

CRACCUM



playing with a different sex...

A FEMINIST ARTS FESTIVAL

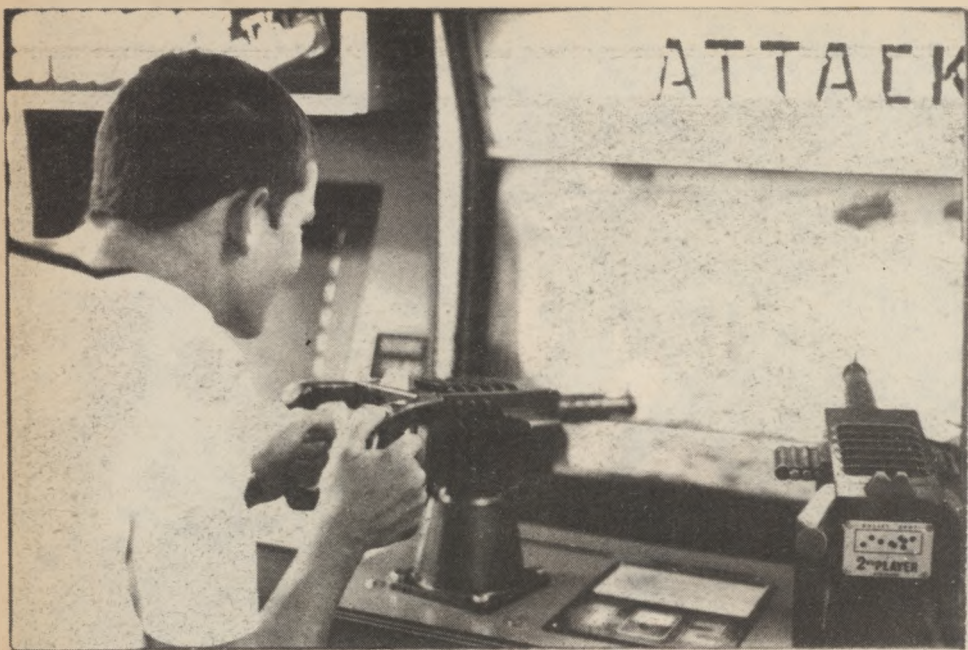


Photo : David Faulls

Editorial

Men, Missiles, Death and other words

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Admitted
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Amputee
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catering notebook

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Letters

ALL THE PRESIDENTIAL MEN

So... nominations for President 1983 have opened.
Will we see Shale Chambers and Robert Young fight it out to the death?
God help us.

JellyBean

REDS

Dear Editor,

T. Robinson's letter in Defence of Mother Russia manages to raise a vital question only to obscure it totally. He/she attempts to argue that Russia is not "all bad" when compared with the U.S. on human rights, equality and openness to social change. More important, she/he is searching for the ultimate test - the 'free country' capable of breaking with old concepts and ideas and producing a new society'.

But what does he/she mean by old concepts and new societies? Debate on the nature of Russia has a long history of ideas about 'new societies', surely any assessment of Russia must start with this history.

There are those that hold that Russia is a dictatorship of the proletariat, proof of the tyranny of communism, or of its success. Those who argue tyranny, said this in 1917 when the Bolsheviks took power. They are less concerned with 'human rights' than with the Bolshevik threat to private property in the West. Those who celebrate its success, celebrate its success, also at whatever cost to 'human rights' wherever.

Then there are those who say that Russia has never ceased to be, or has since reverted to, a capitalist society. So that far from being a 'free country' capable of becoming a 'new society', Russia is super-capitalist, super-imperialist, and more threatening to world peace than the USA and China together (which they are).

The criterion used to support each 'position' on Russia is the fate of private property, not personal freedom, equality, or openness to change. Russia abolishes private property, therefore it must be socialist (and communist). Hence the threat to capitalism in the West and the achievement of 'socialism' in 1936 by Stalin. On the other hand, if Russia has not abolished private property (because the state takes over as state-capitalist, or returns to private property in the hands of a bureaucracy) it can become a more efficient and ruthless imperialism than the US China.

But these arguments on private property are equally bad, not because they abandon formal logic or dialectical materialism, but because they abandon all logic. A proper defence of Russia must start from what Russia is - a state which is neither socialist nor capitalist, but in transition between the two; i.e. a degenerated workers' state.

The usual positions on Russia see only part of the reality because they operate with partial concepts of 'private property'. The anti-communists are logically correct to attack Russia because it overthrew private property, (just as they are correct to put pressure on Poland to force it back into acceptance of capitalist property relations); but incorrect to equate the USSR (or its satellites) with 'socialism'. The Moscovites are therefore also correct to defend their revolution and the creation of a 'new society'; but incorrect to equate this new society with 'socialism'.

The overthrow of private property is necessary but not sufficient for socialism. In Russia a combination of circumstances including the rise of the Stalinist bureaucracy prevented the building of socialism (for an explanation of this see Trotsky's *The Revolution Betrayed*). But while Russia was unable to build socialism, neither was capitalism restored. Despite the power and privilege of the bureaucracy private property has not replaced nationalised property and collective planning. These gains remain and mean that a 'new society' can be achieved in Russia by a revolution which overthrows the bureaucracy along the lines begun by Solidarity in Poland.

The views of Russia as 'socialist' or 'capitalist' falsify history and advance the cause of U.S. capitalism. To call Stalinism "socialism" and not support a revolution against the bureaucracy is to hand the capitalists the best weapon they can find against real socialism. To call Russia 'capitalist' is to ignore the immense sacrifice of the struggle to overthrow private property in Russia, and to fail to defend these gains in the face of mounting attempts by the U.S. to restore capitalism in Russia and in Eastern Europe. Russia must be defended not because of her human rights, economic welfare or capacity for change, but despite these, because of her nationalised property relations which are a small yet important victory for the working class against capitalist imperialism.

Bolshevik

GRUBBY JOURNALISM AND ... WELL, YOU KNOW

Dear Editor,

Were you responsible for allowing that obnoxious 'competition' which appeared on the front page of the last issue of Craccum? If you were, then you should be ashamed of yourself.

Let me say this, the NZ Police Force has the support and respect of the majority of the citizens of this country whether you think so or not.

I also know that the majority of students wouldn't have anything to do with that grubby piece of journalism.

Also, I think it was a "March" issue of Craccum, where there appeared in the Notices Column a notice inviting people to attend an "Anti Truxton Meeting", it also contained some very insulting remarks about the American sailors, re rest and recreation.

All these Anti Nuclear, Anti Truxton, Peace Movements, Progressive Youth, Left handers Club, Anti Racism clubs - etc etc etc, I hereby brand as nothing but Communist Front Organizations filled with disloyal traitors to NZ, and in some cases I accuse you of criminal sedition. If you think that you are going to use democracy in this country to destroy democracy here, then you've got another thing coming, in a communist country you would have been done away with long ago - think about it.

As far as the Truxton is concerned, New Zealand welcomes you with open arms - we are honouring our obligations under ANZUS because we as New Zealanders realize that we are dependant on ANZUS for our security.

The Labour Party and anyone else who seeks to jeopardize our National Security, you are "TRAITORS" and you know what happens in other countries to traitors don't you?

In closing let me say this, when are you going to start jumping up and down about the Soviet Union with their subs in the Pacific and also the ruthless repression of people behind the Iron Curtain - Form a Club called the Coalition for the investigation of communist crimes in Estonia - Latvia - and also the Siberian Salt Mines. I bet you don't - if it concerns the U.S.A. you would be jumping up and down, you through and through traitors.

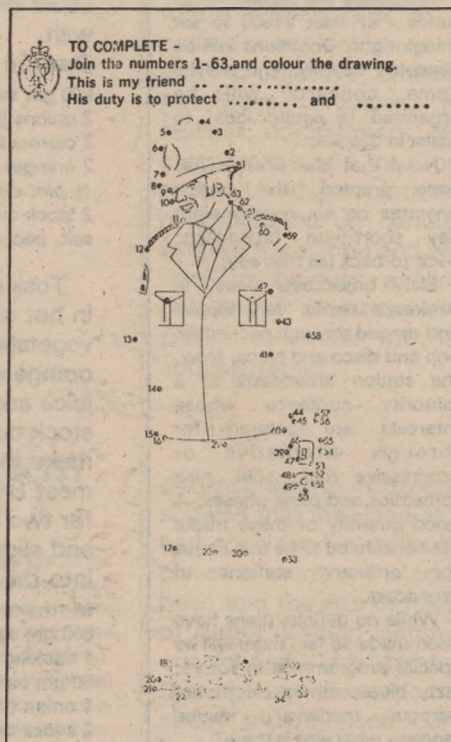
Don't worry, I have you summed up, and no doubt the S.I.S. has too.

Don't worry, your time is very limited, I can't wait to see the hand of a future Govt strike you down once and for all. This I promise you.

Your heading to my last letter "You've heard it all before", let me say this - you haven't heard half of it yet.

Yours faithfully,

Matthew Eugene Connor
True Blue Kiwi & Former NZ Army
Serviceman, 1965
N.Z. Anti Communist Political Expert
Future Prime-Minister of New Zealand



The 'obnoxious' competition on Craccum 9's cover was a response to the receipt of the above join-the-dots poster which, it is alleged, is handed out to primary school pupils by the police upon making a public relations visit to various schools.

The following people can collect their prizes from the Craccum office: B. Jackson, Melinda Szymanik, John Wayne, S. Adam, D. Fleming and D. Paton.

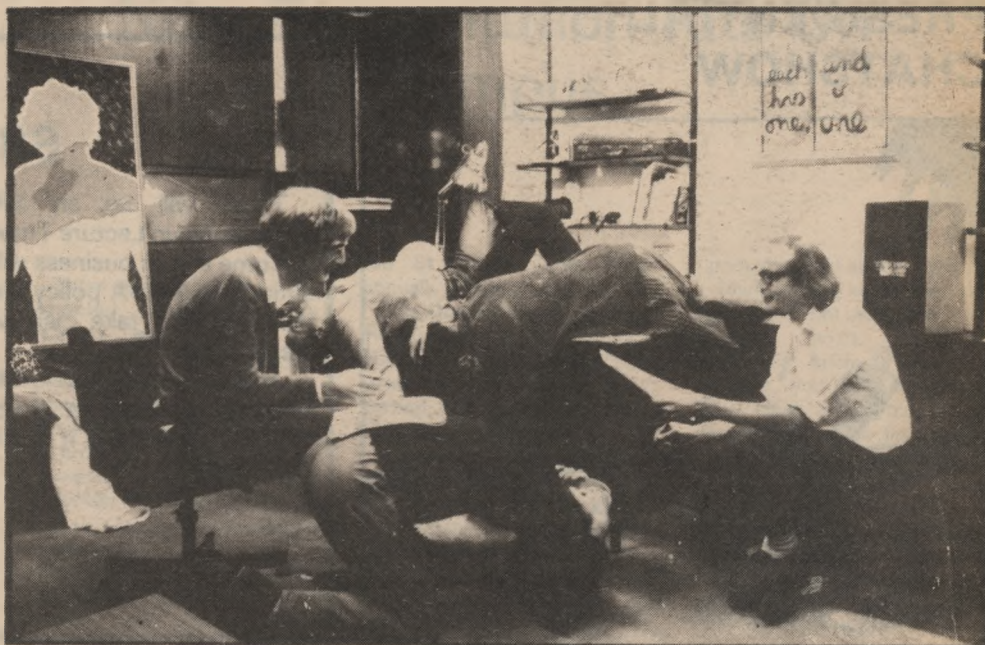


Photo : Leo Jew

LETTER ONE

Dear David,

The other day I asked for the key to the sick bay. I wasn't feeling well. To my surprise and annoyance I was directed down the corridor to the President's office ??? I thought. There I found a narrow couch and a harassed president trying to work. No blankets, no pillow, no toilets close enough to be of any use, no wash basin. I thought, this is ridiculous. We had a nice little sickbay once. Granted, it wasn't perfect. A bit noisy and prone to frequent interruptions by neighbouring uni-fems coming in to do their hair and repair their make-up. Still, a sick-bay it was, and quite well patronised too. The president's office is not, and never will be a satisfactory substitute. Why can't we have our sick-bay back? Please?

Yours,

Milly-Molly-Mandy

ASHAMED TO BE A MALE

Dear David,

My perhaps only response to 'Not Ashamed to be a Male' 's criticism of Chris Gosling's thoughts on sexism is to observe the absolutely infuriating proclivity 'Concerned Males' have for whining about their lot. To quote Chris Gosling 'You poor little man'!

Women cannot be expected to oblige your guilt and commend your obviously patronising platitudes; they are more than busy claiming their own lives and cannot even be expected to be concerned with your guilt.

To write more than I have is to imply that the contents of 'Natbam' 's letter deserve reply when they do not. Perhaps if he is concerned about sexism he could actually think about what Chris Gosling has written.

Andrew Jull

P.S. Why aren't you ashamed to be a male?

LETTER TWO

Dear David,

I must protest.

I went to see our President recently to discuss an awkward problem that exists in our department.

Imagine my surprise when I found we could not talk alone because of one student groaning on his couch and a second bleeding on his carpet.

Surely the President deserves his own office? If we cannot spare a room for a sick bay then why don't the dying share the Women's Rights Officer's room? At least that has beds.

Yours etc

Andy Pandey

FOR GODSAKES, TURN IT DOWN

Dear Sir,

Shit I'm pissed off. When will somebody turn down that bloody stupid radio station so people can do some work in the west side of the Library. Jeez, its annoying. When are students going to give up an image and do some bloody work. It seems that those who stay after hrs to do work are penalised by the racket.

There is a time and place for everything. How about a bit of consideration for an oppressed minority - those who do a decent days work.

Contempt from a Music Lover

QUACKS

Dear Craccum,

How can people be paid by AUSA to go to an NZUSA council and then not vote according to AUSA's policy?

I agree that there are some areas that are grey, but how can you justify voting against a motion that is an exact replica of AUSA policy.

Go on Paule, Darryl, Jane and Karin; reply - I dare you.

Double Standard.



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PRESIDENTIAL CHATSHOW



CALLING FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT: COME IN WHEREVER YOU ARE!

Did it cross your mind, O Student, on returning to campus, how many of us there are? Not in absolute terms, or in comparison to the population of the People's Republic of China, but in terms of finding a place to sit, standing in a queue, or trying to get from one side of the Quad to the other without colliding with someone else?

It may interest all of you to know that the present Student Union Building was designed for around 7,000 students (that's exclusive of the Theatre and the Rec Centre), and that we presently have over 11,000 students on the main campus, and by 1995 or so we are expecting to have in excess of 14,000 students who can be counted on to behave in much the same manner as students presently do, i.e. sit in the Cafe, use the Bookshop, want a locker, need a desk in the library and so on.

Obviously something has to be done, but there are no chocolate fish for saying "Build!"; the question that needs to be answered is: "What do we want to build?"

This is not a new debate. If you look in some of the ancient scrolls lying around the place you'll see that there is a long-standing argument over whether we want a Great Hall or a Swimming Pool. This is not simply a contest between dancers and fish: it is a question of how all students want what remains of the available space on the University site to be used.

To help you visualise the problem, the space we are talking about is the area on the corner of Symonds and Alfred Streets, bounded by those streets and the Rec Centre and the Union Building. The situation is, if the students can come up with some proposals for the use of that area, the University will help us carry out our proposals. Obviously there are many factors involved, but the main thing that has stopped progress on this issue is the fact that we students do not have a clear idea of what we want put in that space.

While my predecessor came up with a compromise idea to have a pool with a porous floor that could be raised hydraulically to become an auditorium, not everyone is convinced that we should use up all of our space and money on what might not in the end be what students want.

At present Architecture students are going to be set a problem for Studio of how to use the area, and the Dean of Architecture (who is also the chair of the Student Union Development Review Committee) is going to go over their work with an eye to incorporating the students' ideas in the final proposals. If all you other students don't want to have your future decided by silly people with T-squares, then I suggest that you also spare a thought for what you would like to see happen.

It is envisaged that some draft proposals at least will come before the Winter General Meeting of AUSA. In the meantime, progress reports will appear in Craccum, along with (I hope) letters and even articles from interested people giving their views.

Oh, and by the way, no cathedrals please. St. Mary's has moved far enough.

Dak
President

SRC

There will be an SRC meeting tomorrow, Wednesday in Lecture Theatre B10 at 1pm.

Come along: business will be involved around club situations, AUSA policy and SRC money. Meetings can be fun; take part in the running of your Association.

Agendas will be available from Wednesday morning at reception. If you have any business for SRC discussion get it to Richard Foster before 6pm on Tuesday 1.

RAF.

Auditions for Classical Dance Ensemble

Auditions will be held this Thursday 3 and Friday 4 (1pm-3pm) to find an ensemble of five men and five women for classical dance performances in the technique of Isadora Duncan.

Classical here refers to the Arts produced by the Greek Civilization 5th Century BC. In practice, this study produces long, fluid, completely relaxed and natural lines.

Born in Oakland, California, 1878 - and dying in a famous car accident in Nice, France,

1927 - it was within this brief span Isadora Duncan revived the spirit of dance which had been buried by civilization, developed principles of movement; and most importantly formulated her theory of dance. She did all this through studies of Greek antiquities, her own body, and nature itself.

The performances aimed for early October will be staged in the foyer of the Old Arts Building and will integrate musicians within the pieces.

RADIO B RIDES THE AIRWAVES AGAIN

Radio B - often on the minds (and ears) of most students has recently become a more fully rounded operation with growing sophistication and more businesslike attitudes.

Andrew Dickens (Station Manager) spent time explaining to me matters of the history of the station - something of its progress and a little of the future.

Apparently the station made its debut in 1968 in a singularly clandestine fashion, hiding away in secret tunnels to avoid Post Office officials and pirating one day stints. By 1972-3 the station wanted more air and this was achieved in a closed circuit system within the Student Union Bldg.

Over the years 1974-5 the Minister of Broadcasting granted the station its first licence (well, more of a personal agreement really) for a whole two weeks. More recent years have seen short-time broadcasts over orientation, logically progressing till 1981 when the station broadcast full time 7am to 1am for four weeks over orientation. The first commercial licence created an output of advertising time at the rate of four minutes per hour - mainly sponsored by ASB.

To date the station has been faced with meeting the requirements of the Independent Broadcasting Association while contending with some friction from other radio stations on technical problems, which will be sorted out along with matters of principle and policy. Right now the station broadcasts on 1404 KHZ - which means fine tuning

- no problem though as our station is easily recognized by its distinctive sound.

Financially the station needs funds - at least \$1500 to set things right. Donations will be accepted happily; and maybe some concerts will be organized (a sound idea) to assist in this area.

Now that the licence has been granted, the station operates on six twenty eight day short-term broadcasts; back-to-back (as they say).

Early broadcasts were, in Andrew's terms 'very hippie' and ranged through pschdelic pop and disco and blues. Now, the station broadcasts to a minority audience whose interests are catered for through alternative or progressive rock, soul, new romantics and punk phases. A good quantity of these tracks are considered to be tres risque for 'ordinary' stations to broadcast.

While no definite plans have been made so far, there will be special programmes in future: jazz, blues, ethnic electronic, baroque, medieval - maybe reggae - what else is there?

So if you have any ideas or items for airing or want a change in music then the people to talk to are: Andrew Topping; Programme Director: Andrew Hawthorne; Music Director: and of course Andrew Dickens; Station Manager. They're all very 'andy blokes and they like to watch out for what the rank and file want so that they can make nice balanced programmes to keep us all happy.

