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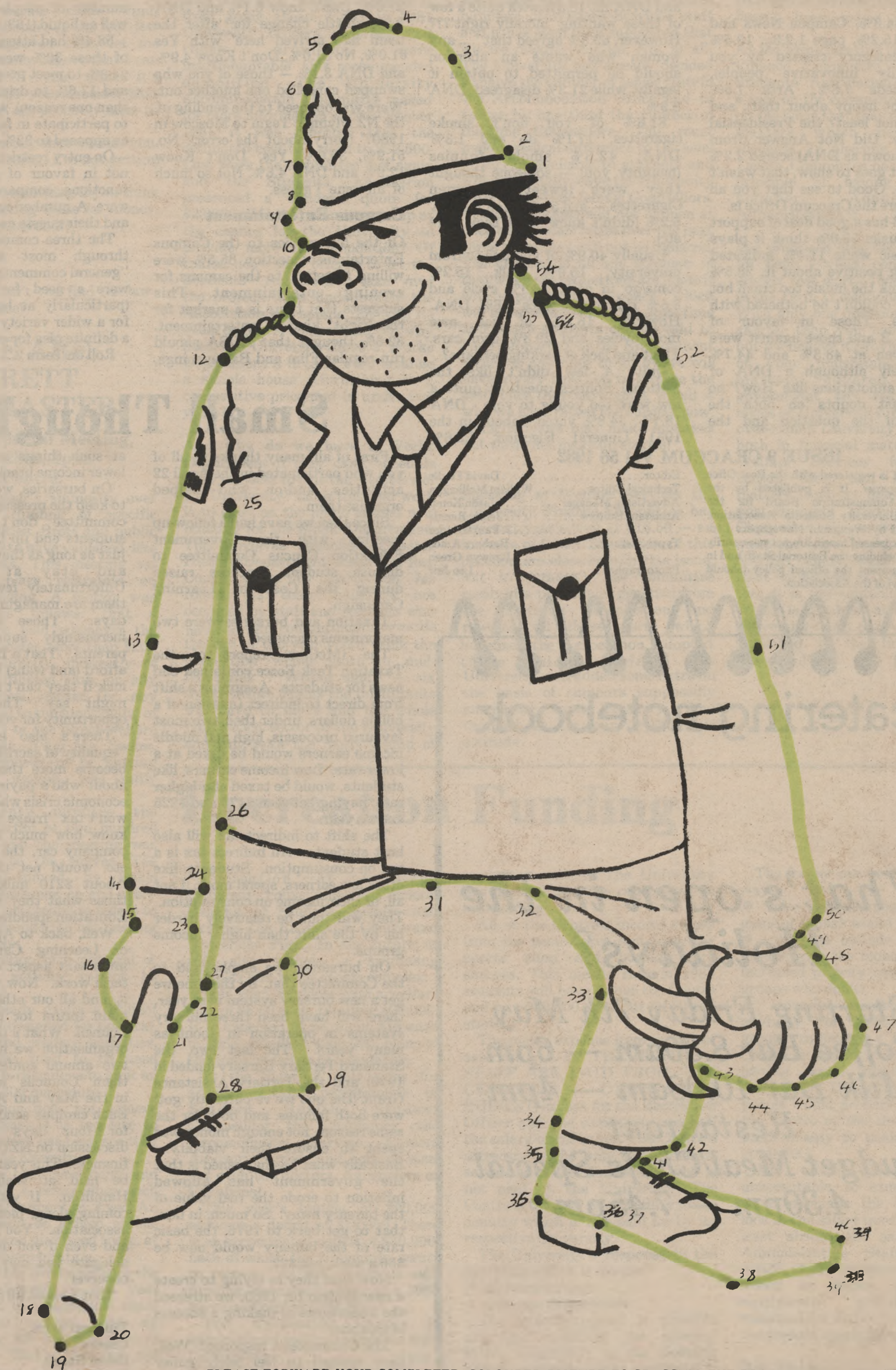


TO COMPLETE —

Join the numbers 1 - 54, and colour the drawing.

This is my friend.

His duty is to protect and



PLEASE FORWARD YOUR COMPLETED, COLOURED PICTURE TO CRACCUM. THE BEST ENTRIES WILL RECEIVE A CHOCOLATE FISH.

Well, here they are (some of them at least). The much awaited results of the Craccum Readers' Survey.

Before you start, I may as well warn you that they're just an indication of what you generally think about things, you Craccum Readers you. We think they're useful anyway.

So for the 526 of you who filled a form in (you were magnificent) and others interested, heeee-res Craccum:

Letters 34.3%, Campus News and Articles 15.2%, page 1,2,3... 13.5% (a new category created by you wonderfully innovative people), Unclassifieds 7.8%, Arts 7.5% (Paul's not happy about that), and last but not least? the Presidential Chatshow. Did Not Answer (from now on known as DNA) scored 2.2% which just goes to show, that wasn't a toughie. Good to see that you all know where the Craccum Office is.

Radio B has a good deal of support for its music: 58.0% think it plays their music while 11.4% indicated something positive about it. 28.5% didn't think the music too crash hot and 2.1% couldn't be bothered with that one. Those in favour of financing B and those against were pretty even at 43.3% and 44.7% respectively although a DNA of 12% and annotations like 'How?' no doubt cast doubts on both the quality of the question and the replies.

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Decline and Faulls

with many thanks to Bronwyn Croxson

In the Miscellaneous Section a few further limitations of the Survey became obvious. Interesting though.

To the question 'From your own personal point of view, do you feel having an abortion is morally wrong or do you feel it is not a moral issue?', 30.6% said 'morally wrong', 50.6% opted for 'not a moral issue', and DNA hit 18.8% with quite a few of these wanting 'morally right'??? However, 69.8% agreed that '... any woman who wants an abortion should be permitted to obtain it legally' while 21.3% disagreed. DNA 8.9%.

81.6% of you don't smoke cigarettes, 17.1% do and 1.3% DNA; 42.8% smoke funnies (naughty you) — someone thought they were (sweet Spacemen Cigarettes — and 51.0% don't. DNA 6.2% (didn't know what they were etc).

Usually 40.9% of you bus to/from university, 16.9% walk, 15.2% come/go in cars, 14.8% cycle and 8.6% ride motorbikes 3.6% DNA. However, 16.3% of you own motorcycles and 29.8% own cars. Theft and lack of parking perhaps?

Quite a few didn't like the National Politics question; quite a few were too young to vote - DNA 18.7%. 34.8% voted Labour in the 1981 General Election, 22.6%

National, Social Credit 18.8% and 5.5% other.

75% thought '... homosexual relations between consenting people should be legal', 18.4% disagreed and 5.7% didn't answer.

Lastly, Sporting Contacts. 'Were you opposed to the 1981 Springbok Tour of New Zealand before the team arrived here?': Yes 60.1%, No. 31.6%, Don't know 6.1% and DNA 2.2%. Little change for 'after the team had arrived here' with Yes 61.0%, No 31.0%, Don't Know 4.9% and DNA 3.1% — those of you who swapped cancelled one another out. 'Were you opposed to the sending of the NZ Olympic Team to Moscow in 1980?' (sorry about the error): No. 51.9%, 30.6%, Yes, Don't Know 12.9% and DNA 4.6%. Not so much of 'an issue' I guess.

Campus Entertainment

Of the 526 replies to the Campus Entertainment section 85.5% were willing to return to the campus for evening entertainment. This suggests that there is a market for the 'right' kind of entertainment. 82.6% thought that AUSA should run regular Film and Bar evenings,

and 50% would attend a regular night club. Thursday Friday and Saturday were by far the most popular nights for these.

Of the 38% who answered 'no' to "would you attend a regular Night Club", many answered options for what a Nightclub should feature (badly worded question?)

The most popular Nightclub options were Music (230), Fun (153), and Raging (185). Many stated a need for an assortment of entertainment genres, and a large number of people wanted food as well as liquid (163).

58.4% had attended a cafe dance - of these 32% went to hear bands, 24.3% to meet people, 26.1% to rage and 17.6% to drink (many for more than one reason). 45.7% were willing to participate in fancy dress dances, as opposed to 32% who were not.

On entry restrictions - 40.8% were not in favour of students only at functions, compared to 37.3% who were. A number suggested students and their guests as a viable option.

The three comments which came through most strongly in the "general comments please" question were a need for more activities (particularly at lunchtime), a need for a wider variety of activities, and a definite plea for publicity.

Roll on Term 2....

Small Thoughts

First of all, many thanks to all of you who participated in the April 22 activities and/or who helped organise them.

Since then we have had a follow-up meeting with the Government Education Caucus Committee to discuss student concerns raised during the Cost of Learning Campaign.

Taxation and bursaries were two major items discussed.

The (McCaw) report of the Taxation Task Force contained bad news for students. Assuming a shift from direct to indirect taxation of a billion dollars, under their two most favoured proposals, high and middle income earners would be taxed at a lower rate. Low income earners, like students, would be taxed at a higher rate, paying between \$175 and \$225 extra a year.

The shift to indirect tax will also hurt students. An indirect tax is a tax on consumption. Students, like other low earners, spend most, if not all, of their income on consumption. They will thus be relatively harder hit by the shift than higher income groups.

On bursaries, we emphasised to the Committee that, by the time we get a new bursary system next year, there will have been three bursary systems in operation in about as many years. The last two, the Standard Tertiary Bursary (ended in 1979) and the Tertiary Assistance Grant (the one we've currently got) were both failures, and both for the same reason: not enough money was spent to ensure their viability. Basically what has happened is that the government has allowed inflation to erode the real value of the bursary away. So much, in fact, that to get back to 1976, the basic rate of the bursary would now be \$56 a week, not \$27.

Now that they're trying to create a new system for 1983, we stressed the importance of making a success of this one.

The Committee's response? Well, they seemed to feel fairly guilty about the effects of the proposed tax changes and were obviously looking

at such things as rebates for the lower income brackets.

On bursaries, we're going to have to keep the pressure up. Most of the committee don't really care if students end up living in poverty - just as long as they manage to get to and stay at university. Unfortunately fewer and fewer of them are managing to do that these days. Those that remain are increasingly supported by their parents. That's fine if parents can afford (and want) to provide - tough luck if they can't or don't. A cynic might say "That's equality of opportunity for you."

There's also a concept called "equality of sacrifice". One tends to become more than a little cynical about who's paying the cost of the economic crisis when the PM says he won't tax "fringe benefits". Do you know how much a tax on the free company car, the cheap mortgage, etc. would net the government? About \$210 million - that's four times what they want to cut from Education spending.

Well, back to April 22. The Cost of Learning Campaign was an important aspect of NZUSA's first term work. Now we must evaluate it, and all our other work too. The main forum for this will be May Council. What's that? Well, in this organisation we have not one, but two annual conferences. We call them "Councils" and have one each in the May and August holidays. Each campus sends delegates along for four days of debate and discussion on NZUSA's policies and finances. This year May Council will be held at Waikato University, Hamilton. If you're interested in coming along, please see your local association. You'll all be welcome and even if you don't make it as a delegate you may get there as an observer.

That's about all for now.

Till next term,
Cheers,
Brian Small,
PRESIDENT, NZUSA

catering notebook

What's open in the Holidays?

Starting Friday 7th May

Coffee Bar 8.30am — 6pm

Milk Bar 10.00am — 4pm

Restaurant

Budget Meal/Chefs Special

4.30pm — 7.45pm

Chatshow

David's just told me that some people question me being a part-time student as well as president. Fair enough. Over the last few days I've been immersed in part of my studies, and that may be wrong, but on the other days I'm full-time running from Studass to the Registry and points all around.

One of the Triumvirate's election platforms was that we could efficiently operate come wind, weather or absence. If the last few days has disproved that, let me know, I personally believe that I can handle it - if you think it's inconvenient for you, consider that Tom or Darryl are probably nicer to talk to anyway.

If it's the money that worries you, you must be joking. I'm not getting rich off you.

But do say something if you think you're not getting value for money. (Welfare Levy anyone?)

Cheers,
Dak.

P.S. What! Don't you find tax law interesting, Sue?

WHERE ARE YOU BRETT BUCKMASTER?

—Special General Meeting,
Wed. April 28th, 1pm.
Recreation Centre.

After last year's animosity over the AUSA's funding of specific political activities, Brett and public interest seems to have vanished, like the Springboks. This meeting set forward to place restraints on AUSA's spending. A motion was considered as follows: that a referendum be held whenever the Executive allocates more than \$200 per annum, directly, indirectly or through an affiliated club, on any specific political matter, or any matter external to the functioning of the University or the direct welfare of its students. Even Ms. Sadler, who was supposed to be putting forward the motion, was sadly absent.

After twenty minutes the necessary quorum of two hundred was reached and the meeting was handed over to the wolves. The motion was moved by Shale Chambers, whereupon he and every other speaker proceeded to tear it to pieces. The grounds for not passing the motion were:

- The definition of a political or controversial activity cannot be clearly defined.
- There already exists a project fund of \$6000 designed for political, educational and welfare activities. To enable this fund to be used effectively, it is ridiculous to limit an activity to a \$200 maximum.
- The motion does not achieve anything because it is too late to object once money has been spent or allocated by the Executive.
- It is too time-consuming and costly to hold a referendum each time over \$200 is spent by Exec. An objection should be lodged at the SRC meeting and discussed there, at the time of implementation.

So the meeting wound up with the anti-politico fervour of last year being reduced to a pathetic 4 votes cast for the motion, with an overwhelming 205 votes against (2 abstentions). That's the way the meeting went.

— Not with a bang but a whimper.

Campus News

One of the houses in Grafton owned by the University has been empty for months while committees have argued over whether it could be made into accommodation suitable for students. In 1979 the Works Department estimated that it would cost \$31,000 to upgrade and the project was approved but problems with the local council stopped it from going ahead. Early in 1981 University officers reported that these problems were insurmountable and recommended demolition. The University Accommodation Committee asked for more information and in October 1981 it was reported that the estimated cost had risen to \$52,500. Last week the committee met again and the Students' Association presented a builder's quote for \$23,000. Did the committee jump at the chance for the University to provide more accommodation? Of course not - they offered to let the Students' Association take over the project. Now undoubtedly the Association will handle this with its usual degree of competence, but why does the University have a Works Department if it can't even arrange a simple house refurbishing at a competitive price and in under two years?

And why do we have a Works Department if they can't schedule their projects to suit the members of the University? Later this year work is to start on the much needed new building for the Music Department. This involves demolishing some History Department sheds and Rex Court (where Mr Liaros has his room). As these buildings are occupied by staff and students who have certain commitments towards the end of the year you'd think the demolition would start in mid-November? Wrong again - six weeks before exams the inhabitants will have to move and the whole North-East sector of the University will ring with the merry sound of

pick-axes, bull-dozer and pneumatic drills. The Head of the History Department is reported to be vigorously pursuing the question of a stay of execution. All strength to his arm!

We have been criticised for references in previous columns to the University's intention to reduce numbers of Welfare Services staff and it has even been suggested that we are making this up. Not at all. The University has already decided to halve the number of senior staff in the Accommodation Office and to reduce by one third the number of full-time Counsellors. This must make a radical difference to the level of service available to students and will incidentally leave the University with no full-time female Counsellors. These reductions will not happen at once but as staff retire over the next three years they will not be replaced. The decision is all the stronger in that when the reductions are made it will be pursuant to "policy" which will have been in place for some time and which students can be said to have supported. If the Employment Office is anything to go by we will have a very hard job to replace the staff once they have gone, which is why we have raised the subject now. Campus News may make mistakes but we do not make up stories!

Speaking of Welfare Services the University Finance Committee has set next year's levy at \$16.50 - an increase of 94%! The details of this decision are elsewhere in this issue, but in summary the committee received a package suggestion from the Students' Association and rejected all those parts which benefited the Association, adopted those which benefited the University, and added some extra on the basis of rumours supposedly emanating from Treasury. And thanked us for our "responsible attitude".

The decision of the Finance Committee is technically not quite the end of the matter for it still has to be rubber-stamped by the University Council. This ceremony is expected to take place in the middle of the May study break when no students are on campus to see what is going on. And the University Welfare Committee still hasn't been asked its opinion!

At the same meeting the University Finance Committee rejected the Students' Association's request for a seat on the committee, apparently on the basis that they do not discuss matters which need concern students. In pleasing contrast, the Deans' Committee has accepted the principle of having a student member. Academics 1 Administrators 0.

We promised that the last column for Term I would contain a short-answer test worth 10% of the votes in the Term II elections so here it is. With only one question it might be shorter than you had anticipated, but we believe it provides a fair test of your understanding of the material covered. Qn: The government has reduced agreed levels of University funding and has over-ridden University "autonomy" both in financial matters (such as Welfare Services funding and tuition fees) and in academic matters (such as qualifications for post-graduate study). The Vice-Chancellor believes we should keep quiet and hope they don't notice us. NZUSA believes we should fight for what we believe in. AUSA believes that it is too confusing for words. Which is the best analysis for the University to act on? Answer will be published in the first issue of Craccum 1985.

Recreation Funding

Recreation at Auckland University comes under the general heading of Student Welfare and includes the Recreation Centre and University Park. In the future, it will also include a swimming complex and water sports complex.

This year, students paid a welfare levy of \$8.50 each, totalling \$95,000. It is expected to be about \$16 each in 1983, totalling \$200,000. None of this goes or will go to Recreation.

In the main, it only pays for secretaries and receptionists of Student Health, Student Counselling, the Chaplaincy, the Accommodation Service, Careers Advisory Service and nothing else, not even the doctors, counsellors or Chaplains!

This year's budget of \$90,000 assumes a deficit of \$18,000. There is an accumulated deficit of \$30,000, both of which the University wants to recover. As the Centre is self-funding, they are looking at a 1983 surplus of perhaps \$50,000.

The Recreation Centre is administered by the Recreation Sub-Committee, a joint AUSA/University Committee (i.e. a University Committee with a few

student members). The University has decreed that the centre will be self-funding.

All of the Centre's income comes from the users, save rent from the sports shop and outside hire charges. This means that in 1983 students will have to use the Centre and pay \$80,000 or about \$6.50 per student.

The major expense item is that of salaries. ALL OF THE CENTRE'S STAFF ARE PAID FROM THE CENTRE'S OPERATING BUDGET, except for the Recreation Officer and one assistant, and half the salary of the other. The Centre's secretary is the only departmental secretary in the University who is not paid by the University. The Centre is the only such facility in the country which is not paid for by its respective University.

The University's response to the operating deficit is simple:

- increase income
- decrease expenditure.

The latter proposal is possible only by curtailing the opening hours, specifically in the morning and at weekends as the staff level is at its minimum.

The former can be done in several ways:

- raise user charges (under this a game of squash would be \$1.50)
- increase outside hire (outside groups with the money would have increased priority over the student groups who don't)
- increase membership. (Allow anybody, or perhaps specified groups, to become a member of the Centre by paying a set fee, and then having equal rights with the students. Unfortunately, such people would probably want to use the Centre at the times when it is used already to peak capacity by students.)

All these proposals are unacceptable to students. If we could persuade the University to look at the salary question, and to at least absorb the salaries of the Administrative Staff, then the deficit would be removed and there would be money available for equipment provision and maintenance without any changes to the present operating system.

Rob Young
AUSA Sports Rep.

The Goldsmith Interview:

A Palaeolithic Counter - Revolutionary Visits New Zealand

The gentleman drapes himself across the couch. English vowels and a rippling baritone emerge from a scraggly beard. *Edward Goldsmith*, co-author of *Blueprint for Survival* and editor of *The Ecologist* defends his title, "an amusing expression though it does in fact reflect my views... I do believe that the tribal system is the ideal". He was interviewed for *Craccum* last month by *Eugenie Sage* and *Michael Baker*, *Environmental Affairs Officer*.

Goldsmith is anti-progress. *Blueprint for Survival* was an attempt to provide a plan to assure a transition from our type of industrial society to a more sustainable one, a plan to 'dehook our society from progress'. The *Ecologist*, established by Goldsmith eleven years ago, has a similar philosophical base. He sees it as an 'ideas forum' and an 'attacker of assumptions'. 'To oppose progress means ... opposing almost everything that we are doing ... all the disciplines we teach in our universities, like economics and science that assume progress ... It (isn't) just a question of conserving things but of changing our society and making it less destructive ...'

He is also rather fond of the tribe, seeing it as the embodiment of a true community.

'A tribe is nothing more than a community ... that has bound itself together by a particular culture ... we talk about communities ... what is a community for us? If you look at ... a neighbourhood in Auckland, or certainly in an English city, it's a whole lot of people who don't know each other ... all they have in common is that they live in the same area and they're governed by the same institutions. This is not a community, the tribe is.'

What do you see as the most significant world-wide environmental problems today - the ones most likely to 'get us' in the end?

The problems are all created by the same thing - the expansion of our industrial society and demographic expansion - a combination of the two. This increases correspondingly our impact on the natural systems which make up the world. Our impact on the biosphere is far greater than the biosphere can take, leading to biospheric environmental degradation all along the line. I think it's to this degradation that we can attribute most of our problems.

Cutting down of the forests - deforestation with the associated erosion and desertification - is one of the most important aspects of this degradation ... The effect on climate of our deforesting activity is very important. I think most of your serious climatologists now accept (that) we are changing climate ... Four leading climatologists, Reid Bryson, Herman Folhn, Kenneth Hare and Tom Malone at the Second International Conference on the Environmental Future in 1977 (said) that a ... climatic catastrophe is inevitable if we go on burning fossil fuels as we are at the moment. This isn't just a question of heat changing ... (but of) temperature ... of growing patterns, wind patterns that are changing ... of general destabilisation of our climate to the extent that you no longer know when to reap and when to sow.

Then of course, there's a nuclear war which is not likely to be an environmental bonanza either - hydrogen bombs blowing up all over the place. The nuclear industry is quite terrifying. It just doesn't know where to put all its wastes ... The Irish Sea is already hideously contaminated by routine emissions from Windscale. It is the filthiest, the dirtiest, the most highly polluting nuclear installation in the world. It's pouring out caesium and plutonium into the Irish Sea and it's already accumulating in the sediment and fish life there ...

I think that this nuclear industry does not have any future and that in five years time the whole thing will be over ... as the capital will not be available to build these things (nuclear power stations). One or two more accidents and a few more reports showing how uneconomic they are and I think you're eventually going to kill the

damn things ... but you've still got all this terrible waste they've produced to get rid of ...

Our activities in the last 10 to 20 years have been criminal to a degree. It makes it clear that the term *Homo sapiens* is one of the greatest misnomers of all time. The idea of man being rational is just ... absurd. It's far better to refer to man as *Homo rapiens* ... perhaps you can refer to tribal man as *Homo sapiens* but certainly not to modern man.

How do you see the issue of population control worldwide?

First of all the idea that you've got to have a demographic transition, that if (the Third World nations) developed everything will fall into line is not a defensible idea. The problem is not just the number of people ... (it) is impact on the environment. This is compounded by the number of people and their impact which depends upon their standard of living. If you've got to increase their standard of living and hence their destructiveness in order to reduce their numbers you're not effecting their total impact. Less people, higher standard of living - same impact as more people, lower standard of living.

To me, population growth in these countries has increased because of development. In an Indian village you normally have tremendous security ... you have a man as a member of an extended family of a lineage group, of a sub caste. He's probably a member of all sorts of different groups, all of which confer on him a great measure of security in different ways ... When you destroy his group, his society, when you create a new environment ... you're creating all sorts of uncertainties. This man suddenly realises that the only way he can deal with these problems is by having more sons ... (as) a substitute for the security which used to be provided by his social structure.

In tribal society ... there were all sorts of methods of cutting down on population growth. We've destroyed these methods. In India, for instance, widows weren't allowed to get remarried. There were all sorts of taboos against sexual activity at different times of the year ... all sorts of different devices which were built into the social patterns. There was abortion probably and ... certain types of infanticide. All these we've branded as evil. The result is you have population growth ... cultural and social disruption and the creation of uncertainty - the breakdown of security - all this has led to population growth. The only real way of solving the problem is to re-create the security and re-establish the normal cultural controls which are applied by a society ... (and by) restoring the autonomy of the village ... imposing on it the responsibility for solving among other problems, that of population. You can create economic activity at that level too...

Given the problem of the current system of food production not meeting people's needs in Third World countries, what kind of aid policies do you think New Zealand should have?

You need to look at it very much more carefully and not give money to institutions (but) ... to little vernacular groups. Take the case of Sri Lanka. You've now got to put people in the dry lands which have been uninhabited for ... centuries. To keep people in the dry lands you need to have rainfall in your central mountains. The trees that used to trap rainfall are all gone and you've got tea plantations. You've got to remove the plantations and replant forest in your central highlands. Then it's possible to irrigate the lowlands with small-scale irrigation, because large-scale irrigation causes salinisation.

Reafforestation of the Himalayas, of the watersheds of the big rivers would be the best way to stop these floods in India and places like that. And I don't mean planting *pinus radiata* (but) ... native trees that are deep-rooted and prevent erosion.

Another useful thing that has to be done in the drylands is to dig ponds. The pond is the basis of life in the dry tropics because once you've got a pond the water level rises around the pond. And only when you've got the water level rising can you dig a well. This is a very simple thing - it

doesn't require very much money ... say \$50 per village. If you could send people to help dig ponds that's useful.

Most of the aid I've seen in the Third World is very, very destructive ... because it's nearly always given to very large enterprises like the building of large dams. The aid given by the English government is given to countries on the condition that the money is spent buying certain things from England. A typical example is the Mahaweli Dam in Sri Lanka. The first stage, the Victoria Dam, is built by England at a cost of over £100 million. Just next to the dam ... there's a little town of several hundred English engineers. It's just a device to make it appear that the English engineering industry is doing better than it is.

To give the sort of aid that's useful, to do the very small things that are required to restore the biosphere ... to counter the environmental degradation that we've caused; planting trees or things like that, is ... something that governments don't like doing - there's not much in it for them.

What type of society do you see as being nearer to the ideal than current Western society?

In purely theoretical terms I'm absolutely convinced that the very primitive hunter-gatherer band is the ideal. Now this is something which people in the Western World will never accept. People go round regarding you as a maniac for even suggesting it. But it's one which you cannot avoid if you apply theoretical criteria. For example if we accept that a climax forest is very stable and something which is sustainable (it lasts almost forever until there is geophysical change of some sort) obviously the ideal society is one that can live within this without destroying it. If you look at people who've lived in their environment for very long periods of time, the Amazonian Indians, for instance, you'll see that they've adapted to their environment like other forms of life and they don't destroy it. They're fulfilling their normal ecological functions within these climax forests just like other animals. For me they're the ideal ecologically.

I think it's quite easy to show that these type of societies are the most satisfactory from the point of view of human health, they're biologically the most satisfactory.

If you live in small groups you're unlikely to have the main infectious diseases which affect large settled populations. You need 500,000 people to harbour a viable population of the viruses which cause measles for instance.

There are a lot of people (such as) ... armelagos (and) Stephen Boyden at the National University in Australia, who show that primitive man did not suffer from the infectious diseases that we suffer from today. They didn't have the sort of parasitical diseases you find in settled populations in poor areas of the Third World, because they were moving, they weren't living in their own excrement.

