Curry & Rice**  
 at 95¢  
 available Hot Servery



c88 Duff

# CRACCUM

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND  
22 JUL 1981  
GENERAL LIBRARY