Chris Arvidson

SUSIE AND BOB'S COOKERY COLUMN

With winter upon us, the time is ripe for stews and casseroles. These have many advantages - they are cheap, filling, and don't dirty lots of dishes because everything is cooked in the same pot. However, they do take a fair amount of preparation time so if you have late lectures you can prepare them the night before and just do the last hour of cooking when you come home.

Brown Stew (serves 4)

800 gm stewing steak
2 onions, 3 carrots, 2 potatoes, 3-4 cloves of garlic
salt, pepper, flour, herbs, water, wine (optional)

Cube steak, discarding any fat. Toss the pieces in seasoned flour. Then brown them on all sides in hot fat or oil. This seals in the juices. When all meat has been browned transfer it to a heat-proof casserole dish. Cover with water and ½ cup of wine if you have it and place in hot oven (350°F) Leave for 1 ½ hrs. Peel and chop the onions, garlic and potatoes. Slice the carrots. You can use other vegetables if you like - celery, leeks, turnips etc. Add the vegetables to the casserole dish with any herbs you have. Return to the oven for a further hour. Mix one tablespoon of cornflour to a thin paste with a little cold water. Slowly add it to the stew, stirring all the time. Cook for another ¼ hr.

3 or 4 sheep's kidneys cooked with the meat make a tasty addition. To prepare kidneys, wash thoroughly, cut out and discard the white core and slice the kidneys into small pieces.

Beef Bourignon

This is a poncy version of the above. It is made the same way, but essential extra ingredients are ½ cup red wine, 250gm (or more) sliced mushrooms, a sprig of thyme (or ½ tsp dried thyme), two chopped sage leaves (or ½ tsp dried sage) and 1 bay leaf. It is a good thing to serve to your parents or lovers because once you've done the initial preparation you just leave it in the oven for 2-3 hrs while you entertain your guests - you could drink what's left in the bottle while you wait.

Beef in Cider (Serves 4)

800 gm stewing steak, cubed
2 onions (peeled & sliced) 2-3 cloves garlic (chopped)
2 carrots (sliced) 1 green pepper (de-seeded and diced)
2 oranges
¼ pint cider
2 stock cubes
salt, pepper, flour, oil

Toss cubed meat in seasoned flour. Brown in hot oil. Transfer to casserole dish and add vegetables. Peel thin strips of peel of one orange and reserve for garnish. Squeeze the juice and add it to ¼ pint cider. Add the beef stock cubes and enough boiling water to make the liquid up to 1 ½ pts. Pour over the meat & vegetables, cover and cook at 325°F for two hours. 15 minutes before serving peel and slice the other orange and stir the fruit into the casserole.

Mother's Hot-pot (serves 4)

600 gm sausagemeat
1 cooking apple (peeled, cored and sliced)
50 gm bacon (chopped & cooked)
1 onion (chopped)
2 sticks celery (sliced)
400 gm tin tomatoes
salt, pepper, herbs
cheese
4-5 potatoes cooked and mashed.

Place all the ingredients in the order given into a casserole dish. Add 75gm grated cheese on top of tomatoes. Place mashed potato over all and top with more grated cheese. Bake at 350° for 1 hour.

PEACENIKS AND OTHERS

"The arms race weighs like a heavy burden on the working people. It diverts huge material resources and at the same time, does not secure a peaceful future... Suffice it to say that the destructive force of one modern nuclear war-head exceeds the power of all the explosives used by all the States during World War II."

This paragraph appeared in the March 1980 issue of Soviet Woman. I could quote similar statements from hundreds of sources. We are all, I think, aware of the all-too-likely horrors of nuclear war.

But war has been a part of humankind's experience throughout history. As long as there have been soldiers, there have been war resisters - pacifists. Women and men who refused to be forced to kill each other - they have been Quakers, Buddhists, Communists and Jews. Humanists, Catholics, atheists, young or older people.

In Germany, during the Second World War, Dr Hermann Stohr, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Rose Schlosinger and Father Franz Reinsich died for their pacifist beliefs.¹

More recently, in North America during the early 70s, hundreds of men fled to Canada, Sweden and other places to avoid being forced to kill or be killed.

Those of use whose parents and/or grandparents had direct experience of war, will have heard from them of its glories. Sometimes, its horrors. My uncle was downed in a submarine in the North Atlantic during World War Two. My father was severely injured, but thanks to youth, strength and God, survived, ridiculously inadequate treatment notwithstanding.

World War One, saw a whole generation of men wasted. Some of them, from the 'upper classes', regarded it all as a 'jolly good game'. They died just as hard as their social 'inferiors' who were conscripted - or bullied into volunteering. Men came back

from the war sick in mind and body. Over two million men, 40% of all surviving soldiers were in receipt of a disability pension in 1928.²

Even in a conventional war, there are now no such beings as non-combatants. Women are not permitted to be combat troops, but they are as likely to die in any war as men, - and of course children are not safe by virtue of their youth.

In Yugoslavia, a 17 year old girl died, in 1942. Caught between Nazi troops and Yugoslav partisans, she died unwillingly, damned by both groups for not taking sides.³

In the more than 64 brushfire wars since 1945, thousands of babies have died - without having lived.

O.K., so what good does pacifism do? For that matter, what good did the Springbok Tour protests do? Practically speaking, not a sausage - Tour went ahead.

What am I sacrificing myself for. For what end? This question must have been asked of themselves by Dietrich Bonhoeffer and Brother Paul (Max Metzger), as they waited in their cells, to die.

But they knew the answer. There is more than one way to fight. They and others, who did, or did not die, won a moral victory - conscience over conformism. And now, 39 years later, they are still an example of those who follow.

Whether or not we are heard, we are compelled to speak out. If enough of us do, we will be heard.

NOTES

1. Gollwitzer, Helmut. ed. Dying We Live. Seabury. USA 1968.
2. Winter, Denis. Death's Men. Penguin. 1979.
3. Berthold, Will. The Brandenburg Regiment. 1958.

Join the Auckland University Pacifist Group! Phone me at 606-679. Or add your name to one of the notices around the quad.



BIKE DAY & TREE PLANT

Bike Day & The 50 km Ride

Bike Day is on Monday June 7, Queen's Birthday. It is an occasion on which the cyclists of New Zealand have over the last five years joined with the world to celebrate the existence of a benevolent machine; a machine that epitomizes the best of modern technology and demonstrates the harmony that can exist between humans and their creations.

This is an opportunity for the cyclists of Auckland to show their strength as a determined group of people committed to the establishment of the bicycle as a viable means of transportation. The chance to experience roads that are dominated by the bike, the car but a self-conscious intruder.

The 50 km around the cones

ride presents a challenge to the cyclist to breakaway from their usual haunts, escape indoor confinements and explore the quiet locations of Auckland. Visit areas seldom frequented by cars and discover new cycling commuter routes about town that avoid the car plagued roads.

A fitness test is also proffered, can you cover 50 kms under your own power along a recognised cycling route that passes some of the high points of Auckland?

If you would like to prove yourself, or even just enjoy the day visit the Auckland Domain at 10am on Monday the 7th.

For additional information consult the Auckland University Bike Club notice board.

Keep Fit: Now!

The most popular activity at the Recreation Centre is the Keep Fit class. With 380 people attending per week for the last 3 years it has well proved itself.

The sessions are run every weekday, two separate classes to try and fit in with lectures etc. They are attended by men and women from very many sports and by people who just want to be fit.

The classes are run by fully qualified teachers and the Association has a physiotherapist as an adviser. They consist of a warm up for the whole body, building up to a cardio-vascular peak and a slow wind down. During the hour session you get exercises for the whole body with special stretching (for hamstrings etc) general flexibility mobility of joints to strengthen and prevent injury. Correct posture and back exercises very important for students who are sitting a lot. Deep breathing and relaxing are used to finish class. The whole class is done to music and men who often think "only fairies move to music" find it is a great motivator.

Don't forget exercises promote a better flow of blood to the body including the brain.

See you at Keep Fit

New Resuscitation Kits On Campus

Three resuscitation kits and a wheeled stretcher have recently been bought to improve the first aid equipment available on the campus. These Norwegian-made kits give a better air supply than mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. However their use, and especially the insertion in an airway, requires first aid experience.

They will be held by the University's Senior First Aid Officer, Mr Anton Estie, Photographer in the Audio-Visual Unit, and two Assistant First Aid Officers, Mr Frank Blair and Mr Geoff Greenbrook, who are on the technical staff in Physics and Electrical Engineering. The trio have between them had a total of 44 years' experience as volunteers working at nights with the St John Ambulance.

As well as these three, there are more than 50 qualified first aiders in departments throughout the University who have attended one or more of

the St John courses held annually on campus.

The Director of the Student Health Service, Dr Duncan Finlayson, is in charge of the whole University first aid service, and is helped by Sister Gina Jones-Parry.

The service is also overseen by the Safety Committee, a subcommittee of the Works Committee of the University Council. This is chaired by Professor John Gavin (Pathology) and has 15 members, who include Dr Finlayson and Mr Estie. The committee's responsibilities are much wider than first aid, and include giving advice on possible hazards from workshop and laboratory equipment, toxic and inflammable solvents, radioactive substances, and so on. (See University News, Vol 6, No. 4)

The three First Aid Officers say they each see only about a dozen cases a year, which they say reflects the high safety standards in the University

"population" of about 14,000.

Many of the cases they do attend are not accidents but people with medical conditions, such as epilepsy, diabetes, and heart problems. They make a plea that these people will let the first aiders know about their condition to help ensure that the right treatment is given quickly.

Since the essence of first aid is speed, all staff should familiarize themselves with the names and numbers of the first aid personnel nearest to them, as listed in the front of the University telephone directory. If someone has collapsed, e.g. from heart failure or electrocution, Mr Estie, Mr Blair or Mr Greenbrook should be called and they will bring a resuscitator. The First Aid Officers also appeal to anyone calling them to remember to give their exact location. Time can easily be wasted if this is not done.

Reprinted from University News, Vol 12,

Campus News

At its last meeting the University Council approved a plan to refurbish the remains of the barracks wall, filling up the existing hole in it and opening a new hole closer to the Works Registrar's office. One member asked whether the refurbishing would include removing the offensive and patronising plaque. Apparently not. The Vice-Chancellor says definitely: 'The plaque will stay'. Now it certainly has some historical value as a testament to racial attitudes so it is probably worth preserving in a museum, but as long as that plaque stays where it is as an apparent statement of the University's view on the wars of colonisation then no-one should be surprised if it continues to be defaced.

Also at its last meeting the Council considered the future employment of a much-travelled but still probationary lecturer in the Faculty of Architecture etc. An objective, critical and professional appraisal has been conducted of this person's teaching abilities, commitment, research skills and academic competence and the Council received a sixty page report on these matters. The University is to be congratulated on conducting this pilot project on lecturer evaluation and we look forward to seeing the same techniques applied to some of the more permanent members of the academic staff and, come to think of it, some of the senior administrators.

An interesting footnote to this sixty page report showed that the Head of Department concerned had had considerable difficulty in making administrative plans for some of the courses involved as he had not been told the size of his budget for the employment of tutors, visiting lecturers etc until 21st August in one year and 17th March in the next. It is understood that the administration had the gall to complain about 'unauthorised commitments and overspent budgets in each of these years despite it being their lack of organisation which had led to the situation.

Within the University considerable thought has of late been put into the questions of probationary and limited tenure academic appointments, presumably to provide staffing flexibility in the face of continuing financial cut-backs. Those involved, and for that matter the Minister of Education too, would do well to read an article in a recent issue of the 'Economist'. This revealed that in Britain the combination of

mediocre tenured senior staff and an absence of money to employ bright junior staff is eroding academic standards, particularly in the sciences where a person's best work is often done before the age of forty. Auckland has any number of older academics with nothing to recommend them but their tenure and it would be to the detriment of the University and the country if they were all we could afford in the way of staff.

And one final point on staffing: in all the debates on probation and performance there has been a remarkable lack of attention to training. If the University is at last going to evaluate and criticise its staff it must also be able to offer them support, guidance and training to overcome their perceived inadequacies. The (voluntary) training courses run so far have been notable for the absence of those people most in need of help.

To assist its financial position the University is always willing to hire out its facilities during the vacations, and the recent Oceania boxing championships in the Recreation Centre is a good example of this. The hirers must be very pleased with the service they receive, for we have it on good authority that four University electricians and sundry other trades people were on hand throughout the boxing matches. Isn't it good to think that if a light bulb had blown it could have been replaced immediately!

We reported prior to the break that the 1982 Welfare Levy would be discussed by the University Council at its May meeting. In the event it was agreed to delay the debate until the June meeting and some Executive members saw this as a good chance to raise the whole question of welfare services funding and cut-backs at the meeting of the University Welfare Committee scheduled for yesterday. Given that the University members of this committee are generally sympathetic to student views the Council could well have found itself with an embarrassing conflict of advice from its Finance and Welfare Committees. Alas it is not to be for the University administration announced last week that yesterday's Welfare Committee meeting was cancelled. Reason? An absence of business for discussion....

AUSA Considers an Appeal Against ARA Bus Concession Decision

The first thing that you will notice about A.R.A. bus fares if you are one of those who have used the term-pass is that these passes are no longer available, and that your only concession on the buses is a \$32 monthly pass.

For those of you who live a long way from the university this is good news. The new pass is cheaper than the old zone 3 term-pass, it is down to a monthly unit which is far better than the term-unit, and it will be available all year round. If you live in the old zone 2 then you receive the convenience of the shorter time unit, you have unlimited travel on A.R.A. buses, and it is costing about 50 cents per week more than the old term-pass.

The picture then for these two groups is relatively bright, but the third area - the old zone 1 - is facing a massive increase. The ten trip concession tickets for this zone will cost \$3.60 (for stage 1), \$7.20 (stage 2) or \$9.90 (stage 3), under a new system which sees the old zones broken down into smaller stages. Unless you live in the inner city (stage 1), you are facing a minimum fare increase of \$3.20 per week from the old \$4 per week zone 1 term-pass. In actual fact, the \$32 monthly pass is probably better value than the stage 2 or 3 concession ticket as the unlimited all-month travel benefits will give you more

than a ten-trip concession for only 40 cents a week more in stage 2, and a saving of \$2.30 if you are in stage 3.

The injustice of this system is obvious - if you have moved into areas like Kingsland or its environs in order to cut your travel costs you are now being faced with the ridiculous situation of paying the same as those that live in the outer suburbs. AUSA has continued to point this out to the A.R.A. but it has refused to do anything to resolve the situation. The following list outlines the steps that AUSA has so far taken in the bus-pass saga.

2nd December 1981

AUSA, together with Carrington and Auckland Tech, prepared a submission to the ARA to ask for a better concession system. The Transport Committee referred this for 'sympathetic consideration' by the Director of Transport. At this time, the ARA was starting its review of the whole fare structure on Passenger Transport.

3rd March 1982

ARA announces new fare structure.

4th March 1982

The President of AUSA writes to all members of the ARA, asking them to refer the matter of student concessions back to the Director of Transport. A further submission was sent to the Authority - this was not

included on the order paper of the Authority but referred to the Transport Committee. An attempt by Dr Maurice Taylor to debate the issue at the Authority meeting was squashed on the basis that they weren't there to debate the details.

31st March 1982

The second submission from AUSA, and a deputation to the Transport Committee failed to get any changes.

4th May 1982

The President sent a final plea to the members of the ARA to reverse the proposals.

11th May 1982

A second final plea (?) was sent to ARA members.

17th May 1982

The ARA confirmed the proposals.

So AUSA has used every possible channel to get the ARA to change its approach and the result is less than satisfactory. True, many students will benefit from the new system but others will suffer as a result. The only avenue left for us now is an appeal to the Charges Appeal Authority which comes under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport.

Our justification for taking this action is a desire to see an equitable system and the inconsistency of the ARA's approach. The main argument advanced by the authority in its decision was: that the

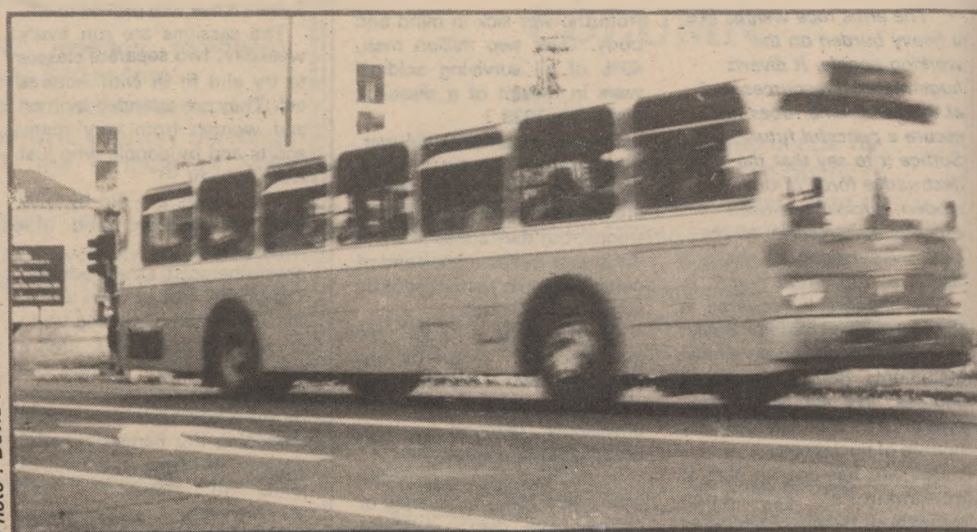


Photo: David Faulstich

responsibility for welfare lies in the hands of the Government; and while we agree with this to some extent, we also recognise the responsibility of the ARA to have regard for welfare matters when levying fares - this is clearly stated in the Transport Act 1962.

A further ground for the appeal is the inconsistency of the ARA's approach on the subject of concessions. It seems that the authority accepts responsibility for some students, and for superannuitants because it has continued concessions for these groups. The concessions for superannuitants are generous - and so they should

be - but as a fixed income group, they have a much higher level of income than students. So, with all these inequities flying around, we don't have much choice but to question their validity through the legal system. Just like all the other costs that groups think they can raise regardless of the human consequences - we must fight this one.

In the meantime - and it is likely to take a while to resolve - what steps can you take to ease the financial strain of the new set-up. Apart from the option of buying bicycle there is only one new possibility for all you Kingsland squatters. Under the new fares, unless

you live in the inner-city, your bus fare does not depend on where you live. This means that there is no point in trying to save money on fares by paying a little more for rent by being close to the university. In other words, you can find cheaper accommodation somewhere further out from the city, then there is no travel-cost benefit in not taking it.

Apart from that you could find some way of supporting Studass in its appeal by coming forward with evidence of how the new system will affect you, or contacting your ARA rep. and putting your point of view.