They couldn't have had the diseases of civilisation ... diabetes, cancer, ischemic heart disease diverticulitis, peptic ulcers, tooth decay and varicose veins ... whose incidence increases with per capita G.N.P. These diseases are conspicuous by their absence among tribal peoples.

In your travels have you seen a society that comes close to your ideal?

In Bhutan, between India and Nepal, the people have a rich social and religious life, plentiful food, a beautiful environment, they're smiling and happy.

Yet in conventional economic terms they are amongst the poorest people on Earth because their nation has a G.N.P. of zero.

But what was the life expectancy in tribal societies?

Very high. We've been subjected to the most intense propaganda against these type of people. If you want to sell the idea of progress, which is the basic value which underlies a world view of industrialism, you have to persuade people that the past is intolerable in order to sell the future you're creating. You're trying to pretend that the life of man was nasty, brutish and short, which

wasn't the truth.

When you casually talk about expectation of life you've got to distinguish between the expectation of life to a baby and that of a man of twenty. There was probably in many of these traditional societies quite a high infant mortality. This infant mortality may be adaptive ... with its elimination of any weakly children. It sounds very callous. . .

Modern medicine has ... largely eliminated this infant mortality or reduced it very dramatically. But if you actually calculate the expectation of life at twenty it has altered very little. We published an article in *The Ecologist*, August 1970, which provided all the evidence to show that the expectation of life calculated at twenty during the Industrial Age in Europe has only increased by about a year. The expectation of life in Sri Lanka, which is not a hunger-gatherer society - it's quite an advanced settled society though largely pre-industrial - is well over sixty-eight years.

If you see the tribal community as the ideal, how is it possible to return to such a state?

First of all you cannot return to the past, strictly speaking, because you cannot eradicate your experience. We've been effected by the last 150 years of industry and by the last 10,000 years of settled agriculture.

But it doesn't mean you're not going to change and change back. The change our societies are going to undergo in the next few decades will bring them back to something which resembled the tribal system in the end.

One always assumes that things are for keeps. If you were living in the Roman empire in the fourth century you would have said, 'Rome is the eternal city. We've established an empire, this is for good. We're always going to have a massive Roman Empire with huge cities'. And yet it didn't happen, because suddenly it all collapsed and you then had something quite new ... The feudal system, the manorial system which developed, was not the Hellenic city out of which the Roman Empire sprung, nor was it the original Hellenic tribe or Roman tribe that preceded the city.

The society we're going to be living in, whether we want it or not, is going to have certain things in common with the past. Our type of civilisation, if you want to call it that, is quite evidently non-sustainable and it just cannot last.

Wouldn't getting back to the tribal community require a major crisis, wiping out most of the population?

I don't know about that but for us to get back you would undoubtedly need a big crisis. If you were really subjected to a terrible stress and found that the economic system broke down, nothing worked any more and you were left to your own devices, you'd have to join together with your friends in order to survive. You'd be forced into a community.

The black out in New York gave us a small idea of how vulnerable our present industrial society is - one cable was broken and the whole city just collapsed. If you have a general strike, or civil war or some mammoth economic disruption so that transport comes to a halt, what happens? No one eats.....because in order to feed people nowadays you need an incredibly complicated transport system to transport all the fertilisers, all the machinery. You need processing companies. You need to distribute the food via wholesalers, retailers ...

Many people advocate more of a compromise situation, trying to have the best of both worlds by using appropriate technology. Do you think this compromise is possible?

Technology can only solve a certain type of problem. You can produce energy with technology, you can go to the moon with technology but you can't repair families that have broken down, with technology ... or a community that's broken apart or cultural patterns that have disappeared. Technology unfortunately will not do the sort of things that have to be done today to solve our problems.

We provide it as a solution because we're equipped to provide it. We're misinterpreting the nature of the problems. We have a particular world view so that (in pursuing) material paradise

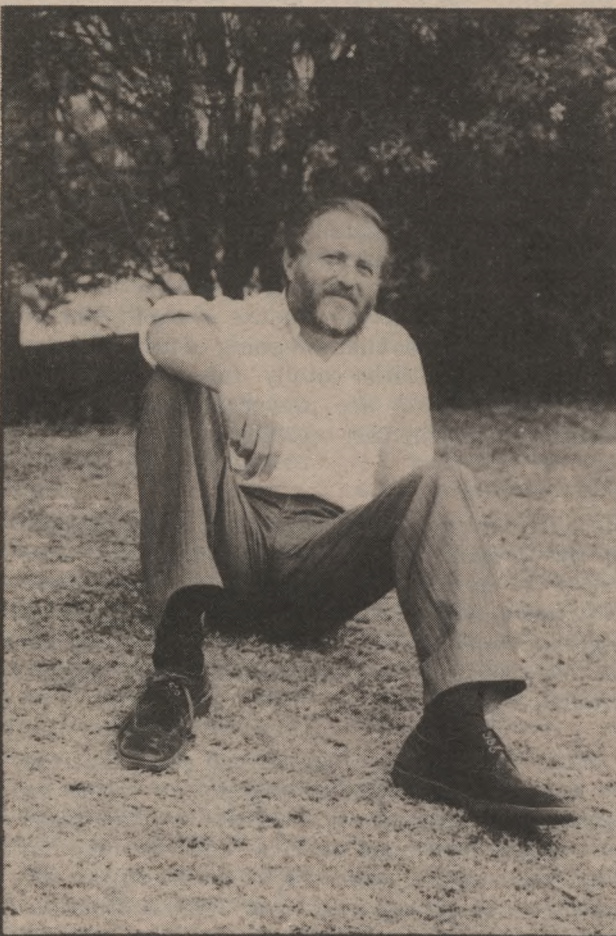
we assume that science and technology will solve the problems on the way. Even the term 'under-developed' - we have the attitude that problems are caused by under-progress. It's the great misinterpretation.

Take the problem of erosion and desertification. Even if you had a method of taking a desert and restoring it to agricultural use ... people are doing it ... it's so expensive and logistically such a problem that you could only do it very slowly. And the world is creating deserts tens of times faster than we are returning deserts back into land.

Egypt is reclaiming land for agriculture but is losing land much more quickly to salinisation, desertification and urbanisation. America is losing a million acres of land every year because it's covering it with cement. What technology is going to solve that problem?

Take the birth control problem. There's no point in going to women in the Philippines who want 6 children each and saying, 'I've got a technological device which is going to prevent you from having a baby, it's a special pill ... and you won't have any more babies'. She's got to want less children. This is a social question not a technological one. We've grossly over-estimated the capacity of technology to solve problems.

If you look at tribal societies you'll see that they develop the technology they require themselves ... and it's consistent with the rest of their culture. Jean Liedloff, after living with Venezuelan and Brazilian Indians for 2½ years,



noted in her book *The Continuum Concept*, 'I've seen the wheel being invented 11 times and each time, after they've played with it for a bit, they'd consign it to the rubbish heap...'. If (they) want a wheel, there's no problem of inventing it. The question is of developing a lifestyle for which the wheel is necessary. For their particular lifestyle the wheel is not necessary except as a toy.

So are you saying that we need a new social framework first and technology will evolve to suit that?

Yes. The technology is something which fits into your particular cultural pattern. It's the cultural pattern and the society which should be important. It's the same with economics. Our society is an appendage of our economy. In all satisfactory societies, it's the other way around. There's no real formal economy. You don't just produce food to eat. You produce food and distribute it in that way which best favours social relationships. The reason for distributing food is not to maximise production, but to satisfy kinship and communal obligations and also to increase your prestige in the community by giving feasts and things of this sort. The motivations are social, they're not, strictly speaking, economic motivations. This has been described by Carl Palangi in *The Great Transformation* and by Raymond Firth who looked at the economics of the New Zealand Maori.

What kind of political framework do you think would allow the transition to this type of communal society?

You've got to reduce interference by government and by the market. There's an excellent book called *The Moral Basis of Backward Society* written by Edward Shils which examines a peasant society in South Italy. He points out that these people live in family groups but there's no community - families don't co-operate. They're fairly gloomy people, which you wouldn't expect of Italians. They had what you would call 'la miseria', an atmosphere of gloom. He tries to show that this gloom could not be relieved by providing them with more material goods, with greater wealth... Because the state provides a teacher, the priest, the fireman, the policeman, the families don't have to ... act at a level higher than the family. If you were to remove these services they would quickly develop a sort of community, something resembling a tribe, because they would have to fulfil these functions themselves.

So the first thing you want to do is to remove the interference of the state ... You want to reinduct a sense of responsibility into people. (This) has been totally destroyed by the welfare state which has usurped functions which should be fulfilled at communal and family levels and ... these units have become redundant. So I don't see either capitalism or socialism as an answer to our problems because socialism provides a state bureaucracy as a means of solving our problems which I regard as highly destructive. Capitalism provides the market system ... which (is) equally destructive because ... you sell everything.

Everything is transformed into a commodity. And things are not commodities. Nature was not developed to be bought or sold. As soon as you introduce a market system, nature is called land and you buy and sell it. Suddenly you forget that man is a member of a community and an ecosystem. All his social and ecological functions are completely ignored and he's simply seen as a producer or consumer ... something you can buy as labour.

You get Sri Lanka - it's selling its top soil to Saudi Arabia. It gets money in exchange. What's it going to do with the money? It's going to buy electric toothbrushes and sky-scrapers. In Thailand they're selling off their daughters for sex holidays. Fathers are being urged to be patriotic and help in the export effort to get foreign currency. The whole notion of sacred is gone. Your soil should be sacred. You don't sell your soil unless you're a complete lunatic. To sell your soil against plastic mickey-mouses you've got to be mad.

We're selling off our forests. One of the great causes of world poverty is the destruction of forests, deforestation which results in the tropics, in erosion and desertification. In India, you're getting worse and worse floods every year. These floods affect India's economy very much more than any decision that could be taken by a politician on the basis of 'economic' considerations. Increased tariffs, or devaluing your currency (more) subsidies would have nothing like the effect on the economy as cutting down the trees in the Himalayas. (This) has caused those floods to occur and a vast proportion of arable land is put under water every year. So modern economics (here) is utter rubbish.

During your time in New Zealand have you become aware of any environmental problems peculiar to New Zealand?

Not peculiar to New Zealand. New Zealand is like other countries, obeying the laws of modern economics which means that anything that can be sold, has to be sold. You're cashing in your resources. You've cashed in your whales, your seals, your kauri trees, your crayfish in the Chatham Islands, the scallops in the Nelson beds. If something can be exploited you want to exploit it. No one can bear the thought that there's something around that hasn't been sold.

Now the Russian fleet are coming and cashing in on different types of fish. You can always get scientists who will produce wonderful reports bristling with equations and appendices ... and everything that makes a report look serious ... to assure you that the stocks are sustainable and that you can go on cashing them in with total impunity. But experience will tell you that modern fishing with these massive big boats is totally destructive of fish stocks.

If you could go on cashing in all your resources you eventually must end up with no resources to cash in. Take Haiti — there's not much left; the forests have all gone, you've got 8 million semi-starving people living in a land that's increasingly desertified. You can only keep them going artificially. The Americans built a baseball factory so they can make baseball bats. But this is not a sustainable, long-term enterprise — it's very vulnerable. One day you may find out that it's cheaper to make baseball bats in Cincinnati ... and that's the end of it all. If you cash in your resources you end up with a lot of starving people in a desert.

If you were in a position of power and could recommend a single course of action to New Zealand, what direction would you point the country in?

First of all, one is always talking about economics. You'd have to forget about becoming an industrial nation. Selling the indispensable in order to import the superfluous is a very short-sighted policy. There's a limit to cashing in resources. Look at the things you've got to offer. You can offer security. There's social security up to a point. You can offer the great beauty of this country. A certain amount of tourism seems to be possible.

This is obviously not a place for heavy industry. You're too far away from everything else. You haven't got the resources nor the physical infrastructure for this. Since you're small you haven't got the home market for making aeroplanes or motor-cars.

You should try and cultivate traditional skills which can provide the basis of small enterprises that are compatible with maintaining the beauty of this place, encouraging a certain amount of tourism. But above all encouraging import substitution and self-sufficiency and developing a society which is based on the good old principle of 'small is beautiful'. You can create things which are smaller, based on traditional skills, less capital intensive, less environmentally destructive, very much more sustainable, less vulnerable to international discontinuities, less socially disruptive and divisive, and which are much more compatible with developing a sound type of communal society based on a decentralised political system.

You should try to insulate yourselves up to a point, from a world that is becoming increasingly unstable, that is, visibly falling apart at the seams.

One of the problems of environmental change in New Zealand is that it's very much a series of opposition moves, against various forms of development. Environmentalists are often labelled as liberals, bent on wrecking plans, particularly plans that will give jobs. The movement is often seen as anti-development, anti-employment. Do you have any comment on this?

As far as anti-development this is true; it is anti-development. But as far as anti-employment, this is not so. There is a very good journal called 'Environmentalists for Full Employment' in America, which Hazel Henderson had a hand in doing. (It) shows that there's no way you can provide employment today at the rate it's

required by the sort of capital-intensive type industries which we're interested in. In England, if you wanted to mop up unemployment, you'd need 6 or 7% annual economic growth which we're not going to get. In France you'd need something like 10%. In India you'd need 18% economic growth just to maintain current levels of employment. It's no longer something that can be done, because of the number of people who want jobs today — thirty or forty years ago, very few married women wanted jobs.

The capacity to provide jobs has been reduced because all the western countries are less competitive vis-a-vis the newly industrialised countries, like Taiwan and South Korea, and also because of automation in the manufacturing industry. (It) has ceased to provide new jobs for over a decade.

The same will be true of the service industries. They're going to be automated now because of the micro-electronics revolution. If you look at the sort of industries we're creating it's extremely unlikely that they're going to be able to provide jobs at the rate at which they're required. It's more likely that the unemployment levels can only increase.

The only way you can prevent this is by having far less capital-intensive industry, far more labour intensive. (This) means reversing many of today's economic priorities or else having a dual economy — having a highly capital intensive, tax-paying economy and then having an informal economy next to it — which politicians don't like because they can't tax it. You're going to end up like the Third World countries, like India, in which the formal economy employs less than 20% of the population. 80% of the Indians live outside of it in their villages.

The idea of full employment in a capital intensive economy is completely utopian. I think even our politicians are beginning to realise that.

So environmentalists by opposing these capital intensive schemes are really preventing the use of capital in enterprises that provide very few jobs. This is going to favour the use of capital for the sort of enterprises that are going to provide many more jobs. So it's totally false to say that environmentalists are preventing employment. They're doing the very opposite.

Recently, when environmentalists opposed some of the largest Think Big industries, they were asked to provide suggestions for alternative industries which would offer similar levels of regional employment. What kind of industries can in your experience provide substitutes for capital intensive industries?

There are all sorts of traditional skills that can be exploited, but you've also got to create an appropriate environmental climate in which these sort of industries can survive. Take farming. In England we have more tractors working on the land than we have people, over 300,000 tractors. You have to change a lot of things if you want to get labour-intensive farming again because (this) is very difficult in the type of society we live in. There's no point in just re-distributing land to smaller farms because the smaller farms wouldn't survive.

You can produce different types of wool, from

Jacob's sheep, wool from the vicuna, and then get the best possible designers and produce high quality woollen goods. You can produce cheeses artisanally in enterprises that employ a lot of people. There are certain forms of tourism which are labour-intensive. You can make jewellery. You've got greenstone but on the whole jewellery made from greenstone is mounted in a very boring way. You've got all your woods — you can make high quality furniture and all sorts of things out of wood which require skills. Skills are very few and far between in the western world.

All sorts of varied things can be produced which require imagination and the acquisition of traditional skills; vegetable dyes for instance. There's a tremendous amount of knowledge in Asia; Africa and in Europe on how to dye things, how to make colourants and paints which have a completely different effect from chemical dyes. There are hundreds of things that people can learn and do. But you've got to have the desire to do things on a reasonably small scale, not just to help produce massive industries and you've got to be willing to acquire the necessary skills to do these things properly.

Anything to do with skill is labour intensive, Maori sculpture for instance. The ones you sell in your shops are really ugly. If you go to Rotorua and look at the carving school, they make beautiful things there. Why isn't this encouraged?

You're not talking about large numbers of people when you think you're logging forests on the West Coast of the South Island to provide jobs for 10 - 20 people ... The Purerewa Forest ... you want to go on logging this fantastic forest to preserve a minute number of jobs. Anyone with the slightest imagination can provide sensible means of occupying these people doing useful things in a skill intensive way.

To achieve worthwhile changes what do you think young people and university students should do? Should they even be at university or should they be leading a self-sufficient lifestyle in the Coromandel Ranges?

I think there are an awful lot of ways of dealing with this thing. The environmental movement, if you can call it that, or the ecological movement is having a certain effect but there's action required at all levels. You want people to talk to politicians; to government. You want the teachers to get it across to children. You want the people who are trying to live these things out. I don't think that there's a magical formula for getting these ideas across or for ensuring a transition. Society is very, very addicted to the sort of technological progress that we're committed to. It's very difficult to de-hook it. Almost all the countries in the world are still committed to this (progress and development). We need many crises before we're going to get governments that see things differently ... and I think you've got to do it all these different ways.

So what can the individual do?

You've got to look for your own niche. How you can contribute to this, and I think we can all contribute, using whatever skills and talents and energies we have.

WORLD CUP NEWS: Goliath Strikes Back

As Clemenceau might have said: 'There are two things worth playing for — one is the glory of winning, the other is the glory of pitting oneself against The Very Best.' The gods who preside over international football, FIFA, have decided that, for the Footballing Third World, the second option will do nicely. In spreading the six rank outsiders: Cameroun, Algeria, El Salvador, Kuwait, Honduras and New Zealand (hereafter the Small Six), over the six groups, FIFA have tossed them to the snarling lions of world football: Italy, West Germany, Argentina, England, Spain and Brazil and asked them, like the Anzacs at Gallipoli 'to do their best'. If four of the Small Six were grouped together, two would be

guaranteed places in the Second Round-cum-Quarter Finals. As it stands, miracles or their secular corollary, 'surprises', are required if any of the Small Six are to succeed.

But what is success? Charlie Dempsey, New Zealand's World Cup Director, said that we had won our World Cup just by getting there. One win, one point, or even one solitary goal would positively crown New Zealand with glory. Limited aspirations are more likely to be fulfilled, but on the other hand the complex psychologies of what happens on a football field at a particular time and place are the cauldron from which sensational results are born. Look at Macbeth; didn't he have every ability to thrash the shit out of Duncan's

weedy son Malcolm a dozen times over? Something collapsed in his psyche and he was done for — just like Scotland when Peru equalised against them in the 1978 Finals.

For those of you who still think South Georgia is something to do with Jimmy Carter, here is a quick rundown on where to locate the Small Six in your atlas: Honduras lies 15° N, 85° W, rubbing holsters with Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Cameroun, formerly Kamerun is an ex-German colony on the left hand coast of Africa, just before the coast swerves respectfully to make room for Nigeria. Kuwait finds space for itself between Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. It is about the size of the Bay of Plenty, but in

Kuwait they've got more. Algeria used to be part of the French Sahar and is as fertile as Ben Couch's imagination. New Zealand is a base for smuggling heroin into New South Wales and is known for its deft handling of airplane crashes.

And if you think that I've dismissed the chances of the Small Six too brusquely, let it be said that I have not forgotten the lesson of North Korea — not of their 1950 war but their 1966 World Cup effort.

Brian Brennan
World Cup Correspondent.

The Welfare Levy: A Saga of Sellouts

The battle over the imposition of a welfare levy on Auckland University students is not one that has been waged out in the open; rather, it has all happened behind closed doors with those negotiating on behalf of students reneging under pressure during Kevin Hague's term in 1980. Neither the Executive of AUSA nor the student body itself had a say in the proceedings. In 1981 this situation was perpetuated by a President who was concerned with keeping the levy at an acceptable level in his term of office, only for it to skyrocket when he was no longer around to "pick up the tag". **History:**

The basis for N.Z. University Education for the late '70s was the Parry Report which recommended that "the provision of Counselling and Welfare Services be recognised as part of the universities' responsibility to students." Auckland University had at that time one of the best Welfare Services of all campuses.

However with the re-election in 1978 of the Muldoon government, cuts were made in the 1979 Quinquennial Grant to the order of \$3 million. The brunt of these cuts was to be taken in the area of non-academic staffing in 1980. Of the total UGC allocation for Welfare Services of \$410,000 \$127,000 was for Auckland. However Auckland's welfare budget was \$310,000.

Auckland university staff member Warwick Nicoll (at that time Finance Registrar) was quick to take up the cudgels. On the 26th Feb 1980 he sent a memo to the Vice Chancellor regarding the "operation of the Student Union and the extent to which students contribute toward the costs".

In this document he recommended that the University give notice to AUSA that from 31 Dec 1980 the university would not provide funding for the Union Manager, Jay Clarke, the AUSA Accountant, Graeme Bowers, the then Theatre Director, Ros Refoy-Butler, the Theatre Administrator, Frank Hobson, and all the AUSA custodians. This "small" cut came to a total of approximately \$120,000 or \$10 per student. Thus he recommended that the AUSA fee for 1980 be increased by \$10.

On the 24th April 1980, Nicoll had modified his demands. His new recommendation took the form of a \$5 Welfare and Recreation Fee for 1981, a \$10 fee for 1982.

However at the May University Finance Committee meeting the recommendations were sent to the University Council that:

1. All enrolled students be charged a Welfare Fee.
2. That the 1981 fee be \$10.
3. That the fee be reviewed annually.

At the Council meeting later that month it was agreed to defer any decision until AUSA had been consulted. But it was put that the UGC had hinted at the possibility of

legislating if the universities didn't toe the line and that members of Finance Committee felt that students were getting \$40 worth of services and therefore \$10 was a fair enough figure for them to pay.

The Students' Association Secretary, Bob Lack, made a hurried phone call to AUSA's solicitors asking the following questions:

1. Did the University have the power to charge a Welfare Fee?
2. Could this be a condition of enrolment?
3. Could AUSA stop it by injunction?

The answer to all these questions was "yes". But stopping the university levying students at enrolment would have been costly in terms of getting an injunction and the Association would have lost any court case over the matter.

Kevin Hague managed a memo to Colin Maiden, Vice-Chancellor. In this Hague stated AUSA's view was that the provision of Welfare Services was the responsibility of the Government, that the university should seek further funding from the UGC or other sources, and that if the university needed to save money, it should achieve it by reducing the University's contribution to the Student Union (an issue of Student Union autonomy).

Warwick Nicoll jumped quickly back into the fray with another memo to the Acting Vice-Chancellor Professor Waters.

"Whilst it is appreciated that the introduction of a fee is an added burden on students it must also be accepted that the AUSA fee is the lowest in NZ and the introduction of a \$10 Welfare fee would at 1980 levels still make the combined fee one of the lowest in the country."

He went on to counter all Hague's suggestions and recommended that: "a student welfare fee of \$10 for 1981 is the most appropriate method of providing funding for Welfare Services."

This was put to the June 23 Council meeting which deferred it until the July Council Meeting. There was a resolution made to establish an Ad Hoc Sub Committee comprising: the Pro Chancellor, Jennifer Gibbs; Acting Vice Chancellor, Prof. Waters; The Acting Registrar, Warwick Nicoll; Mr Beca; Mr Hague, AUSA President; Mr Wright, AUSA Council Representative; to discuss the proposed Welfare Services Fee, and to report back.

The first meeting was held on 17 July and, surprise, surprise, at that meeting it was agreed as a first step "that a recommendation be made to introduce a charge to students for 1981 but that the level be established later in the year".

At no time up until then had SRC or even Executive discussed this possibility.

There was no way that our two reps should have agreed to this "first step". If it was taken it should have been with their strong dissent. There is no hint in the Exec minutes that Exec had changed its stance on the issue, or from SRC. While probably the most important decision affecting student welfare in 1980, the students themselves had taken no part in it. The July Council



meeting accepted the Ad Hoc Sub Committee recommendations.

During the next couple of meetings of the Ad Hoc Sub Committee, various aspects of the Welfare Services were discussed and a certain amount of rationality was recommended.

Meanwhile news had leaked out and Hague was writing frantic letters denying that any decisions had been made.

Finally on the October 28th the Ad Hoc Sub Committee presented its final report to Council and resolved to recommend:

1. THAT FOR 1981 EACH STUDENT AT ENROLMENT BE REQUIRED TO PAY A STUDENT WELFARE SERVICES FEE OF \$7.00; WITH THE PROVISION THAT WHERE A STUDENT IS CONCURRENTLY ENROLLED AT AN AUCKLAND TEACHERS' COLLEGE OR AS A FULL-TIME STUDENT AT THE AUCKLAND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, THE FEE SHALL BE REDUCED TO \$5.00.
2. THAT FOR 1982 THE STUDENT WELFARE SERVICES FEE BE INCREASED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MOVEMENTS IN SALARIES FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AS ADVISED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.
3. THAT AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME IN 1982 THE FEE BE REVIEWED, WITH THE PROVISION THAT THE BASE RATE AT 1979 COSTS BE NOT MORE THAN \$10.00.

But with what trade off? Did the student reps dissent to the fee? We do not know. There is no report to say how they voted.

I believe that they agreed, and with no guidance from students at all.

The recommendation of the Ad Hoc Sub Committee was received with great relief by Council. The trade-off had occurred with no dissent from the "student body, no uprisings or storming of the Registry Offices.

1981

Wayne successfully managed to stave off a larger increase in the levy, by a large amount of accounting wizardry (credit to him for once). Whilst the Registrar Warwick Nicoll had recommended to Council that the 1982 figure be \$10 Wayne actually managed to get Exec to help in the decision-making process and to pass a motion urging Council to abide by its resolution of November 1980, on which basis the fee for 1982 was calculated as \$8.50.

So \$8.50 it was. But the Exec had not heard year about the "tacit" agreement by our Council reps that the fee would skyrocket for 1983.

1982

In March 1982, Waters, Chairman (sic) of the Ad-Hoc Sub Committee wrote to the other members with a view to reviewing the student welfare fee in the light of the previous 2 years and the proposed 3% cuts. He saw the task as being primarily to 'reassess the proportion of the cost between welfare fee, client charges and the University'.

At the first meeting on 29 March a financial summary was presented to the committee indicating a difference between fee income and expenditure 'allowed' by the UGC of \$177,000.

A report of this meeting was presented to Exec on April 1 (April Fools?). This report from Anthony

continued on page 19 ...

All About Exec

Last Thursday's Exec meeting ably chaired by the AVP, Tom Bassett, in the absence of the President, who seems to have been very busy with his Law degree lately. (But is to be congratulated on winning a Stout Shield Moot that night!)

Elections to various committees was first up, with Bob Lack, AUSA Secretary, being appointed to Student Union Management Committee. With the limited discussion that took place over the appointment of an employee as an Assoc. representative, it is unclear whether this says more for the respect members have for the individual involved, or the calibre and performance of the present reps and lack of interest in Association affairs being shown by students in general.

A potentially controversial decision, which will be made at a special Exec. meeting this Thursday at 6.30, is whether to grant Te Moana Resource Centre room space within the Union. Te Moana is the Maori/Pacific Island umbrella group that was evicted from the Trade Union Centre recently. There appears to be some opposition to this from Maori/Pacific Island student groups on campus, let alone your white middle-class 'average' student, hence the delay in making a decision. If you have strong views on this issue come to the meeting on Thursday or speak to an Exec member before then.