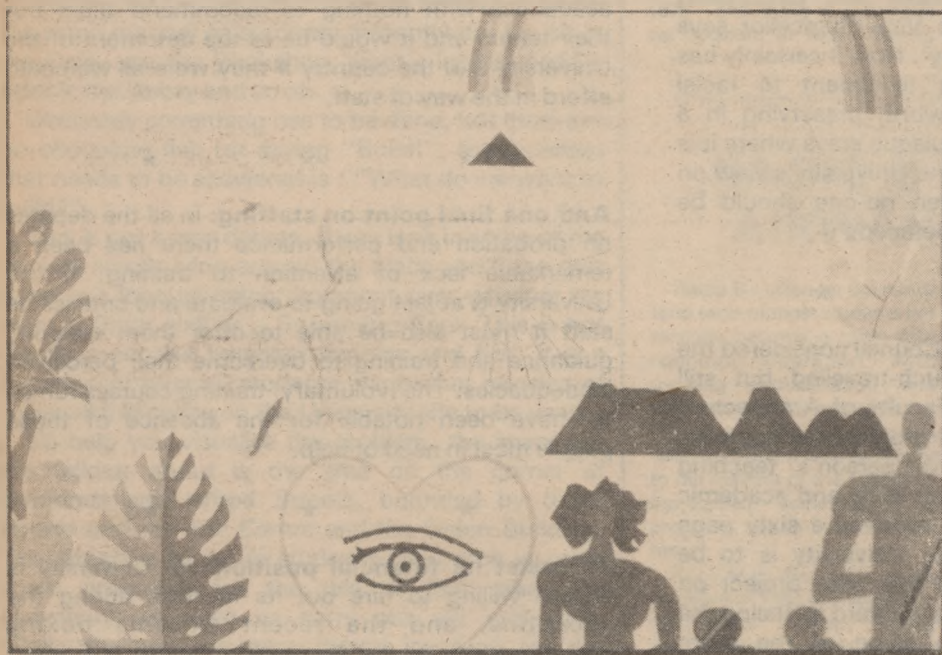


Photo: Robert Leonard

TUTENKAMEN MEETS RICK KILLEEN

1) A VITRIOLIC DIATRIBE on the PUERILE, INFANTILE RAVINGS of PATRICK HANLY - specifically the recently acquired mural in the Architecture School, a visual celebration of his departure into history.

This mural stinks. A self congratulatory array of everything Hanly has ever done, every cliché he has made his own: Fat pigeons, round hills jostle with excerpts from his 'Boys' Own Book of Braque', land, lightning, people-see-birds. A visual porridge, a mish-mash of comic imagery. Collage come what may??

2) Serious objections: The role of one external mural within an Architectural context - An external mural must necessarily compete with the mood/tone established by the architect

with the use of positive elements and their relationships to each other. What Mr Hanly has done is to essentially undermine the efforts of the architect to try to create a more unified and sculptural form in his building. No doubt the visually illiterate will delight in the addition of a bit-of-colour but this cannot justify work of such an ill considered nature being added to buildings which simply don't require them. It amounts to environmental vandalism in the name of art. When it is obvious that such are has been generally taken on the exterior/interior design and decoration of Contract B, it only serves to heighten the nature of the gross atrocities in this work. While each motif may (and undoubtedly does) contain enormous significance,

the manner in which they are brazenly multiplied for no reason pictorially than the need or desire to 'fill up the spaces'. The use of deeply-symbolic-images-derived-from-our-collective-trivial-past e.g. eye within the heart is farcical within the facile context of this mural. Overall it has no meaning as a whole, no unity, not even a narrative. ZILCH. Each motif contradicts the next leaving the sum of zero.

My God, I hope we didn't have to pay for it.

David Hill
Robert Leonard

P.S. This isn't because he vandalized the Billy Apple at Sue Crocford's and Francis Pound's place in his theatrical gesture as defender of the expressionist faith.

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

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

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

Discuss it with the Manager to see if you qualify.

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

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

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

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

4. CONCESSIONAL STUDENT OVERDRAFTS

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

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

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

Auckland Savings Bank

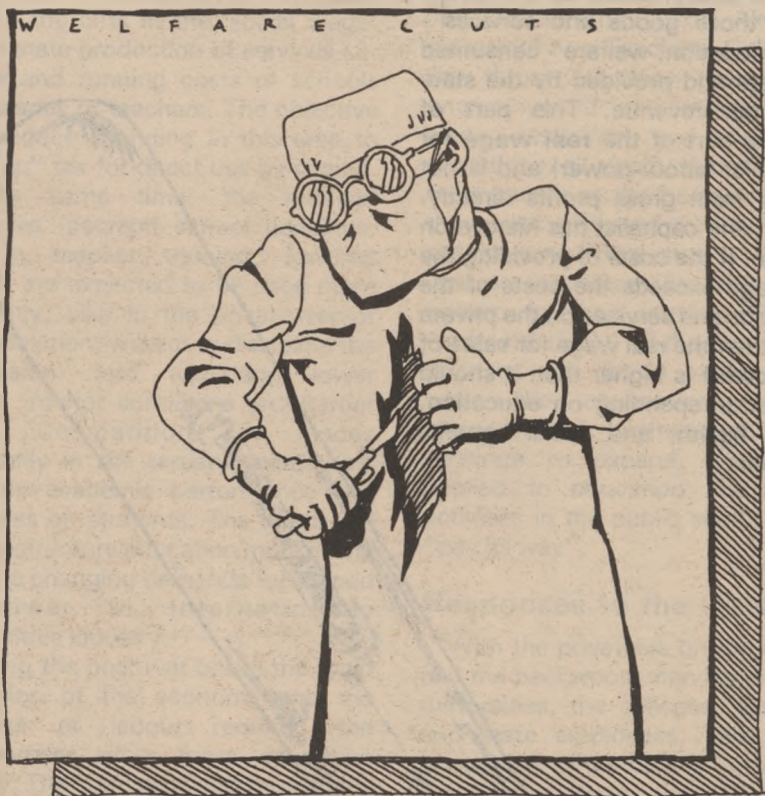
We want to say 'YES'!



Trusteebank

New Phone No. 732-238

The Welfare Levy Increase



Cuts in Government spending are nothing new. In the university we have been witnessing the effects of these cuts for some time. Continuing services have either been reduced in some way (e.g. library hours) or else they have had fees attached to them. Course fees, xerox fees and the welfare levy are all examples of the latter.

The aim of all this is found in the continuing debate between the 'private-enterprisers' and those that believe in the continuation of the welfare state. I do not propose to go into that debate too deeply, but I think that it is worth drawing your attention to the way the government is cynically reducing spending in areas that many people consider to be essential services, and how the administrators of those services are ever-willing to pass those cuts on in the form of charges to the consumers.

The welfare levy is a typical example. With few doctors charging less than \$8 for a visit, and many charging much more, it is apparent that students are financially unable to operate in the 'market'. In order to maintain reasonable health standards (the same arguments apply to other welfare services) the university has to provide facilities. With reduced finance from Government, the university decided in 1980 to introduce a welfare levy. You may believe the university had no choice - but their unwillingness to reduce expenditure in other areas (have you ever used an underpass?) in order to

offset the cost of welfare services must be seen as a major factor in the introduction of the levy.

The levy in 1981 was \$7.00, rising to \$8.50 in 1982, and it is proposed that this will jump to \$13-\$14 for next year. At that rate of increase - what will the levy be in three years time? A.U.S.A. in recognising the failure of both Government and the University to appreciate the financial predicament of students has decided that this proposed increase must be fought, and I will be raising two motions at the first SRC meeting of next term - to seek student support for a campaign against the proposed increase.

A campaign against the welfare levy should not be viewed in isolation - it is one charge amongst a number which are increasing almost as regularly as the value of the bursary decreases. Eventually some bureaucrat is going to levy the final dollar that will break the students back. If we do not start to fight these charges, as and where they arise, we will soon be in a situation where they will be out of control.

A.U.S.A. has accepted the responsibility of meeting a high proportion of the welfare services' costs (approx 60%), and there is nothing we can really do about that. We have also agreed to accept levy increases based on rises in salaries of those working for the services, and this amounts to about \$1.50 for 1983. We are therefore asking that the welfare levy should be no greater than \$10 next year.

At present we are lobbying Council Members (the decision on the levy is ultimately made by the University Council) to try and persuade them to this point of view. It is to be hoped that they will see our point but that is not something we can necessarily count on. In the event that a majority of Council Members rejects our stand, we have no real alternative but to continue the campaign against the rise.

We are hoping to arrange a forum where students will be given the opportunity to question the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar on the proposed increases. The response to this forum and the lobbying will obviously govern any future actions, and so you should watch Craccum for further developments. As the decision will be made on June 21 it is important that all this is done fairly quickly, so keep your eyes open for details about what is happening, or come and ask me about it at Studass.

You should remember that we are not just talking about a few dollars worth of Welfare Levy, we are trying to put a stop to the seemingly endless rises in costs which are not being matched by a rise in the Bursary. This levy is important because it represents a body of opinion that seems happy with the idea of taxing anything that moves. We hope that the university will eventually recognise the injustice of this approach and start looking for solutions that do not penalise students.

Heather Worth
WELFARE OFFICER.

Executive Keeps Te Moana Off Campus

The Te Moana Resource Centre comprises a number of organisations who have joined forces in order to work more effectively. These include the Joint Working Group on Bastion Point, the United Congress of Maori and Pacific Island Womin, the Auckland Maori Youth Trust, Tama Tu (a black men's anti-sexism group), and the Waitangi Action Committee.

On the 29th of May, after they had been evicted from their previous office in the Trade Union Centre, Te Moana applied to Executive for space within the Student Union to work from. The decision was referred to the following weeks meeting to allow time for interested campus clubs to be consulted.

At the next meeting representatives of various clubs were there to present their views. The Anti-Racism Movement said no, and expressed a belief that Te Moana's views would alienate students. Members were also worried that Te Moana would dominate them and usurp their role in the anti-racism movement. Ironically, that a white anti-racism group should feel threatened by black liberation groups run by blacks.

Representatives from the

Maori Students' Association supported the motion that TM be given space in the Student Union. They said that although opinion was divided within their group, to express opposition would be to provide justification for rejecting the appeal. This was perceptive, as Executive members voting against the motion indeed did seize upon the opposition of Pacific Island clubs to avoid having to give their own reasons.

The Tongan Students Association, Fiji Club and Samoan Students Association all came out strongly against the motion. Reference was made to several of TM's stated aims: to establish an 'Embassy of the South Pacific' and provide a basis for internal recognition of the rights of Pacific peoples. Club representatives felt that it was their role to work with AUSA on racism and problems of the Pacific region. Another comment made was that TM was 'too political' and that their activities would reflect badly on Pacific Island students, many of whom are sponsored to attend university in NZ.

One member of the Fiji Club later said that she and other members of that club opposed

TM's tactics because they involved directly challenging whites for their racism. She believed it was better for blacks to work with their oppressors, and that TM's attitudes were racist.

Members of TM were also accused of racism by another speaker for their expressed belief that personal relationships between blacks and whites sell out the black liberation struggle. He made reference to action taken against him by black women for this reason. He also raised again the issue of Ripeka Evans' comment about white delegates to last year's SPICOS Conference in Suva (she referred to leftists from NZ as 'white clones' and this has been interpreted as an attack on NZUSA).

This was totally irrelevant in this context, as were the black-white relationships issue, people's personal experiences with individuals associated with TM, and the various bits of hearsay about what individual members had done. These arguments had nothing to do with whether or not the Te Moana Resource Centre should be allowed to base itself on campus, but they gave fuel to those Executive members who wanted to find reasons to

make the TM issue go away.

It was generally assumed that huge and irreconcilable conflicts would arise between TM and existing black and anti-racism groups, despite TM's constant assertions of their willingness to have discussions and work on any differences that arose. It was a classic case of whites promoting the divisiveness between black groups to weaken the anti-racism struggle.

Not wanting to have to justify their own decision, or express the racist fears that they had, the majority of Executive members seized on the platform of 'consultation' and in effect passed the decision over to Pacific Island student groups. The 'consultation' was very selective.

The motion was lost 9:1 with one abstention.

The following week an alternative motion was put to Executive: that TM be granted the tenancy of space at 25 Grafton Road, and their representatives again attended the meeting. At this stage the Resource Centre was operating out of a bedroom, and urgently needed to relocate.

This new option eliminated the problems that had been a major concern of many people

last week. As rent paying tenants TM's relationship with AUSA would be entirely different and at Grafton Road, removed from the Student Union, they would have been far enough away for individuals and groups who felt that way to disassociate themselves from their activities. However, some Executive members still managed to find objections, for example, by speculating that student clubs (which have been offered the vacant space several times and not been interested) might change their minds if the rent was lowered. Then the issue of 'consultation' was raised again and the claim that a decision could not be made until those clubs represented the previous week were again spoken to.

This was despite the fact that the motion had been amended to make the tenancy subject to an agreement between TM and AUSA to be accepted at the next Exec meeting.

There would have been ample opportunity for interested students to participate in the framing of such an agreement. The position of those Executive members voting against this motion (with the exception of Heather Worth who alone was

not afraid to state her real reasons) was made very clear. They did not want to confront the racism in themselves, and in white institutions like this Association, or to face the challenge to their complacency that having the Te Moana Resource Centre working in close connection with AUSA would pose.

After a motion was passed that the substantive motion be put, (thus stopping the discussion) a TM rep pointed out that they had not been given the chance to speak. Although reps had answered several questions, we were all guilty of (wrongly) assuming that they had enough knowledge of meeting procedures and confidence in an unfamiliar situation to speak further if they had wanted to.

The motion was lost 6:4. (Against: Foster, Broad, Bhaskar, Blakeman, Worth, Young. For: Bos, Noble, Carey, Mullins).

One TM representative spoke to Executive in Maori as he left, saying - all of NZ is Maori land including that land occupied by this university, so therefore why should a group committed to fighting for Maori rights have to come grovelling to rent one room?

Karin Bos.

FIGHTING THE CUTS IN EDUCATION

The stepping-up of the public sector cuts between 3%-10% this year shows that the Muldoon Government is following the Thatcher-Reagan-Fraser policy of attacking workers to restore profits. The monetarist "privateers" are making great play of the need to cut the public sector to restore economic growth. This is true enough provided we equate "economic growth" with capitalist growth. The cuts are necessary to restore profits, but are profits necessary to restore growth?

The conventional wisdom is that both profits and the cuts are necessary. The debate is over the fine print of who gets hurt most. This is exactly the sort of spurious debate that Muldoon and Co. want, because it sets us all at each others throats and divides the working class along skill, race and sex lines. Once you accept the bosses' argument that profits are the only basis of economic growth, then the necessity for cuts follows, and the possibility of a united working class opposition to the cuts is lost.

It is important for this reason to reject the bosses' argument about profits, so that all those affected by the cuts, whether privileged university staff and students or oppressed groups such as women and Polynesians, can join forces in fighting back against the cuts. Because the attack on education is merely one part of the total attack on the public sector now taking place, let's look at the cuts in general before dealing with education.

The "cuts" in general.

The attack on the public sector is being mounted by monetarists like Friedman and privateers like Thatcher on behalf of capitalism in crisis. It is a response to the need of the "private sector" to free itself from the constraints of state intervention in the economy built up during the post-war boom. For the monetarists the present recession has been caused by excessive wages and stage spending which are a drain on profits. The solution is to cut both wages and state spending.

The monetarists' attempt to blame the working class for the crisis deliberately draws attention away from the real cause of falling profits - the capitalists' inability to raise the rate of exploitation fast enough to keep ahead of costs. Instead of admitting that the capitalists have failed to exploit the workers hard enough to get a return over what they pay in wages and taxes, the monetarists turn things around and say that wages and taxes cause the fall in profits. Of course, if you don't think the capitalist exploits the workers and is entitled to his 'fair' profit, then you are bound to agree that rising costs of wages and taxes must squeeze profits, and that to restore profits, cuts are necessary.

How do the cuts work to restore profits? Wages and taxes become excessive costs for capitalists when

they exceed their market value. That is, when wages exceed what the capitalist should, under free market conditions, pay to get the labour he requires; or when the taxes he pays are used unproductively, that is, do not contribute to a lowering of costs of production. The monetarist attack on public spending therefore is designed to get government to spend its tax revenue more efficiently in lowering costs of production. To understand this better we need to look at who pays taxes.

Most taxation is direct tax on wages and salaries (company tax as a proportion of direct tax has fallen to about 10%). This is not a straight-forward tax on the share of wage-labour as is commonly believed. Rather it has two sources. One part of it is a tax on gross profits. The capitalists agree to part with this to finance the states' support of the capitalist system - administration, law and order, some goods and services too risky or too large for private 'enterprise', and the reproduction of labour-power (or the workforce). Now this taxation is of considerable interest to the capitalist who want value for money. During the post-war boom the cost of these services was not questioned except by farmers and importers, because protection of local industry allowed state costs to be passed on without squeezing profits.

The second part of taxes on wage-labour is that which goes back to the wage and salary earner as the 'social wage' - those goods and services - health, education, welfare - consumed by workers and provided by the state out of tax revenue. This part of taxation is part of the real wage (or the value of labour-power) and is not deducted from gross profits directly. However, the capitalist has his eye on this tax to. If the costs of providing the social wage exceeds the costs of the same goods and services on the private market, then the real wage (or value of labour-power) is higher than it should be and state spending on education, housing, health, and social benefits must be cut.



Why the "cuts" now?

Now state spending on export incentives, roads and railways and health and education is beneficial to capitalism so long as it keeps costs of production as low as possible. With the end of the boom and the requirement that N.Z. firms be competitive internationally, state spending is excessive and a drain on profits. N.Z. firms can become competitive (and hence profitable) only by raising the rate of exploitation (or the proportion of surplus-value expropriated from wage-labour by capital). Since the state sector accounts for a third of employment and nearly half of economic production, it too must be 'restructured'. The public sector cuts

now taking place are therefore part of the overall strategy to reduce costs and raise profits. The "cuts" are therefore predictable.

First, company taxes are cut or selective tax rebates made to reward efficiency. Second, taxation which is spent on government administration, the production of goods and services (electricity, post office etc) is cut, some of the public sector is 'privatised' e.g. public works, and the rest is made competitive with the private sector i.e. forced to make a profit and charge "economic" prices. This allows a cut in taxation and with it the 'gross wage' paid for labour and is the purpose of the wage-tax deal Muldoon is forcing on the FOL. Third, taxation which becomes the social wage is redirected to capital by cuts in state spending on education, health services, housing and social security.

All these cuts have the same effect. They redistribute taxation back to capital as subsidies, wage cuts, or the cheapening of costs through the privatisation of the public sector. Past taxation represented by public capital investment (e.g. dams, roads, schools, hospitals) re-enters private production at less cost, and public sector unemployment and increased 'efficiency' lowers the costs of goods and services and administration. In this

way, the public investment of the past 150 years is hocked-off, or restructured, so as to lower production costs to private firms. That this massive public investment was and is the product of the labour-power of generations of N.Z. workers and represents a social investment which under-pins the living standards, culture and political freedoms of the people is overlooked.

The cuts in Education.

The cuts in education are a special case of the cuts in the 'social wage' and of state production of services i.e. capital and running costs of schools and salaries of teachers. The objective is to reduce spending in this area to "free-up" tax for direct use by capital. At the same time, the reduced resources (decrepit school buildings, cuts in teacher training, lowered wages) are expected to be used more efficiently. Like in the private sector unemployment will act to discipline the 'profession' into accepting lower wages, inferior conditions and harder work. Competition for places (especially in the tertiary sector) will push up academic performance and pressures on students. The effect will be to restructure education more in line with the changing demands for trained manpower in internationally competitive industry.

During the post-war boom the rapid expansion of the economy and the shortage of labour required the development of a mass education system. The state provided this service more cheaply than private capital because it did not make a profit. Today, as the economy is restructured along 'growth strategy' lines - the export of raw materials and semi-

processed energy rather than the production of consumer goods for the local market - the demand for mass education lessens, and the cost of providing education for all those who will be unemployed becomes excessive.

The erosion of mass education has been going on for some time with the diversion of funds from pre-school, primary and secondary education to the tertiary sector and private schools since the late sixties. The present 3% - 10% cuts will speed up this process and its uneven impact. Already the closure of two Teachers' Colleges and the threat to close more; teacher unemployment and reduced intake; wage restraints and deteriorating conditions, all signify that the cuts are most severe at the bottom. Yet even the more privileged tertiary sector is not immune. Real cuts of 10% this year are expected, but these will be uneven in their impact. Muldoon's "soft underbelly" of the arts and social sciences will get in excess of 10% while the economically 'relevant' sciences and business studies will continue to expand. The criterion applied to education like all other activities in the public sector is that it "pay its way".