Shale Chambers.

What's On — On Campus

Tuesday 4

- 11.30am: Raft Race, Devonport
- 12 noon: Classoc graduation party, Rm 237
- 1pm: Old Grad Bar Grovel
- Progressive Club meeting, Exec Lounge
- Evangelical Union, SRC Lounge
- IMSA meeting, Room 144
- Auction of Albert park - the Park
- 6pm: Unifems meeting, Women's Common Room
- 7pm: Science Fiction Soc, Exec Lounge
- Science Fiction Society games, Room 144/3
- 7.30pm: Philosophy Society, Exec Lounge
- 8.00pm: Blues, Jazz, Rock: Old Grad Bar/ Functions Room, with bands: '66 Listeners', 'Pleasure Boys', 'Room 93'.

Wednesday 5

- 12 noon: Backwards running race, Albert Park
- 1pm: Pub crawl leaves Quad
- Amnesty International meeting, room 237
- Christian Club, Exec Lounge
- Tramping Club meeting, Room 143
- 6pm: Pub Crawl recovery, cafe.
- 6.30pm: Fiji Club meeting, Women's Common Room
- 8pm: Values Club meeting, Exec Lounge

Thursday 6

- 12.30pm: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Rm 143
- 1.00pm: Vegetarian Cooking class, Rm 202
- Evangelical Union, Exec Lounge
- Battle: Engineers vs Alf's Imperial Army - Albert Park
- 2.00pm: Grad Bar Grovel
- 7.00pm: Chess Club, Women's Common Rm
- Samoan Students graduation party, Exec Lounge
- 8.00pm: Blues Dance, Functions Room/ Old Grad Bar, with band 'Black & Blues'.

Friday 7

- 1pm: SCM, Exec Lounge
- 2pm: Old Grad Bar Grovel
- 4pm: Beer & Politics, Top Common Rm
- 8pm: Rock n' Roll dance, Functions Room/ OGB, band 'Blue Flames', Graduation Ball, The Mandalay

Geothermal Exploitation

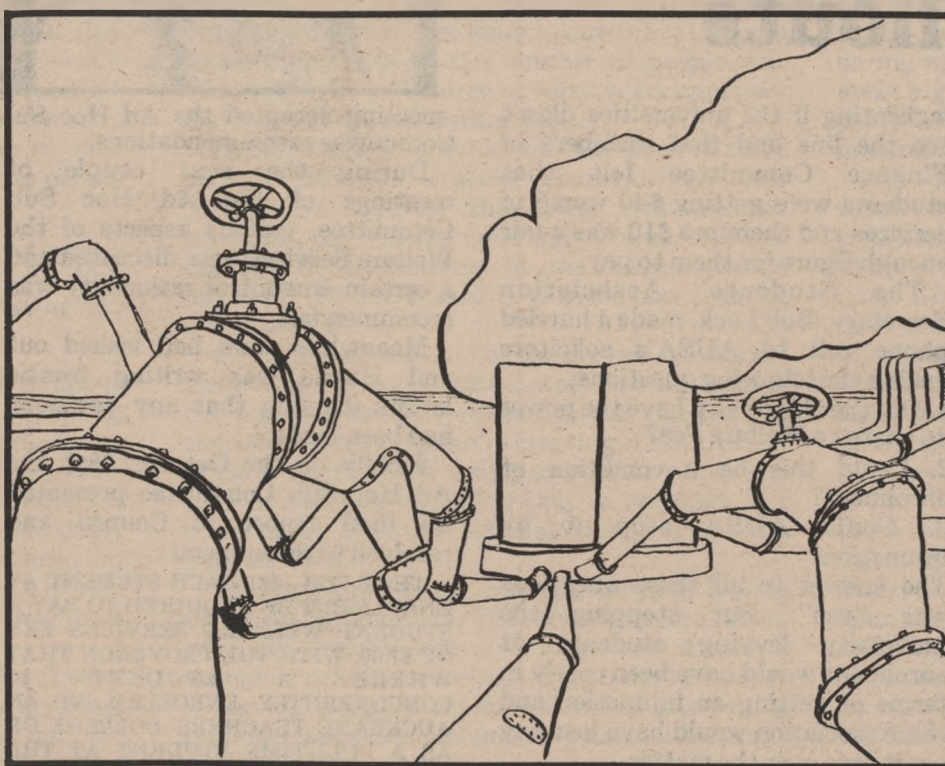
Within the past three years, the principal geothermal fields of tourist interest in the Rotorua area, have been, or are, the subject of water right applications by the Ministry of Works and Development.

The Ministry usually acts to investigate geothermal areas, or to drill bore holes for other government bodies. The Ministry can drill and take geothermal fluid after a two step application process. To simply drill a hole, it requires a licence from the Minister of Energy. To take fluid from the hole, it must also make a water right application to the appropriate Water Catchment Commission. As a Crown Applicant, there is no right of objection (only of making submissions). If the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority confirms a favourable Catchment Commission recommendation and grants the application, only then may other parties, who have standing, appeal to the Planning Tribunal. (To have standing is to have a competing interest in the same fluid).

In investigation of geothermal areas, the Ministry may drill two types of holes. Both come under the category which the lay-person might call testing - but to the Ministry the term, testing, has a special meaning. With a Ministerial licence, a hole may be drilled, capped and monitored, to simply study temperature and pressure. With a water right, the hole can be tested: the hole is not capped and the steam is allowed to roar out continuously to see how much there is. In April 1979, the Bay of Plenty Regional Water Board heard an application for a water right from the Ministry of Works (on behalf of the Forestry Research Institute) for a new hole at the Institute, adjacent to the Whakarewarewa Thermal Reserve. The hole was to replace an extinct one, to heat the buildings. The D.S.I.R. submitted a report in support of the Ministry. (D.S.I.R. report S.I.R.: 37/13/10: JTL 6/4/79). The principal justification being that there was "no scientific reason not to proceed with drilling." However, attached to the report were the individual reports of a D.S.I.R. geologist, applied mathematician, and chemist, each of which urged that no further exploitation of the Whakarewarewa field should proceed! The geologists' recommendations were that it was (1) Essential not to permit further exploitation close to Whakarewarewa and (2) Existing wells should be phased out. (E.F. Lloyd, Geothermal Circular AFL6, Geological Survey, D.S.I.R. 1979)

In opposition to the application the N.Z. Maori Arts and Crafts Institute submitted that the Whakarewarewa Field should suffer no further exploitation. As part of its submissions, however, it included a letter (dated 7.3.79) from the then Lands Minister, V. Young, directed to the Chairman of the Arts and Crafts Institute stating that it had already been agreed that once the new well was drilled the D.S.I.R. would monitor the well and cap it if any changes occurred.

The National Water and Soil Conservation Authority refused the water right. Now, the Ministry of Works is believed to be re-applying for a water right for a hole at the Forestry Research Institute.



In 1978, a timber company wanted to know if there was sufficient steam in the Waimangu field, for use in the company's operation. The Ministry of Works offered to do a test, because it hadn't tapped that field before. It made a Crown water right application. Granting of the right was recommended by the Bay of Plenty Regional Water Board, and confirmed by the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority. Meanwhile, under the guise of drilling for water for fire-fighting purposes, the timber company put down a well, continuing until steam was accidentally reached. An appeal to the Planning Tribunal, and further to the Court of Appeal, was pursued against the Ministry's water right. The Ministry's water right was cancelled. However, until the water right application, by the timber company, is heard, the use of the company's well continues.

On 22.4.82, the Ministry of Works' Projects Engineer, B. Denton, announced an intention to apply for a water right to investigate the Ruahine Springs. The application means the Ministry is not contemplating a neutral monitoring hole but instead a venting of steam to see how much there is, how long it would last, and whether it has any effect on adjacent features. What can be done to restore any adjacent features that are affected, is not known. The Ruahine Springs, mentioned by the Ministry as the location of the test, is the name of a specific feature in what is more commonly known as the Tikitere field (Hell's Gate).

In an interview Associate-Professor R.F. Keam was asked whether he could offer a practical alternative to the Ministry to prevent the need arising for it to continue discharge testing of thermal areas like Waimangu, Whakarewarewa and Tikitere. He replied that these were well-known areas, and tourist centres, because of their violent surface activity. They had hot springs; either hot pools, or jetting springs (geysers). However there are other remote thermal areas, which although they have no or very little surface activity may not have much less total thermal energy. These areas around Taupo which are not geothermally exploited at present could be used in their entirety. Thus areas with great surface activity,

and tourist value, could be retained solely for that purpose, and those quite separate areas, without tourist potential, could be used for energy exploitation.

At present, the Ministry of Works competes with tourist interests, and so cannot get at all the energy in those areas. What little it does take can diminish the value for tourism as well. It would be to everyone's advantage, including the Ministry's, if the Ministry moved its interests somewhere separate.

Without a government policy defining what is to be done with each

geothermal field, the Ministry of Works is free to, and does, contemplate a well in each. Without the allotment of some fields solely for the tourist industry and non-destructive research the D.S.I.R. is maintaining, instead present policy of using local energy sources, against the opinions of its own scientists with regard to fields sensitive to the effects of exploitation.

Only from the first of April, has the law been amended to ensure the necessity of obtaining a water right for extraction of steam, as distinct from hot water.

If further changes are necessary to ensure the preservation of significant public reserves, then only public pressure, by means of extensive letter writing to Members of Parliament, can bring that about.

Gary Turner,
Physics Department, University of Auckland.

STOP PRESS 29.4.82

The Ministry of Works let a contract to drill a well at the Forestry Research Institute (Daily Post 27.3.82) and drilling is now proceeding using ministerial licence first granted in 1978. The Ministry was refused the water right to withdraw fluid in 1979.

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Most New Zealanders never even ask themselves what is behind such horrific conditions that affect more than half of the world's population. We give a little to overseas charities, and feel that we have done our bit to relieve some of the suffering.

But we don't usually bother to ask why those people are suffering in the first place.

Most of these problems are due not to natural disasters but simply to the way the world economic system works to the advantage of the already rich and to the continuing detriment of the poor.

Why else should a country like Sri Lanka (formerly called Ceylon) with land so fertile that it can yield up to five harvests in a year, contain so much desperate poverty and degradation?

There and elsewhere suffering is primarily caused by exploitation. Vested interests ensure increasing wealth for the rich and the continued misery of the poor.

And unfair trading practices are often the tools of oppression. The workers of the Third World normally receive starvation wages for long hours of toil while the shareholders of foreign multinational companies reap the benefits of cheap labour.

The only real solution is to provide long-term development assistance closely linked to the needs of the

people involved, with a commitment to social and economic change.

This is the stated aim of Trade Aid, an aid organisation with a difference tht is beginning to make itself felt on the Auckland scene and now on campus.

Every week the SCM group will run a Trade Aid stall, selling handcraft made in the Third World for the benefit of the co-operative groups which produce them.

There will be: hand-stitched leather sandals from India; jute shoulder bags and sikas (pot plant hangers) made by widows and the Foundation for the Blind in Bangladesh; wooden egg cups made by Indo-Chinese refugees in Hong Kong; embroidered purses from Guatemala; basketware from the Pacific Islands; teatowels, batik bedspreads, hand-painted cards, cotton shirts and floor rugs from India; coconut-oil soap from Samoa; and high-grade pure Ceylon tea.

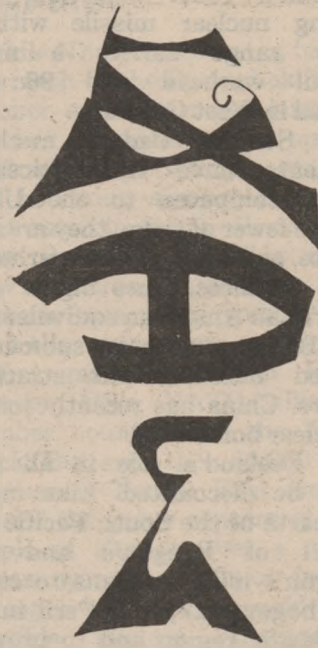
All the goods are of high quality and sell at reasonable prices. By avoiding the 'middleman' Trade Aid ensures that the producer groups get a fair return for their work.

When you buy Trade Aid goods you help support people hwo are fighting for their survival.

You will find the SCM stall in the Quad at lunchtime every Thursday from 1 - 2 pm.

CONTRIBUTED BY DEBORAH PENK, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT TUTOR, ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

WHY ARE YOU HERE?



In this solemn week of graduation when some of us receive the ultimate accolade of years of unremitting toil, our minds are irresistibly drawn to grave and momentous matters like pub crawls and raft races. But draw aside for a moment from the pressing cares of the world, and ponder: will the crowning glory of your sojourn in this place of learning be the award of a bachelor of thing degree? or a meal ticket? a pub crawl? or a scholarly understanding of the secrets of the cosmos?

People come here for all sorts of reasons. Some really do desire only to deepen their knowledge and understanding, some come for the social life, some for a passport to a respectable job. Some arrive with no clear idea of what they want; more and more come because there is nowhere else to go.

It is possible to say that some of these reasons are better than others? Can we laud the scholars and deride the socialites? (or vice versa?) Are the public entitled to benefit from the very considerable sums they spend on the university - and, if so, how?

Enjoy yourself in capping week. But, sometime, consider: why are you here? and why ought you to be here?

This can be followed up over your lunch, in the Maclaurin Hall, this Friday 12-1 pm.

G.A.C. for the University Chaplaincy

SUSIE AND BOB'S COOKERY COLUMN

Phil has asked for a meusli recipe. It seems to me that meusli is a rather dynamic food and that whatever goes into it is a function of what you have in the cupboards at any given time. The following recipe for crunchy granola provides a good base on which to build. You add nuts, dried fruit and so on after it has been cooked. If (like Bob) you don't like the crunchy texture, eat it as is without cooking it.

Crunchy Granola
 1/2 cup vegetable oil
 1/2 - 1 cup honey
 1 tbsp vanilla essence
 4 tblsp powdered milk
 2 tblsp brewer's yeast
 1 cup wheat germ
 1 1/4 cups sesame seeds
 1/2 - 2 cups coconut
 1 cup oatmeal
 1 cup bran
 7 cups rolled oats

In large saucepan heat oil, honey & vanilla until very thin. Stir in remaining ingredients in order given, coating lightly with mixture. Put in large shallow pan in cold oven. Turn on to 350°C and watch for browning to begin. Stir in browned parts and check every 10 mins, scraping sides and bottom till cereal is a deep golden brown. Store in airtight jars or tins.

For those who are less committed to eating meusli, the following is a quick, filling and nutritious breakfast which my Dad used to feed us when we were kids.

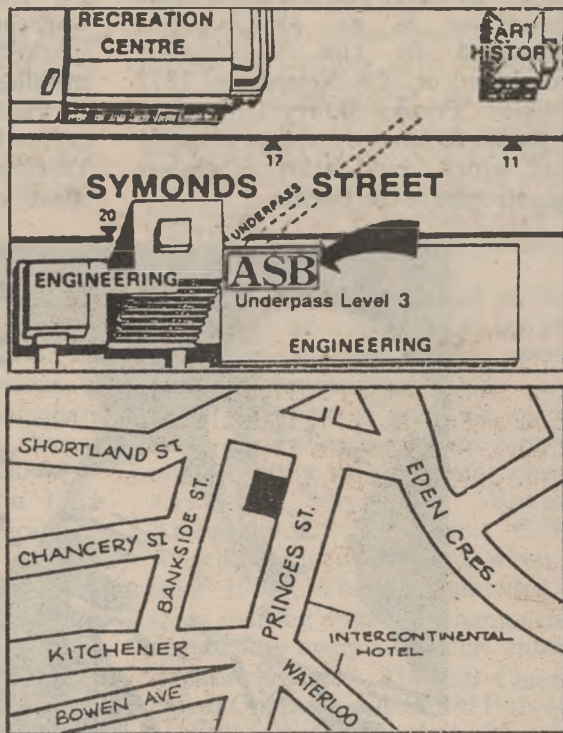
Father's Fruit Porridge
 For each serving take 1/2 cup rolled oats, a little coconut & wheat germ and a handful of raisins (or any other kind of dried fruit) and nuts. Grate one apple (including peel) and chop one banana into this. Dad used to mix it with orange juice but you can use milk or yoghurt if you prefer. For those of you who are trampers, you can use one of the powdered orange juice products or milk powder and put it straight in with the oats. Then you only need to add your fresh fruit and your water.

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Nuclear Families

Two recent announcements by the U.S. government and PM Rob Muldoon now puts N.Z. firmly into the hands of American foreign policy interest and a likely target in the event of a nuclear war.

The first announcement in February this year by PM Muldoon was that American Nuclear Warships would be visiting New Zealand this year. Just how many will come to NZ waters is not clear but the first will be the nuclear warship Truxtun to be in Wellington at the end of May. The second announcement was from the U.S. government reported in the New Zealand Herald 2 April, that the Cruise Missile will be used on nuclear warships in the Pacific. But before the Truxtun comes into NZ waters it seems now more than ever before should seriously enquire and discuss the issues behind these moves. This article is to provide discussion on the question of disarmament and provide useful basic information.

A general picture of the World's Arms Race

In the 36 years since 1945, 133 wars have been fought with conventional weapons involving 80 countries and 25 million people have died because of it. The use of nuclear weapons from now on in any international conflict (maybe the Falkland Is) or political crises may pale the number of 25 million people into insignificance because the only result of a nuclear war is wholesale genocide, eternal birth deformities and mutation and eternal radiation exposure and waste.

With the likelihood of a nuclear war occurring under Ron (cowboy, 4th rate actor) Reagan calculated as high as 90% by some reports revealed by the Commission for the Future of New Zealand in the 'Future Contingencies' Report, the chances of a nuclear war has been increasing year by year through the massive shift away from conventional military stockpiling to the militarization of weapons. This has been fueled by the massive arms spending by the old superpowers and new world powers.

The US military budget from 1982 to 1986 stands at one and a half trillion dollars. In the year 1986 the US plans to spend \$373 billions on armaments. For every man, woman and child alive today there are 3 tons of TNT.

The American Nuclear arsenal is staggering. It includes the Minute Man Mark II which has a range of 7000 miles and a thermo nuclear warhead of two megatons, i.e., 1000 times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb; the Titan Mark II, the largest US ICBM; the Poseidon submarine launch missiles carrying 10 thermo-nuclear warheads which are on 28 of US submarines; and the new Trident missiles with a range of 4,600 miles, its warhead consisting of 100 Hiroshima type bombs.

The Americans are building the Trident submarines the length of two rugby fields and five stories high; two stories higher than the student union building, to carry the Trident missiles. Aging B52 bombers are now to carry the deadly Cruise Missile which has a range of 1500 miles, a pilotless missile programmed to hug the ground and

keep below radar detection. The Pershing nuclear missile with a shorter range carries a more powerful warhead and 96 are deployed in West Germany.

The Soviet Union nuclear armaments have the noticeable features compared to the USA; there are fewer of them, they are less accurate, and their nuclear warheads are up to three times bigger and heavier than American equivalents.

The British also have submarine launched missiles and strategic bombers. China has recently joined the nuclear bomb club.

New Zealand's role in all this cannot be discounted. Like many other parts of the South Pacific NZ is part of Reagan's and the Pentagon's military plans to stave off the bogey of the 'Red Peril' in the Asia Pacific region and to provide security of US markets in the South Pacific.

In the Pacific Region alone 12 Pacific and Pacific run countries serve, some by force, America by providing military installations, submarine and naval ports, military tracking stations and refuelling ports. Briefly they are:

- Hawaii;
 - Pacific Commander in Chief Headquarters
 - An Omega Station (navigational systems for Trident and Polaris submarines)
 - Pearl Harbour, home port for 23 nuclear submarines.
 - Storage port for 4000 nuclear weapons
- Guam;
 - Home port for 10 nuclear submarines
- Asia Pacific base for B52 (remember Vietnam?)
- Johnston Island;
 - Military Agency for Nuclear Defence
- Midway Island;
 - US Navy Base
- Wake Island;
 - Air Force transit facilities
- Japan;
 - Okinawa: Kadena Air Force base
 - Yokosuka: Homebase for US 7th Fleet
 - Misawa: Air Force base for military surveillance
 - Yokota: Helicopter and long range air base. Omega Station
- Australia;
 - Pine Gap: Defence warning station. Ground control for spy satellites.
 - Nurrunga: Receiver station for spy satellites
 - North West Cape: Navigation Station for Submarines (stays on Full Red Alert)
 - Yarram: Omega Station
 - Cockburn Sound: Port facilities for visiting nuclear warships
- South Korea;
 - Kusan and Ossan Air Force Base
 - US Second Infantry Division
- Singapore;
 - Tengah Air Force Base: US Air Force and navy aircraft refuelling station
- Micronesia;
 - Seifran Islands: Navy base
 - Tinian Island: Air Force base
 - Terminal End of the Pacific Missile Range (PMR)
- 9 Kevajellen Island: radar and tracking facilities
 - proposed supertanker oil terminal on Bealau Island
- Philippines;
 - Subic Bay: Home port for the American Seventh Fleet
 - Clark Air Force Base: US combat

craft base.

New Zealand provides the US with 3 strategic sites in the South Island; on Mount St John there is a satellite tracing base; at the Christchurch Airport there is a US military air command base and now the NZ government has allowed the Black Birch Mountain in Marlborough to be used for a circle transit station.

Nuclear happenings in the South Pacific: One Experience and many accidents.

Between 1946 and 1958 the US detonated 66 nuclear bombs on the Atolls of Bikini and Arewetok in the Marshall Islands in Micronesia. Among these was the first hydrogen bomb detonated on March 1 1954. A few hours after the blast radioactive ash began falling on Rongelap. The effects were contaminated water tanks, skin burns, hair loss due to radioactive poisoning, and months later there were many miscarriages, thyroid tumours in children (90% of 6-12 years in 1954) and cancer. The Bikini Islands were declared radioactive and the US Military moved the Bikini Islanders of their land and settled them in slum conditions on another Micronesian island. No Bikini Islander is allowed to return because as late as 1978, the island was declared 'dangerously contaminated'.

The likelihood of nuclear arms accident cannot be considered minimal when in the Pacific alone since WWII there have been reported numerous major nuclear arms accidents.

In 1962 an ICBM exploded in flight because its launch vehicle had failed. Again in 1962 another ICBM destroyed above the Pacific Ocean surface because of high altitude test failure. In 1965 a US Navy plane rolled off an aircraft carrier into the Pacific Ocean. The pilot, aircraft, and nuclear bomb have never been found. These are reported cases of nuclear arms accidents, thus many more accidents would have occurred unreported, unknown to Pacific Island people. But perhaps more disturbing is an article that appeared in the Wellington Dominion on 22 November 1977 entitled 'Pranks Worry Crewmen'. It points to human error as possibly that which could start a nuclear catastrophe in the Pacific.

"Crewmen of the USS California are complaining that shipboard pranks and negligence could foil the cruiser's nuclear safety equipment, causing a disaster. The Virginia-Pilot newspaper reported yesterday that abuses cited by crewmen included falsifying crucial nuclear data to impress inspectors, sleeping or taking drugs while on duty in the ship's two reactor rooms and overt acts of sabotage or negligence."

The crewmen said: 'Someone tampered with a salt water condenser on the California's last Mediterranean cruise, cereal was tossed in a steam generator and one crewman playfully squirted another with a steam generator and one crewman with a bottle full of reactor coolant water, shouting: 'You're contaminated.'"

The sailors frequently forget to wear their radioactivity dose detectors and reactor coolant water was spilled accidentally recently by the California while on cruise, the crew said.

They concluded that negligence, procedural violations and horseplay were widespread on the California and other nuclear warships."

The US Consolidating its Pacific Presence

American military strategy in the Pacific seems to have taken a new quantitative change. The Americans have now introduced more sophisticated, more powerful and longer range nuclear war systems, and missiles which require fewer bases. This is evident in both the Trident System and the existence of a highly sophisticated Transit Circle Facility on Black Birch Mountain near Marlborough in the South Island.

The Trident system consists of two parts.

The first is the deep running, fast, silent submarines, five stories high, the length of two rugby fields, powered by nuclear generators. The US Navy has eight on order.

Second, each submarine will have 24 Trident missiles with a range of 6000 miles and each missile having 24 independently targeted warheads. Each missile will be marked to dodge anti-Trident missiles, with an accuracy range of 30 metres, the distance between the coffee bar and the entrance to the Library. The Trident system is the most expensive war system at \$3



Former Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Talboys and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

NON A LA BOMBE EN POLYNESIE



billion per submarine. It will be based at Puget Sound between Vancouver and Seattle and the ENTIRE TRIDENT FLEET WILL OPERATE IN THE PACIFIC. The 6000 mile missile range will mean the Trident Submarine Fleet can operate as a nuclear deterrent anywhere in the Pacific, as far south as New Zealand.

For nuclear submarines in the Pacific accurate aiming is difficult, for the precise distance and direction to each target must be known wherever a submarine is in the Pacific. This is why in the South Pacific the Pentagon needs Black Birch Mountain.

In 1977 August, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brian Talboys, said the Black Birch Mountain Transit Circle Facility was to produce fresh nautical data for civil and military navigators. Then last year in September Talboys said — 'the data to be obtained from the Black Birch facility has no specific military objective'.

Whether Talboys knew it or not the US Congress had other ideas. Congress approved spending on Black Birch because it was an observatory to obtain locations of stars in the Southern Hemisphere with an increased accuracy that is required for military purposes.

For civil navigators who have been using radio communications and sextant observations against the known 20,000 stars in the Southern Hemisphere, the Black Birch Operation will provide nothing dramatically knew for their purposes. The 10 year proposal to expand the number of known stars in the Southern Hemisphere to over 200,000 must therefore be for US military purposes, and the data collected will provide the US with a higher degree of accuracy. The installation will cost the US Congress \$2 million for construction and 'miscellaneous' equipments will cost a further \$700,000; a total near

\$3 million, not the \$1.2 million Congress told NZ in February 1981.

The Trident submarine, the first to be launched in 1982, will rely heavily on Black Birch for navigation and for the targeting of its nuclear warheads in the South Pacific area. NZ actions can only lead the other newly independent nations of the South Pacific to question its sincerity when it attends the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in June this year.

Nuclear Warships and Submarines in New Zealand Waters

From October 1976 and every year since to 1980 American nuclear warships or submarines have come to NZ. In October 1976 the nuclear warship 'Long Beach', in 1977 the 'Truxtun'. In 1978 the US nuclear submarine 'Pintado' came (Pintado collided with a Soviet nuclear sub in the North Pacific in 1976). In 1979 the US 'Haddo', then the 'Truxtun' again in 1980.

On each of these visits a large number of New Zealanders protested in the main centres against these nuclear visits.

the question of whether of not these nuclear vessels were carrying nuclear arms or not seems clearly answered by the Former Ambassador to Japan, Edwin Reischauer, in June 1981 when he said "It would be impossible for US ships visiting Japan to change their armaments every time they entered Japanese ports". The US Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Fumwalt said "it is axiomatic that all nuclear powered warships carry nuclear weapons". It could be concluded from these statements all visiting US nuclear ships to NZ in had in the past and will be in the future carrying nuclear weapons - probably cruise missiles since the early April announcement by the American government.

What to do

While NZ was recovering from the aftermath of the Springbok Tour in October and November last, mass marches throughout Europe had hundreds of thousands of people demonstrating against the nuclear arms race, in Bonn, Brussels and many British cities. This massive show of strong opposition was a response to a world wide accepted belief that there could possibly be a limited nuclear war in Europe, between US's NATO allies and member countries of the Eastern Block. But even then 80,000 strong marches in Berlin, East Germany showed the group concern of all the people of Europe over a possible nuclear war. The reaction from the Pentagon has been to consider other possible nuclear 'theatres' to advance their nuclear arms technology, and so the announcement this year of US nuclear warships visiting NZ and possibly carrying the deadly cruise missile must be seen in this light. Without the massive opposition to the nuclear arms race the American military would have assumed its acceptance by the people of Europe.

Now NZ is faced with similar choices. Do we wish to be tied to American military interest and help develop US strategic capabilities in the South Pacific, which threatens the livelihood of all Pacific people including New Zealanders? The answer must surely be NO!!

Peace researcher Owen Wilkes says that the nuclear warships visits to NZ are to 'soften up the NZ public opinion so that later,.... the US can bring in as many nuclear warships as it wants.' Unless there are

similar actions as those seen in Europe the NZ government may allow the Trident Submarine into NZ waters.

New Zealanders must oppose by action:

- the construction of the Black Birch Transit Circle Facility in Blenheim
- the visit of all US nuclear warships and submarines
- the ANZUS Treaty Alliance and support the moves for the creation of a nuclear free Pacific.

At Auckland University the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) Club meets regularly every Thursday in the 2nd Term 1pm, Room 143, to find ways students can oppose the visit of the nuclear warships and to push for nuclear disarmament. It also works with other peace groups in Auckland on disarmament. If you're interested, come along. Watch out in the Quad for notices of special meetings and events. If you want to be on the Phone Tree for Student action against the Truxtun visit at the end of May drop your name and phone to Paul Sutcliffe (International Affairs Officer of AUSA) this week.

Fui Norman Tuiasau
for CND Club

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The Vice-Chancellors' Committee is concerned at the action of the Department of Labour in implementing changes in policies affecting overseas students without consulting the universities. The most recent change is that discontinuing admission with credit for overseas students.

Each year universities have admitted a small group of students into courses and granted them some credit towards these qualifications on the basis of their performance in overseas tertiary institutions. Such students are prohibited from seeking entry through OSAC (Overseas Students Admissions Committee).

The effect of the policy change will be to deny such students access to New Zealand universities. A further matter of concern is the intention to allow only those overseas students with first class honours to proceed to PhD degrees.

The Committee will ask the UGC to take up these matters with Government at the highest level with a view to having the policies reversed and pointing out the desirability of consultation before introducing such policies.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 In 1982, there have been some major changes in Education and Immigration policies which affect private overseas students studying in New Zealand

1.2 These policy changes are:

- (a) post-graduate study policy.
- (b) admission of first year students for 1983 by OSAC.
- (c) admission of overseas students ad eundem with credit.
- (d) contemplated increase in fees.

1.3 These policy changes have been decided without any consultation with student bodies such as New Zealand University Students Association which represents the interest of overseas students in New Zealand.

1.4 Such policy changes are of great concern to the UMSA as they greatly affect the Malaysian students, in particular, and will continue to further reduce the number of Malaysian students coming to New Zealand for tertiary education. Furthermore, such policy changes are contrary to the principle of foreign aid which aims to provide opportunities for private overseas students to develop educational expertise relevant to the needs of their home countries.

2.0 New Labour Department policy on Private Overseas Students undertaking post-graduate studies.

2.1 Attached to this submission is a copy of the new Government's policy. (Appendix 1).

2.2 The Annual General Meeting of the

Submission of the Union of Malaysian Students in Auckland to the Council of the University of Auckland on DISCRIMINATORY EFFECTS OF RECENT NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND IMMIGRATION POLICIES.

UMSA held on 28 March 1982 passed the following resolutions unanimously opposing the implementation of the new post-graduate policy on grounds that:

- (a) the policy discriminates against overseas students on academic grounds. It means that overseas students and local New Zealand students are treated differently in relation to access to post-graduate studies.
- (b) such a policy is an infringement on the autonomy and integrity of the University in setting its own student admission standards.
- (c) the policy was formulated without prior consultation with the relevant authorities such as the University and overseas students.

2.3 The UMSA seeks the complete withdrawal of this 1982 Government policy on post-graduate study.

3.0 Admission of first year students for 1983 by Overseas Students Admissions Committee (OSAC).

3.1 Attached is the relevant section taken from the OSAC guide for 1983 entry. (Appendix 2)

3.2 The UMSA is deeply concerned about the statement in Section 2.4 "Overseas Students must be qualified on application." and its implication on Malaysian students intending to pursue tertiary education in New Zealand.

3.3 Up until 1982, the practice has been that Malaysian students intending to seek university places in New Zealand can apply to OSAC during their final seventh form (or equivalent) school year. Their acceptance by OSAC for a place in New Zealand university is based on their results which are released early the following year.

3.4 The policy change as stated in the 1983 OSAC guide means that Malaysian students who gained their University Entry qualification after 1 May 1982 will have to wait for a whole year before they can apply for entrance to a New Zealand university for the 1984 academic year. This will constitute an unnecessary wastage of human resources and place extra financial burden on the families of the student concerned.

3.5 Malaysian students prefer late entries to university rather than having to wait for a year. From past experience, Malaysian

students who came late were able to cope with their studies. Furthermore, the University administration has been able to cope with the late entries.

3.6 Such policy will cause a drastic reduction in the number of Malaysian students for the 1983 academic year.

3.7 The UMSA seeks that the previous OSAC policy on the criteria for entry to New Zealand universities be reinstated.

4.0 Admission of Overseas Students Ad eundem with credit.

4.1 Attached is the relevant section from the OSAC guide for 1983 entry (Appendix 3).

4.2 There has been a long tradition of New Zealand universities admitting a small but important number of overseas students directly into undergraduate courses and in doing so granting them some credits for studies already undertaken at a university in another country.

4.3 The UMSA finds no apparent logic as to why there should be a policy change to cut out this method of entry to New Zealand for studies.

4.4 Some Malaysians in overseas tertiary institutions treat their first year as an intermediate course and then seek a place in a New Zealand university where the choice of subjects may be wider in their chosen field. Also with the soaring fee costs for overseas students in the U.K., Canada, and the U.S., some Malaysian students are forced to seek transfer to other universities where the cost of education is lower. The policy of no direct entry with credit will mean that those that need to transfer will not be able to do so. This in turn will mean that some of these students will have to terminate their pursuit of tertiary education.

4.5 The UMSA is deeply concerned about this change of admission policy and urge the University to restore the old policy of admission ad eundem with credit.

5.0 Contemplated increase in fees.

5.1 The UMSA is fully aware of a document circulated by the Director-General of Education proposing massive restructuring of fees for private overseas students at all levels of education in New Zealand.

5.2 We are alarmed that this intention to increase fees will not only deprive Malaysian students of less well-off

economic means from access to New Zealand education but also cut off the valuable contribution of overseas students to New Zealand in academic, cultural, and social aspects. Upon their graduation and return home, Malaysians serve as a valuable link economically and politically with New Zealand.

5.3 The UMSA deplore the objective of the proposed policy of using the New Zealand education system as a commercial asset in earning foreign exchange. Such objective is in direct contradiction to the foreign aid principle. It also completely disregards the wider community and international benefits of keeping the doors open to overseas students at low costs.

5.4 Malaysian students have already suffered the severe impact of the \$1500 fee imposed since 1980. There has been a consequent decline in the number of Malaysians coming to New Zealand.

5.5 The trade relation between New Zealand and Malaysia is a massive NZ \$81 million dollars in favour of New Zealand (NZ Herald 25 March 1982). The revenue accrued from the trading relation with Malaysia is far in excess of the NZ\$1 million dollars that the government hope to earn from the collection of fees from Malaysian students. Any further increase in fees may adversely affect the existing beneficial diplomatic, political and economic relations between the two countries.

5.6 The UMSA seeks the repeal of the \$1500 discriminatory fee and strongly oppose any contemplated increase in fees.

6.0 Summary

6.1 The UMSA seeks urgent action of these policies which deeply jeopardise our members' educational opportunity.

6.2 As has often happened in the past (eg the \$1500 fee imposition) there has been no consultation with the university authorities and student organisations before government policies affecting overseas students are introduced. Unless the government seeks prior consultation with educational and student bodies concerned, we foresee further unthoughtful and short-sighted policies being implemented.

6.3 We believe that the New Zealand Government's intention of 'selling' education to overseas students will only attract the elites of developing countries and will not, in the long run, contribute to a more just world.

7.0 Recommendations

7.1 That the University Council make a Press Release opposing the Government's policies on private overseas students outlined in this submission.

7.2 That the University Council strongly urged the Government to establish consultation with the University authorities and student organisations on policies affecting private overseas students.

7.3 That the University Council urge OSAC and the Labour Dept to rescind all discriminatory policies affecting overseas students.

Prepared by: Executive Committee of the Union of Malaysian Students in Auckland.

APPENDIX 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PRIVATE OVERSEAS STUDENTS POST-GRADUATE STUDY

Applicants for post-graduate study will be expected to show that the courses they propose to take are relevant to the needs of their home countries and offer prospects for gainful employment in their home countries.

Consideration for an extension of permit for overseas students to undertake post-graduate studies below Ph.D. level may be given to students proceeding:

- (a) from a first bachelor's degree to any one post-graduate qualification;

OR

- (b) from a first bachelor's degree with honours to a master's degree;

PROVIDED the students have achieved, in their previous year of study, a level of passes in a full-time programme equivalent to that which would have enabled a New Zealand student to qualify for the award of an 'A' Bursary under the Tertiary Assistance Grants Regulations 1980. (Students must obtain a certificate from their university Registrar to this effect.)

Consideration for an extension of permit for overseas students to proceed to Ph.D. study will be given only to those who have gained first-class honours in either a bachelor's with honours or a master's degree.

All post-graduate students are expected to complete their course of study in the minimum time prescribed.

OR

APPENDIX 2

2.4 Overseas students in other places must be qualified on application. (This is a change from previous policy).

APPENDIX 3

2.11 Other students who have previously attended a university or tertiary institution overseas are not eligible to apply to OSAC (but see para. 4.1) and will not normally be accepted by New Zealand universities.

GRADUATION PHOTOGRAPHS

BEDE PHOTOGRAPHY

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International Students Congress

Overseas students in New Zealand: what is their future?

ISC is here again!

ISC is an annual event for local and overseas students to get together and share experiences and ideas, socialise and have an enjoyable time.

This year's ISC will be held in the Club and Societies Building at Otago University, Dunedin.

The main theme this year is the future of overseas students in New Zealand.'

What has ISC got to offer?

An invaluable opportunity for local and overseas students from all over New Zealand to meet and discuss their views on issues that concern their welfare and other international issues.

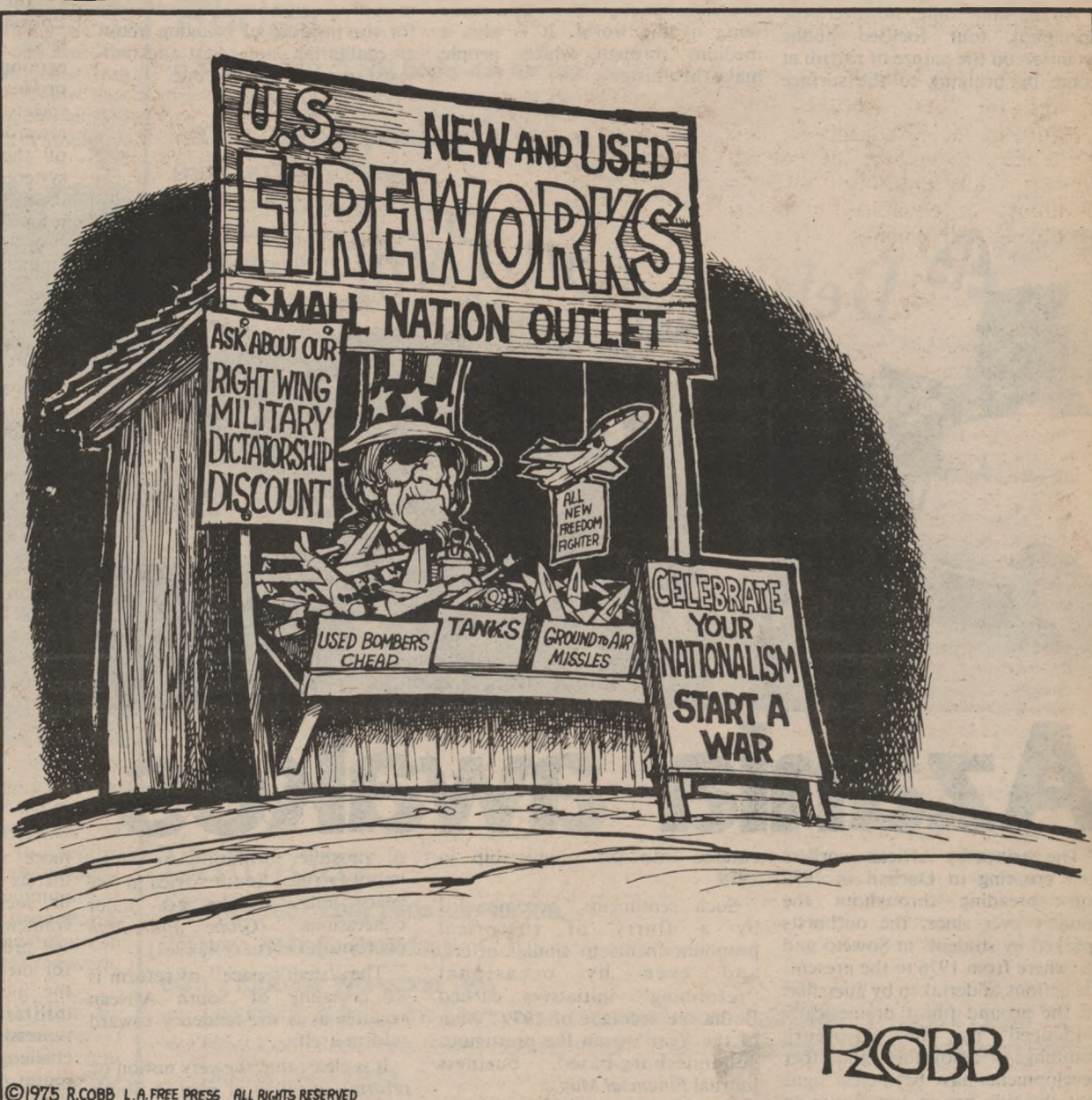
Forums, workshops and speakers to widen the scope of participants' understanding and thus gain a perspective which will help in their awareness of some of the most pressing problems of the world. Increased awareness can also help strengthen one's commitment to being involved in activities and organisations that are involved in raising awareness and finding solutions to these problems.

An opportunity for cultural exchange amongst the different nationalities and thus help promote international understanding and friendship.

An opportunity to spend part of the May holidays to reflect and enjoy a variety of activities at a reasonable price.

Topics

- ★ The Government's plans for getting rid of overseas students in New Zealand.
- ★ Recent internal and international relations developments in southern Africa.
- ★ Racism in New Zealand and the anti-racism movements.
- ★ Literacy programmes in Latin America and Asia.
- ★ Student idealism about the future.
- ★ Militarisation in Asia and the Pacific region.
- ★ Movements for nuclear free zones in the Pacific.
- ★ Political independence struggles in the Pacific.



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Registration

\$25 for the four day programme. This includes meals and accommodation.

\$6 for attending the forums and workshops, no meals or accommodation.

\$5 for late registration, no meals or accommodation.

\$2 per meal for non-residents who attend sessions.

Travel

If you intend to go to the ISC, contact your overseas students officer or NOSAC reps so that group travel can be arranged as cheaply as possible.

All student associations have been approached to help subsidise the cost of travel so it is to your advantage to contact your local overseas students officer or NOSAC rep as soon as possible.

Auckland - phone 30-789

Waikato - phone 69-139

Massey - phone 74-121

Victoria - 738-566

Canterbury- 487-069

Lincoln- 252-466

Otago - phone 777-961

**Otago University
Club and
Societies Bldg,
Dunedin**

**Thursday, May 13 to
Sunday, May 16**

If you are interested in attending the Congress, please complete the following form and hand it to the main office of the students' association or contact your local NOSAC rep.

Contact your local rep if you are interested in attending the Congress part time.

**Name
Address**

**Phone no.
Male/Female**

Homegrown racism

The Springbok rugby tour of 1981 and the sustained and massive demonstrations of opposition to it in New Zealand has had far-reaching domestic and international effects beyond the arena of the politics of sport.

The tour focused the attention of New Zealanders on the nature of the apartheid regime in South Africa, its aggression against neighbouring states and forms of external economic and military support being given the apartheid regime.

Opposition to the tour laid the groundwork for giving support to the liberation movements fighting for the destruction of the minority apartheid regime.

At the same time, however, the Springbok tour focused public attention on the nature of racism at home by bringing to the surface

many of the undercurrents of racism in New Zealand. They raised serious questions about the nature of racism in New Zealand and the strategies needed to combat it.

There are many different definitions of racism but as I understand it at a subjective level it is a belief or notion, usually generally held, that a particular "race" or identifiable group of people with distinctive physical or other characteristics or geographical origin are inherently superior to other races or different peoples.

In other words it is an ideology that has a great effect in many areas of people's lives and is a medium through which human beings as conscious actors in the world make sense of the world. It is also a medium through which people make their history.

Racism as an ideology is more difficult to locate specifically in societies where racist practices are officially illegal or disapproved of but are diffusely practised consciously or unconsciously by social actors in a variety of institutions where different "races" come into contact.

Racism is a convenient ideology for class rule as it can be used to justify exploitation, material inequalities, social exclusions and social divisions.

But it is also a non-class ideology because people from different class backgrounds can hold the same notions and beliefs about race superiority. This social reality makes the job of people interested in class struggle and class solidarity for the purpose of bringing about an egalitarian, non-racist and non-sexist society a difficult one.

In New Zealand pakeha racism has historical roots inherent in the expansion of capitalism to this part of the world with the arrival of European settlers as bearers of this new mode of exploitation and production of goods for exchange and consumption in Europe.

With superior technology and modes of human organisation, Europeans were able to defeat and contain Maori resistance and take over most of the land. European notions of race superiority are based on this conquest and how their labour and ingenuity has developed a well-organised capitalist state and primary exporting economy in this part of the world.

Since Maoris and other Polynesian groups have by and large fitted into this modern economy in the low status productive labour sectors of the society receiving low financial rewards, the institutional practices of the pakehas dominating the system tends to operate to exclude them from the more financially rewarding jobs.

We have a society where the higher rewards of mental labour are made possible through the low rewards for productive labour in New Zealand and other parts of the world.

Europeans control the land and the institutions that perpetuate the unequal social division of labour. They operate it basically to preserve what history shows was achieved through colonial conquest. Sometimes it is justified on the basis of ideological principles that are, in effect, racist.

However, in New Zealand there is still a prevailing belief that this country is a generous, tolerant and democratic society and that unlike other parts of the world New Zealand is not a racist society.

The violent and selfish reaction of the average New Zealand rugby nationalist that surfaced during the Springbok tour showed that there are irreconcilable differences in New Zealand that the consensus ideology of the prosperous 1960s and 70s can no longer hide.

Today appeals to chauvinistic nationalism, racism and the baser feeling of insecurity of the average New Zealander is increasing. Such racism underlies sophisticatedly organised single issue political movements such as SPIR and Free Nation New Zealand and the New Zealand Rugby Football Union's executive's defiance of international opinion in visiting South Africa recently.

These combine a chauvinistic appeal to rugby as a national sport and notions of democratic freedom with overtones of racist nationalism.

Concern about the participation of Maori gangs in protest marches, attacks by politicians on leading Maori activists, attacks on Pacific Island overstayes and the association of rape with Polynesians are bringing to the surface the latent notions of racism in this society.

This kind of appeal to the racist notions of the average New Zealander and the biased ways in which third world countries are depicted as dictatorships trying to limit the "democratic rights" of sportspeople from a democratic nation can have negative effects on the position of foreign students from poor countries in New Zealand.

It is vital therefore to link up the concerns of the domestic racism movements with the plight of overseas students in New Zealand at this time of worsening crisis.

Jane Dakavula
NOSAC co-ordinator



Azania awakes

The strikes by African workers first erupting in Durban in 1972 and spreading throughout the country ever since, the outbursts sparked by students in Soweto and elsewhere from 1976 to the present, the actions undertaken by guerrillas on the ground (most dramatically evidenced by the Sasolburg bombings of 1980): these and other developments have been clear signs that the tide has at last begun to turn against South Africa's apartheid system.

In the 1960s, after the regime's fierce and effective crackdown on the burgeoning opposition movement of the preceding two decades, the forces of liberation were in a state of disarray.

There was a danger that opposition to apartheid would be forced into the cul-de-sac of sterile moralizing about an indefensible but apparently unyielding situation. This need no longer be a temptation, and for that reason political work around South African issues takes on a new kind of urgency.

Ronald Reagan, Alexander Haig, Muldoon and their various minions will seek, no doubt, to persuade us that most of the actions mentioned above reflect the working of some sinister Soviet plot.

It is, therefore, all the more essential that the real truth of the matter be presented: the efforts of the oppressed mass of South Africans to challenge their oppression must certainly find more effective focus and direction in the years ahead.

Consider the phrase "adapt or die". It was with this blunt statement to the white population of South Africa that P W Botha

entered into the premiership in 1979.

Such sentiments, accompanied by a flurry of rhetorical pronouncements to similar effect, and even by occasional "reforming" initiatives earned Botha the accolade of 1979 "Man of the Year" from the prestigious Johannesburg-based business journal *Financial Mail*.

The *FM* (November 30, 1979) found in Botha "a driving resolve... to move away from the narrow sectarian approach which had characterized the regime of other Nationalist Party Prime Ministers" and to move toward more straightforwardly liberal-capitalist solutions to South Africa's pressing problems, economic and political.

Why was this necessary? Because, as the *Financial Mail* (February 1 and June 6, 1980) editorialised on other occasions, "In the coming decade of crisis, what South Africa needs is skilled crisis management... If South Africa is to enter an era of (relative) stability and prosperity, government must ensure that as many people as possible share in that prosperity and find their interests best-served by an alliance with capitalism... Defusing the social time-bomb... can only be achieved through negotiation - not with men with Kalashnikovs but with the authentic leaders of the black people."

And this theme was reiterated recently by Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of South Africa's largest single business enterprise, the Anglo American Corporation, when, worried by the snail's pace of the Botha reform programme he had originally praised, he "warned

of possible revolution in white-minority-ruled South Africa in five years unless blacks get major concessions" (*Globe and Mail* [Toronto], February 4, 1981).

The "snail's pace" of reform is as revealing of South African realities as is the tendency toward reform itself.

It is clear, that the very notion of reform, so much at play in South African ruling circles these days and almost certainly to be heard much more of in Western discussions regarding South Africa, must be viewed with considerable skepticism especially the sterile, liberal-minded agonizing over the extent, nature and significance of such "reform".

The deep-seated contradictions and balance of class forces (both within and between classes) that define the South African crisis narrow the scope for creative manoeuvre on the part of the ruling group.

Moreover, so complex is the politico-economic minefield which South Africa presents that there is room for considerable difference of opinion, even among those who occupy precisely the same class position, as to the best strategy and tactics to pursue.

Of interest is the response of the *Financial Mail* which, only eight months after naming him "Man of the Year", was editorializing that Botha had led businessmen "up the garden path," and by year's end could only resignedly call his track record one of "continuing to talk change while consolidating his power base - hopefully in order to be able to introduce some!"

Small wonder that others, approaching the Botha record even

more skeptically, have called it merely a "facelift" for apartheid or, locating "reform" within the framework of the government's self-proclaimed "total strategy" for meeting the crisis, have taken the increased ascendancy of the military and the increased repression of any real political challenge to white power to be the more fundamental dimension of the current moment in South Africa.

The old Adam of apartheid is still with us: only a very dishonest observer would argue that the basic structures of the racial-capitalist system have even begun to be tampered with or that any shift, *a la* the apparent fondest wishes of Oppenheimer and the *Financial Mail*, to a more colour-blind capitalism will be easily made.

What of present attempts to free up some space for black trade union activity (the Wiehann report), for pursuit of (limited) privileges by select black urban strata, for (strictly circumscribed) black political activity (the President's Council, the "constellation of states")?

What of any future adjustments that the crisis may squeeze out of the established structures of racial capitalism?

Of course, to ask these questions is not to mistake the scope or the intent of any such initiatives, or to enthuse with *Business Week* (March 4, 1981) that Botha is really "trying to make radical changes in domestic policy," changes which deserve a "public gesture of understanding from the United States."

Rather, it is to avoid disarming ourselves, vis-a-vis liberals and

conservatives who are so anxious to make the very best of any changes in South Africa, by taking the potential for a certain range of change seriously. It is to locate such changes as do emerge - as well as the many continuities that also exist - firmly on the grid of our growing understanding of the complex realities of South African capitalism.

But most important has been the tempo and direction of South African capitalist development itself, development which has continued to demand the build-up of urban-dwelling Africans and, in concert, the build-up of an ever more dangerous and assertive, but ever more economically essential, black working class.

The most novel dimensions of the South African state's "total strategy" are directed expressly toward defusing this volatile reality - the "urban problem" which, in the end, Prime Minister Verwoerd's original bantustan ploy has not really begun to touch in a fundamental way.

Further, the attempted co-optation of elements from the urban black population which this involves - winning them to an "alliance with capitalism," as the *Financial Mail* put it - must certainly alter the terrain, affecting both the strategy and tactics of those who seek instead the total transformation of South Africa.

To anticipate, we will conclude that the national liberation movement format remains, under South African conditions, a valid blueprint for revolution, even though it is a format within which the working class must become an ever more important and self-conscious component.

NOSAC

NOSAC is a Standing Committee of NZUSA. It consists of six local co-ordinators and a national co-ordinator who each represents the main University campuses in New Zealand (with the exception of Lincoln College).

They are appointed and elected by branches of NOSAC that bring together the various overseas students groups in each campus.

There are two main functions of NOSAC. The first is to act as a means through which overseas students' needs, concerns and interests are expressed to NZUSA. This is done through resolutions passed at the International Students' Congress held each year in May and in NOSAC meetings during the year.

The second is to assist NZUSA in organising and mobilising students to bring to the attention of the Government and the New Zealand public the grievances of overseas students. These include, the discriminatory \$1,500 fee imposed

Committee, in support of the petitions against the fee, in August 1981.

The Labour Party in the last General Election promised to repeal the discriminatory fee but the National government decided not to take any action, even though its decision had been shown to be completely contrary to its stated aim of encouraging overseas students' access to higher educational institutions "as a programme to provide expertise to other nations" and "an indirect form of aid to developing countries". The Government's decision was also shown to be in breach of the United Nations Convention on Educational Rights.