Responses to the Cuts.

With the privateers on the offensive and the backwoodsmen hacking at the universities, the colleges, the prisons and state employees, what sort of opposition to the cuts is coming from the Labour Party, the FOL and the public sector unions themselves? So far the oppositions' record has been dismal and completely lacking in ability to oppose wage restraints and redundancies. The explanation for this

failure is that the public sector unions like the Labour movement in general, do not question the bosses' right to a 'fair profit'. All they question is the bosses' right to impose cuts on wage and salary earners unfairly.

Once you accept the capitalists' right to a 'fair' profit the burden of proof is to show that the cuts are 'unfair'. Unable to accept that the cuts are necessary to restore normal profits, the labour movement is forced to blame foreign monopolists or crazy Quigleyites. The consequences are disastrous. The more privileged white, male sections of the public service tend to identify with the capitalist growth strategy at the expense of those less privileged sections made expendable. And since most of the public sector unions tend to be dominated by the privileged, their leaderships are busy selling-out the futures of the rank-and-file. To date no public sector union has even appealed for state-wide industrial action to resist wage-cuts or redundancy agreements.

So long as the cuts are seen to be necessary to restore growth, and so long as profits are seen to be the only basis of growth, then the fightback against the cuts will be split along skill, race and sex lines. Not until those affected recognise that they have a common interest in opposing the private profits which make the cuts necessary, will a united fightback be possible.

A Strategy for Fightback

If opposition to the cuts in education is not to be broken by divide and rule tactics, a concerted strategy of resistance is needed. The Labour Party cannot be expected to offer leadership any more than FOL-CSU unless their

leaderships are challenged and replaced by mass rank-and-file action. A strategy must have unity on the basis of a principled opposition to the cuts. (It is no use trying to trade-off cuts by taxing the rich, cutting super or defence spending. This ignores the necessity for cuts to be aimed at wages.) It means forming a united front with all education student and staff unions as part of a combined union defence of the public sector against private profit. It means a willingness to take industrial action in solidarity with those resisting privatisation in each and every part of the public sector (e.g. the PSA's defence of our desks is the same as the N.Z. Workers' Union defence of our dams).

The unity of any fightback can only come from the principled opposition to the privatisation of the public sector. Profits must not be restored at the expense of wages, employment, health, housing, education and the welfare of the people. For generations, the public sector has stood for the possibility of economic and social development without profits, even while subordinated to capitalism. It stands for an important social investment in the future of the working-class which must not be sacrificed to international capital. Instead of falling victim to divide and rule, and acquiescing in the cuts, public sector workers and students must join forces to fight the cuts, to demand the restoration of past cuts, and the expansion of the public sector to meet the needs of those already cast on the social scrapheap by capitalist restructuring.

David Badgood

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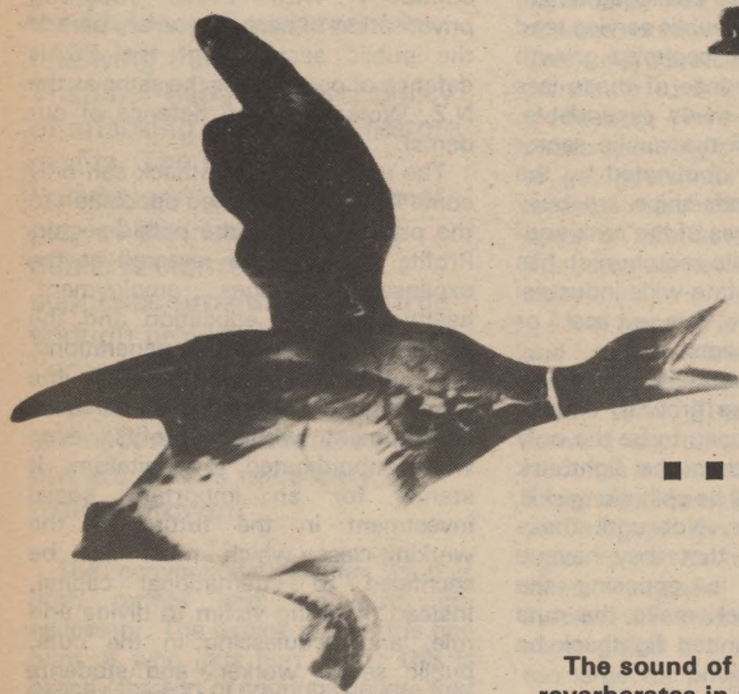
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... and the ducks keep quacking

The sound of the ducks still reverberates in my head as the never changing red and white banner flashes before my eyes. My mind is in a whirl as I slowly try to recover from May Council. You may well ask: What is May Council?

the cast...

The New Zealand University Students' Association

President	Bryan Small
General Vice-President	Roger Tobin
Education and Welfare Vice-President	Robin Arthur
Womens Vice-President	Sue Bond
NOSAC Co-ordinator	Clark Peteru
Research Officers	Mike Waghorne Ian Powell
Administrative Secretary	Trish Evans

The New Zealand University Students' Association, of which every university student is a member, organises and co-ordinates national activities such as the recent 'Cost of Learning Campaign' and the Ali Kazak tour. It also has the role of discussing and making submissions to the government on students' behalf on matters concerning the education and welfare of students. NZUSA is based in Wellington.

Auckland University Students' Association Delegation

Chief Delegates	David Kirkpatrick Heather Worth
Education	Darryl Carey John Rodger
Finance and Administration	Johnathon Blakeman Tom Bassett
International	Paul Sutcliffe Shale Chambers
National	Trish Mullins Elaine Truscott
Welfare	Heather Worth Bruce Cronin
Womens	Karin Bos Jane O'Sullivan

The AUSA delegation represented the interests of all AUSA members. Also in attendance were the delegations from the other New Zealand Universities, also representing the interests of students from their respective universities.

A number of observers were in attendance.

This year Council was hosted by the Waikato Students' Union and was the first of two General Meetings of NZUSA. It has three main roles. The first of these is to set the policy of the Association and to discuss how this will be implemented, with an emphasis on establishing priorities for action. The second is to generally check the performance of the National Officers and campaigns run in the previous term. Finally, to prepare a new budget and to consider the annual accounts.

The initial policy making decisions are made in commissions which are divided up into six main areas. Auckland was represented by two delegates at each commission.

Voting at NZUSA Councils is based on the proportion of students each university has of the total number of student members of NZUSA. Auckland has 9 votes, Waikato 4,

Massey 6, Victoria 6, Canterbury 7, Lincoln 4 and Otago 6.

It seems a long way back to the opening plenary when my mind was clear and alert as enthusiastic delegates sat around the table. Everyone paid utmost attention as the reports of the National Officers were received.

It was obvious right from the start that the Auckland delegation was the only one who had done its homework. The other constituents were floundering around trying in vain to follow what was happening as Auckland ruthlessly grilled the Officers on their reports. These reports showed the diverse and heavy workload expected of the National Officers and in an attempt to help solve this problem Auckland suggested returning to the proposal of setting a series of priorities for NZUSA to work from.

This was greeted with a very mixed reaction, as some constituents feared it would result in the old problem of spending hours ranking the importance of activities from one to three hundred and twenty-six, while the National Officers feared that it would restrict their activities too much, thus preventing them from spending time on their pet hobby-horses.

AUSA's purpose in seeking priorities was to ensure that the National Officers channeled their valuable energy towards a central objective rather than, as Mike Waghorne put it, 'spreading too thinly on the ground'. The proposed priority schedule was to be decided by the recommendations on priorities from all commissions (excluding Finance and Administration) with a priorities plenary deciding the primary activity for the following term. The remaining

priorities as set by the various commissions were to collectively delineate the second level of activity, with the remaining policy motions (as listed in the NZUSA policy book) forming the third level for action.

By now it was getting on into the night and the discussion was quickly degenerating with some delegates becoming annoyed by the slow progress. At this point Waikato's President, John Robson, stormed out to release his frustration in kicking over a stack of chairs, leaving a very embarrassed Waikato delegation behind. The National Office, fearing further outbreaks of violence, tabled the motion and the meeting was closed.

Before the next plenary the Auckland delegation was busy lobbying other delegations in order to reintroduce a priorities plenary at

THE PICK OF THE POLICY

Q: If a hundred monkeys had a hundred typewriters, how long would it take them to write a sentence?

- WR33 THAT NZUSA believes that this objectification and degradation that is represented in pornography results in ad perpetuates, violence against women, and further that pornography blatantly exploits women for male profit.
- WR54 THAT NZUSA recognise the particular problems facing Lesbian matters, especially as regards custody disputes.
- N 4 THAT NZUSA co-operate with other groups in opposing attacks on unemployment, low income and wage earners living standards by working with interested groups such as trade unions and consumer groups.
- N 74 THAT NZUSA condemns the government for an history of alienating the Maori from their land and opposes the further alienation of Maori land.
- E 38 NZUSA believes that donations to universities by bursaries and foreign government which intrude on academic freedom; and all military funding of universities are deplorable.

All this and more was hotly debated at the 1982 NZUSA May Council, held in Guru's at Waikato University.

Mind you, Waikato's the place where they always have trouble saying what they mean, eh, Gary, and other Nexus cronies that we haven't heard about?

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION



Above: Ian Powell, NZUSA Research Officer (second from right) tries to whistle NZUSA's tune but others from NZUSA (left to right: Sue Bond, Roger Tobin, Brian Small and Robin Arthur) don't think he has got it quite right.

Auckland's Chief Delegates, Heather Worth (left picture) and David Kirkpatrick (right) display different mouth and hand techniques but it is generally thought that they worked well together as a team.



Council. Throughout all this discussion the word PRIORITIES was thrown about so much it soon became one to avoid at all costs.

At the next plenary, previously set aside to decide action in regard to the proposed government cuts, discussion centred around the dreaded word and it soon became too much for poor little Canterbury to handle, who without announcement departed. This left National Office in a state of confusion. To keep the constituents placated National Office decided that Canterbury had merely gone to caucus (discuss amongst themselves) and suggested everyone else do the same. National Officers quickly raced through the building in a panic, looking for Canterbury, but Canterbury had vanished.

After about half an hour Canterbury returned to make a press release stating that they considered the priorities motion frivolous and that they were abstaining on any further discussion on the matter. This spurred the remaining constituents on to discuss it with renewed vigour and after a persuasive speech by Dak the motion to introduce a priorities plenary into May Council was passed.

Another plenary and hours of discussion later, the priorities of NZUSA were finally decided. The primary priority for term two is to urge an intensive campaign against the economic and social policies of the government, focussing on:

- (i) cuts to social service spending and attacks on the welfare state;
- (ii) government spending policies; and
- (iii) tax policies.

Council by Commissions

Finance and Administration

As could be expected STB and Union House made their regular guest appearances. Despite the fact that STB has been in debt for many years and now acts as a nontrading travel bureau, it is gradually paying back its debts from a commission on the sale of ISIC cards. Nominations were also

opened for a Student Director for the board of STB.

It was once again decided to sell Student Union House, NZUSA's office in Wellington. This building has had a buyer once before but NZUSA decided not to part with it at the last minute. Lets see if they can carry their policy through this time.

Education

Obviously, the main issue before it was education spending and the effects the proposed government cuts would have on this. However, the chair of this commission, Robin Arthur, seemed more intent on analysing last term's 'Cost of Learning Campaign' and trying to correct all the problems.

After Robin managed to get over his guilt tripping, the Commission set down to analysing the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors Council proposal for a new bursary system, accepting the formula of it but rejecting the recommended levels for all allowances as inadequate and demanding a reasonable basic allowance.

Another important decision made was that the proposal to shift UE exams from the sixth to the seventh form was to be opposed.

National

The National Commission was at times rather like a stamp fair except that it featured button-badges from throughout the country on display for swapping and sale - everything from Bastion Point to the Aramoana Smelter. Things got quickly down to business under the chairing of the General Vice-President, Roger Tobin, and the efficient secretarial work of Chris Gosling, ex NZUSA President.

The major discussion centred around NZUSA's opposition to the government's spending cuts in the areas of education and welfare services.

A great deal of time was spent studying a paper on the McCaw report on tax reform. Special concern was expressed about the government's proposed tax policy and the harmful effect that it will have on low income

earners.

Major priorities for term two decided here are the economy and racism.

International

The International Commission saw a wide range of topics discussed although some policies were merely principle statements to give moral support to groups working in the various areas. At times the room was rather like alphabet soup with words like ASA, ISC, AGA, PAAC and CSA being thrown around.

A sticky problem came up concerning the trade ban with Chile. Some of the delegates in the commission felt that it would be desirable to retain the trade ban, but with the FOL withdrawing its ban, the delegates had no local policy to support them in their stand.

After successfully avoiding the Falklands crisis in the two scheduled sessions a brief third session was called where discussion about the conflict managed to creep in. A motion was passed condemning the military conflict, recognising the serious threat to world peace and was gingerly entered in the minutes under the heading 'South Atlantic Between Britain and Argentina'.

Women's

Craccum reporters were unable to attend any of the sessions of Women's Commission. However, two contentious motions for discussion emerged from this commission to be discussed by the Auckland caucus, the first regarding rape:

That NZUSA recognises that rape is a tool through which all men keep all women in a state of fear, and believes that the fear of rape and the act of rape itself, seriously affects women's freedom and control of their lives. NZUSA further believes that women should have freedom of dress and action without it being construed as provocation of rape.

This motion was amended by the Auckland delegation in caucus (the words 'consciously or unconsciously' were inserted after 'all men') but after being adopted by Women's Commission was lost at Ratification Plenary.

The second contentious motion:

That NZUSA recognises that the word sexism is often misused. Sexism does not only mean discrimination of one sex by another. Sexism is also about the power of privilege as it is deployed through social, economic and political institutions. Because these institutions are male created, male defined and male controlled, men as a group have power over women. Women organising together to fight against their oppression is not sexist as women do not have power over their oppressors. Therefore to exclude men from women's group meetings, rooms, activities etc or to organise Women Officer positions in student bodies or departments is not sexist. Furthermore we recognise that sexism is related to racism and classism.

This was adopted by the AUSA delegation after a lengthy debate but was tabled (put aside to be taken back to campuses for further discussion). So watch out for both of these at SRC.

Welfare

Dull, boring. The most important item of discussion was the rumour that SCSP is to be scrapped. Welfare was badly chaired with a worrying lack of leadership considering the inexperience of many of the delegates.

The Standing Committees

National Education and Welfare Action Committee

Similar general criticisms apply to this commission as to Welfare Commission. From the two two-hour meetings the Standing Committee still does not have a coherent plan of action regarding the government cuts to education and welfare services.

Public Affairs Action Committee and

The Women's Action Committee

Also met and sorted out badges, mobiles etc...it's late and I've run outa paper, brain cells...blahhh.

Tin Tin

Leo Jew

A QUESTION OF RACE

People of many different cultural and ethnic backgrounds inhabit New Zealand, yet the ethos of the white European is predominant in nearly every sector of our society. Our institutions of government: education, justice, health, etc. are all based on systems conceived and implemented by those of European origin. Little or no allowance has been made for other cultural inputs or perspectives.

This article is a brief examination of some of the ways by which the white European has achieved and maintained this dominance, and of the reaction of various groups to the question of cultural subjugation. The examples and statistics used, are representative of what can only be described as the racism that exists in our society. If multi-culturalism is an ideal to which you subscribe, then this article may serve as a reminder that the ideal remains a long way off.

Throughout, the term Maori is used, but except for the question of Maori land, the examples used can apply to any minority ethnic group.

WHAT IS RACISM ?

Racism exists when one group views its cultural values, life styles and socio-economic self-interest as superior to or having priority over those of other groups, and then implements these assumptions through societal norms and institutions

Personal Racism

There is a personal aspect of racism which shows up as prejudice or bigotry, and leads to acting on the basis of negative stereotypes of other racial groups. It is most often demonstrated by acts of personal discrimination.

Institutional Racism

Institutional racism is the perpetuation of organisations, institutions or agencies of policies and practices which operate to the advantage of the powerful group and to the disadvantage of particular racial/cultural groups. Members of the dominant group hold the power and receive a disproportionate share of the resources. Any individual who benefits from this system, and does not try to change it, must be guilty of racism, regardless of their personal attitudes.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

First Article

The Chiefs of the Confederation of the united tribes of New Zealand, and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation, cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England, absolutely and without reservation, all the rights and powers of sovereignty which the said Confederation or individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise, over their respective territories as the sole sovereigns thereof.

Maori Translation

The Chiefs of the Confederation and the rest of all the Chiefs as well who have not become members of the Confederation have truly given to the Queen of England forever the governorship over all lands.

Second Article

Her Majesty the Queen of England, confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of their properties which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their wish to retain the same in their possession, but the Chiefs of the united tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate, at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Maori Translation

The Queen of England accepts the principle that the Chiefs, sub-tribes and all the inhabitants of New Zealand shall exercise complete domination over all their lands, houses and goods.

Third Article :LE

In consideration thereof Her Majesty, the Queen of England extends to the natives of New Zealand her Royal protection, and imparts to them all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Maori Translation

In fulfillment hereof of the agreement to accept the sovereignty of the Queen, the Queen will take care of all the Maori people of New Zealand. She extends to them the same rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen.

THE LAND

The loss of land from confiscation and wholesale alienation from the operations of the Native Land Court shattered Maori morale. Ploughs rusted, mills fell into disuse, and the coastal strips, without proper maintenance were claimed by the toredo worm. The Maori was forced to consume his patrimony by selling off his land."

(Dr Ranginui Walker)

In 1840, a hurriedly prepared and little debated document was signed by the British and 53 Maori Chiefs at Russell. This document, The Treaty of Waitangi was the start of the alienation of the Maori from the land. In the 1860's, guerilla wars continued this process, and in 1865 the Native Land Court was established.

The Treaty was a cleverly designed measure to provide some dubious legal right to colonize for the British, who at that time were unable to take the land by force. Within four years of the signing one of the Chiefs recognised the lie of the Treaty and conducted a fierce war of resistance against further encroachment on Maori land. Hone Heke and Kawiti lost after a treacherous attack.

As the Pakeha became aware of the richness of the Waikato and Taranaki lands, the Kingitanga was formed to provide Maori control of Maori things, while living in harmony with the white settlers. Its formation of Autaki over which no Pakeha must cross, and its edict against any sale of land constituted hostile acts as far as the settlers were concerned, and so they instigated wars against the Maoris. Maoris tried to sue for peace three times, but military defeat was the only guarantee of access to the land for the colonialists.

After the wars, disease combined with depression to reduce the Maori population. The Native Land Court began the process of individualization of title. This involved months of court sittings, huge debts run up to lawyers, shopkeepers, corrupt land agents, missionaries and advisors. The end result was usually loss of land to pay for debts. This, combined with confiscation of land reduced Maori land holding from 66,000,000 acres in 1840 to 10,000,000 acres by 1900.

TAKAPARAWHA (BASTION POINT)

The history of Bastion Point is typical of the many 'land deals' made with the white colonialists. In 1873 the Ngati Whaatua were issued with a Crown Grant for 700 acres at Orakei. By manouevring in the courts, making agreements on various pieces of land and by acquisition, the Crown ensured the gradual erosion of Maori control over their home. By 1951 the only land that the tribe could claim was theirs was the ¼ acre burial ground at Okahu Bay.

On January 5 1977, the Orakei Maori Committee Action Group occupied Bastion Point, after trying all official channels to have the government reconsider development plans for the area. In February 1978, a meeting between the Government and some elders (Mr Hemi Pihema, the head of the Orakei Maori Committee; Te Puru o Tamaki Tauna, recognised Chief the Ngati Whaatua and other elders were not invited) resolved that 29 acres would be returned on payment of \$200,000. On May 25 1978, the army and police invaded Bastion Point, arresting 222 and demolishing the buildings.