The effect of Government decisions in the last five years has been to drastically decrease the number of overseas students from Malaysia and other South East Asian Countries, from 546 in 1976 to 130 in 1981 - a cumulative decrease of 76.2 percent.



on overseas students from countries outside the South Pacific region, nuclear testing in the Pacific and bureaucratic difficulties over student permits.

NOSAC meets about five times a year to discuss the activities of NZUSA in relation to the policies covering overseas students' interests, and to provide guidance to NZUSA on its continuing work in this area.

The committee's work is co-ordinated by the NOSAC Co-ordinator who is elected annually by the International Students Congress (ISC) and is a non-voting member of the NZUSA National Executive. The present NOSAC Co-ordinator is Jone Dakuvula who is based in Wellington and works part-time for NZUSA.

NOSAC was first formed in 1977, mainly through the initiative of Malaysian students, to co-ordinate a national campaign of opposition to the intake quota system introduced by the National government in 1977.

This was designed to limit the number of students from Malaysia seeking higher education in New Zealand. NZUSA and NOSAC strongly opposed the quota and presented submissions to the government in 1978.

In May 1979, the Government followed up its attack on the rights of overseas students by announcing for 1980 a discriminatory fee of \$1,500 for overseas students from outside the South Pacific region.

In response, NOSAC organised a nationwide campaign of demonstrations and the signing of petitions by over 1,300 students, which were presented to Members of Parliament of both parties.

NZUSA also presented comprehensively researched submissions to the New Zealand Universities Council in 1980 and to the Parliamentary Education

The Government's attack on overseas students rights has to be seen in the context of the over-all attempts by governments in developed countries to deprive minority groups and the weakest section of the world community of their natural rights, as their general strategy for resolving the stagnation and intensifying crisis of the world economy.

To defend these rights, calls are being made for co-operation between people in different situations, who are undergoing similar experiences in both developed and less developed countries.

In New Zealand the experience of victimisation and the discrimination of Malaysian students makes it absolutely vital for them to forge closer alliances with other overseas student groups and the main body of New Zealand students.

In the last three years, some sections of overseas students have begun to question the need to maintain NOSAC as the link between NZUSA and overseas students.

Various reasons have been advanced in support of the case for NOSAC to be abolished, such as that it is 'too bureaucratic', has not been able to interest other overseas students, that overseas students prefer to organise on their own to defend their interests, if given the funds and so on.

A factor in this disillusionment with NOSAC has been the intransigence of the New Zealand government in the face of all efforts and rational arguments marshalled by NZUSA in its representations.

The further erosion of overseas students' rights in New Zealand must be defended with the widest support possible from the student community and sympathetic sections of the New Zealand public.

Programme

Thursday

10am - 2pm: **Registration**

2pm: **Introductory session**

- ☆ Welcome speech and outline of the aims of the conference, by Otago NOSAC representative.
- ☆ National NOSAC representative report.
- ☆ **Workshop One** - speakers from NZUSA and workshop on the theme: "Our future - overseas students in New Zealand" with NZUSA research officer Ian Powell.

6pm - 7pm: **Dinner au nouvelle zelande.**

8pm: **Welcome social**

Friday

6.30am - 7am: **"Early bird's run for fun"**

- ☆ Guided run around parts of Dunedin.

7.30am - 8.30am: **Breakfast**

9am - 10.30am: **Films**

- ☆ Two films on South Africa
- ☆ Maranga Mai video
- ☆ Bastion Point

10.45am - 12.30pm: **Forum One**

- ☆ Recent developments in southern Africa. Speakers are Professor Omer Cooper and NZUSA general vice president Roger Tobin.

12.30pm - 1.30pm: **Lunch au fidgi.**

2pm - 5pm: **Forum Two**

- ☆ Domestic racism. Speakers are Dr Paul Spoonley, Dun Mihaka and Campbell Duignan.

5pm - 6pm: **Gymnasium.**

6.30pm - 7.30pm: **Dinner a la malaysia.**

8pm - 10.30pm: **Forum Three**

- ☆ Non-formal education: literacy programmes in the third world. Speakers are Ms Lyn Jackson, Latin America Committee, and Mr David Mahoney, PPHD, Christchurch.

10.30pm - 11pm: **Supper and a quiet chat.**

Saturday

6.30am - 7am: **Early birds' run for fun.**

7.30am - 8.30am: **Breakfast**

9am - 10.30am: **Workshop Two**

- ☆ Leadership skills for the future: what constraints does reality offer on student ideals?
- ☆ How loud is one lone voice? Speakers from Toastmasters International and Otago Political Studies Department.

10.30am - 10.45am: **Morning tea.**

10.45am - noon: **Debate One**

- ☆ "Humanity is its own worst enemy". Teams - Otago, Auckland and Massey vs. Canterbury, Victoria and Waikato.

noon - 1pm: **Lunch a la polynesia.**

1.30pm - 2.45pm: **Forum Four**

- ☆ Militarisation of the Asia/Pacific region. Speakers are NZUSA's Roger Tobin and the NZ Nuclear Free Zone Committee's Larry Ross.

3pm - 5pm: **Political independence struggles in the Pacific.**

- ☆ Speaker is Fui Tuiausau.

5pm - 6pm: **Gymnasium or drafting session**

- ☆ Meeting of drafting committee. Using suggestion box for ideas.

6.30pm - 7.30pm: **Dinner a l'india.**

8pm - 9pm: **Closing plenary session one.**

9pm - 11.30pm: **Cultural show.**

Sunday

7am - 8am: **Breakfast**

8.30am - 11.30am: **Final closing plenary two and elections.**

11.30am - 2pm: **Farewell barbecue.**

How to Survive a Direct Nuclear Attack — Kiss Your Ass Goodbye

The first part of this article, published in CRACCUM last week, examined the possibilities of Nuclear War and its likely effects on New Zealand.

This was based on a report by the Commission for the Future (C.F.F.) which described how a major Nuclear War would devastate the Northern Hemisphere and parts of Australia. However the report continues that:

"New Zealand's position in the world gives it the opportunity to avoid the worst consequences of a Northern Hemisphere Nuclear War."

To avoid these consequences the report advocates advanced 'Protective' planning and outlines measures New Zealand could take now to maximise our survival chances.

Assuming the New Zealand government takes no action, which seems likely after Mr Muldoon's reactions to the report, then individuals can make some simple preparations for a Nuclear Disaster. These were summarised in last week's article, or a more detailed description may be obtained from Nick Wilson, P.O. Box 6117, Auckland.

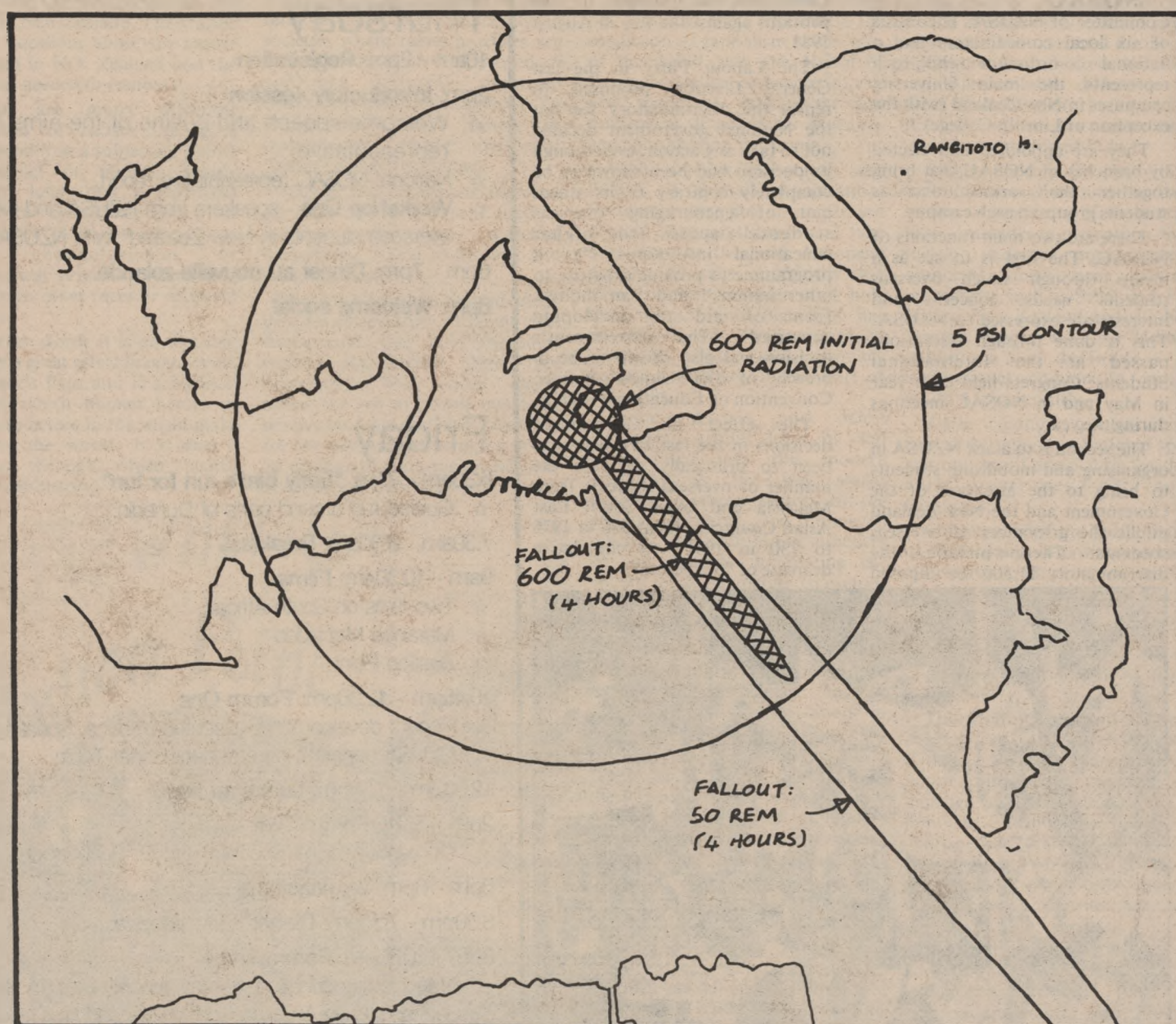
Although the C.F.F. considers a major nuclear attack on N.Z. to be unlikely it would be "...incomparably the worst disaster which could befall this country." A reactor meltdown on board a visiting nuclear powered warship could also release large amounts of radioactive material though blast damage would not be as severe. The precautions outlined below could apply to both contingencies.

A nuclear explosion releases energy in several forms - blast and shock, thermal radiation, initial radiation and fallout radiation. The proportion of each and their effect on a target depends on many factors including the size of the nuclear explosion and the height at which it occurs.

Although the CFF report considers a direct nuclear attack on New Zealand to be unlikely it describes two possible nuclear assaults on Auckland: a 1-kilotonne attack on a visiting U.S. warship moored at Devonport and a 1-megatonne air burst over Auckland. The effects of both are shown on the accompanying map.

In the first case outlined a US warship like the cruiser Longbeach receives a direct hit with a 1-kilotonne missile. (slightly less powerful than the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima). This would result in extensive blast damage over a radius of 450 metres and would vaporize the warships reactor core and nuclear weapons creating a lethal fallout zone over a radius of 800m. There would be several thousand direct casualties and reactor fission products would make the immediate area uninhabitable for 25 years.

If Auckland itself was the target then a far more likely scenario would be attacked with a 1-Megatonne submarine, launched missile. (equivalent to 1000 Hiroshima sized Atomic bombs). To maximize blast damage this would be exploded 2,400m above Devonport and would cause extensive damage to a 7,200



Map showing effects of two possible Nuclear attacks on Auckland: a 1-kilotonne ground level blast at Devonport and a 1-megatonne air blast over the city. The 1-kilotonne explosive would create levels of radiation (600 rem) within the stippled circle and downwind. Radiation within the 50 rem area would not cause radiation sickness but would increase cancer, malformations and inherited defects later.

A 1-megatonne blast over the city would cause extensive damage within the 5 psi contour but would not create large amounts of fallout.

By comparison a meltdown of a 80 mw reactor on board a visiting nuclear warship could cause lethal levels of fallout over a similar area to the 1-kilotonne blast.

hectare area and 100,000 - 300,000 prompt deaths. People in the open would receive burns up to 16 km from the epicentre and flash blindness at 21 km on a clear day. The fireball from an airblast at this height would not touch the ground at its maximum diameter of 1000 metres so there would be very little fallout. By comparison a 1-Megatonne blast at ground level would cause lethal levels of fallout over a 1000 square kilometre area within 24 hours.

To reduce the personal hazard of a direct nuclear attack the CFF report offers the following guidelines:

"If you believe a nuclear attack is imminent:
• evacuate yourself and your family if you are in or near a likely target

area - viz major city, industrial area, airport, port facility, defence installation etc.

• Plan for water and food supplies and for waste disposal for a period of at least 14 days (assuming normal supplies and services are disrupted). Keep a battery radio with spare batteries in order to listen to Civil Defence announcements.

If you see a nuclear explosion
• Take cover immediately. If you are outside, throw yourself down on the ground, preferably behind a solid object so that you are shaded from the flash. If you are inside, throw yourself on the floor. If you are in a car stop the car on the roadside and lie down on the seat or on the floor. These actions provide some protection from light and heat rays,

as well as against some of the initial radiation.

• Stay under cover until the blast has passed. The blast winds move outwards from the epicentre, and later in the opposite direction, for about a minute.

• Attend to any injuries you or people close to you have suffered.

• Prepare yourself for protection against fallout. The most effective way is to evacuate from a fallout area. In New Zealand the predominant wind direction is westerly and so fallout from a target area is likely to pass over a narrow corridor of land and out to sea."

By Michael Baker

1982 Graduation Ball

★ Friday May 7th

★ 8.00 p.m.

★ All inclusive ticket

\$22.50 single, \$45 double.

★ Mandalay Ballroom

Davis Crescent, Newmarket

Tickets are available from the Maidment Theatre Booking Office, 12 noon to 2 pm, from Tuesday April 27th,

MONDA
'Drink th
somehow
your bit!
10.30pm
'Late Mo
Party' ar
ideal for
if you've
and food
TUESDA
11am 'R/
11am 'M
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Park
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from who
1pm 'GR
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8 pm 'BI
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prizes do
Centre, M
Universi
Records,
Orient R
Tavern -
from the
1 pm 'W

G

Jo



MONDAY 11am

'Drink the Pub Dry'. Somewhere, somehow, watch for details... Do your bit!

10.30pm

'Late Movies' in OGB. 'Don's Party' and 'War Goddess'. Films ideal for the state you should be in if you've done your bit. Buckets and food available.

TUESDAY

11am 'RAFT RACE'

11am 'MOTORBIKE RIDE'. Devonport to Okahu Bay.... or Coromandel?

1pm 'ARM, AUCTION' in Albert Park

1pm 'FUN & GAMES' in Quad... from when we were kids.

1pm 'GRAD BAR GROVEL' light entertainment from Folk Club.

8 pm 'BLUE JAZZ ROCK' in OGB

WEDNESDAY 12 noon

'RUNNING BACKWARDS RACE' in Albert P—ark. Lots of prizes donated by Calculator Centre, Modern Bags, Whitcoulls, University Book Shop, 256 Records, The Record Centre, New Orient Restaurant and the Kiwi Tavern - pick up your entry form from the Town Planning School.

1 pm 'WALK ABOUT TOWN'.

Who knows where we might end up or become!

6 pm 'CAFE RECOVERY CENTRE'

Thems exhausted from walk please drop in, entertainment courtesy Radio B. Coffee and medication available.

THURSDAY

12 noon 'ALFS REVENGE'. The day the Engineers get creamed - bring a red T-shirt and join up - a massacre somewhere around varsity.

1pm 'GRAD BAR GROVEL'.

Social gathering in OGB. Discuss liar wounds and cowards.

8 pm 'BLUES RACE' in OGB. \$2 a head for a good night out. Band : Black and Blues.

FRIDAY

1 pm 'GRAD BAR GROVEL'. For those of you still here, a social event not to miss.

8 pm 'ROCK N' ROLL DANCE' in OGB - 'The Blue Flames'.

\$2/student - a rage to end term one and all those horrible tests!!

SATURDAY afternoon

'WAKE UP' and stagger off home to the parents for a holiday.

Camping Equipment & Ski Gear....



LIVING SIMPLY
the gentle alternative

to get there, head down Princes St. towards the Big I, then left down Shortland St. LIVING SIMPLY is on your left just before O'Connell St., one block from Queen St, opp. the STAR offices.

Living Simply, National Mutual Arcade, Shortland St, Auckland Tel.790344

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CAS

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

— Rm 14, behind the
Upper Lecture Theatre.

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MID-YEAR CAMPUS VISIT PROGRAMME

N.Z. FARMERS FERTILISER
Dates of visits Thursday 10 June, Thursday 29 July.

N.Z. DAIRY INDUSTRY
Thursday 29 July, Friday 30 July
Presentation: Evening presentation
Wednesday 28 July, Wednesday 28 July, 7.30pm, ULT.

'Graduate opportunities in the NZ Dairy Industry.'
N.B. Representatives from the N.Z. Dairy Board, the Dairy Division, the N.Z. Co-op Dairy Co. and the Dairy Industry Training Council will all be at the evening presentation. **Presentation pre-requisite to an interview:** very important to ascertain areas of interest. Recruiting:

1. Chemical & Mechanical engineers for Dairy Processing, Research, Advisory Services and technical development.
2. Chemistry, Biochemistry, microbiology graduates for dairy processing and technical development.
3. B Com grads for product marketing with the NZ Dairy Board.
4. B Com grads for acctg. and business admin. positions in the dairy processing industry.

Technical positions are of a very wide ranging nature. Appts in product marketing may be made from graduates in a wide range of disciplines dependent on personality, ability to communicate, & enthusiasm, but some knowledge of economics and business admin. would be an advantage.

SUB SEA INTERNATIONAL
Unable to come on campus but mechanical and chemical engineers interested in this field can contact the General Manager direct. P.O. Box 622, New Plymouth.

N.Z. ALUMINIUM SMELTERS (Comalco)
N.Z.A.S. require graduates with B Com and BEs (Chem & Maths, Mech & Elec) to join the Comalco Group of Coys at Tiwai Point Smelter. Engineering graduates will participate in a two year plant orientation scheme to gain a broad introduction to the industry. Registration can be gained for those who desire. We are keen to meet graduates who are interested in Production Management careers.
Company Presentation: Lunchtime (1 p.m.) Monday 26 July Upper Lecture Theatre

TELEVISION NEW ZEALAND
A representative will be on Campus to address students who are interested in knowing more about the Television industry. No date has been confirmed for this but please keep in touch with CAS and we will let you know.

IBM NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Thursday 10 & Friday 11 June
IBM are interested in speaking with all students from any discipline. They have two positions available: "Trainee Sales Representative" and "Trainee Systems Engineer". Duties involve working with customers in improving business effectiveness through the use of computer systems, developing and implementing solutions to business problems.
Company Presentation (Pre requisite to an interview)
Evening (7.30pm) Wednesday, 9 June Venue: Room 002 Old Arts Building. "Careers in IBM - Including participation of recent graduates employed by IBM"

T & G LIFE SOCIETY

Wednesday 2 June & Wednesday 16 June
The qualities a candidate should possess: Age 24 to 45 years. Good standard of education. Married, probably with family & buying a home or planning for one. Good health, personal and financial standing in community. Concern for family & community in general. Active in sport, civic groups, social fields. Tactful, patient, persevering yet decisive. Inspires confidence. Capacity for genuine self-analysis. Enthusiastic, ambitious and self disciplined. Committed to a high standard of living and prepared to work for it. Above all, a genuine interest in people.

HONEYWELL CONTROL SYSTEMS LTD

Wednesday, 14 July
Seeking graduates from Electrical and Chemical & Material Engineering and Computer Science. Positions foreseen: Project Engineer - responsible for design of control systems for industrial plants. Application of standard micro-processor based equipment to solve customers control needs. Qualification: Electrical or Chemical Engineers. Commissioning Engineer - Responsible for start-up and commissioning of microprocessor based control systems on current 'think big' project. Qualification: Technically orientated electrical engineer.

Company Presentation: Lunchtime: (1 p.m.) Tuesday, 13 July. Venue: Engineering School, Room 4.409 (level 4, Block 4) "Centralised Production Control"

N.Z. FOREST PRODUCTS (KINLEITH)

Monday 19 and Tuesday 20 July
Mr Ken Mulder, will be on Campus talking with final year graduates in Engineering (all disciplines), Science (Chemistry - organic option) and Commerce (Management accounting).

JOB VACANCIES

RESEARCHER - MARKETING RESEARCH DIVISION - AHI

Duties include: Gather, analyse, interpret & present information in an optimum way in order to meet study objectives.
Pre-requisites: Market research paper or other research experience.
Contact: Mr Hammiburton, Ph 278-0999.
Further details: CAS

CAREER OPPORTUNITY - IBM, AUCKLAND

IBM are seeking a graduate, with excellent grades (pref. masters) in any discipline, who wish to pursue a career in systems marketing, data processing. Immediate start.
Contact: Mr Des Morrison, Ph 778-910

B COMM. GRADUATE - SOUTHERN CROSS MEDICAL CARE SOCIETY

Seeking B Com acctg grad practical experience of the successful applicant may be limited but a good understanding of business concepts is essential. A training programme will be undertaken to give the appointee a sound grounding in all aspects of financial and management accounting. Excellent prospects and a competitive salary is offered.
Written applications to: Mrs L. Mollard, Personnel Officer, P.O. Box 9583, Auckland.

INVESTMENT ANALYST - ANZ BANKING GROUP

Successful applicant, who should have an accounting major, will join an experienced team in the Customer Investment section which operates the ANZ Investment & Advisory Services. The analyst is required to prepare continuing indepth reports and recommendations on investment prospects in N.Z. companies. For further information please apply in writing to - Mr J. Parke, Personnel Dept, ANZ Banking Group (NZ) Ltd., P.O. Box 1492, Wellington. Position is based in Wellington.

PART - QUALIFIED ACCOUNTING STUDENT - PART TIME POSITION

Part-time position available with a major industrial manufacturing group. Appointee will be trained in a broad cross section of accounting duties. Time off for lectures. It is

envisaged that the successful applicant will join the team on a permanent basis on completion of his/her degree.
Contact: Bob Wakelin, Ph: 797-007.

PART TIME ACCOUNTING POSITION

Final stage accounting student, preferably with some experience but not essential, to work for a Te Atatu North firm. For further details phone: Ross Partington, 30-669.

COMMERCE GRADUATE - AMP SOCIETY

Opportunity for B Com. Grad - Mktg/Mgmt St. to start as a representative and progress to Sales Executive, in our Birkenhead office. For further details contact: Mr Noel Pierson, Ph 487-091.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING OPPORTUNITY - UNILEVER

Appointee to be responsible to acctg. data and statements covering costs, budgets, monthly results, all estimates and general management accounting information. Application forms available CAS. For further information contact: Mr Neville Gurr, Training & Recruitment Manager, Private Bag, Petone or phone: 666-949 Wgtn.

MALAYSIAN & SINGAPOREAN STUDENTS - FLETCHER CONSTRUCTION

Fletcher Construction frequently have requirements for graduates, in engineering, business studies etc, who are returning to their homeland, on their construction projects in those countries. For further information contact: R.J. Forrester, Personnel Officer, Human Resource Development, Ph. 599-979

ADVISORY OFFICERS - MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Vacancies exist for graduates in the Policy Division, Advisory Services Finance, Economics and Administrative Divisions. Duties: will be varied but include investigative, advisory and admin work. A good bachelor's degree or honours degree in any discipline will be considered. Qualities particularly sought are an ability to analyse material and to write clearly and succinctly. Apply using the PS 17A form to Education Officer, Staff Training Section, Ministry of Transport, Head Office, Wellington.

ACCOUNTANT TRAINEE, JAMES HARDIE & COY PTY LTD

Vacancy in Accounts Dept. at Penrose. Position both interesting and challenging as trainee will be rotated through various duties which will give experience in both financial and management reporting and EDP. Opportunities for advancement upon completion are excellent. It is envisaged that the appointee will have successfully completed two years study towards B Com or ACA. In addition to the competitive salary offered, lecture time will be granted along with repayment of tuition fees and textbook expenses. For further information, or apply to, please contact: Mr M.A. Kamphorst, Employee Relation Officer, Ph 599-919.

TRAINEE AUDIT ASSISTANTS - SINGAPORE: PRICE WATERHOUSE

Singapore & Malaysian students in their final year of Accountancy, who will be eligible for provisional admission into the NZ Society of Accountants (and subsequently into the Singapore Society) when they graduate, are invited to join Price Waterhouse, Singapore, as Trainee Audit Assts. Permanent residents of Singapore are also invited to apply. Interviews will be held on campus in June. **Applic. forms available CAS. Closing date 7 May 1982 - forward applications to Mr C. Perry, Personnel Administration Manager, National Office, Price Waterhouse, G.P.O. Box 4177, Sydney 2001.**

GRADUATE PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT TRAINEE - N.Z. STEEL

Seeking graduates from any discipline (Science or engineering leaning helpful but not essential). Must be a people person, communication skills essential and should be a natural leader. 18 month - 2 yr training period before assumption of responsibilities. Further details: contact Peter Jenkins, phone 774-650

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS - N.Z. STEEL

Seeking BE Mechs to join the company and be part of their expansion programme. Excellent prospects. Further details contact: Peter Jenkins, Phone 774-650

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT WELLCOME NZ

Prefer part B Com and some practical experience. Suitable for part-time student. Contact: Cheryl Wright, Ph 276-1877

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CHINA

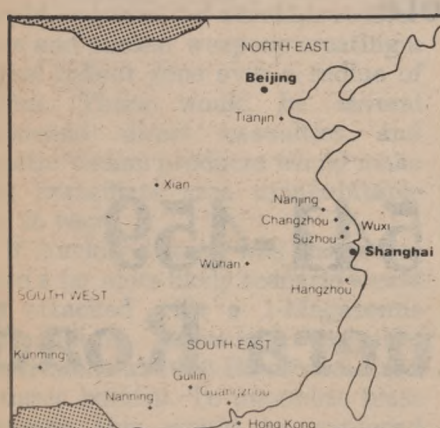
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For further information, contact your Student Travel Services accredited sales agent:

Campus Travel,
Top floor, Student Union,
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THE WORLD OF ADVERTISING

Each new product that comes onto the consumer market is virtually a sight hitherto unseen. It is up to those who advertise the product to ensure that we, the consumers, buy it. Western society is incredibly consumer oriented. Every day we buy things without fully knowing what persuades us to buy the particular product we do. Why Brand X rather than Brand Y? Usually Brand X has some redeeming quality that makes it more appealing to you. But what is it that first brings it to your attention? Advertising!!!

Whether advertising is merely a service to consumer and manufacturer alike, or something much deeper is the burning issue here.

Advertising is big business. Money spent on advertising is tax deductible. Sounds good? To ad agencies, it is. Millions of dollars each year are spent on advertising but the image that the ads present is often biased, sexist, and very stereo-typed.