Even now, the government is going back on yet another promise. In the unsatisfactory agreement of 1978 a piece of land was set aside as a subdivision for housing corporation homes. The government has decided that it is going to sell this land to the highest bidder - once more, the Tangata Whenua (People of the Land) are being betrayed.

Two anti-racism displays are presently being towed around the universities. The first is a photo display made by Victoria Uni. This will be in Auckland June 7-11. The second is an extensive display made by AUSA (the text is written out on page 12 & 13) which will be in Auckland July 26 - 30.

Watch Out For :
June 7-11 Victoria Uni Photo Display
July 26-30 AUSA Display.



EDUCATION

"We consider that in the past there has been too much emphasis on the Maori having to subordinate his (sic) cultural values to those of the European oriented education system. Some progress has been made towards redressing the balance but more needs to be done to ensure that all New Zealanders learn to appreciate and understand Maori culture."

(Advisory Council for Education Planning 1974)

The education system is often seen as the passport to success in our society. Failure to achieve at school often leads to poor employment opportunities and nearly always means exclusion from higher levels of education and even technical training. Given the emphasis placed on education by society, it can be seen that any group which does not cope adequately with the system will be seriously disadvantaged.

There are many reasons for the poor performance of Maoris and Polynesians in schools. They suffer from poor facilities in low socio-economic areas; there are comparatively few teachers of Polynesian origin; the competitive nature of the examination and assessment systems is alien to many; the curriculum is devoid of cultural integration. The list of disadvantages which the European has imposed on those from different ethnic backgrounds is very large.

The result is a large non-white working class which has little upward mobility. 26% of Maori school leavers go straight onto the dole, and 62% go into low-status jobs with few opportunities. In 1979 65% of Maori children left school with no qualifications compared with 29% for non-Maoris. On these figures alone it can be seen that our education system is failing to answer the needs of a large sector of New Zealand society.



JUSTICE

The high proportion of Maoris and Polynesians in our prisons is one of the results of society's failure to deal with cultural differences. One of the institutions which fails miserably in this respect is that of justice - the police and the judiciary. It would be untrue to say that all judges and all police officers are racists, yet sentencing and arrest patterns demonstrate that some are.

A great deal of crime goes undetected, yet research has shown that a Polynesian who commits a crime is much more likely to be detected. This results from a number of reasons among which are negative stereotypes which promote the idea of non-whites as being more likely to commit a crime than whites, and the heavy concentration of policing in non-white areas. It is not because there is more crime among particular racial groups that we have disparate population/crime statistics, so much as the methods and attitudes which are part of policing and sentencing.

The nature of the courts is oppressive, even to the European brought up on concepts of culpability, punishment and equality before the law. To the Polynesian with a highly refined sense of justice, the ceremonial intimidation that governs much of courtroom activity is alien. Over the years, from the Land Courts to the Criminal Courts, the Polynesian has been disproportionately subjected to the vagaries of our European based justice system. It is easy to see why many feel this system is extremely unjust in its dealings with ethnic groups.



IMMIGRATION

From the post-war era onwards, New Zealand has been the destination of many South Pacific migrant workers. This has been due to old colonial relations between New Zealand and its dependencies, and has been aided by boom periods in our economy. Many myths surround migration from the South Pacific. Two of the most common are:

1. **Most immigrants to New Zealand are Pacific Islanders.**

For the year ending April 1975 77.2% of permanent immigrants came from the U.K. In the same year 225,000 Australians visited New Zealand - approximately equal to the total population of Tonga and Western Samoa put together.

2. **Pacific Island immigrants are a burden on our economy and deprive New Zealanders of jobs.**

Pacific Island migrant workers come to New Zealand because they are needed and their jobs are usually the ones which local labour do not find attractive. This labour power costs us nothing to produce or educate and their families look after them in old age. In any case, the majority of Pacific Islanders in New Zealand are no different to other immigrants and have the same rights as any other New Zealander to work.



OVERSTAYING

Overstaying occurs with all migrant groups and not just with Pacific Islanders. By sheer economic necessity and because of the system of work permits, Pacific migrant workers are forced to stay on and save a worthwhile sum to pay off the debts accumulated in getting here and to take something home with them. For many years the government turned a blind eye to overstaying because it suited local industry.

The government's response to economic recession has been to discriminate against Pacific Islanders and victimize them by terror. Throughout the 1970's, dawn raids, indiscriminate house searches and random checks by police were used by the government. This, and other acts of discrimination against Pacific Islanders can only be eliminated by a general amnesty for overstayers and a new and fair immigration policy.

This article is only an introduction to the question of racism as it is practised in New Zealand. Each of the topics touched upon deserves much closer examination than it can receive here. There can be no doubt that white people dominate our society at the expense of non-whites, and that racism is deeply entrenched in N.Z. society. Until the European learns that it is better to live in harmony with people of other races and that co-operation is better than oppression, racism will remain as a bitter part of our lives. The victims of this system will continue to protect, and win battles along the way, but the structures will remain intact until white people recognise the necessity for change.



EPICENTRE & the current state of the environmental and peace movements

As most of us are only too well aware, with the current economic and political strategies which our minority-elected government has adopted, and incredible number of different threats to a balanced and sane future for our country are becoming apparent. With the marked increase in proposals to exploit the unique beauty of our rivers, trees and land, and to squander our energy resources, dedicated environmentalists are now fighting battles on all fronts, often against severe odds. Also, with the recent acceleration in the nuclear arms race and its more noticeable spread to the Pacific region, the relatively young Aotearoan peace movement is now mustering its strength and solidarity for a united protest and fight for survival.

These recent developments have led to the propagation of a great number of local specific issue-oriented progressive activist campaigns throughout a number of areas of our society, virtually all of which are performing highly necessary functions in their particular struggles. However, the experience gained from past and present efforts on the part of people involved in such invariably minority groups fighting for a better society has exposed certain serious weaknesses in these efforts, which need examining if we hope to become successful in future struggles.

The first of these is the need to inform and educate the large majority of people in Aotearoa as to the true nature and long term consequences of accepting the 'growth' and 'defence' strategies of the current government. To date there has been a dangerous lack of open and informed debate on these vital issues, and the public at large are still grossly ignorant and fairly passive towards them.

However, certain signs are now emerging that more people are becoming receptive to hearing the 'other side of the story', and to doubting and questioning the wisdom of political decisions which they were previously content to accept in good faith. A number of recent government 'hiccups' in areas such as the Springbok tour, delays in implementing the "think big" growth strategy, and obvious trends to a more repressive and right-wing approach in the field of social welfare and civil liberties, have finally begun to have an impact on the consciousness of 'ordinary' people.

The urgent need now is to build on these doubts and feelings of uneasiness by exposing these people to information which to date has largely been obtainable only through an active searching process, or through a careful sift through the fine print of the popular media.

The second major weakness in the strategy of past and present activist campaigns is the lack of co-ordination and unity between the various groups

and struggles themselves. This weakness is due largely to the massive number and diversity of such campaigns being embarked upon, with practically all of the energy of the individuals involved being sapped up by the sheer magnitude and urgency of their own particular struggles. Thus it is vital for all environmental and peace activists to not only become increasingly aware of the nature of each others particular struggles, but to provide each other with both practical and moral support to enable the maximum amount of opposition to all exploitative or oppressive proposals to be generated.

Unless more use and sharing of the various resources and skills of each group is made in present and future campaigns, the organisation and resources of the opposing forces will make much of our efforts futile, and success less likely. It is also important that more thought and debate be encouraged as to the structure and functions required of a strong united national movement. The establishment of such a peoples movement will be an essential component to inducing any real social and political change in Aotearoa. The main consideration at present is not if, but when and how this long-awaited movement will be launched.

Well, I know that all of this has been said many times before by numerous other concerned and more experienced activists, and yet relatively little ground would seem to have been covered in the field of overcoming these problems to date. I am therefore not attempting to offer any complete or detailed answers, and in fact feel these kinds of weaknesses will always be somewhat intrinsic to progressive and activist movements in Aotearoa, due to their

very nature. However, by the same token it is vital at the present time that we examine them and give them more serious consideration as to how we can reduce their consequences and gradually become a more united movement in our strategy for future campaigns.

One organisation which was established some time ago to fulfil many of these important needs is EPICENTRE, the Environment and Peace Information Centre, which is based in Auckland but also has branches in Wellington and more recently in Coromandel. As its name suggests, EPICENTRE has served primarily as a centre where information on an enormous number and variety of current and past environmental, peace, and increasingly social issues, is readily available to anyone seeking it. EPICENTRE has collected a huge amount of such material over the years in the form of magazines, pamphlets, newsletters, and official reports published both in Aotearoa and overseas. As these are received at EPICENTRE they are read (or browsed!) through by volunteers, their content material is classified into appropriate topics, and the publication or articles are listed in an extensive filing system, making them rapidly accessible for future reference. This cataloguing system is thus an invaluable resource for anyone wishing to obtain information on almost any environmental or peace-related topic. The shop section of EPICENTRE is also one of Auckland's prime sources for disseminating recent and topical publications, which are on display and for sale along with a wide range of T-shirts, posters and badges. Contact addresses, notices and petitions are also readily obtainable.

One essential requirement to maintaining all of these functions of EPICENTRE, and enabling it to come in contact with a far greater number of people, is support and enthusiasm from a sufficient number of volunteer helpers.

In the past EPICENTRE has been well-served by quite a large number of these volunteers and thanks to these people and to occasional government assistance in the form of Student Work Programme and Temporary Employment Project workers, EPICENTRE has managed to remain open to the public for virtually five days a week. Unfortunately, however, this support seems to have dwindled somewhat in recent months, during which EPICENTRE's hours of opening have been rather irregular. Because of this, and also to a greater commitment which several past active supporters have made to the numerous more specific and current campaigns now appearing, EPICENTRE is in great need of fresh energy and support at the present time.

Currently we are in the process of trying to obtain two full time workers under the Labour Department's Project Employment Personnel (P.E.P.) scheme, and it seems likely approval will be given to this proposal in the near future. These people will undertake specific projects to propagate the ideals of EPICENTRE to the general public, mainly in the form of an educational campaign involving visits to and involvement with schools and local communities. This will undoubtedly provide a valuable service to our currently confused and frequently misinformed society, as well as giving EPICENTRE a much needed boost in the arm.

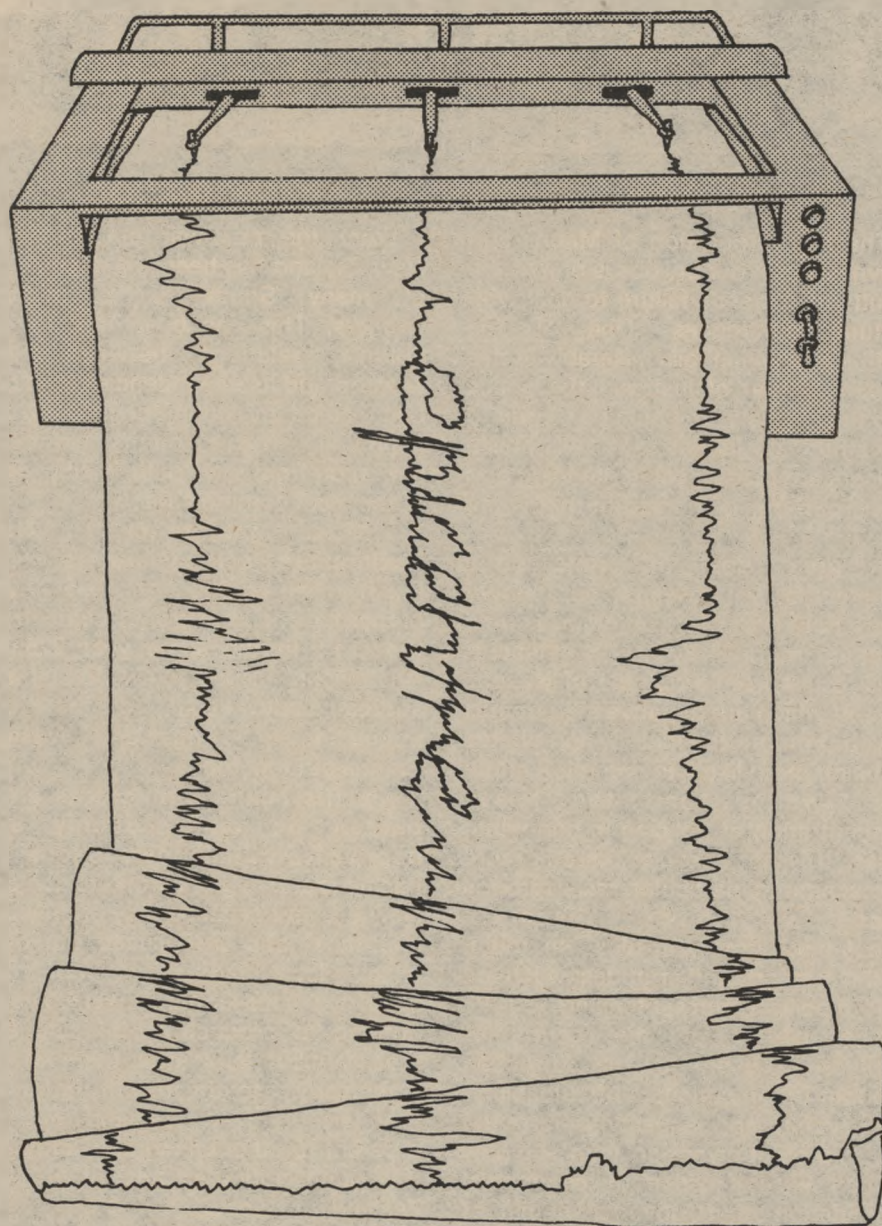
However, in addition to these workers, more part-time volunteer assistance is also necessary to ensure an EPICENTRE revival. EPICENTRE would therefore be very appreciative of any offers of help, no matter how small, to enable it to continue its important role in Aotearoa in 1982.

There is a wide range of tasks which interested people can assist with, such as supervising the shop, helping with the filing system and newsletter, answering requests for information, or simply by providing moral or co-ordinating support. If you feel inspired or able to offer any such assistance, EPICENTRE would certainly love to hear from you. Alternatively, don't hesitate to drop in anytime for a chat or browse through our wealth of information.

We would also like to see more use being made of EPICENTRE's resources by other groups and individuals involved in specific and local issues throughout the country, so if you are in need of any type of support or information, drop us a few lines.

EPICENTRE may not provide the ultimate long-term solution to all the problems besetting the alternative activist movement, but the amount of energy that has already gone into attempting to formulate it as a national information and co-ordinating centre gives it great potential to help overcome many of these current defects.

Philip Rasmussen



playing with a different sex...

A FEMINIST ARTS FESTIVAL

The festival is going to create a feminist environment, where women's work and expression is priority. An environment which gives support and encouragement to an analysis of being women, devoid of the stereotypes, the bias, the shit. One which is truthful of individual women's own experiences, and expresses the artists own reality.

I want it to be a celebration of being women, a learning experience and a time to share. A time to regenerate, and feel courage and unity.

Bringing feminists and

supporters together for eight days and nights of festivities and activities will hopefully be an impetus to bigger and greater things maybe a little closer to the revolution ???

Art is an important medium, its diverse and diffuse, it can affect and touch many people. For expediency sake, as feminists we cannot afford an 'art for arts sake'. I believe we need a radical art form, and should endeavour with our art to always reflect women's anger, and our lust for a life free from oppressive values

and legislation, archaic patriarchal institutions and moralising, and the inherent sexist and racist structure which we battle against daily. We must implore women to explore their own selves, and give vent to all women's frustrations and aspirations.

Whether the work presented in the festival will come up to individual expectations, is obviously a matter of individual concern. I hope there will be lots of discussion, I'm sure there'll be controversy.

I have enjoyed working on bringing the festival together. It's been really nerve racking at times... sleepless nights et al (yawn!). It's been exhausting, and things won't be the same until it's all over. However I am really enthusiastic about it, if not a little scared. 'Nostalgia for an age yet to come', keeps me going as I am sure it does many feminists. I'm looking forward to the festival. I hope people get something out of it, enjoy it all even. Thank you and see you there. Jenny.

"Representation of the world, like the world itself, is the work of men; they describe it from their own point of view, which they confuse with absolute truth". - Simone de Beauvoir.

"I firmly believe that if art speaks clearly about something relevant to people's lives, it can change the way they perceive reality". - Judy Chicago (The Dinner Party).

These two quotes neatly summarise the two points I wish to concentrate on as regards the politics of this festival. The first issue is women's continued indirect relationship to culture. I believe that culture today is male culture only, reflecting the prevailing male view of things. This is a direct result of the sex role system which divides human experience; men and women live in different halves of reality; and culture reflects this. The 'male' approach to art is thus vigorous, spare, hardhitting, cool, objective and the female, personal, subjective, emotional, and descriptive. The dichotomy between the sexes (the Yin and Yang division) pervades all culture, history and economics. The sex/class distinction is the basic exploitation and all cultural systems are thus themselves determined by the sex dualism. Feminists have to question not just all of western culture, but the organization of culture itself. Culture is so saturated with male bias that women almost never have a chance to see themselves culturally

through their own eyes. So, because cultural dicta are set by men, presenting only the male view, women are kept from achieving an authentic picture of their reality.

A woman who participates in (male) culture must achieve and be rated by standards of tradition of the male experience, the male view. This corruption of culture at large can only be eliminated by the incorporation of the neglected half of human experience into culture. This I believe can only be done by the elimination of the sex/class distinction itself through Feminist Revolution.

Society has only recently recognised women's participation in art and that participation was only recognised if the art was within male defined limits. Women artists saw women through male eyes, painting the female nude rather than male because male heterosexual inclinations emphasised the female as a more pleasing form. There is however an increasing female audience demanding a 'female' art and this is seen in the love comics trade and women's magazines. Much of this is poor art but occasionally the female experience is documented clearly as in the works of Anne Sexton, Doris Lessing, Sylvia Plath and Anis Nin. A female art is beginning to emerge that attempts to grapple with the reality that women live in. Perhaps it is still limited in that it is only the female view of things (which not surprisingly tends to be protest and complaint) but I think that bias in favour of the

female view is necessary to correct the warp in a sexually biased culture.

So then an important motivation for this festival is support of, communication of and development of what will hopefully be a powerful new art. The festival is a chance for women artists to break out of the male defined and controlled art world, because there will be a direct link to a female audience who already see politics from the female experience. Thus the link up of art, politics and the female experience.

The second issue centres more around the people who come to the festival. In all advertising etc we have emphasised that the festival is "Feminist". We think that there is a clear distinction between art made by women and art made from a political perspective.

Art as a form of communication is more open to women than other forms such as the major media. Therefore it can be used to articulate feminist points of view about the world and to spread knowledge about such crimes as rape, racism, militarism, political intimidation and important issues like lesbian rights and acknowledgement, abortion, housework, child care etc.

The festival, we hope, will demonstrate the potential for feminist political art to make a powerful contribution to the women's struggle to raise political consciousness for radical social change.

I feel particularly strongly that feminist philosophy is a

complete and necessary blueprint for the total elimination of all oppression. At the same time I am aware that there are huge misconceptions and ignorance about it (such as that we occupy all our time by burning bras and that feminism only fights for equal rights of men and women). There is a desperate need to communicate, for others outside the small, tight, feminist network to start examining feminism as a complete political philosophy that goes beyond Marxism. The festival is a small effort (a large part of Jennys) towards a better communication process; a time to see us and what we believe in.

For committed feminists the festival should be a time to regenerate our energy packs and perhaps re-evaluate ideas. I hope it is also a time to consider how effective each of us is in helping to spread feminist ideas outside of our own group and build a mass support.

We all know that much of the feminist movement is tired and increasingly depressingly ineffective (one only needs to open "The Smith women" for a suicidal dose of depression). So here's a chance to strengthen ourselves and our trust in each other so that we can go away and do our daily battle. A chance to see each other, and laugh and cry with each other, a reformation of the feminist force. And, wow, will it be a great reunion!

Debbie Tohill

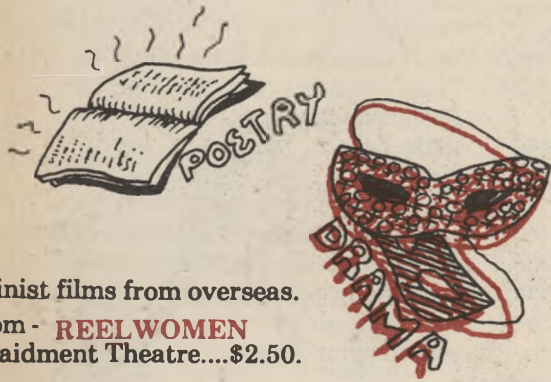
1982 JUNE 12-19

SATURDAY 12th

3pm - Opening of 'the Kitchen Stinks' an **EXHIBITION OF FEMINIST ART.** Little Theatre - women only.

This will be a celebration of the start of the festival, and the opening of the exhibition. Drinks will be available - dress up if you want to..... donation.

The exhibition will be open to the public throughout the week, whenever the Little Theatre is otherwise not in use. Make a point of getting to see the works presented, there will be a very diverse range and variety of art on display.



Feminist films from overseas.

8pm - **REELWOMEN**
Maidment Theatre....\$2.50.

THE HOUSEWIFE-

A study, in film animation, of the day in the life of a housewife, described without words, with a minimum of detail but with a perception all the more pertinent because of the simplicity of presentation. The film makes no judgements. It simply states the case, but serves as an apt starting point for any discussion of the role of women.

ANGEL IN THE HOUSE-

The title of this film comes from a poem by Coventry Patmore but the principal literary reference in the film is to Virginia Woolf who uses the figure of the angel in the House in her essay 'Professions for Women'. For Virginia Woolf the Angel was like a demon in reverse, a demon of niceness which women have to exorcise in order to overcome their subservience to men. The heroine in this film, Lily, is a girl becoming a woman and a daydreaming storyteller on the verge of becoming a writer. The form of the film follows Virginia Woolf's own style in an effort to portray a woman's consciousness in the process of working out a creative identity!

SO LONG TO RUN-

A woman on welfare is forced to take desperate measures to protect her children from her estranged husband, and the welfare agency. The husband breaks down the door of her apartment when he suspects that she is entertaining a friend. The Welfare officer threatens to remove her children if she continues to see the friend. Panic stricken, she hides with her children in a borrowed car, but is picked up by the police.

A TOKEN GESTURE....

...is an amusing animation film that gently pokes fun at the stereotyped attitudes that are applied to the sexes. The framework is a brief history of these attitudes starting at birth through to adulthood.

DAUGHTER RITE-

The film looks at two sets of relations: between a daughter and mother, between two sisters. The film opens with the narrator telling us that she was 28 when she started making the film and realised that she hadn't 'achieved' any of the milestones that her mother had reached at the same age, (husband, children and so on). While she reads aloud, apparently from a diary, we're shown some superbly refilmed home movies of a child with her sister and mother. Shortly afterwards the film intercuts present day scenes of two adult sisters: reminiscing with each other, talking into camera, arguing about how to make a fruit salad, rummaging through their mother's belongings. A pattern emerges as the two channels of similar but different relations are alternated: the private thoughts of the narrator, who's a dreamer but articulates her fears; and the more public cinema verite scenes of the sisters who can talk out their experiences but never reach the same level of compassion and growth.

SUNDAY 13th

10.30am - 4pm **DRAMA WORKSHOP.**

Fun and games - bring your lunch. Workshop will include relaxation, movement, improvisation, and theatre games. Wear comfortable clothing. \$3- or nearest offer. For details phone Angela or Helen Boyes Barnes - 768-954. Women only. Little Theatre

7.30pm - **WOMENSPIRIT - A RECITAL.** Little Theatre.....donation.

Womenspirit is an Auckland group which evolved out of the writers' workshop, facilitated by Renee Taylor, at the United Women's Convention, Easter 1979. We arrived as women who felt isolated in our writing, and during the workshop we found in each other's company the kind of stimulating, responsive atmosphere we all needed.

The group as a whole encourages each woman to develop and extend her own distinctive writing style. We are women whose lifestyles differ - politically, culturally and in our sexuality and have the diversity of opinions which this implies. What we have in common is our experience of speaking and writing as women. We try to criticise each woman's work within the context of her own way of seeing and expressing. We see this as an important part of having a feminist perspective.

At the end of Womenspirit's performance, other women poets are invited to read their poetry, or work.



"We're all looking forward to the festival dance on Friday 18th at 8pm...."



Renee Taylor is an Auckland writer and feminist, she has taken a year off from teaching to write. During the festival **ONE TWO THREE FOUR**, a revue, is to be presented on June 13th, as part of the Womenspirit writers contribution to the festival. Also **SECRETS**, a one woman piece in two parts, is to be presented as part of the Performance Art Evening on June 15th. 'Setting The Table', another of Renee's plays, is to be performed at Mercury 2 later this year.

MONDAY 14th

1pm **TOPP TWINS IN CABARET.**

Little Theatre.....\$3-
...a brand new show, new songs, new costumes, new dances, new jokes, familiar faces.



8pm **TOPP TWINS IN CABARET.**
Maidment Theatre....\$3-

9.30pm **DIVINE MADNESS...** the film of Bette Midler in Concert. Women only screening....just for the fun of it. Refreshments available.
Little Theatre \$1-



Luise Raffin works part-time waitressing to support her non-profitable habits: painting, screenprinting, writing and studying theatre. 'Serving You' Spare Ribs. Tuesday 8 pm.



Elizabeth McRae - 'SECRETS' Tuesday 8 pm

1pm Little T **WOMEN'S** Dead!!). An point of vie Diploma in

1pm - Ma **WOMEN'S**

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TUESDAY 15th

1pm Little Theatre **"THE WHIRL WIND WOMEN'S WAR WOUND SHOW"** (or Fuck Me Dead!). Anti-war show, very much from a women's point of view. Performed by the women from the Diploma in drama course.... free.

1pm - Maidment Theatre.....donation
WOMEN ON THE MARCH -

PART 1 - A film record of women at the turn of the century and of the Suffragette Movement's struggle for equal rights. Spearheaded by women like Emmeline Pankhurst, the movement was characterised by imprisonment, demonstrations, and a great following of women and men. Women of all classes, women working during the war, overseas and in North America, are presented in this documentary.

PART 2 - Made in 1958, this part of the film begins and ends in praise of women's acquisition of the vote. In between is a rendition of all the 'equal' activities of women (and even more than equal in factory work). Much footage is devoted to the UN Status Of Women Committee, whose mandate does not extend beyond equal political rights under the law.

PERFORMANCE ART EVENING—

8pm.....Maidment Theatre.....\$3—

This evening will be a variety of performances, dance, mime, trapeze, drama. the first half of the evening will be **SECRETS**, a play by Renee Taylor, performed by Elizabeth McRae. The play is in two parts and concerns the secrets which lie beneath the surface of two women's lives. Everyone has secrets which have an effect on the way they live their lives.

"SERVING YOU" (Spare Ribs)... an exploration of the concept and practice of waitressing.

THE REVENGERS... choreographed by Tamsin Hanly, performed by Tamsin, Ko, Barbara, Kim, Robyn Agnew, and Glenys Ng.

AUTUMN MOVES.... to load and bless... fill all fruit with ripeness to the core... set budding more and still more later flowed... choreographed and danced by Ko Sonnoy and Gillian Gould. Music by Jane Thomas (saxophone/and Jane McAllister (bass))

'ALLOW ME' - a 15 minute solo dance with vocal fragments, performed by Barbara. A punctuated point of view, with good humour on 'how' is woman.

THE BIRDS... performed by Juliet Monaghan and Diane Boss.

'THE WEDDING' - composed and choreographed by Barbara Doherty - performed by Gilly, Tamsin, Ko, and Rachel (cello). This is a 30 minute dance/comedy about whose happiness belongs to who, and what are dreams, and friendships, made of.



L to R. Back... Gilly, Ko, Kim, Barbara, Tamsin. Front... Glenys, Robyn.

WEDNESDAY 16th

1pm Little Theatre **"THE WHIRL WIND WOMEN'S WAR WOUND SHOW"** ... free.



6.30pm **ZITZ, BITS AND BOWS.**

Little Theatre.

Starring Angela and Helen Boyes Barnes, and Nicky Treadwell as pianist. Tonight will be the world premiere of this cabaret, compiled and written by Angela & Helen. Critics say:

- a show never to be repeated
- it leaves me speechless
- sharp edged.

See photo for further details.

8pm **REEL WOMEN**

Maidment Theatre.....\$2.50

TAKE OFF.

Strobe portrait of a stripper and her metamorphosis. Once she discards her literal body, what is left. Her final gesture says 'you can have it all and see, I'm still me. I can take off in space and become part of the universe.'

IRENE 59...

....a short film by Shereen Maloney about her mother.

AGE BEFORE BEAUTY...

....presents a positive view of ageing and being old. It shows older women exercising and dancing, ageing before your eyes, in a sexual encounter in their seventies, choosing chiropractic and acupuncture treatments, reading their own poetry written in a nursing home, and much more... including a new theme song for getting older.

CONSOLATION PRIZE...

....introduces a female clown, Sally Shambles. One day, Sally buys 'Cheryll's Infallible Beauty Kit', hoping it will make her dreams come true. Her life is changed, but not as she expected. Presented in the visual style of old slap-stick comedies, the film explores the romantic myths of Hollywood implanted on the female psyche.

FACE-

This film is a visual experiment, an exploration into the past, present and projected life of a young woman, through her face. A broad range of emotions are held up to the camera, both rehearsed and unrehearsed by the woman.

A COMEDY IN SIX UNNATURAL ACTS...

....attacks heterosexually defined stereotypes of lesbians directly, representing each 'act', (foot-stomping dyke in action, child molester, wallflower at teenage party etc) in the style of a particular cinematic convention (1950's B movies, romance, heroic adventure and so on). the myths and images surrounding lesbianism perpetrated so subtly by the media are thus exposed as they are, no more real than the forms in which they are presented. by provoking laughter at the relentless caricatures the filmmaker gives us the right to examine their implications whilst undermining their power to control women's lives.

This last film is for women only - men present will be asked to leave for the duration of it - 13 minutes.

HOLDING-

A romantic and impressionistic interpretation of a lesbian relationship exploring the fantasies of two women falling in love with each other. The two women relate in a variety of sexual and non-sexual ways. Through different activities and moods, they are always caring for and delighting in one another. The sexual scenes which end the film are both lyrical and explicit.

THURSDAY 17th



Top to bottom - Nicky, Angela, Helen.

1pm **Zitz Bits and Bows**

Little Theatre.....free performance.

Zitz Bits and Bows

6.30pm
Little Theatre.....\$3—



8 pm **WOMENS VIDEO**

evening.... including Rixen video, and premiere of recently completed discussion video on feminism. Refreshments will be available. Women only. Little Theatre..... \$1.00



FRIDAY 18th

1pm - Zitz Bits and Bows
Little Theatre.....\$3-

1pm - Maidment Theatre.....donation.

A MATTER OF CHOICE -

How does a woman deal with the trauma of rape? Does she have any hope of justice? A glimpse of the horror of rape and its brutal psychological, emotional, and legal ramifications, this drama is not just a sensational account of a violent crime, but an exploration of the effects on the unfortunate victim.

6.30pm - Zitz Bits and Bows
Little Theatre.....\$3-

WOMENS DANCE

WO ENS DANCE

8pm..... Student Union Cafeteria....\$3-

Promises to be very festive. Dance to Freudian Slips...who we all know and love, and RED RAG - a Wellington Feminist Band, who have come all the way to Auckland especially for the festival. Refreshments will of course be available. Women only.



"Let us always celebrate ourselves, and let us make each celebration a step towards our liberation".



RED RAG..... began two years ago as a drummer, who'd never been near a drumkit in her life, a bass guitarist, who couldn't play the guitar, a keyboard player, who sang opera and played close on tone-deaf. The band launched, anyway, into its own approximation of punk/new wave; a style which seemed to, in its angry and direct tone provide a parallel to women's anger at their oppression in a patriarchal system. So RED RAG began learning to play on the Sex

Pistol's Anarchy, their very first song which now holds a soft spot with the band and usually heads off the set. Since then, RED RAG, through their choice of covers and own original material, have been gradually developing their own expression as women, in a direct and up front style, stripped of sexist lyrics and macho-showmanship. The band's rock stars include: Janet Dunn - keyboard and vocals, Sue Lean - drums, Kathleen Hall - guitar, Nikki Lucas - guitar, bass, Sue Bond - flute, vocals, and Merlene Chambers.



jumping for joy.

SATURDAY 19th

10am-4pm - MOVEMENT/CLOWN WORKSHOP. Student Union Cafeteria.....\$7-

Wear loose clothing. A days exchange of personal expression, freedom, failure and fun. Using movement as a language and exploring your range of comedy and absurdity. Women only.

10am - 4pm FEMINIST MUSICIANS WORKSHOP

I feel there is a lot of hidden talent amongst women, because so many of us feel shy about playing or singing publically. I hope this workshop will be a fun and supportive way for us to get together. Some things we could do are :

- play together, a jam session
- share experiences as women musicians
- talk about how we use our music (or would like to)
- as part of an evolving women's culture
- to reflect our specific woman-experience as lesbian, black women, white women, mothers
- for fun
- look at some future activities... eg using the K.G. Club for jam sessions.

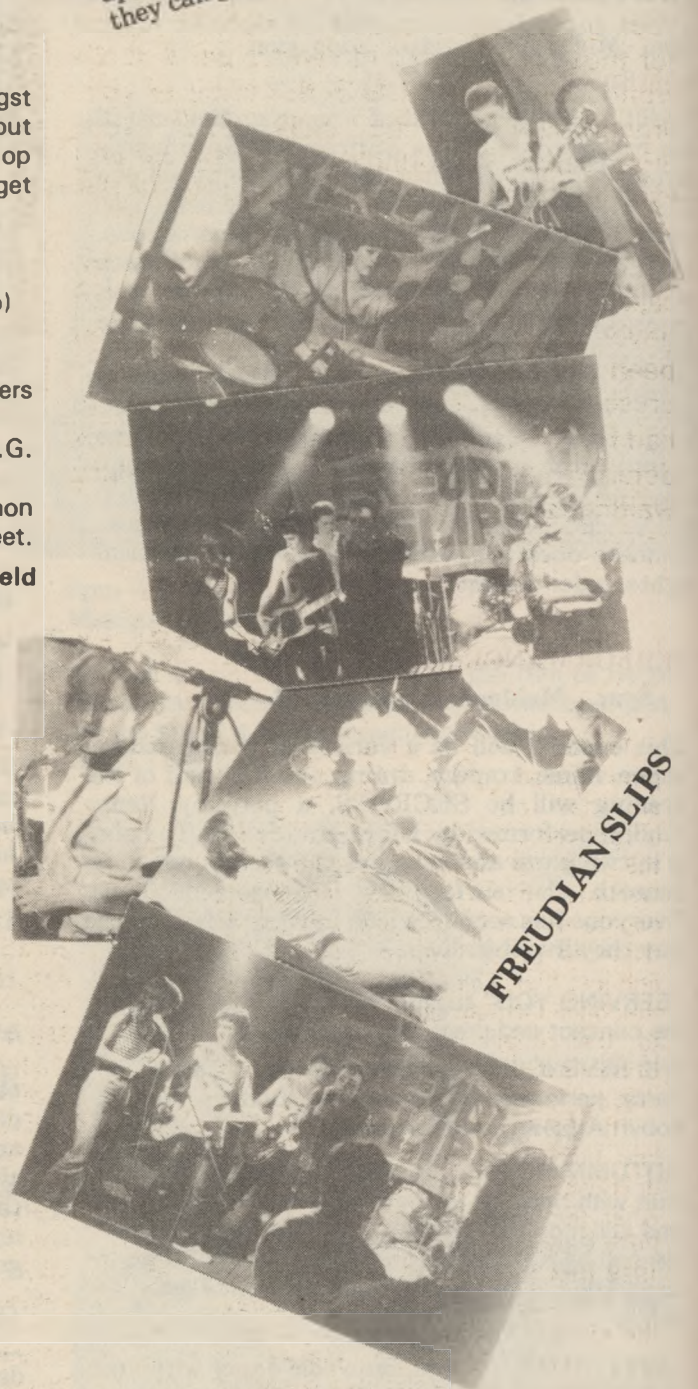
The workshop will be in the Womens Common Room, Student Union Building, Princes Street. Women only.

Rachel Bloomfield

8pm - WOMENS CONCERT with a few surprises. Topp Twins, Mahina, Freudian Slips, Red Rag, maybe Hattie, perhaps Gloria Gibson, hopefully Jess, Angela & Helen BB, and more. Maidment Theatre..... \$3.00



The P.U.S. sisters will be making periodic appearances throughout the festival as well, if they can get there act together. Watch for them.



Bookings from June 8th to June 11th, 12pm - 2pm - Maidment Booking Office. Phone 31741 or come in.

Thanks a million -
Advisory Committee on Women
Northern Regional Arts Council
Auckland University Students Assoc
University Feminists
Raewyn Green
Craccum & Staff
Katherine Good
Dyke news
Alexis Hunter
Fliss Hope
Georgina Left

Performers
Audience
and all those who have offered their help and encouragement. XXX



SENSATIONAL IN STYLING!
SENSATIONAL IN FEATURES!
SENSATIONALLY
PRICED AT ONLY

Hanging In Malaysia

To FUEMSSO

We are family members of detainees who had been sentenced to death by the Malaysian government. We understand that your organisation is able to uphold justice for those suppressed in various parts of the world. Hence we write in this letter to your organisation in the hope that your organisation will uphold justice for us and exert your influence to save the lives of our loved ones.

Ever since the implementation of the so-called 'Firearms Act' by the Malaysian government, more than 10 persons who had been sentenced to death were hanged. At present, we still have over 40 persons who had been sentenced to death now in solitary detention at the Pudu Jail in Kuala Lumpur waiting to be hanged.

Please Save



Our Loved Ones...

Our loved ones are being detained owing to a differing political view with the government and they were found guilty in court with the charge of 'possessing firearms' and were being sentenced to death to be hanged in the end. Death sentence is the only sentence passed. Moreover, after our loved ones were charged in the High Court, they can only appeal in the Federal Court and cannot do so to the Privy Council of England. Our situation now is very desperate. Our loved ones will be hanged any time. So we appeal in urgency to your organisation and through your organisation to all justice upholding organisations, groups and persons in the world to save our loved ones.

The Essential (Security Cases) (Amendment) Regulations 1975

The ESCAR is a set of regulations promulgated on 4 Oct 1975 and amended on 4 Nov 1975 which introduced a whole new procedure for the trial of what is regarded as 'security' cases. These regulations negate all the checks and safeguards regarded as cardinal to ensure a fair and just trial. The effect of this means that once the accused is being brought to trial under this procedure the Chances of asserting their innocence is drastically reduced.