The structure of advertising is as follows. Company X chooses Ad agency Y for its big 1982 campaign. They decide to spend a certain amount of money this year on promoting a new product. The agency then comes up with an advertising campaign to launch the product onto the consumer market. The money is spent on production and media costs, and paying all the people involved in packaging the deal. Expensive? Yes! Ad agencies usually take 15% of the media insertion cost, whether it be for TV, radio or written media. They are also of course paid for producing the ad material. Pay rates for agency work are very good and often include

packages such as cars, stereos, and other such tempting goodies.

But what happens if you the consumer don't like what is being presented to you? Complain, but who to? The manufacturer, the newspaper/TV/radio station or the agency? All three is often a good idea.

Sexist and stereotypical advertising is still very evident in the media. Women do not feature very highly in ads as strong figures. A great deal of advertising for products such as cleaners, food, cosmetics, all depict women as subservient creatures. Even in ads for 'women's' products male voices are very evident in the dominant informative role.

Some advertisers still use women to draw attention to totally unrelated products. Supposedly, the days of the model sprawled all over the car are past, but this and more subtle forms of sexist advertising are evident. One ad for a car shows the man driving the car over rough country while the woman uses the same car for sedately driving round town, doing her shopping. Another shows a woman parachuting....good, you say. Well not really, seeing as the silly woman has managed to get herself stuck in a tree and thanks heaven that she is a Tampax girl. The person who hits the ball through the window is a woman. How many ads do you see of women in a business position or position of responsibility (other than housewife that is)?

Also count the number of ads featuring women/women related products on TV, and then look at the same ads and count how many have male voice/female voice dominant. Figures show male voices are dominant in about 80% of these, including those that are considered 'women related'.

Advertising perpetuates the myth of the ideal woman. How we are supposed to look, feel and act. The old problem, are you a good mother if your clothes are not Persil white? Advertising portrays a very unrealistic view. Women spend most of their

time in the kitchen, or worrying about their skin/hair/ dandruff/ tonight's dinner. They still take showers with all their makeup on. Wouldn't you die if you went out with baggy pantihose??? Wear a certain perfume and someone will give you roses. Bullshit? (Eat garlic and you'll have the bus seat to yourself). An ad for a hot water system uses a woman's body. What's wrong with that? Just the fact that the agency know that putting a woman's naked body in the ad will ensure that it gets seen more. However relative prudery reigns. Even in ads for lingerie, any pubic hairs showing are airbrushed out. Nipples are ok though.

But what happens if you can't stand the ad that has the husband coming home from work, hoeing through dinner and then saying 'What's for dinner tomorrow night?' Do you feel like punching him in the nose rather than giving the knowing smile that his wife does as she says 'Men' in that nauseating tone? Watchwomen is a new organisation on campus to organise fightback on sexist advertising. It was set up recently mainly as a reaction to the '10' beer advertising campaign. It's aim is to monitor sexist advertising in the media and to take action against it. The action takes the form of using your power as a consumer: boycotts backed up by protest letters, interviews, walk-outs of theatres where sexist ads are showing etc. So much advertising perpetuates misogynist attitudes and shows women as sex objects (I just scored a 10 - does that mean a bottle of beer or a woman, or are the two interchangeable?) Women are portrayed as domestic servants and as both intellectually and physically inferior to men.

To fight back against advertising, you must look again at the structure of the advertising industry itself. Find the ad you dislike. Write a letter to the advertising manager of the media concerned. Write a letter to the client. Write a letter to the agency.

There may be a bit more work involved in finding out who the ad agency is for a particular product. Clients change ad agencies often, so the agency that was handling that client last year won't necessarily be handling them this year. Also some clients have their business split up between two agencies. You can ring the advertiser and ask them who their agent is. If they are a little reticent in telling you, compliment them on the campaign and say how marvellous it was. They usually like that.

Often the ads themselves will have clues. Most ads have what is known as a key number in the ad. Some of these keys just indicate what date the ad appeared and in which issue of what publication. Others will have the agency name in the key (or an abbreviation of it); once you have sussed out one agency's key, it will be easy to find out which agency is responsible. Write a letter to the Accounts Director. Depending on the response that you get there, letters can be written to the director of the agency. Ads are put together by a large number of people so you can't really pick out one person.

The reception you get may not be what you want. Critics of the Lion Beer 'You don't have to be a man to drink Red' campaign were told by the agency, Colenso Communications Wellington (also the agency for Montana, and '10' beer) that the campaign was intended to be humorous. The more people that write and tell the agency that they feel and think the campaign was not humorous the better. Maybe if enough people do this, the agency will take notice.

The idea is not to sit back and let it all sink in. Try sitting watching the ads on TV. If you can stand it that long, examine each ad you see in the space of two hours. Analyse them and act on the aspects of them that you don't like. You may like being told what to wear/eat/drink/say/feel, but after a while it wears a bit thin.

... continued from page 7

Wright said that in the long run we were bound to pay up so we should buy a new trade off.

The package deal presented to Exec was:

1. The transfer to AUSA of: Half of the Accountant's salary	\$12,000
The cost of the Employment Bureau	\$11,000
Cost of heat and power in Student Union Building	\$1,500
	<hr/>
	\$25,000

or approx. \$2 per student. (all of these had previously come under University welfare expenditure).

2. An Increase in the Building Levy of \$3 per student (pacifier).
3. An increase in the Welfare Levy of \$4. In other words \$9 per student more than in 1982.

This report was noted with little more than a whimper by Exec.

Ad Hoc Sub Committee then met again on April 6. Not being content with students' money being handed to them on a platter (again, I might add, without the matter being referred to SRC) the Ad Hoc Committee was out for blood. Although the Association

suggestion was seen as 'generous' it wasn't enough.

The recommendations of Ad Hoc Sub Committee went as follows:

1. THERE BE NO FURTHER CHANGES TO THE WELFARE SERVICES OTHER THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED (MAINLY IN THE ACCOMMODATION SECTION) BY THE 1980 AD HOC COMMITTEE.
2. NOTWITHSTANDING (1), ABOVE, MR NICOLL REPORT TO FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE POSSIBILITY OF INTRODUCING AN EMPLOYER CHARGE FOR USE OF THE CAREERS SERVICE. (It is anticipated that Finance Committee would give weight to the opinions of members of the Sub-committee present at its meeting.)
3. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ACCEPT THE FINANCIAL "PACKAGE" PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. (The ad hoc Sub-committee sees it as a constructive attempt to assist the University but notes that it is Finance Committee which must ultimately decide whether the package goes far enough, or too far, in meeting the projected deficit in 1983.)
4. IF FINANCE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS THE "PACKAGE" AS PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT IT REQUEST THAT CLEANING COSTS BE ADDED TO THE CHARGES ACCEPTED BY THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR BLOCK "A" OF THE UNION BUILDING.
5. IF FINANCE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS THE "PACKAGE" IT CONSIDER WHETHER OR NOT THE \$3 INCREASE IN THE BUILDING LEVY WOULD BE BETTER AS AN ADDITION TO THE STUDENT WELFARE FEE. (The student representatives on the ad hoc Sub-committee will have discussed the matter with the Association in the meantime.)

Ad Hoc Sub Committee was wound up for the year and the above recommendations were referred to University Finance Committee which met on April 23.

University Finance Committee has now recommended to Council a 1983 fee of \$14 being made up of:

1982 fee	\$8.50
AUSA suggested increase	1.50
Same figure as our Building Levy	3.00
Plus addition for projected "3% cut"	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$14.00
Plus the transfer of costs to AUSA of \$30,000	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$16.50

AUSA has been asked to respond to this resolution.

In my mind there is only one response - stick it up your bum boys. In no way is this a fair and equitable increase. As Anthony says in his report, Wayne and he were told AUSA would have to accept a jump to \$16 or \$17 for 1983.

We cannot accept it! Whilst it may be accepted that \$16.50 is not a large amount per se it is evident from the University's attitude that they are content just to pass the buck - that they are not going to take any 'action' other than writing

a letter of protest at the 3% cut.

We, as students should not take such a stance. We cannot allow, by lack of action, the University to carry out the Government's dirty work.

I intend to move at the first SRC meeting of Term Two the following

"That this SRC condemns the University's Finance Committees action in recommending a \$6.50 increase in the welfare levy, and recommends to Exec that its representatives on Council move that the increase in welfare levy be \$1.50 with a transfer to AUSA of half the Accountant's salary, the Employment Bureau, and heat light and power in the Student Union Building."

and
"That action be taken against the University if a \$14 levy is approved by Council".

I think that from the actions of the Ad Hoc Sub Committee, and the University Finance Committee over the past 2 years that 'negotiations' and 'trade-offs' have been unsuccessful and we have either been sold out by our own reps or the university.

Now is the time for action.

Heather Worth
Welfare Officer



Freudian Slips are gutsy and determined. They have been playing together now for about a year, with varying receptions. At Sweetwaters the majority of the crowd were more concerned with the bands ability to tantalize as sex objects, than with their musical ability and finesse. Recent gigs at the Rumba Bar however had the tightly squeezed crowd 'bumpin' and grinding' to the music.

They are very committed and with the strong support they get from feminists and dykes are uncompromising and prepared to persist in doing what they believe in.

They formed specifically for a Women's concert at the Maidment last June. Since then, three members have left and have or have not been replaced. The band is now Nicky on drums, Mary bass, Jacqui saxophone, Paula violin and vocals, Bid keyboards, Cathy guitar and Kathleen

vocals. Seven strong, independent personalities, all contributing equally to the band.

□ □ □

Freudian Slips music has since they formed become far more adventurous and perhaps less accessible, although not deliberately so. If their music is obviously different from what a lot of bands are into, it comes from within the band, and is an expression of the seven members collective creativity.

They would not compare themselves to any other band, but I can make a musical connection, ideally anyway, with the Slits and the Raincoats, British New Wave? women's bands. With their music they explore new sounds, non-conventional arrangements, sporadic beat, using and utilising fully their instruments and voices to express emotion which

words would make bland and uninteresting, creating a new women's music. Not as a reaction against a male stranglehold on rock music and the rigidness that this implies, but more of an unconscious development of creative women being able to work closely together, under each other's own influences, and no one elses.

MARY: The whole point of it is that there are seven people in the band, and everyone's in there for their own musical satisfaction or something and there is no way that we are going to do something that is simple and appealing, and has got a good beat going, and ignore the fact that it might not suffer any one of us. We are doing this because we want to explore music. We are not doing this because we want to make hit singles, and we're not relying on it to make money.

□ □ □

OF DEAD SLUGS & LOIS LANE

with apologies to Freudian Slips



PAULA: It's not easy. Somebody may be a really good musician, but if they're not into the thing we're into, both musically and politically, it's no good. We've gone too far to have to start from scratch with anyone.

MARY: Basically the women in the band are more lesbian, if not in sexual preference, at least in their friendships women orientated.

So you see yourselves as a political women's band and try to make a political statement with your music

MARY: Yes most definitely. We are all feminists, and we wouldn't play anything that was offensive.

NICKY: It's important to put across a message that is not making us look like pretty little girls, playing male instruments. We are playing how we think women should play music, without sexual connotations.

Freudian Slips are up front with their politics, and the lyrical content of their songs reflects this.

'Kryptonite' is generally a song about women taking secondary roles, and standing behind 'their men'. Specifically it is about Lois Lane, and how her role is understated. The song pays homage to women's heroic and brave deeds.

'Then He Hit Me' aka 'Then He Kissed Me', attacks the great heterosexual myth of love, love at first sight, love after first exquisite dance at highschool ball, and everything's coming up roses. It's about violence against women, which the band sees as probably far more pertinent to a lot of lives than romantic imagery of boy meets girl and live happily ever after.

'Dead Slugs' I think is perhaps their best song. It's desperate, pleading, and charged with emotion; a

deliberate challenge.

MARY: It's about people, people who live on a minimum level, people who make do with something and don't ever venture. It's like the whole thing of anyone who is just living and surviving and just barely coping - and they just deaden themselves to everything and they can't question or explore anything. The song is saying - 'Hey, you can!' you know and it's saying move from that level to where you're really screaming.

□ □ □

How come the name Freudian Slips?

MARY: Well my mother tells me that it is the pathology of everyday life, but other than that, it is giving Freud the slip, it's something you say by mistake, but it's in your subconscious, which is what my mother probably meant.

NICKY: It's anti the conventional sexual stereotypes.

MARY: Freud probably had more impact on psychology, he invented the word neurotic for example, and probably people who have never heard about Freud have been indoctrinated or kind of brainwashed by him.

□ □ □

Are you concerned about how you appear on stage visually?

MARY: Everyone in the band does not want to be mistaken for a sex object. Some in the band just want to be comfortable and others want to exploit the opportunity as a performer to be eccentric and bizarre. One thing that I would really like to do in the future is to make it more of a performance, use the people in the band and the lighting

and things to bring across a few effects.

What about playing with other bands. Are there some you definitely wouldn't play with?

MARY: Yes definitely - they attract the wrong crowds... we don't like them.... wrong sound.

NICKY: Male cock rockers.

What bands?

MARY: Don't know them, don't wanna know them. The bands that we play with are guys that we know have been particularly supportive of us.

□ □ □

And how does Freudian Slips envisage the future? They are sure they'll make a record or two, carry on playing gigs, and making an impact on the people they play to. They want to affect people with their music, and believe they do. They've had a break from playing for over a month or so, and used the time to make a demo tape of 'Kryptonite' and 'Dead Slugs' (both of which are sporadically played on Radio B), to sort out new songs, and sort out individual members' health and personal lives. They'll start playing regularly again soon.

Freudian Slips care about what they are doing, and are content to keep on improvising and developing along their own lines. They don't fantasize about making it, becoming famous with lots of money, they are a women's band, serious about their music and with a contribution to make to the New Zealand music industry.

□ □ □

J.R.

RADIO B WORKSHOP

Training & Discussion
of

Announcing * Advertising
News * Technical
Management * Programming
Starts Sat May 22nd

FOR ALL STUDENTS INTERESTED IN BECOMING INVOLVED IN RADIO B. STUDENT ID REQUIRED. \$2 REGISTRATION FEE.



RADIO B WORKSHOP
May 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th

Name
Address.....
Phone.....

Hand in this form to Radio B, 2nd Floor Studass with \$2 fee. Students only! Registration closes May 9th 5.30pm.

BEAT RHYTHM FASHION

THE NAME

"We just started last year by calling ourselves something and playing in pubs and things."

It's a really contrived name 'cos there's the beat.

It's designed to be a mouthful so you have to work at it - anti-success type thing - it's also got a statement. It's a statement about the music biz, that's what it is - Beat Rhythm Fashion - no intrinsic value in it, it's just people jumping on trends, it's all fashionable and there's the other way of looking at it as a joke - it's a joke, a disclaimer, a put-down, funny ha-ha."

COMPOSING

It's just tunes really, we write melodies. There is a process we have developed over the years. You come up with the basic idea and that has to be crystallised and that becomes crystallised in separate areas, like lyrically you'll work on something and musically you'll work on something and they will be driven together and that's all and it happens. The best ones, we have discovered, have started as whole songs and unlike the other ones which are sticking little bits together. We enjoy the new ones most, we play it and that's what we really enjoy. I like to be able to do things in the studio straight off like right in the studio - that's where you record the best. That way you don't have to compromise you don't have to limit yourself to the constraints the three-piece puts on you."

PLAYING LIVE

"We sometimes play with inferior P.A. s, we are also not very experienced, so we are still working at getting a really good sound live - it's something that takes a little while - sometimes it sounds better than on the records. Even texturally, sometimes, it is better live which is quite unusual."

THREE-PIECE

"I think the triangle's really good. We basically just recorded live in the studio. It would have been much better if Caroline had been with us then though because there was a gaping hole in the band at that stage - creatively - and Caroline just completed and it's going to start working much better now."

RECORDING

"We spent most of the time on the drum sound, most people do I've found. That's the hardest thing to get, we spent a lot of time on it but we had an advantage 'cos we had a brand new drum set which helps in the studio 'cos you don't get all these noises happening. We take the drum sound, base sound and the guitar sound all very important - we spent a lot of time on them."

GIGS

"We get a strange response. It's definitely a concert type thing but we do have quite a few fast ones that are danceable but even those are a bit heavy - heavy in their intent, but they still get up and dance. It doesn't

inspire you to dance really, not like funk or reggae or ska. The atmosphere is the most important thing with us. We quite often talk for ages - it just happens although sometimes it doesn't. We tend to be able to play music you can sit back and listen to and it's got to be a party - it's sort of the equivalent of listening on your headphones we like to think. We like to create that possibility of playing music that someone can go to a place on its own rather than it having to be a social thing - a means to social intercourse."

PUBS

"You can make a pub atmosphere great and people drink which is great. We were anti-pubs initially - we played at the Gladstone which was great. Last night there was a fight at the Rumba and that's the first time we have seen any aggro but it was when we had finished and when they were putting them out that the fight erupted. We don't really like playing in pubs and prefer playing in a concert situation - there's not enough of them - you've got to in this country, you can't do anything else so we have got to do it - you've got to take your chances."

WELLINGTON MUSIC

There's plenty of bands there but it's all very garage orientated. There's no venues, there's one pub that takes bands, the Terminus and it's a dump basically, then there's Quinn Post out in the Wop-Wops - it's terrible there's no inspiration for bands



KEEN ROCKERS' NITE OUT

Dear Chris,

Well, I may have missed out on Cliff Richard, but you really missed out on a good concert on Wednesday when the TROGGS played at MAINSTREET.

After a mood-setting support set from the BLUE FLAMES, just a few bars of WILD THING were enough to get the crowd of 800 roaring before the TROGGS were even visible. They started off with a few covers from the 60's like SAVE THE LAST DANCE and CAN'T GET NO SATISFACTION, then decided to get into some of their own stuff so we were treated to a selection of their old hits (LOVE IS ALL AROUND), latest songs (keep an ear open for FEELS LIKE A WOMAN and I DO, DO), and songs banned in the UK when they were first released (presumably for the VERY heavy breathing in STRANGE MOVIE, etc). Oldies like SURPRISE, SURPRISE and GIVE IT

TO ME had all the long-time fans singing in time to the sweat dripping off the band members. I'm sure there was a far higher percentage of leather jackets and miniskirts (vintage 60's ones rather than trendy frilly ones) there than have been seen in MAINSTREET for quite a few months.

After a rapid tune-up by the back-up guitarist they went straight into WITH A GIRL LIKE YOU which got even the trendies raging. Then they finally did WILD THING, after innumerable teasers of just a few bars, and everyone up front was freaking out, though part of this might have been because of the bootboys. After winding up with I CAN'T CONTROL MYSELF they had to come back on-stage to encore with I CAN'T GIVE YOU MORE and WILD THING again "because we've never been in NZ before".

Sure they were showing their age (no doubt we will

be too in 20 years) but their experience was also evident. It was clear from their faces that they were enjoying themselves, like most other people there. The worst bit was the bootboys, who really only came along to cause a bit of aggro, and made it rather uncomfortable in the centre front.

Still, the group sounded just like their records only louder, and I think everyone who didn't get bashed enjoyed themselves, so for all of us keen rockers it was a great night out. Who cares if the music was 20 years old, it was good hearing it live from a band I never thought I WOULD hear. Pity you missed it - you would have loved it. I hope the wander round Abel Tasman National Park was worth it. Anyway, P.D.G. is glaring - I think he thinks I should be proofreading his Arts pages so I'd better go. See you later on in May.

Catherine Eleanor.

Craccum Short Story Competition

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"WAIATA SOUNDED LIKE A HEAP OF SHIT"

Down on the docks and inside the Waterfront Cafe there is a fish with lemons and mouldy lettuce leaves. Armed with a Siamese banana I menacingly approached the aforementioned creature. It refused to speak.

Split Enz's entourage had gathered in this very same abode to push on the untiring press the platterpus from this group, "Time and Tide". Eddie Raynor, the Prof. of the band, known for knowing all sat and told a bit. On this alpee there seems to be a definite change lyrically. Eddie expanded this meagre supposition by adding the band had felt a need to run away from the boy/girl relationship tale which has 'plagued the band' over the

years. The Enz hope that on "Time and Tide" they are saying more. Neil Finn's song 'Sandy Allen' is the closest to this format but Sandy is 77 and very tall. Not a teeny tango of love.

The American market isn't the obvious target for this album and it is even taken further, again, by Eddie who can't see how they could even like it. As for what we all blurrily refer to as success in that conglomerate continent, Eddie likes to treat Enz comparatively by saying on one hand you have this and on the only other one you have that. This, being outside bands such as Madness, etc and that, Enz. In fact, Enz have outsold most outside acts, apart from the obvious super

status phallic explorers, except for the likes of the Pretenders.

In the last seven years there have been about seven changes of line-up and in a process Darwin himself would be proud of there are now 5. Mr Raynor feels as if he is now a member of a 'very complete band' after years of trimming away the fat which has left this five-piece nucleus.

"Time and Tide" was completed in two months working 10 days on and 5 days off. All of the material grew out of the studio and most of it was jammed. Eddie Raynor sees this alpee as being the Enz as they are. The live shows are more 'straight' with less extravagant costuming. With the Enz themselves

helping produce "Time and Tide" the result is one that has the band happy. This was not the case with the precious two, "True Colours" and "Waiata".

"True Colours" was a do or die effort for the band and this meant a poppy-commercial approach which as we all know worked. The young but limited Tickle was called onto produce "Waiata". Eddie Raynor was surprisingly strong in his criticism. "Waiata sounded like a heap of shit with Tickle who 'really cocked up Waiata sound-wise'. Tickle is good at the clean up-front sound of the Knack but this one dimensionality is not Enz.

At this stage Timmy Finn rushed over with shouts of "Are you students?" followed

by a wander down nostalgia crescent. "I came to University, smoked pot, had fun but no sex". In 1/4 hour he had disappeared to the doctors avoiding our rebuttal.

What followed was a discussion on art and music. Impressed with the Mental as Anything art exhibition in Oz the Enz are too busy for such deviations though there appears to be a bungalow of goodies somewhere.

Eddie Raynor himself has been busy with other things. The production of the N.Z. Pop L.P. seems to have been a long and drawn out saga of recording and re-recording which may be finished sometime prior to ad-nauseum. On an equally long time scale is Eddie

Raynor's solo album which looks like being completed when he finds a voice he is not embarrassed by.

The much talked about reunion concert looks like being a reality in the Long White Cloud sometime this year. This concert will include all of those who have at some time played with the band. The Enz seem excited by this event which should be the highlight of the musical year.

Apparently the Swingers have broken up with Phil Judd probably staying within our 200 mile limit to record his own album at Mandrill studios.

As we staggered into the rain and mist the fish turned slowly rolling a lemon out of the way and farewelling us with a moist dead wink.



UNIVERSITY BOOK SHOP

Meet Author
Fay Weldon

Lecture 1 - 2pm in B15

Signing session at
the UBS on
campus

2pm - 2.30pm

Tuesday 4th May

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VISION IN DISBELIEF

The 4th
Biennale of
Sydney
April-May,
1982.

Every two years (or so) the art world of Australia collects around itself the art-of-the-world considered to be making the steps forward. This year, under the umbrella title of VISION IN DISBELIEF, the Biennale organizers concentrated largely on the 'New Painting', widely seen to be the dominant progressive force within the international mainstream. That says more of the artificiality of the mainstream, than of the vitality of New Image Painting. Basically the new 'spirit' (sic) in painting involves a return to more figurative, painterly work.

That such a development should register the reaction of 'disbelief' suggested in the Biennale's title seems somewhat surprising; the paintings on show were often wonderful items, and certainly there appears to be some elements of concern common to many of them. But you have to remember that their inclusion is decided through the intermediate step of publication in the magazines of the mainstream. So, out

of the opening up that followed the loosening of the modernist obsession with form and process, the art commentators seem bent on enforcing a new, internationalist 'naïf' style. It's good to know that such tendencies to narrow developing artists into a single mainstream are irrelevant in New Zealand, and that the work of artists like Tony Fomison, Jeffrey Harris, Gavin Chilcott, Phillip Clairmont, Allen Maddox et al would have belonged so authoritatively amongst the 'New Image' painting the Biennale had hung in 'disbelief'.

We saw an example of Phillip Guston's last paintings, returning to occupy a place of pivot and honour after a lengthy stay in the cold. In 1979 when these paintings were completed they were widely seen as a show of Guston's failing 'toughness' as a painter, a return to figurative form after the broad-steps he had earlier taken into Abstract Expressionism. Fellow painters and critics, in obituary and review, spoke apologetically of the paintings completed just before his death. Now they are at the centre of a new revival in painting' and in FLASH ART. Guston will be seen as one of the great American painters of his time; the Biennale aside, the mystery of form he painted around is everywhere, another sacred approach.

New Zealand's contingent was there, scattered amongst the others, looking fine and strong. Richard

Killeen, Phillip Trusttum, Christine Hellyar, Ron Brownson, and Peter Peryer they all put up a fair representation of the art of this country. Issue must be taken, however, with the inclusion of the very expatriate Billy Apple, Boyd Webb and Annea Lockwood as part of the New Zealand contingent. Their work was fine, but their places could have been much better used by New Zealand painters such as those listed above. Wylan Curnow's selection appeared to misrepresent New Zealand's art rather than represent us. The impression was that he was seeking to show artists that presented a rounded view of an art developing into an increasingly internationalist aesthetic. This at a time when the Internationalist aesthetic is attempting to return to a more personal and regional basis of inspiration.

The biggest lesson of the Biennale was that New Zealand's art relates to New Zealand, and not to the world, that the work being done here is informed by (and informs) its environment, and that it has the essence of strength that goes with such an honest art. The work on show in Sydney was certainly fine, many of the works (the Miriam Schapiro painting for example) were the source of a very pure form of personal inspiration, and it was good to see painting opening up to its possibilities again. But it was good to get home too.

T.W.

A gradual change from theatre to Opera for director Raymond Hawthorne was what he found "Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny". Hawthorne is one of the country's best practitioners of Brechtian Theatre. This opera will certainly be looked back on as a major change of direction for opera in this country.

The cast is young - made up of people trained in singing and others trained in theatre. Opera in the past has suffered as a visual form due to a lack of acting ability, and singing being the be-all and end-all. The cast on stage should do more than stand in the centre of the stage and aria all the ovation.

In "Mahagonny" the shaping and stage movements are excellent, making much of the spoken word unnecessary. Opera has now escaped the bonds of one level production and in "Mahagonny" all the levels are explored.

The set is a tall wide expanse of polished steel which fulfills Weill's wish that the "Mahagonny" set be capable of transfer from the theatre to any old platform. The changes of scene are dictated by a strong narrative, announcing what is about to happen by voice and sign. Chris White provided the strong focus necessary but some fine tuning was needed for a

do album which singing completed as a voice he is issued by.

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Once on Chunuk Bair
by Maurice Shadbolt
Mercury 23 April - 15 May

Maurice Shadbolt's first play sets out to celebrate some of New Zealand's greatest heroes. It does a very good job. Everyone knows that it is about Gallipoli, but how many of us know very much about this area of New Zealand history? It could be seen as the first time that NZ had to admit that the British may not feel as warmly about us as we do, or about them at that time of history. The unashamed betrayal makes it one of those parts of history that perhaps we would rather ignore. That Shadbolt has looked up to this skeleton in the cupboard of NZ history shows I feel that perhaps we are moving past the blind and empty 'pride in NZ movement' to the stage of studying our history in the search to find out who as a nation we are.

As we enter the auditorium we are greeted with an awful hill of war - Chunuk Bair. It is strewn with bodies and debris; it is dawn. The barrenness of the landscape is gradually filled with eleven men all vastly different; one could say types but that is not the impression that we are left with. They all seem to represent some facet of our national character, or perhaps simply the nature of people. We have the rebel who sees what is happening so clearly, the idiot whose very simplicity reveals far more truths than one would like to admit, a prig from Christ's College who really believes that the British won't leave them in the lurch. We are confronted with the incredibly complex and yet intimate relationships which war creates. They come across as such decent simple folk, and so unsuspecting. It is a

lip Trusttum, ellyar, Ron and Peter Peryer up a fair on of the art of r. Issue must be ver, with the the very Billy Apple, Boyd Annea Lockwood ne New Zealand Their work was air places could uch better used land painters e listed above. now's selection misrepresent d's art rather ent us. The was that he was how artists that rounded view of oping into an internationalist 'his at a time ernationalist attempting to more personal l basis of

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more comfortable balance between the orchestra and Chris White.

Darien Takle looked extremely comfortable in the role of Jenny which Lotte Lenya created. Both her acting and singing were of a very high quality and extensive variation.

Opposite Darien Takle as Jimmy Mahoney, Warren Cotterill impressed with his understanding, and with the fluidity that will come with time Warren Cotterill's Jimmy will be an accurate portrayal of this defiant hero.

Anthea Moller, by far the most experienced member of the company, fixed the villain Begbick's character on her face and presented us with a full, decadent, sinister leading lady. All of the supporting cast provided excellent support though there is a need for more concentration on the movement which at times appeared stiff or without motivation.

The reception "Mahagonny" received on opening night was completely overwhelming. As a piece of opera "Mahagonny" succeeds in all areas. "Mahagonny" deserves patronage, dust off all those preconceptions and go and see and Opera without having to check your brains along with your coat.

"COMPLETELY OVERWHELMING"



CHUCK NUCK

dreadful betrayal when it comes.

The writing is so matter of fact that tragedy seems almost the wrong word to use. We are presented with a group of men in an insane position doing the best that they can within their concept of the situation. We would turn back but they did not; it never entered their heads, rather it was not within their range of possibilities. The colonel talks of Achilles and Hector, the classical allusions are unashamed in this play; he says despairingly near the end, I suppose that Achilles and Hector were young pricks too. The attitude, of these men so far away from us with their love of Crown and country and Empire simply stresses the timelessness of the predicament they were in and that it is a story that keeps being told over and over. The stark simplicity of the writing and humour in the face of such difficulties makes it a very moving piece of theatre. There are parts where it drags slightly but this emphasises the pointlessness of the war.

Mercury has really put its heart and soul into this production if the casting is anything to go by. A lot of old timers who have not been seen there for some time are back pounding the boards. Sydney Jackson, Phillip Holder and of course, George Henare are all magnificent, as is Roy Billing recently from Corporate. Except for one actor who is I suspect new to the game, they were totally convincing. The corporate feeling of the cast came over to the audience very strongly.

So please go and see it. I don't think you could possibly regret it if you have any feeling in you. It is thought provoking, informative and emotionally powerful ... I am so delighted to see NZ theatre get out of the damned living room and on to wider issues.

Catherine McGeorge

MAY

Films
Invasion of Kiddie Holiday

SESAME ST
Logan Campbell Centre

T.V.
It's Free

THEATRE
Corporate - Total Eclipse
A Children's Musical Show
Mercury - Chunuk Bair
Opera - Mahagonny
Petra Von Kant
Independent - Philanthropist
Over the Rainbow

Albums To Be Released
Tug of War - Paul McCartney
Lola Blau - Rough as Guts - Robyn Archer (Oz radical)
A Star Is Torn - Forthcoming - Sky
Till Death Do Us Part - Slade
Landscape - Richard Burgess
Mirage - Fleetwood Mac's (last - they have split)

Station
May 8 - Mirrors
May 12/13 - Dave McClean's Little Criminals (ex Furies)
May 19 - Midge Marsden
May 22 - Blind Date
May 29 - Blond Comedy

Square One/Land of a Thousand Dances
Newmatics
Furtive Four Three
Piece Pack - The Dabs, The Prime Movers, The Bongos, The Skeptics
Drunk on the Pope's Blood - The Birthday Party
Junkyard - Tour Rumours for May
Queen, Van Morrison, Bucks Fizz, Perry Como, Rolling Stones.

Reverb Room
May 8 - Bongos
May 13/14/15 - Prime Movers
May 20/21 - Chills
May 22 - Clean/Chills
May 27/28/29 - Tenants/Stiff Richards

Luxury Length - Blam
TRACKS - Talkback King
I like my Job - Luxury Length - The Bystander - Marsha - Time Enough - Learning (to like ourselves again) - Businessmen - Prisoner Love - Call for Help - The Last Post


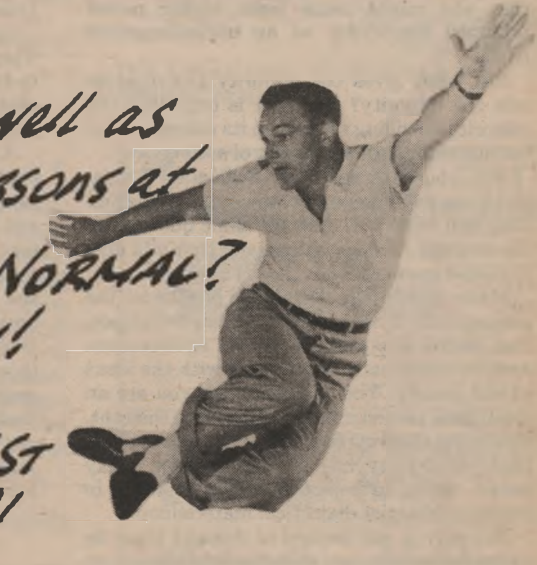
Men At Work
Mainstreet
May 8

Screaming Meemees
If This Is Paradise, I'll Take The Bag
Tracks - Your Accent - Days of Heaven - Day goes By - Hardly Moved By It - What do Eyes See - Sunday Boys - F is for Fear - Coloured Day - Orson Welles - Dali's Moustache - Miro Miro

Mike Oldfield
Town Hall
May 5

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STRANGELY NORMAL?

Oh Boy!

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YOU'VE HEARD IT ALL BEFORE

Dear Editor,

Greetings, and congratulations on your appointment as Craccum Editor for 1982. I trust you will show the same impartiality as your predecessor did.

Let me say from the outset, that I am still determined to purge every facet of society in New Zealand of this Left Wing Communist Scourge. Every time I pick up Craccum, all I read is this same biased Communist propaganda, to tell you the honest truth, it makes me sick.

All you hear is the same twisted propaganda about such things as U.S. involvement in El Salvador, also how bad the Americans are for deploying nuclear weapons in the Pacific and in Europe etc. etc. etc.

Of course you don't hear anything from these left wing traitors about the Russian involvement in Afghanistan and Poland, you don't hear anything from these "trendy leftwingers" about the nuclear weapons the Soviets have positioned in Europe, I bet you don't.

It all boils down to one thing, there is a group of people in this country, who are working against the interests of NZ, rather they owe their allegiance to a foreign power.

All I can say is this, the sooner I get into parliament the better, and the sooner I become Prime Minister, Head of Government, and Leader of the NZ National Party the better still it will be for the welfare of all NZers.

I would like to say that on assumption of the position - Head of Government, I will bring to justice these communist traitors and those who spread their twisted left wing propaganda. I will see to it that you are put behind bars, for a long, long, time.

I will ban all communist inspired organizations. I will purge the universities of all these undesirable elements.

I will deport trouble making foreigners who hold positions of power in the trade unions.

Don't worry my dear Communists I will use everything at my disposal to get rid of you. The Police - Army - Security Service, and the sooner the better.

I want NZ to become a private enterprise, conservative-right wing state, fostering such attitudes as patriotism, fear of God, honour of the Queen, and a hatred of anything that smells of communism.

I also want to address these remarks to those who desecrated the War-Memorial monument - you are the lowest of the lowest...

To all those loyal students, I ask you to join me in kneeling in humble and grateful remembrance before the memory of all those brave NZ men and women who gave their lives on behalf of our beautiful country, we will remember you.

In closing let me say that these aren't just hollow threats. On assuming the Head of Govt and Cabinet in future - which I will, I intend to carry them out.

Just a word here, to my American student friends at Auckland University - I'm proud of you and what the U.S. has done and is still doing for NZ.

Also to my Jewish and Maori friends and for that matter all ethnic students at University - thank you for the contribution you will in future make to this country under my future Prime Ministerial leadership.

Yours faithfully,
Matthew Eugene Connor
True Blue Kiwi & former NZ Army Serviceman 1965
NZ Anti Communist Political Expert
Future Prime Minister of New Zealand

IN DEFENCE OF MOTHER RUSSIA

Dear Editor,

Most of us assume that majority democracy is somehow special amongst the various ruling systems and that it is the ideal for all states to aim for. Indeed this idea is so little challenged that you might think some higher power ordained democracy as an unchallengeable truth.

But what gives the majority the right to rule the minority? Surely it is only that the minority is willing to give up its autonomy for the advantages of being part of society.

Ask your average New Zealander if they think the government has the right to rule and they will reply yes. Ask the same question of the average Russian citizen and they will give the same answer.

Many would say that this is due to the propaganda to which the Russian is subject. But we are also products of our environment and are continually bombarded with the ideas of our society. You may consider you are an intelligent person and capable of free thought. But is not the way we think based on concepts that our society has given us? How many would think to reject our formal logic in favour of Marxist dialectical materialism.

Not only is our method of thought given to us by our society but so is the information on

which our thought acts. To quote a U.S. Republican Party Workshop Training Manual for Politicians' Press Secretaries "Truth is what people believe. It has very little to do with fact" (quoted in London Times 30th April 1978). We all know that what is written in our newspapers is not necessarily a true representation of the facts. Western propaganda is perhaps more subtle but is hardly less effective.

Another argument against the Soviets commonly used is their suppression of political dissidents. Perhaps in Russia a letter supporting capitalism would not be printed. However, any country suppresses behaviour which is dangerous to the function of society. In N.Z. we put people in prison not because they are basically evil but because our society would not function if 'criminals' were allowed to continue acting according to their own code of morality. Many will know people who have been to prison for theft etc. who we regard as friendly, reliable, sociable people. Another example is the way in which we remove people with non-dangerous mental disorders. I propose that Russia is merely extending this principle to political dissidents, an extension which is necessary to protect the type of society Russia maintains. New Zealand over the last year has shown itself willing to use the power of the state against dissidents (indeed majority dissidents) supposedly to uphold the society we believe in.

In N.Z. we all have a say in how our country is run through our vote. How effective is your right to vote in changing society? Many have obviously found it insufficient and have tried protest and lobbying. A large section of our society became so frustrated last year that they resorted to civil disobedience.

It does not seem unreasonable to suggest that the vote is not the major force of change in N.Z. There are many sections of society who are lacking in political power and suffer badly because of it. So is it preferable to have a country with such an imbalance of power across its classes or one where no section has this unfair advantage? Russia has a one party political system where it is possible for any person to take part in society. There is no vote but there are other avenues to political power and at least they will not be submerged by great financial interest. The fundamental conflict between the wish to further the lot of people and the need to provide a society where private enterprise can maximise profit does not exist for the communist government.

The abhorrence of anything but the multiparty system is perhaps only ethnic. Mr Mugabe believes that the one party system is more traditional and appropriate to Africa. To many tribal societies the idea of division of the tribal group is foreign.

Perhaps a measure of the success and freedom of any political system is its ability to allow social and ideological change. A free country should be capable of breaking from old concepts and ideas and producing a new society. Here I believe Russia compares with U.S.A. and China; Russia has seen great change within the system even recently.

Russia is also accused and guilty of imperialism. It only needs to be said that U.S.A. and every great power before them has been just as guilty. Russian policy may have dire effects on the Polish economy and living standards but would you rather be a Polish industrial worker or a peasant in the Honduras or El Salvador, which are on America's backdoor, where the U.S. (and the U.S. Fruit Coy) has considerable economic and political power.

I have tried to defend Russia basing my concept of Russia on that given by Western popular sources. This is not because I believe these sources to be just but so I can now say "Look, I haven't even mentioned this terrible bias which we are afflicted by".

Yours
T. Robinson.

... JUST FEEL GUILTY

Dear Craccum,

Usually one would expect that a group at Varsity would try to get students to conform to their views. But here the feminist alienate even chase men who are interested in their cause.

A letter in this week's Craccum even contradicts itself by first saying that men cannot understand what life is like for women, and then says women aren't obligated to teach men as it is "nurturing", and we have to solve "our mess by ourselves". Well how is the poor average male student supposed to understand this ambiguous message that feminists are wishing to brainwash everyone (it's incredible that the letter was written by a male). What are we meant to do, bang our heads on the wall and just feel guilty? Well I can't support such views and neither can most males. The feminists' extremism is only hurting themselves

Signed,
Not Ashamed to be a Male

EASTER TOURNAMENT SPONSORSHIP

Dear David,

Regarding the sponsorship of the 1982 Easter Tournament by Lion Breweries.

It appears that there is considerable confusion about the circumstances under which this sponsorship was arranged. The Executive of NZUSU has the power to amend the name of the Tournaments so that more than just the words "The New Zealand Universities Easter/Winter Tournament" can appear. This power was granted by a constitutional amendment passed at the 1981 Winter General Meeting.

NZUSU had not arranged sponsorship for the 1982 Easter Tournament, during the vacation Waikato Students' Union was told this in a telephone conversation. I also granted permission for them to try and obtain sponsorship locally. In March an agreement was made with Lion Breweries. In early April I was rung and asked whether WSU could refuse an offer of sponsorship. I replied in the affirmative. Later I was informed of the sponsors name and the details agreed to by WSU.

Unlike the BNZ sponsorship of Winter Tournament, the deal did not entail any benefits to NZUSU in the way of costs of running Tournaments, all the benefits accrued to WSU. After blunt discussions and being presented with fact that a contract had been entered into, I left the matter on the note that it would be discussed at the Easter General Meeting.

From the report of the Controller of the Tournament presented to the NZUSU Executive Meeting on Friday 9 April the situation arose as follows. In the absence of an Executive quorum over the vacation, WSU representatives entered the contract with Lion Breweries. A WSU Executive Meeting later tried to negate the agreement, after being informed that they would be in breach of contract, WSU decided to go ahead with the sponsorship.

At Easter Tournament the Executive ratified the name change for Tournament and adopted a motion recommending to the Easter General Meeting that NZUSU not accept any sponsorship from organisations that engage in discriminatory practices. The Easter General Meeting later adopted the motion.

p.p. Stephen Tew
General Secretary
for Rob Shirley
President
NZUSU

ANOTHER BLUEPRINT AND A COMPLIMENT

To the Editor:

Just a few points I'd like to make although they have already been thrashed:

1. We need more car parking!
2. Why is there no mention of lawless activities of protestors, all we here is how violent and racist the police are.
3. A.U.S.A. should be more concerned over students' welfare than politics eg: higher bursaries etc. Not how we have at least 50% of Russia's nuclear arsenal targeted on Auckland; Springbok tours etc.
4. Why wasn't anything done over Russia's warmongering activities. They are without a doubt a more repressive regime than South Africa.
5. The Morioris were here first, the Maoris pushed them out, the Pakeha's pushed the Maoris out so why do we have radicals claiming all the land is Maoris. Survival of the fittest is the key phrase.

A.U.S.A. for the majority of students not a few radicals only!!!

Yours sincerely,
Chris Jones

P.S. Craccum has got a bit better this year. Keep it up.

Thank you Chris. ED.

ATTENTION: CLAUDE BUTLER OWNER

Dear Editor,

As I was meditating outside the Lower Lecture Theatre, I saw in the bicycle racks a Claude Butler, full-drop handlebars, rat-trap pedals, toeclips et al.

In 1937, my ambition, (never realised) was to own one of these custom-built bikes.

Through your paper maybe I could meet the owner of this jewel, so that I might examine it, without being looked upon as a potential bike thief.

Many thanks, and good wishes,
Sincerely,
Olive Winchester

'NATIONAL FOR GROWTH': 'THE TREATY IS A FRAUD'

Dear David,

For almost two months now, I have followed the correspondence between I J Boswell, and some of your readers. It has been a frustrating time, not because of the arguments that have been raised to assist IJ in the search for a rational philosophy to guide future viewpoints on the question of Maori land in particular and racism in general, but because of IJ's failure to do more than try to prove a worthless argument by use of words such as 'legal definition', 'rational', 'unemotive', etc.

It all started quite innocently (?) with a seemingly genuine request for some explanation as to the value of protest against the Treaty of Waitangi celebrations. The response from Bob Lack was a logical, well-defined argument which stripped IJ's questions of semantics and pointed to the true meaning of the statement The Treaty is a Fraud. IJ's response was that while Bob Lack was correct within the framework of his (Bob Lack's) article, he had not established that a court of law would support this standpoint because of the inability to prove the intentions of a group of people living in 1840. The continuance of this point leads IJ to an indictment of the protest movement because of the use of a slogan while admitting the great shortcomings of the Treaty and its subsequent enforcement.

It was at this point that I began to despair. A question had been put, a reply received and then the discovery followed that the original question was basically rhetorical - IJ did not want an answer, merely to push a position. Let me now take this same argument into a different field - Pakeha politics. Last November, the National Party was elected on the basis of a campaign, the slogan for which was National for Growth. Now, economists around the world have agreed that there has been virtually zero economic growth in New Zealand for the last few years. The events since the last election have shown a falling away of the so called growth strategy as projects have come into doubt. It would seem IJ that political slogans are used to draw attention to possibilities, rather than legally binding definitions of the different political positions. In so much as the protesters at Waitangi have used a slogan which is designed to draw attention to their complaint, they have acted no differently to any other political group in this society. In so much as that slogan is demonstrably honest (if not necessarily within strict legal boundaries) as has been shown by Bob Lack and accepted by IJ then they have acted with a great deal more integrity than many pakeha groups would have done in their position.

The point is that if IJ does not wish to accept that the Treaty is a Fraud, that Maori people are disadvantaged in New Zealand Society and that there is much more in life than can be proven in a court of law (and has that not been one of the tools used by European culture through the years to maintain oppression), then there is little point to the debate, because IJ does not want to be convinced.

When Bastion Point was occupied in 1977, Joe Hawke said: "For too long, we the Maori people have tolerated broken promises, broken treaties, broken trusts, and unfair legislation. Our physical occupation of Bastion Point is a declaration of the fact that we the Maori people will oppose the confiscation of any more Maori land, by force or by fraud, by fair means or foul ..." You see, IJ the answer lies in people's hearts, not in the law books, the Maori is only asking for justice - fair enough?

John Bates

'MORIORI' MYTH

Dear Sir,

I.J. Boswell, in his letter of April 27, repeats a venerable argument that seems to come up every time Maori land claims are in the news. Essentially, he argues that pakeha acquisition of Maori land is justified by the fact that the Maoris originally acquired New Zealand by exterminating the earlier "Moriori" population. I don't wish to take issue here with the two-wrongs-make-right logic of the argument, but simply to point out that it rests on a factually incorrect premise. There were no "Moriori". The archaeological evidence shows that the first human inhabitants of New Zealand were the ancestors of the present-day Maoris. This is something archeologists have known for quite a few years now, but which many New Zealanders apparently prefer not to believe. For further reading, I recommend "Adaptation and Change in Maori Culture" by Prof. Roger Green, an inexpensive booklet available at the University Bookshop.

Yours sincerely,
Ross Clark
Department of Anthropology

letter

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Dear Sir,

A letter app written by I.J was accused unemotional a over who own the arrival of how,

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THE EFF 'EDUCAT

Dear Davie,

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ours sincerely,
Ross Clark
Anthropology

MORE MORIORI

Dear Sir,

A letter appeared in Craccum of April 27th written by I.J. Boswell in which one A. Smith was accused of not liking "rational, unemotional argument". Boswell's concern is over who owned land in New Zealand prior to the arrival of the Europeans. He or she asks how,

"did the Maori ... take possession of the Mori land, ..."

As no mention is made of the Chatham Islands we are left to assume that Boswell believes that the Mori were once here, and that they comprised a distinctive pre-Maori group.

This is untrue. Mori culture developed in the Chatham Islands after circa 1500 A.D. (See Sutton, D.G., 1980 *Journal of the Polynesian Society* 89(1): 67-93). The view Boswell holds is at least 50 years out of date, having been seriously questioned by the late Dr. H. D. Skinner in 1923. It was an outcome of the mistreatment of Maori folklore by a small group of nineteenth century scholars. (Simmons, D.R., 1976 *The Great New Zealand Myth: The People Before* a documentary in the *Outlook* series shown on Television One Sunday 2nd May 1982 at 7.30 pm).

Somebody as committed to rationality and unemotive argument as I. J. Boswell ought to begin by getting the facts straight.

Yours sincerely,
Douglas G. Sutton,
Wendy Gibbs.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
'EDUCATION FIGHTBACK'

Dear Davie,

Reluctantly, I drag myself to the typewriter for what will probably be a long and meaty letter to your esteemed publication, but you knew it was coming didn't you? Well, here goes.

Quite frankly, David, I'm surprised that someone with your knowledge of student affairs could have written last week's editorial. For a start, this year's education campaign is called the Cost of Learning Campaign, not Education Fightback - do you not read our publicity or is it merely a Friday morning lapse into 1981?

Your questions about the validity of marching, however, are pertinent points that I would expect students to be asking of their elected representatives.

What has 3 or 4 years of campaigning done? Well, the first point to be made is that campaigning is not just marching. A march is usually the culmination of a series of actions, both public expressions of student feeling and "behind-the-scenes" work, such as lobbying negotiating and meeting with those people who make the decisions. Given that this is understood, the point of marching is that it is possibly the best way to publicly express the depth and breadth of concern for education issues amongst students. This term's march received wide media interest, excellent TV coverage, good radio coverage and mediocre newspaper reports, all of which conveyed our main point about the extent of the 3% cut in the education field, the \$95 note. All this has helped to publicise our views and to increase public awareness and sympathy for our cause, which I believe to be at its highest for a long time. Witness the vote of 13/5 for students marching in a mini-poll held when I appeared on Radio Pacific talkback 2 weeks ago. This must be a direct result of successful campaigning.

OK, so campaigns attract a lot of publicity and generate public support, but what are their achievements in terms of affecting government policy? Remember LATOS? That was the Language Aptitude Test for Overseas Students - a harsh and discriminatory test that was scrapped due to a vigorous student campaign and elicited support from other groups, such as Universities.

Remember loans? Earlier this year, a government paper was discovered that proposed to introduce a system of student loans. We fought it, particularly in the media, embarrassed those officials concerned and the whole idea has been dropped like a hot potato.

Remember government proposals to market education overseas? A report that was recently leaked advocates a raising of tuition fees for all overseas students to astronomical levels for all parts of the education system. We have raised a large noise about it, been supported by other groups, like Vice-Chancellors, and the government has been pushed into a corner. They have attempted to play down the whole thing and, had it not been for NZUSA's actions in publicising the report and opposing it strongly, those proposals could have been adopted without a murmur.

Remember SCSP? Jim Bolger was talking in strong terms about "reviewing" the scheme. However, intense lobbying of MPs from both sides of the house, and employers, by NZUSA, as part of this year's campaign, has meant that the possibility of SCSP being scrapped is now more remote.

These are some of the more recent achievements of student campaigns - there are many more.

This year's campaign has so far made possible a meeting of NZUSA and the National Caucus Education Committee last Tuesday, and in Auckland, has generated enough interest for TVNZ to approach me with regard to producing a documentary on how students manage (or don't) on \$27 per week. If that's not a significant achievement, then I don't know what is.

If you asked me to state the one prime achievement of student campaigns, I would probably say that it was in stopping, or slowing, developments that increase the Cost of Learning - and that's very much an unseen achievement.

However, I'm not one to say that AUSA is an un democratic (sic). If students here think that campaigns are a waste of time and money, then they have the right and the capability to stop us from organising them. My challenge to those students who feel that way, in your editorial space 3 or 4 issues ago, met with no response, so I feel totally justified in continuing to fight cuts in education on behalf of all students.

Perhaps if those who have doubts about our effectiveness were to join us, then you wouldn't need to write silly, provocative (?) editorials.

Love
Darryl
EVP

P.S. How about Kaboodle for Bid's kit?

Thank you Darryl. I'll see if Kaboodle fits.
DAVID.

HIM AGAIN

Dear David,

Me again, but this time I'd like to address the issues raised by Messrs Stevens and Ritchie regarding the Cost of Learning Campaign, its motives and wisdom.

S & R make the point that in times of economic hardship, when cuts are necessary, they should be in areas "less useful or beneficial to the social good." I agree totally, but I feel that the "effort" of which they talk would be better expended by such as Fletcher-Challenge in paying some tax for a change. Perhaps some effort could be made by universities in restraining themselves from digging more air-conditioned, carpet lined holes under streets and the like.

Yes, S & R, the money is there alright. It's a question of distribution and priorities. I would suggest that underpasses or tax evasion is hardly useful or beneficial to the social good, but I'm not the government.

If you concede that education is socially good, as I hope you do, then your skip to saying that student bursaries need not be high is more of a quantum leap. It appears to be a leap based on the premise that people are unable to reach University because of the academic attainment, or lack of, rather than lack of finance. I challenge you to prove that this is the case. While I have no statistics that relate specifically to reasons for not coming to University, the figures that I do have show that finance is indeed a problem for the majority of students.

At least 51% of students surveyed in a major poll in 1981 consider that finance is a major problem, with over a quarter of those students stating that it was a severe problem. There has been a marked increase in the number of students who would consider taking out a loan and over half of all students are attempting to earn money during the academic year.

The point is that finance is a problem, probably THE problem, and for you to make an unsubstantiated claim on which to base an argument is a mistake.

I, and NZUSA, agree that more attention needs to be given to pre-university education. We have strong policy in that regard, support other groups in their fight for improvements and are constantly addressing ourselves to problems faced by people throughout the education system. If you participated in the Cost of Learning Campaign this year you would have noted that we constantly stated that this action was not students asking for more money. Rather, it is students speaking out against further cuts to the education system. The fight for a living bursary is only a part of that campaign - a part that is included because we recognise that finance is a problem for most people. It is also a part that means a lot to students, those people that we represent. NZUSA is a University Student Association and must be concerned directly with those issues that affect its members.

However, it is fallacious to say that we are fighting for security while getting a degree while not worrying about juvenile delinquency. The implication is that both are mutually exclusive. NZUSA can, and does, act on both problem areas but once again we must look to our members as, indeed, must other groups representing people in the education system.

This is not to say that we cannot be mutually supportive as we have a common goal of education as a right for all.

I would suggest that S & R have perhaps been a little too blinkered in their view of our campaign. We are not isolationist - we do not insist solely on higher bursaries at the expense of the rest of education. To do so would, as you say, serve to make universities even more a province of the elite. However that is no worse than, as you advocate, diverting much needed relief solely to pre-university education.