The ESCAR, in fact, was brought into being as law in Malaysia in an unconstitutional and illegal way. This is what the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council thought, when it ruled in 1978 that the ESCAR was *ultra vires* the Malaysian Constitution. Yet today, this piece of illegally passed regulation, later made legal by means of retrospective legislation has been the basis of the sentence on death passed on at least 64 persons.

Amnesty International, in March 1981, launched an *Urgent Action* against the recent executions in Malaysia. AI reported that 'convictions under the ISA carry mandatory death sentence for murder or illegal possession of firearms. These executions bring to 20 the number of people hanged since March 1980, when executions were resumed after an eleven year lapse'.

It is because of the resumption of the use of the death sentence, and the inherent unfairness of the procedure under the ESCAR that alarm and opposition must be raised. The ESCAR must be understood in the way all methods of justice must be understood, and that is, whether it is a procedure that ensures that human error is excluded to the greatest possible extent and that the accused stands a reasonable chance of proving his innocence.

What is a 'security' offence?

There are basically two types of security offences: offences set out in section 57 to 62 of the ISA, 1960; and those offences certified as 'security offences' by the Attorney General (Regulation 2).

1) Offences under the Internal Security Act

s57: unlawful possession of firearms - penalty on conviction: death;

s58 (1): acting in a manner prejudicial to public security and consorting with a s57 accused - penalty: death or life imprisonment;

s58 (2): knowing that accused is a s57 person and consorting - penalty: 10 years maximum;

s59 (1): extorting and receiving supplies - penalty: death where supplies are firearms, ammunition or explosives; life imprisonment in other cases;

s59 (2): being in possession of unexplainable supplies - penalty: as in s59 (1);

s59 (3): indirectly supplying - penalty: as in s59 (1);

s60: failure to give information that someone has committed a security offence or the whereabouts of a terrorist - penalty: 10 years maximum

s61: attempt to commit a security offence: no mention of penalty;

s62: assisting offenders - no mention of penalty.

2) Offences against any written law certified as a security offence by the Attorney General. No known offences have been so certified to date.

Hitherto all the cases, except one, tried in accordance with the ESCAR have been related to unlawful possession of firearms, that is, charged under section 57 of the ISA. Here it must be immediately noted that as regards firearms or explosives, the Regulations defined as including 'any component part' and that it is 'deemed at the time of the offence to have been in serviceable'.

Secondly, the prosecution needs only to show that the accused is in possession. It is immaterial whether the accused is totally unaware that what is alleged to be in his possession is a firearm or explosive. Two convictions so far can be cited to illustrate:

a) A 14 year old boy, Lim Hiang Seoh, was charged for possession of a firearm in a plastic bag. In the trial, Lim claimed that the bag was handed to him by a gangster who threatened to beat him up if he opened it. He maintained that he was totally unaware of the content of the bag throughout the trial, yet he was convicted and sentenced to death. (PP v Lim Hiang Seoh)

b) A taxi driver, See Nga Koh, claimed that he did not know of the gun which, according to police, was found in his taxi under the front passenger seat. He further said that he was made to turn away from the taxi when the police was searching the taxi. Despite his claims, he was convicted and sentenced to death. (PP v See Nga Koh)

How is a Security Offence to be tried?

1. A security case 'shall be tried by a Judge sitting alone' (Regulation 7). One single judge, without a jury can convict and sentence a person to death. In normal criminal cases, (usually) more than one judge will hear the case with the jury deciding whether the prosecution has brought enough evidence to prove its case. Yet under the ESCAR, where the rules and procedures have been *changed* and weighed so heavily against the accused, only *one* judge decides the outcome. This is perverse by any logic which understands that the more severe the law the more necessary it is to have safeguards against error of judgement. The effect of this regulation is that whether or not the prosecution has proved its case depends entirely upon the subjective standard of a particular judge. In the light of this it is noteworthy that the ESCAR makes provision for the Public Prosecutor to choose the judge: for Regulation 6(1) says 'Where a security case is triable by the High Court, no preliminary enquiry shall be held in respect thereof, and the Magistrate before whom the accused is produced shall forthwith commit the accused for trial by the High Court at such place (whether within the same state or not) as the Public Prosecutor may specify and upon such charge as the Public Prosecutor may prefer.'

It is further provided in the Regulation 8(1) 'The Public Prosecutor may at any time before the trial of a security case by notice served on the trial court, apply for the transfer of the case to be tried by another court at any place in Malaysia (regardless of the place where the offence was committed or where the accused was found or arrested) and the case shall thereupon be forwarded to the appropriate court in that place which in turn shall proceed to fix a date for the trial as aforesaid.'

2) Under Regulation 6(3) the Public Prosecutor has the power to 'alter, amend or prefer additional' charges against the accused any time before judgement. The obvious injustice here is that when the defence shows up some inadequacy or inconsistency in the prosecution case or manages to cast some doubts on the allegations made, the Public Prosecutor can simply change the charge and can do so repeatedly.

What evidence may be used

Rule as to admissibility of evidence is pivotal to the whole outcome of a trial, for it affects the standard and degree of proof required to bring a conviction. The rule adopted in normal criminal procedure evolved over the years and it excluded certain evidence on the ground that they are unreliable. The ESCAR jettisons the time-honoured rules regarded as necessary for a fair trial by accepting the following types of evidence among others:

- unsupported evidence by a person of 'tender age' (R21.2)
- secondary documentary evidence and hearsay evidence at the judge's discretion. (R21.3)
- evidence of identification of an accused by photographs or 'other methods'. (R21.4)
- statements made by the accused whilst in police custody or under police investigation. (R21.1)
- an admission or confession of guilt. (R21.1)

A number of the cases brought under the ESCAR have been based on statements extracted while the accused were in police custody. The Bar Council Human Rights Sub-Committee reported that: 'From information gathered from practitioners who have defended persons tried under the special procedure, the sub-committee finds that in the majority of these cases, the prosecution tended to rely largely on statements made by the accused whilst in police custody.'

In conjunction with this it is disturbing to note that at least twenty of the people tried under the ESCAR have formally alleged that they were tortured while in police custody.

One of them SEe Nga Koh described graphically his ordeal at the police's hands in his statement in court.

... two detectives took me to another room with a collapsible iron

gate. After some time a car came right to the front of the gate and two blocks of ice three feet by one and a half foot (3' X 1 1/2') each were taken into the room. Det. Cpl. Aloysius Ng asked me to take off my clothings and I was naked. He then handcuffed my hands behind my back and ordered me to sit on one of the blocks of ice for sometime until there were marks of my buttocks on the block of ice. Then he put the other block of ice on my thighs. It lasted till both the blocks of ice melted. The remaining small pieces of ice were put with water in a pail and using a mug he poured the cold water on me at the same time switching the fan faster. During the process Aloysius Ng asked me to admit that the pistol belonged to me and that if I refused he would do the same thing next day. I felt very cold and even now my testicles are swollen.

Examination of witnesses under special circumstances

Under the pretext of protecting prosecution witnesses, it is provided that their identity need not be disclosed. In line with this, a grotesque and elaborate procedure was devised including allowing witnesses to wear hood in court and give evidence *in camera* in the absence of the accused and his counsel. The cross-examination of such witnesses can only be made via the interpreters or other court officials and questions as to their name, address, age, occupation or race may be excluded (R19). At least two cases can be cited where the accused were convicted on the strength of evidence given by unidentified witnesses. In the 14-year old boy's case, the informer who had led two detectives to the accused was an unidentified 15-year old boy. In the trial, the prosecution was not required to reveal the informer's name nor was the informer produced in court for cross-examination. The second case involved two rubber tappers, Wong Fei Lian and Lee Pek Kong, both charged with consorting with an armed man. Mr Justice V.C. George granted permission for the witness to testify *in*

camera. As a result, the name and identity of the witness was never revealed.

Is the accused innocent until proven guilty?

One of the cardinal principles in legal procedure is that a person is innocent until proven guilty. In other words, the burden of proof, i.e. the responsibility of marshalling evidence to support the charge conclusively rests on the prosecution. In criminal trials, the prosecution must prove their case beyond reasonable doubt, failing which, the court would have to hold in the accused favour. Furthermore, if the prosecution is unable to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt at the conclusion of their case, the court need not call on the accused to enter a defence, and can dismiss it as a 'no case to answer'.

However, Regulation 13 states pointedly that: 'When the case for the prosecution is closed, the court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.' Thus it appears that the court would have to call the accused to put on a defence irrespective of whether the prosecution have discharged their burden of proof at the conclusion of their case.

Indeed, it was so held by Justice Azmi in *Public Prosecutor v Yap Seng Kiat*. He said: 'The main encroachment into the ordinary practice of criminal law made by these Regulations is that, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt at the close of their case, and it seems to me that the principle that the defence should not be called merely to clear any doubt in the prosecution case or to supplement any deficiency in their case does not apply.'

The Federal Court was disturbed by the implication of this and in hearing the appeal of *Prosecutor v Sihabudin*, it went out of its way to interpret Regulation 13 liberally, over-ruling Justice Azmi. According to the Federal Court, the court shall call on the accused to enter a defence only if the prosecution has made a *prima facie* case which if unrebutted would be enough to convict.

While this decision of the Federal Court is much welcome, however, the position of the accused is still drastically affected by the other sections of the Regulations, in particular, the wholesale change which allows admissibility of evidence traditionally regarded as unreliable. Further Regulation 17 instructs the judge to ignore 'the technicalities of the rules of evidence or procedure or any defect concerning the charge.'

The judge in this instance is definitely hampered because once the evidence is admitted, he would have to give due weight to it. Yet hearsay evidence, uncorroborated evidence of a person of 'tender age', statement extracted from the accused whilst in police custody, evidence given anonymously without proper cross examination have been rendered inadmissible in normal criminal procedure precisely because they are unreliable and certainly not capable of proving a point beyond any reasonable doubt. Even with all the safeguards which have to date been evolved over hundreds of years working normally, many innocent people have been convicted.

Standard of proof

Taking all the procedural changes together it can be seen that there is a lowering of the standards of proof required of the prosecution and the concomitant increased demand on the accused to prove his innocence. As it was observed by P. Cumaraswamy, the Hon Secretary of the Bar Council, 'If conviction in some cases cannot be obtained by the PP who is fully supported by the whole investigating machinery of the government, then the chances of an individual proving his innocence without the support of a competent investigating machinery, but entirely on his own resources, are almost non-existent.'

The Bar Council in its memorandum to the Government says that under the ESCAR '... either judges must lower their existing high standard by convicting on the grounds of hearsay or ... evidence given anonymously without cross-examination, or adhere to their existing standard with the result that there will be no more convictions than can be obtained at present. The impression may be created that the government is putting pressure on the judges to convict more people on less evidence.'

Yet whatever is the legal argument as regard the theoretical concept of standard and burden of proof it is how the court interprets it in practice that ultimately matters. Under the ESCAR this is entirely dependent on the subjective assessment of an individual judge. Given that variation in standard among the judges to exist, the implication of allowing the Public Prosecutor to choose the judge for the trial is certainly ominous.

Second, by throwing overboard the normal rule of evidence, the ESCAR provides a structure for abuse by the police. The idea of the police resorting to dubious tactics is certainly not a moot point. There have been a number of cases in the past where officers of the law were convicted for malpractices ranging from fabricating evidence to brutality on people in their custody.

How some of the judges put legal theory into practice can be seen from the case study: *PP v Tan Chay Wah* (see inset).

The Dangers

The ESCAR spells danger to the ordinary citizen in more than one way. First, an innocent person wrongly charged would stand little chance in obtaining an acquittal.

That an innocent party can be wrongly charged under any system is an indisputable fact. The number of acquittals brought about after the courts have exposed the mistakes attest to this. However, in view of the inherent unfairness of the procedures under ESCAR such errors cannot be brought to light.

It is thus submitted that the ESCAR by allowing the admission of evidence which by its very nature is questionable, is making such occurrence probable.

Re-arrest after acquittal

What is ominous is the fact that *all* the people acquitted in ISA cases have been immediately re-arrested and detained under ISA.

Indeed, in acquitting Tan Eik Peng, a farmer charged under ISA, Justice Harun Hashim said, 'The evidence produced was not sufficient even to hang a cat.' Nevertheless, Tan was immediately re-arrested and detained under the ISA on 'security grounds'.

In several cases, the accused were actually *recharged* after their acquittals. Such were the cases of Au Chee Keong and Loh Boon Tiong: jointly charged for possession of explosives, they were acquitted but were immediately re-arrested and the Public Prosecutor preferred another charge on them under ISA.

On at least two occasions, the ESCAR were used to bring the death penalty on persons originally sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. For instance, Tan Seng Song was convicted for armed robbery and was given life imprisonment and 18 strokes of rotan. The Public Prosecutor then charged him under section 57 of the ISA for unlawful possession of firearms, which brought his case under the procedure of the ESCAR. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to death.

The most tragic case was that of Lee Yong Seng. On October 1974, Lee was charged under the Firearms (Increased Penalties) Act 1971 and was sentenced to 7 years jail and six strokes of the rotan. He appealed against the severity of the sentence, the judge approved his application for a retrial. However, the Public Prosecutor altered the charge to place it under section 57 of the ISA and his retrial was accordingly under ESCAR procedure. The High Court found him guilty and imposed the mandatory death penalty.

In sum, the ESCAR appears to be more of an administrative procedure for the expeditious disposal of those considered guilty of 'security offences' by the state. Its method does not provide the means for distinguishing the innocent from the guilty.

The Bar Council through its chair, then Mr V.C. George, commented that 'the regulations would reduce the trial of persons committing security offences to a mere show of legal respectability without giving the accused an opportunity to defend himself properly'. (NST 4 Oct 1975)

One judge was quoted as saying that the accused would be better shot immediately than to have to be put through the ordeal of a trial which was weighed against him from the beginning. (INSAF Jan 1981. Rahim Said)

The Malaysian legal system is based on one which has evolved over centuries. It provides a procedure of trial which seeks to balance the exigence of apprehending the guilty and the protection of the innocent. This is a principle accepted and respected by all civilised communities. The ESCAR by supplanting this time-tested legal procedure with its draconian measures represents a major regression in the judicial and political life of the nation.

Case study : *PP v Tan Chay Wa 1981*

What the standard of proof is, is of no consequence when the judge is disposed to make the prosecution's case easier, as happened in the case of Tan Chay Wa, a farmer, aged 31, charged under S57 of the ISA for possession of a pistol and 7 rounds of ammunition. Here the serial number of the gun given by the prosecution when first laying the charge at the Magistrate Court was 425910, but at the trial itself, held in the High Court in Johore Bahru, the serial number of the gun produced in court was 425940. This discrepancy in the gun's serial number was significant as the defence counsel cited 4 documents in which the number 425910 could be found. Because the gun produced at the High Court had the other number, the lawyer surmised that there were two guns. The accused had denied having any gun, thus the lawyer chose the 2-gun argument as the point for starting to unravel the question of ownership of the gun.

On two counts, the judge intervened to help the prosecution. First the defence lawyer said in court that 'the serial number could also be found on top of the handgrip of the gun'. This is very important as the prosecution produced 8 witnesses, all of whom were policemen and were present at the scene of arrest, when the gun was allegedly found on Tan's person. Yet only *one* police, an armament officer, gave evidence as to the serial number of the gun. He testified that 'the serial number was imprinted on the inside barrel of the gun'. But if the serial number could be seen quite easily on the external part of the gun, without any dismantling required, then the judge, in favouring the evidence of another police witness who 'observed that there was number 01 on it and did not dismantle it to check whether there was any other number', is curiously silent on the point made by the defence lawyer and is also inconsistent. The judge had, in fact, ignored the point made by the defence, that the serial number was an evidence easily obtainable by any of the policemen involved.

Second, as to the serial number in the charge sheets, the Judge, Yusof Abdul Rashid, said, 'In my judgement there was a typographical error in the charge for which Tan was committed, though *no such contention was made on behalf of the prosecution*.' The judge had thus voluntarily eased the prosecution's case.

When Tan Chay Wa's appeal went to the Federal Court, it was dismissed. The Acting Chief Justice, Wan Suleiman said that 'if there had been no serial number on the gun then defence counsel Mr Karpal Singh, would have been unable to bring up any case'. (NST 8.9.81). Yet this is a crucial inconsistency because the prosecution were charging Tan with the possession of a particular gun which he admitted ever having any knowledge of. The Acting Chief Justice then said 'that the court was satisfied that the gun was the same one found in Tan's possession because the chain of possession of the gun after it was recovered was not broken'.

The question any good and honest judge should have faced was not the fallacious one posed by both the High Court and the Federal Court, but whether the prosecution had proved beyond reasonable doubt that the gun produced in court with the serial number 425940 was in Tan's possession. The prosecution merely asserted that it was found on Tan's person, and they could not even agree which was the gun they found.

Note: An urgent message was recently received by Fuemesso from Tan Chay Wa's family saying that he was soon to be executed. He may no longer be in this world now, if the urgent appeals by various concerned people and organisations were not heeded by the Malaysian Government.

Inside Amnesty International



Amnesty International is concerned with world wide human rights. It seeks:

- 1) The release of people detained because of their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religious creed, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed Prisoners of Conscience.
- 2) It works for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners and works on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial.
- 3) It opposes the death penalty and torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of all prisoners without reservation.

Amnesty believes there is an international responsibility for the protection of human rights. Amnestys' headquarters are in London, where it was started twenty one years ago. From this base it investigates alleged misconduct by a country.

Concerned relatives or friends may appeal to A.I. to help a detained person. A.I. researches the persons' background, using government information services, court proceedings, newspapers and people who have been in contact with the prisoner. If it is found the person was detained for the non-violent expression of their beliefs then they become a Prisoner of Conscience.

A dossier containing their case and information related to it is sent to one or more A.I. groups. There are now some 2,500 local groups throughout the world. (A.I. has a large proportion of its membership in European countries, an imbalance it is trying to equalize by increased third world participation). Each group is assigned three prisoners.

A.I. is often accused of being partisan in its dealing, either being controlled or funded by a special interest group. To make sure A.I. works, and appears to work in an impartial manner the prisoners assigned to each group are balanced geographically & politically. For example the University has a Prisoner from Indonesia (a rightist country), Grenada (an independent country) and the Soviet Union (This prisoner, a woman who was being detained in a psychiatric hospital because of her religious beliefs has been released)

Al must be careful that any donation of money does not compromise its independence. To this end Al is funded by its members. Money comes from individual subscriptions and fund raising activities such as concerts, handicraft auctions etc. In special cases a large donation of money from a

"With total impudence and insolence Amnesty International ... whose political affiliation is well known, declares cynically that it is the Government of Guatemala that 'directs a program of murders and tortures established by the government'. The ignorance of the members of this organisation which is headed by communists is obvious... It does not even try to hide its true Soviet character..."

— from the office of the Relations director of the President of Guatemala.

specific group may be approved. The University group charges a \$2 membership fee and engages in fund raising activities on campus (Many thanks to those who patronized our Cake stall). This year we received \$250 in all from the University Grants Committee. This money will be spent to help pay the \$400 affiliation to London.

In this way, A.I. is an open and democratically run movement. It is overseen by a nine-member International Executive Committee, each a volunteer of different nationality elected by the council delegates.

An A.I. group works primarily on the three assigned prisoners. There is also a Campaign of the month for three specific prisoners whose cases need urgent action. All groups work intensively for them. The main method to get prisoners released is quite simple; it is letter writing.

Imagine you are a South American dictator who is now quite comfortably in power. Your country is receiving

"As for the Amnesty International contention that the Afghanistan Government had jailed 12,000 people since the revolution, Mr Amin said that the London based group had a 'fertile imagination and is spoonfed by the propaganda centres of Radio Peking, the B.B.C., the Voice of America, Islamabad and Teheran'."