Where does that leave the universities? In the playground of the elite with no money for a new swing.

The only solution to the growing problem of education funding lies in united opposition to further cuts from throughout the education sector. That's what the Cost of Learning Campaign is about - not reformist opportunism.

Love,
Darryl

PALESTINIANS NOT
TERRORISTS

The Palestinians are not a terrorist people. They have found it necessary to arm themselves due to the attitude of the Israelis towards Palestine.

When the Israelis set up their first government in Palestine in 1948 Palestine was at that time under British occupation. The British army didn't allow any Palestinian to carry weapons, so when the British mandate ended in 1948 the Palestinians found themselves without weapons facing an Israeli army which had the newest weapons, planes, and tanks. The British army supplied the Israelis with some of these weapons. They helped the Israelis buy land from the Palestinians and then used that land for training them in the use of the weapons. Most Palestinians were forced off their land when the Israelis advanced as they had no means of fighting back.

The Palestinian people are now split in two. There are those who were forced out of Palestine in 1948 and who now live in Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, USA and England. They numbered 3.8 million. Half a million settled on the West Bank of the River Jordan but were again forced to live under occupation when the Israelis seized this land from Jordan in June 1967. A handful of Palestinians remained in Israel after 1948. They do not share equal rights with their fellow Israelis.

The Palestinians would prefer to return to their land peacefully but Israel seems determined not to relinquish any land. The Palestinians who are now without land are refugees and most of them live with their Arab neighbours. They now carry guns to force Israel to let them return to their home. The Palestinians are the rightful owners of Palestine. They want to return in peace, but if the only way that Israel can understand is by the sound of guns, then they must do it that way.

Mousa Aqtash
Schoolteacher
Taybeh
Jordan

This letter was forwarded to Craccum by Jenny Clark who met Mousa while in Jordan in 1979.

CONCLUSION

Dear Craccum,

I do not like the way that Chris Gosling jumps to the conclusion that Jonathon Blakeman wrote the letter about him bugging the phones.

Yours faithfully
Joe Bloggs

P.S. I think Jonathon should be President of the Disciplinary Committee.

SEXISM BREEDS SEXISM

Dear Crappum,

I am sick and tired of the blatantly sexist feminist crap around uni. Even the dunny walls confront you with gross over-generalizations that every wolf whistle leads to rape etc, etc, etc. As a womperson I am (naturally) in support of equal rights between the sexes. I do howeva get pissd off with notices for parties .. with no men allowed! Extremism as such can lead to the women's (sorry, wompersons) rights movement being treated as a joke. Being sexist won't eradicate sexism ... sexism breeds sexism.

Luv I.P. Knightly

P.S. If you must graffiti the walls, pleez make it interesting graffiti.

SEXIST ADVERTISING?

Dear Editor,

I find it extremely hypocritical of you in your April 20 issue to make editorial comment on sexist advertising and then run in the same issue a colour advertisement on the back page which reinforces sexism (ie BNZ advertisement)

To quote from your editorial 'one of the most lucrative advertising myths is the sex sell, where beautiful women are used to sell everything from toasters to cars. It's exploiting womens sexuality, supposedly to play havoc with a male machismo which the advertisement deliberately challenges!'

If your Executive has (to quote from your editorial) 'realised the significance of this campaign and is taking as many measures as possible to be seen not to condone or endorse any form of sexist/anti woman advertising' then perhaps they had better point their finger in your direction.

To call upon a proverb 'People who live in glass houses should not cast stones!'

Yours,
Observer from Victoria

While I'm pleased to see that some people do read our "capitalist advertising" I think your comments have perhaps more in common with the Aesop's Fable about 'sour grapes' rather than any genuine desire to promote women's rights.

Jason Kemp, CRACCUM Advertising Person.

One has to draw lines regarding sexist advertising. The way I've drawn mine, '10' has crossed by a mile; the BNZ ad could only be called 'sexist' by someone like you who, it seems, objects to any women being featured in an advertisement. Please tell me more: just How does the "sex sell" apply here? ED?

MORE DOORS, LESS SMOKE

Dear David,

How nice it was to hear the strains of Beethoven & Offenbach wafting through the Student Union. Many thanks to Radio B for catering to other tastes occasionally. Can we have more Doors?

Secondly, to all you smokers who use the cafeteria as of the beginning of Term II you will have special areas set aside for you where you won't be harassed by militant non-smokers. Won't that be nice? The non-smoking areas will be the carpeted areas and will be designated as such between the hours of 8 and 5. This has been the result of an on-going S.R.C. motion. Please be co-operative.

Love and Kisses,
Susie Collier xxx

HOW DOES HE DO IT?

Dear Person,

Wondering why the President's column last week was about tax law instead of things which concern students I made some enquiries and was amazed to find that Dak is enrolled as a full-time student and spends most of his time on study.

As we pay him \$7,500 a year shouldn't he be a full-time President spending most of his time on that?

Can anything be done about this?

Sue Johnson

TRULY AMAZING

Dear Craccum,

A Truly amazing thing is philosophy, truly amazing. I recount to you a comment I heard in passing: two philosophy students were talking whilst walking along Princes St. Philosophy Student 1: "Of course, there's no such thing as time."

Philosophy Student 2: "No, of course not."

The two appeared to be hurrying to make it to their next lecture... Philosophy is truly amazing, isn't it?

Yours philosophically,
Agent Grapefruit

P.S. Unlike most of the crap I write, this really did happen.

MERCURY THEATRE
FRANCE ST. NEWTON

ONCE ON CHUNUK BAIR 23 April-15 May
By Maurice Shadbolt

GALLIPOLI - THE WAY IT WAS!
MON & THURS - 6.30 TUES. WED. FRI. SAT - 8.15
BOOKINGS: PHONE 33-869

MERCURY TWO Rainer Werner Fassbinder's
THE BITTER TEARS OF PETRA VON KANT MON THURS - 9.00pm
TUES. WED. FRI. SAT - 6.30pm

30 April - 15 May

TITWTI NIPS BACK

Dear Craccum,

Some person, it seems, has become the self elected critic of TITWTI: it's obvious who you are. How refreshing to see a small simple mind at work. Just how long did it take your industrious self to type that amazing letter to Craccum?

If you thought TITWTI was so bad why didn't you offer to help improve it or even start your own news letter? You clearly will have no problems and so I challenge you to do this.

(Obviously student news, notices, information and happenings are boring to this person.)

Personal attacks on the editor/s show that you have no valid arguments against the contents of TITWTI. What was right-wing, racist or sexist in TITWTI? I couldn't find anything, neither obviously could you.

(The Editor is Australian if that is what you object to, but you couldn't because that makes you a racist.)

I can't comment on the "right-wingers in the Contact Office" except to say that they have nothing to fear from small scared second-raters.

Get that chip off your shoulder, grow up and realise that there is far more to life than being a University "trendy" (obviously very important to you).

Pandora Antra Vermillion

P.S. Isn't it great to see that 3rd form back-biting still takes place via the school newspaper?

How incredibly trendy!

TITWTI CONFESSES ETC

Dear Editor,

I will not attempt to explain or excuse the terrible quality of the first issue of TITWTI. I agree it was bad, almost unreadable, poorly laid out, boring and if the second issue was as bad I would not attempt a third.

However, technical problems are being solved and if your pissed letter writers who wrote the alternative TITWTI would like to contribute their technical expertise they would be as welcome as they are at CRACCUM.

TITWTI exists as I see it to do basically one thing: to publicise events, past, present or future, so as to help students to get involved with things around Campus. As to news my belief is that a democratic Student Union requires an informed student body and not a student body that is fed a diet consisting solely of left-wing/feminist/middle class liberal with guilt problems/trendy, here's a cause so let's push it' articles, news and comment. There is not one single body on this campus, 'progressive', 'christian', 'right wing' or 'left wing', drunk or sober, that has sole ownership of the truth.

TITWTI will publicise any event that is given to it or any news that is factual. This includes the spending of money on controversial issues, whether or not I agree with them, National Front Rallies, Women-only dances, and mixed up hidden away Executive decisions.

Finally I presume that by sexist and personal attacks they (the writers) were referring to my noting the decision by executive to transform the Sick Bay into the W.R.O. Office. If reporting Exec. motions makes me sexist or racist etc, then I am, but I prefer to use those terms in a more meaningful sense.

Sexism and racism for me reflect not so much an organised power play within society but an attitude of mind that attacks people on the basis of pre-conceived ideas and an intolerance of truth when it becomes uncomfortable. A good example of such an attitude can be seen in your alternative TITWTI, but of course if you support the right causes you don't have to consider your attitude to your neighbour who might be of the same race and sex!

Yours,
The heretic

SEXISM, RACISM AND MR LYNCH

Dear David,

I gleefully opened this week's Craccum (April 27) to find, to my boundless delight ... a sarcastic, cynical and sexist attack by one John Lynch on the contributions of three women to the April 20 Craccum and on women as a sex.

I will ignore Mr Lynch's opening sarcasm and turn to his criticism of the 'Girls are pink ... and boys are blue' article. 'Textbook material for those keen on investigating the art of the unsubstantiated argument', he writes. I invite Mr Lynch to actually read some English fiction. Maybe then he will see the support for the argument he so

enthusiastically (and unsupportedly) attacks. Of course I must not discount the possibility that his own stereotyping of women is so entrenched that it blinds him to that which appears throughout English fiction. Mr Lynch then proceeds to extrapolate the sexual stereotyping in children's literature into an attack on feminism. 'Do junior readerpersons and feminist critics ... yearn for the excitement appearing in boys' stories? Do they desire to strike out directly for their goals?' He misses the point altogether. Sex-role stereotyping, like all sexism, is a product of men. Men who write novels, children's books, Craccum letters; men like you, Mr Lynch, and men like me. So it is up to we men as the perpetrators of sexism to do something about fighting sexism, not to blame women because we don't feel they are doing enough. Sexism, Mr Lynch, is a male problem. Combat it in yourself and in other men. You will do no-one any good by telling women what they should or shouldn't do about it.

Mr Lynch then turns to Ms Cameron's article on the Women Learning Weekend and the parallels between sexism and racism. He states that 'there is no gray area, no degrees of discrimination' but later contradicts himself with '... racism is a function of colour regardless of sex. Oppression of women is more a matter of degree than of kind.' You were right first time, Mr Lynch. Sexism is a function of sex. There are no degrees. Every man is sexist because every man benefits from the patriarchal structure of society. Similarly every woman is oppressed by that same patriarchy of which we are part. As such, women and blacks must have a better understanding and feeling of each others' oppression than white men ever can. As white middle class men our commitment to fighting racism and sexism can be only either an intellectual one or one brought about by a deep desire for justice. It is only the latter of these which provides the emotional commitment for white men to give up some of the power of the racist patriarchy in order to combat racism and sexism. But women derive that emotional commitment from their own feelings of oppression.

The next facet of Mr Lynch's letter is an attack on Ms Bos's call for unity among women. He states 'This only shows her to be discriminating in a different light: preferential treatment of women ... is still preference of one group over another which is ... well we should all know what that is by now.' The inference is that such discrimination is sexist; an argument often used by men attacking the women's movement. Neither women, nor women's groups, Mr Lynch, can be sexist because they do not have the power to 'oppress' sexually. They can and do discriminate in favour of women in order to overcome oppression, not to perpetrate it. Mr Lynch continues that he is aware that blacks wish to retain their own culture, but seems to think that culture is a static thing. There are many black women, Mr Lynch, who do not wish to retain the sexist elements of their cultures just as there are many white women who do not wish to retain the sexist elements of our culture. Culture is a changing and developing thing. Oppressive elements of culture can be rooted out and destroyed without destroying the culture as a whole. If white and black women feel they can achieve unity in fighting the sexist elements of their respective cultures it is not up to white men to criticise them for it. Oppression remains oppression, wherever it occurs. White men must combat sexism and racism in white male institutions, in ourselves and in our peers but it is grossly sexist and racist for us to tell blacks and women how to run their own liberation struggles.

Ivan Sowry

KEVIN HAGUE REPLIES

Dear David,

Some years ago, Chris Tennet achieved a degree of notoriety for his hysterical outbursts against me which appeared frequently in the pages of Craccum. However, there are probably many students nowadays who do not know that he is not to be taken seriously. I thank you for deciding not to print the more offensive parts of Mr Tennet's letter, although perhaps the inclusion of the references to my sexual relations would have given people a better idea of Mr Tennet's motivation in writing the letter, and the balance or otherwise of his views.

I find his statement that he is old enough to remember when I first came to Varsity and was "a pillar of the Young Nats", a little surprising, as my involvement with that organisation lasted no more than about four months, and occurred after I had been at Varsity for some considerable time. It is true that I campaigned for the position of National Affairs Officer in 1978 on the basis of a "red scare" and it is true that I spoke in Commerce lectures, amongst many others. Mr Tennet's allegation that I said that he was a Trotskyite

is incorrect, as is his insinuation that I made sexist comments about Caroline O'Callaghan. It is perhaps worthy of note that I beat Mr Tennet by a comfortable margin, and that it was at about this time that he began to pay me his attentions through these pages.

It is not true that I was 'clubbed' by the Police at Gisborne. I do not support Ripeka Evans in order to attack other left-wingers - but, rather, because I believe in the importance of what she has to say. I have always stated publicly what I really think about Heather Worth's capacity for holding positions of responsibility, and I had nothing whatsoever to do with the photocopied leaflets which were apparently distributed in Engineering School. There are very few people whom one could reasonably say that I hated Heather Worth is certainly not one of them (neither for that matter Chris Tennet).

To suggest that my opposition to Heather holding positions of responsibility, or my vote at the SRC meeting were in the least bit private is patently absurd. The circumstances of the meeting were not of my making, and were not as I would have wished. Yet in the circumstances, a vote of no confidence was a wasted vote, and I felt that Kathy Sadler was the more appropriate of the two candidates.

Perhaps Mr Tennet's fundamental assumption is that people can be categorised according to a left-right political scale. I have never proclaimed a new-found faith or claimed to be a liberal (except, perhaps, once during the sixth form). I am an anarchist, and Mr Tennet's left-right scale holds no relevance for or to me, except in that some of the people with whom I work choose to place themselves upon it. It is true that I have many short-term goals in common with members of the left. However, in the long-term, many of my aims are as opposed to those of the left as they are to those of the right.

Please advise Mr Tennet to ensure that he makes no assumptions about me in the future. If he, or anyone else, wants to know the basis on which I have made a decision, they have only to ask.

Yours sincerely
Kevin Hague

'MORE BANGS FOR BUCKS'

Dear Ed,

My clock radio woke me a Tuesday morning to the sound of some fuckwit talking about New Zealand's need for more 'killing power to the dollar', or in his words, 'more bangs for bucks'.

What is this country coming to? The fuckwit turned out to be a Mr Doug Kidd, National MP for Marlborough. The Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson, said it was the best speech on "defence" that he'd heard in 20 years!! The really frightening thing is that these people are serious.

Do students, who are going to graduate only to find that a silicon chip can do damn nearly everything that they can bar defecating and smoking grass, really WANT the taxes they pay to go on a few fighter planes and submarines? Massive military build-ups don't deter a bloody thing - they inevitably increase the chance of military action where diplomatic options might still be tenable. What comfort is it to the 100,000 or so unemployed to know that the cash that might have given them a job will mean that this great nation of ours (Love NZ? Prove it - be Proud! ...If anyone can, a kiwi can ... Name seven...ein Reich, ein Volk, ein Fuhrer!) will take 15 instead of 5 minutes to capitulate to an aggressor, in the case of a 'conventional' attack. In the case of a nuclear attack of course, the best thing to do is probably start believing in God, or Buddha, etc.

Anyway, people like Mr Douglas Kidd really PISS ME OFF. I hope all you idiots who voted National are satisfied. The only trouble with S & M is that while you might enjoy slowly being fucked, the rest of us don't.

Yours in anger,
Paul Sutcliffe

LYNCH LETTER

Dear David,

Mr Lynch's letter in Craccum Issue 8 attempts, but falls short of, an analysis of racism as it relates to the women's movement. He makes some very ignorant generalisations and tries to patch his rather shaky arguments together by quoting, out of context, from the impressions of the women who attended the Women Learning Weekend.

To take up some of his points, Mr Lynch argues that sexism and racism are completely different types of discrimination. He forgets that black women suffer both. Black women are fighting the dominance and control of black men both in Maori and Polynesian societies and in anti-racist movements, even though all black people have in common an oppression based on colour. While sexism in the black liberation movement is best challenged by black women, Mr Lynch also suggests that no white person can affect solutions to the problem of racism. "One can only appreciate or sympathise with it (the problems of another race or alternate sex), no more." Solutions, he claims, can only come from 'inside'.

Every white person is responsible for part of our racist society and institutions, and can't help but draw benefits from them. We are (as white people) in a position to use these same privileges to undermine such a racist system. Mr Lynch quotes Ms Cameron as saying "Pakeha women cannot know what it is like to be discriminated against..." but omits to continue the sentence quote to include the next phrase "...but they can know what it is like to be discriminated against because you are a woman." I do not know what it is like to be black, but I do know what it is like to be a woman. Because of this, white women are more able to recognise the signs of inherent racism. They have a large role to play in fighting racism.

Also the women's liberation movement does not want to 'ask to assimilate black women into a white ideal for the role of women in society'. The task is not to assimilate black women but to include them. Try and get the facts right. Women's power is unity. Men have a tendency to undermine that power and unity, can women be blamed therefore for excluding men occasionally?

Yours in sisterhood,
Fiona Cameron,
Karin Bos.

P.S. A woman needs a man like a snake needs jandals.

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THE UNIVERSITY SQUASH CLUB

The Squash Club has several positions available in inter-club teams for any player wishing to play some serious games.

There is also plenty of room for anyone wishing to become an affiliate member (the best way to get on the N.Z. grading lists and to meet new playing partners).

Contact Dave Colbert Ph. 688-200 evenings.

N.B. EXISTING MEMBERS - Subscriptions are now due.

Unclassifieds

NON-SMOKING AREAS

The SRC of two weeks back passed a motion that the carpeted areas of the cafe be non-smoking areas.

Signs will be posted at the beginning of term 2 to this effect.

EXPLORE INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA, SINGAPORE

16 December, 1982 - 17 January 1983
Cost \$2,300 includes return air fare, transfers, sight-seeing, accommodation.

The Department of Religious Studies, Victoria University of Wellington has organised a fully guided tour of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Singapore for the benefit of those who are interested in the culture, religion, history, folk-dance, music and life-style of the people of these countries. A deposit of \$500 is needed to secure a seat to be paid by 28th May. (Cheques payable to Explore India Tour).

For further details and itinerary, please contact Elizabeth Alington, 60 Homewood Crescent, Karori, Wellington 5 (Phone 768-495) or address inquiries to Dr K. Tiwari, Department of Religious Studies, Victoria University of Wellington (Phone 721-000 Ext. 847) by 15 May, 1982.

Note: Because of the limited number of seats please enrol as soon as possible.

WINDSURFING MEETING

Windsurfing Club meeting Tuesday 25th May, 7.30pm, Tamaki Yacht Club. Members 50c, non-members \$1.

P.S.: Don't forget that we now have racing at Mission Bay beach every Saturday at about 2pm.

P.P.S. Meetings are 4th Tuesday of every month - not every Tuesday as in last week's CRACCU.

EVANGELICAL UNION

TUESDAY MAY 4.

Dr Kevin Sharpe speaks on "The Philosophy of Science and Religion" SRC 1.00pm. Students & staff welcome.

ANNUAL NZ CATHOLIC STUDENTS CONFERENCE

May 13 - 16 Held at Waikato University. If interested come to Newman Hall and have a look at the noticeboard for the details.

FOR SALE

OLYMPUS OMIO -f1.8 lens - never ever used so selling \$350. Phone 790-554.

VALUES

Next meeting Wednesday May 5, Student Executive Lounge, 7.45 pm. Also showing "War Game" accidental nuclear blast with discussion to follow.

VARSITY FOLK CLUB

Basketball Game Committee versus any others. All welcome. Rec Centre, Wednesday 6-7 pm.

Guitar Workshop, Newman Hall, 6.30 Wednesday 5, Mike Harding. Topic: Open Guitar Tunings.

Guest Night at Newman Hall, Wed 5, 8 pm. Special Guests Wayne Gillespie (original song writer), Denny Stanway and Brendon Power (mouth harp). All Welcome. Admission 50c.

BEER AND POLITICS ... BEER AND POLITICS ...

End Term One on a high note with a couple of cans of beer (or glasses of wine) and some interesting political discussion.

There have been some mutterings of late that 'Beer and Politics' is a lot more tending to beer (and inebriation) than political. Fear not! The 'politics' is being put back into 'B and P'.

So, if you like indulging in a couple of glasses of intoxicating liquid and some more-or-less serious discussion of the political situation of AUSA, NZUSA, NZ, and the world generally, bring a friend and come along.

'B & P' is held every Friday from 4-6pm in the Top Common Room.

UMSA LUNCH-TIME GATHERING

There is no lunch-time-gathering for this week. L-T-G will start again in the first week of next term.

Next term's programmes will be planned during the holiday. Anyone who has any suggestion please contact Benjamin. Ph No: 764-499 or Ooi Ph No: 766-696.

See you next term.

CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The Truxtun is coming! It arrives on May 25th. CND will meet on Thursday the 6th May at 1 pm in Rm 143.

Truxtun is outdated and outmoded - the principal reason for its "visit" to New Zealand is to get the New Zealand public used to U.S. nuclear hardware in this country. Truxtun's nuke missiles have a range of bugger-all. Once Trident subs 'come on stream' however, these machines could hit a target in Eastern USSR from about 1000 miles north of New Zealand.

Our involvement with ANZUS and the nuclear arms race only makes a nuclear holocaust more likely. If enough people get involved, we can change our government's attitude to harbouring these nuclear death ships.

Come to the CND meeting and find out how you can do your bit!

UMSA

FORUM CUM FILM/EVENING

Topic: Crisis in the Malaysian Environment
A document film entitled Crisis in the Malaysian Environment will be shown. This film, which was produced by the Consumer Association of Penang, has won a top European Award. You may think the title is sensational, but the Malaysian environment is in fact in a critical condition today.

So do come along with your friends.
Time: 8.00 pm, Saturday, May 8.
Venue: Room 237 - Studass Building.
For further details contact: Albert Yong, 769-905.

AUCKLAND RELIGIOUS STUDIES COLLOQUIUM

'RELIGION AND NATURE' May 14 - 16, with Professor CHARLES BIRCH of the University of Sydney.
For Further Information Contact the Maclaurin Chapel, 737.732 or ext. 7732.

WISH TO BORROW/RENT

A BA hood for first ceremony (1.30 pm). Could return in time for second ceremony. Phone 504-578.

TYPING WANTED

Electric Golfball typewriter.
Phone: 657-856 Robyn.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Next meeting on Wednesday (not Thursday), 28th April at lunchtime (1-2pm). Venue: Room 223 (the Music Room - on the top floor of the Student Union building, near the Craccum office). Please bring an aerogramme as we will be writing letters for one of our prisoners of conscience.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Wanted - Sales agent to sell large safe on commission basis. Contact Manager Studass - Ground floor or phone 30789 Ext. 61.

TRAMPING CLUB

May tramps to Mt Egmont, Tongariro National Park, Kaimanawas, Cape Brett plus weekend trips.

50th birthday celebrations. Posh dinner at Trillo's, Friday May 21st.
May camp, Hunua, May 22 and 23.
See our noticeboard.

UNIVERSITY FEMINISTS

Monthly meeting, Tuesday May 4. Topic: 'what is feminism?'

A panel discussion.
All viewpoints welcome.
Women only - in the Women's Common Room at 7 pm. Wine, juice, nibbles available.

FAY WELDON

Author of "Down Among the Women" and "Little Sisters" will be speaking on her books in B15 Tuesday May 4 at lunchtime, 1-2pm.
All women welcome.

FOR SALE

YAMAHA XT 500. Good Con. WOF. \$1100. Ph 765-843.

TYPING

Anyone wishing to have typing done please contact Lyn Coutts at 592-220. Rates negotiable.

MAIDMENT LUNCHTIME MOVIES

Monday 3 May, 1.05 pm
"SILENT MOVIE" GY. A Mel Brooks comedy starring Marty Feldman and Dom De Luise. Admission only \$1.00.

KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE

Friday 30 April 1.00 pm
"FRIDAY AT ONE" The Conservatorium of Music present a free lunchtime concert.

Friday 30 April to Saturday 8 May (excl. Sunday) 8.00 pm.
"APPLAUSE APPLAUSE" "ABUSE ABUSE". The 1982 University Capping Revue. Guaranteed to offend just about everyone, with solid satirical entertainment. Tickets \$5.50; Students and Unemployed \$3.50. Bookings Maidment Box Office between 12.00 to 2.00 pm and Telephone 793-474.

LITTLE THEATRE

Wednesday 3 May 1.00 pm
Terry Jones - Classically oriented Jazz-fused Rock. Admission free.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Revocation of the Status of a Reserve.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, the Reserve status on Part Section 13 of the City of Auckland is hereby revoked. Dated this day, March 27th 1982.

J. P. Quigs
Minister of Crown Land

TENDERS

Housing Corporation of New Zealand, Auckland

The Housing Corporation of New Zealand calls for tenders which will close on May 4th, 1982 at 1 pm on the sale of Part Section 13, in the City of Auckland, otherwise known as Albert Park.

The property will then be sold by auction to those tendering suitable tenders, on the site starting at 1 pm, May 4 1982.

Details of the property in question are available only from the Housing Corporation, Lawn St., Auckland.

Note: Broken axes and beads will not be accepted.

MISSING

One white parachute taken from outside the Elam School of Fine Arts on Monday 19 or Tuesday 20 (two banners were also removed). Would the person who took these please return them to Elam.

ATTENTION CYCLISTS

Bike attack, Nth-Western Motorway Thursday May 6, 10.00am. Please assemble outside clocktower in Princes St. Any inquiries to Philip Ross, ph 597-830.

LEFTHANDERS CLUB - HULC

THIS WEEK: Tuesday: Raft Race. Wednesday: Pub Crawl. Thursday: Green Porridge and Purple Milk in Aotea Square. Friday: 'Applause Applause', 'Abuse Abuse'. SEE NOTICEBOARD FOR DETAILS.

NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now open for the positions of Editor and Technical Editor of the 1983 Orientation Handbook.
Nominations to close with the Publications Officer at 5pm on July 14, 1982.

WANTED

If you are going to Whangarei about the end of term and want someone to share costs (and driving if necessary) in exchange for a ride... then contact Jim, Phone...587-582.

THE AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ACTIVITIES CONFERENCE

N.Z.S.A.C. is running the Australia New Zealand Activities Conference in Auckland during the first week of the May Holidays. Registration costs \$100 per person and A.U.S.A. has allocated up to \$300 to subsidise registration fees for A.U.S.A. members who wish to attend this conference. Any member of the Association wishing to take advantage of this should apply to the Secretary by 5.00pm on Thursday 6 May. Allocations will be made by the Executive Committee at its meeting on 6 May.

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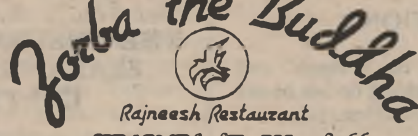
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