— from an "Agence France Presse" interview with former Afghanistan President Hafizullah Amin 1979

military and monetary aid from the US and the EEC. You are very patriotic and would like your country to have a good image overseas.

And then one day you start to receive letters from New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Britain, Italy, Kenya, India, all concerned about a prisoner you have locked away. At first you ignore them, shove them aside, but then on the second day another 500 arrive. Cambrellal You start to read a few, or your aide does. One points out that your country which is a signatory to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights is violating this agreement. On the third day more and more letters arrive, from all over the world. You become very aware that your country has a tarnished reputation. Finally you are sitting at your desk, elbow deep in mail, your postal services have collapsed they are so overstrained. But then you remember, ole!, next week is the anniversary of your takeover. Why not a general Amnesty for political prisoners as a celebration.

"Amnesty International has received news that on November 15, 1979, Fikile Ban (A South African Lawyer) was taken into the office of the Colonel-in-Chief of Security Police, shown a large collection of telegrams and other messages of concern from many parts of the world and released unconditionally"

In the last ten years there has unfortunately been an enormous increase in the use of torture. Not only whips, clubs and thumbscrews but now (thanks to technological progress) electricity and drugs which cause hallucinations and paralysis. Torture has always been a concern of A.I. and in 1973 the Campaign Against Torture was set up. It works in conjunction with the Prisoners of the month Campaign.

"On 14th July, Rene Moukarzel, a prisoner aged about 28, blindfolded, handcuffed and covered with blood, indicating recent torture - was taken into the courtyard. He was tortured for hours, during which time they constantly threw cold water over his head, keeping him blindfolded and gagged till he died, frozen in the same place that night"

-testimony of an Argentinian prisoner

Vladimir Gershuni, a USSR political prisoner and victim of psychiatric abuse reported that he had received aminazin injections:

"They made me feel more awful than anything I have experienced before; you no sooner lie down than you want to get up, you no sooner take a step than you're longing to sit down and if you sit down you want to walk again - and there's no where to walk..."

In 1977 A.I. was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The committee declared:

"But during this time the world has ... witnessed an increasing brutalisation and internationalisation of violence, terrorism and torture. In this situation

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL has worked with all its strength to protect human values"

In 1978 it was also awarded the United Nations Human Rights Prize.

If you are interested in Amnesty the University Group meets fortnightly on Thursday at one o'clock, usually in the Exec Lounge. Watch the "What's happening" column for specific details. Our past successes include a Ghanaian Ex Minister of Finance and a Syrian student.

Remember "All that is required for the triumph of evil is that the good people do nothing" -Edmund Burke

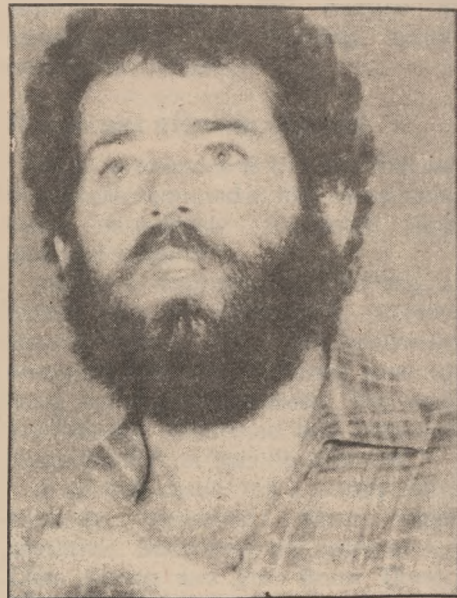
PALESTINE/ISRAEL

Ali Kazak



Last term, both Ali Kazak (P.L.O. Information Officer for Australia) and Ranaan Haas (Israeli student) both spoke at New Zealand universities, putting forward their particular views of the Palestinian question. Craccum interviewed both these people, and their response to some questions are printed below.

Ranaan Haas



Briefly I'd like to know where you're going in New Zealand and what you are hoping to achieve?

I'm going all over New Zealand and speaking on most of the campuses, if not all. I hope to achieve more understanding of the Palestinian issue. People will have a chance to hear the Palestinian point of view. They've heard the Zionists & Israeli point of view for the last 34 years. This is the first time that people have had the chance to hear the Palestinian point of view. Having heard both points of view they can judge for themselves who is reasonable and who is not.

What are the specific laws in Israel which discriminate against Palestinians or favour Israelis.

In Israel, it is well known, discrimination is practised. Though it is not institutionalized like South Africa. But its practised, for example, the Arabs are not allowed to live in Jewish areas. You cannot have an Arab living in a Jewish settlement or even running his business in a Jewish settlement. Palestinians are discriminated against in education. The Arab schools are not funded at the same level as the Jewish schools. There is a high percentage of unemployment among Arab graduates; Israelis prefer a Jewish teacher or employee. That's the discrimination in practice. There is no law to say Arab land must be confiscated but they do it. It's known through the world.

What would have to happen before a Palestine was created?

Well, if a democratic secular and non-sectarian state were not possible we would be setting up a municipal state on the 1967 occupied territory (the West Bank and Gaz) with Jerusalem as its capitol. (Ref. to 'Craccum' Map of Palestine, in issue seven)

What you're actually proposing here is two separate states?

Yes, well when they want to achieve a settlement based on justice for the Palestinians, when they recognise our national rights, then we will go to the table and negotiate - we must achieve a secular state as a solution for both. But now they are refusing this solution, and they don't recognise our national rights, our leadership (P.L.O.) and until they do this, then we can sit down and work out what to do and how we are going to have a just solution for everyone. You see, it's very important to know that the Zionist movement claims to solve the question but what they did is to create a new question - the Palestinian question. Now we don't want by solving our question to create a new question, by anyone.

Are the Israelis offering peace?

Israelis are always speaking about peace but they are making wars. This guy whose visiting campuses behind me is talking about peace and inviting everyone to come to Israel - everyone but the Palestinians... What peace?

They say they want the Palestinians to come back. What are we fighting for if we're allowed to come back? There is not one statement put by an Israeli leader saying that Palestinians are welcome to return - that's what the United Nations are calling for from Israel. Israel refuses.

What do you see as the point of you touring with Ali?

We, as Israelis, are good soldiers but only because we have to be. We don't want to fight. Ali Kazak comes here preaching war and I want to put across a point of view for peace. The other thing is that much of what Ali Kazak says is distortion of facts. History is not objective, history books are written by people. It's difficult to say what is true but I feel that Ali Kazak is distorting facts for his purposes. I want to put across the point of view of the Jew, the Zionist and the Israeli. There is an option.

Ali Kazak felt there was discrimination against the ARabs in Israel. What is the situation with, for example, education, or the confiscation of land for a security zone?

As far as making a security zone, the power to confiscate land applies equally to Jew and Arab. Education in both primary and secondary schools is compulsory and free for everybody in Israel. The Jews have a long history of regard for education and this is reflected in their academic achievements which you can see in the jobs of Jews even in New Zealand. I think that any difference in educational achievement in Israel is from this difference in traditional attitudes to education.

Ali talked with me about a proposal for a different sort of state where Israel presently is and he also talked about another proposal for two separate states, Palestine and Israel, with that Palestine created from parts of present day Israel. Do you believe the Palestinian people have any right to a country called Palestine?

Firstly I am surprised that the Palestinians after all this time have decided to accept a partition. If they had accepted the partition resolution of the United Nations they would now have a Palestinian state. It is good that they have decided there is a place for two states. I think we have to accept that there are two peoples who need to live together side by side. We accept that there is a Palestinian people since they have chosen to call themselves a people. There has never been a Palestinian State before Israel it was always under conquerors. Many of the areas had no one living in them they were swamps or deserts. I don't like to use the word 'lie' but what Ali Kazak said that the land was flourishing is a lie. You can read it in the books of objective travelling of the time.

I can tell you here and now that I don't mine, in fact, I would like to see a Palestinian state beside Israel, maybe in the West bank but as long as the P.L.O. has the Covenant which does not recognize Israel's right to exist, which gives no option but to fight against Israel, which gives the Jews no right to self-determination, it is possible. The PLO covenant says very clearly that Palestine is indivisible. So when they come to take part of our state for their state we are naturally afraid that they will not be satisfied and that they really want to destroy Israel completely. The West Bank is a very powerful area in the middle of Israel. We can't risk giving it to the Palestinians until they accept our right as Jews to live as human beings and as a nation.

Some people feel that Israel is in the position to ask for peace having expanded as much as it wants. How do you feel about that?

It seems rather strange to talk about Israel being expansionist this week when it has just given away a territory three times its own size. If you can find me a precedent of a country in history that has won a war and then given back a territory that it has won, a territory three times its size in order to get peace, I will be surprised. That seems a very funny thing to call expansionist.



If Small is Beautiful... then why don't we hear more about it?

The National Party went to the polls in the general election last year on the basis of its "Growth strategy", or "Think Big".

Attention has focussed on 4 major projects - the second aluminium smelter, the synthetic petrol plant, the oil refinery expansion, and the expansion of New Zealand Steel's Glenbrook plant. However there are many other projects being considered in the petrochemical, metals and forestry sectors.

The purpose of this article is to look at alternative development options for New Zealand. But first, the criticisms of "Think Big" can be summarised as:

(1) Large scale projects are often victims of huge cost overruns - this is especially so where new technology is involved (as in the Mobile synthetic petrol plant). Remember Concorde? It was estimated in 1962 to cost 150 - 170 million pounds to design and develop - it ended up costing 1270 million pounds. Even more spectacular was the Sydney Opera House, jumping in cost from 7 million dollars to 120 million dollars (1).

(2) The products of industry have to be sold on the international market - we in New Zealand are distant from many markets, so transport costs may be much higher than if an industry was sited closer to its markets. International companies often seek substantial concessions in power prices in the host country to offset higher transport costs. We have to decide whether we want to make these sacrifices.

(3) The types of projects being proposed are large, capital and energy intensive. They provide less employment per dollar invested than do many smaller projects. With projected unemployment of 300,000 by 1990, we need to provide around 42,000 new jobs each year - these need to be provided as cheaply, not as expensively as possible.

(4) The sums of money to be spent on the projects is huge - the 4 major projects listed at the beginning of this article could cost nearly \$5 billion dollars (2). This money would have to come from somewhere. In 1979 Barry Brill outlined what he called a 'spartan regime' in the medium term to pay for the growth strategy - this would result in cutbacks to health, education and

welfare spending. The recent government decision to cut spending by 3% will affect health, education and welfare, but surprisingly are not being applied to the major industrial projects.

It would also mean that less money was available for the investigation of alternative development options - out of money, out of sight?

The Labour Party criticised some aspects of the growth strategy, and went some way towards putting forward alternatives, but it didn't go far enough, and with the Values Party standing in only a few electorates, public attention wasn't drawn to a really clearly set out alternative development programme.

Were we asked to choose between 'Think Big' and a 'Black Hole'? Molly Melhuish, a Wellington based environmentalist, coined this phrase when talking about the consideration of alternative energy sources and futures. Molly pointed out that alternative energy scenarios have repeatedly been downplayed by the government, who have focused on scenarios that continue, or expand our energy use.

If alternatives are not clearly set out for the public, how can they be expected to vote for them? It would, says Molly, be like voting for a 'black hole'.

Alternatives were also put forward by the Commission for the Future (or as it has been aptly called - the Commission without a Future). Among the Commission's work studies that indicated that many New Zealanders do not demand or favour the growth strategy put forward by the government - instead they favour greater emphasis on social and environmental living standards.

It is hard to avoid feeling that the Commission was closed down because it had clearly set out some alternative development options for the public, and that considerable support for the alternatives had been indicated.

The General Election result, with the combined Labour and Social Credit votes totalling 60% of the total vote also indicates that 'Think Big' is not as well supported as the government would like; in fact, the Listener sample showed that only 4.8% of voters said they voted over 'Think Big'.

If we were to opt for a wide range of small and medium scale projects we could benefit more people at less risk. Small scale projects use technology that is appropriate to the existing social and economic systems of an area, and because they involve less capital to set up, they can usually be owned by the local community. Despite less capital investment many small projects compete very favourably with large ones in terms of job creation.

Environmentalists for Full Employment, an American group, has concluded that the same capital investment would create 10 to 20 times as many jobs in the textile industry or service sectors as it would in petrochemicals or public utilities.

The following 6 examples put forward some suggestions for alternative development options for New Zealand:

(1) **Horticulture** is a rapidly growing business in New Zealand. It is a labour

intensive and profitable use of our land which also has the advantage of boosting the population of declining rural communities.

Ten percent of New Zealand's total land area is classed as being of high value for food production - at present only 0.3% of this area is being used for horticulture, making a contribution of 191 million in exports sales in 1980. National has claimed that horticulture could be earning as much as \$700 million by 1990, and providing another 35,000 jobs. However to do this it will need support in researching and developing export markets (3).

Taranaki people have pointed out that the 350 ha area to be used for, and affected by the Mobile synthetic petrol plant would, if it were planted in kiwifruit, be producing 20 tonnes per hectare, at an average price of \$7 per tray, produce export earnings exceeding \$12 million per year. These returns would be from an enterprise requiring little or no overseas borrowing, and a relatively modest capital investment. Payback on investors' funds would be within 6 years compared with a predicted 12 year period before payback on considerable overseas borrowing for the synthetic petrol plant (4).

Food processing could be extended to provide greater overseas earnings and local employment. For example, fruit could be processed into dried fruit products, and pies. Fish can be made into pastes and tinned goods as well as dried and smoked.

Tanning - at present we only process 18% of sheep pelts and 32% of cattle hides at New Zealand tanneries. Calve skins, pig skin, goat skin, and deer and opossum skins also offer potential processing and making into items for local consumption, exports, and increased sales to tourists. (5).

Wool - only 8% of local wool is fully processed in New Zealand. Further processing through scouring, dyeing, and spinning to knitting and weaving would provide additional employment and increased overseas earnings. (6)

Forestry - The past 15 years have seen a rapid expansion in the rate of planting pine forests in New Zealand. Production will double by the mid 1990's, and again by the year 2015. How we choose to process this timber resource will have an impact on both our environment and our economic and employment situation.

The trend within the forest industry is towards large-scale capital-intensive industries - these enjoy certain tax concessions and subsidies which favour their development, but they create relatively few jobs per dollar invested in comparison with smaller operations. Janet Stephenson has calculated that:

Jobs in pulp mills cost between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 each to create.

Jobs in a large scale sawmill cost around \$135,000 each to create.

Jobs in a 2 person sawmill cost around \$10,000 each to create. (7)

Small forestry operations have the advantage of being owned and operated locally and/or co-operatively. They can be based in rural localities for townships where jobs are needed, and offer semi-skilled, long-term

employment. They can produce goods needed locally as well as to wider markets, and may be better suited to growing a wider range of trees such as blackwoods, hardwoods and nut trees which can be processed into high value furniture and decorative items.

Energy conservation - The National government's programme is based on the assumption that using more energy will create more jobs - this is an incredibly expensive way of creating a few thousand jobs, and will be totally ineffective in dealing with the massive unemployment we can expect by the end of the decade.

We could create far more jobs by saving energy. A recent American report stated that \$US 2.1 billion invested in solar energy installations would create 57,000 jobs. A writer in the National Business Review last year suggested that we consider manufacturing one million solar water heaters (one for each New Zealand home). If each heater cost around \$1,000 the total cost would be \$1 billion - even if they were supplied free this would be no more than the cost of the Clutha development (8). The product development, manufacture and installation of the heaters would require a wide range of local skills. Such a programme could be a massive regional development programme, providing employment for regions presently suffering high unemployment. In contrast the government's present proposals will be confined to several regions, and will probably use a highly skilled, mobile, and predominantly male workforce.

Other examples are to be found from overseas experience - changing a refillable containers for food and beverages has been estimated to conserve considerable amounts of energy, and to provide an additional 117,000 jobs in the American economy. Home insulation is also likely to be a promising field (9).

'Think Big' has been put forward by the National Government as the only way out of our present economic crisis. It is a particularly capital and energy intensive programme that provides very few jobs per million dollars invested, and which does little to promote the decentralization of decision making and control.

Alternative development options do exist but they have not been promoted by the National government because they involve local decision making and control, and as such do not have the glamour of large-scale 'action man' solutions of which political careers are made. The alternatives need to be more fully explored and promoted to the public, who have to date been asked to vote for 'Think Big' or a 'black hole'.

Sue Weston
Friends of the Earth

Footnotes

- (1) Peter Hall, *Great Planning Disasters*, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London, 1980. p 7
- (2) Updated figures based on 'The development projects - an updating, and a timetable', in *The New Zealand Economist*, October 1981, p 10
- (3) National Party Manifesto, 1981 General Election.
- (4) 'The Synthetic Petrol Plant - A poke in the eye for Taranaki horticulture', Brett Sangster, in *NZ Farmer* Oct 22, 1982 p 11
- (5) Save Aramoana Campaign, *Industry in Otago*, Dunedin 1980 p 15
- (6) *Industry in Otago* p 19
- (7) *People and Pines - The Other Path* Janet Stephenson, 1981. Available from Friends of the Earth, P.O. Box 39-065 Auckland West for \$2.30 including postage.
- (8) 'What we need is a million new solar heaters', Norman Smith, in *National Business Review* June 8, 1981 p 25
- (9) *Energy, Jobs and the Economy*, Richard Grossman and Gail Daneker, Alyson Publications, Boston, 1979 p 55



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"A triumph of spirit over adversity."

the Karlheinz Company

1982 is the centenary of the birth of Igor Stravinsky in recognition of this composer's influence on the music of our time the Auckland University School of Music will present two concerts in June. A broad selection of Stravinsky's works will be performed. 'Stravinsky and the Avant-garde' on June 1st at 8pm in the Maidment Arts Centre.

The Karlheinz Company, with distinguished guest artists, will present works by: Stravinsky, Webern, and Messiaen, Boulez, Stockhausen and Berto. The title 'Avant-garde' refers to the composers of the immediate post war period in Europe. But it would be safe to say that Stravinsky and Webern, prior to World War I, were the avant-garde of their day if the scandal surrounding the premiere of their works, and the retention of their respective musical judgements gives any indication.

At any rate, Messiaen, Boulez, Stockhausen and

Berto - in their research into the systemization of rhythm and the integration within the world of sound of a reach of rhythm constructed on a proportionate scale - drew on two sources: Stravinsky and Webern. The former's rite of spring - saw the matching of harmonic and rhythmic structures. From Webern came the crystal purity of the musical language, and the height of logical thinking. Stravinsky, towards the end of his life, embraced Webern and serialism, composing a magnificent series of works to crown a long distinguished career.

The programme will contain works of Stravinsky - his three pieces for solo clarinet and the 'Epitaphium' for flute, clarinet, and harp; 4 songs, Opus 12, for soprano and piano by Webern, Piano pieces by Messiaen and Stockhausen; the New Zealand premiere of Boulez's 'Improvisation Sur Mallarmé' for soprano, vibraphone/bells, harp, and percussion - 4 players; and the 'Folk Songs' by Bereio, for soprano and

seven players.

Guest artists - Heather Macdonald - Soprano; Rebecca Harris - Harp; Bruce McKinnon - Percussion; Peter Scholes - Clarinet; Carol Jones - Soprano.

The centenary concert will be presented at the Maidment Arts Centre on June 20th at 7.30pm. The School of Music will present a programme devoted entirely to Stravinsky's music.

The centrepiece of this programme is the two piano version of the Rite of Spring to be performed by Nicole Nalden and Ashley Toms.

Other works are: the 'Three Japanese Lyrics, Elegy for Solo Violin, the piano sonata, choral works sung by the university singers and the eight instrumental miniatures for chamber ensemble.

Both concerts will provide a comprehensive overview of music of this century and, in particular, the music of one of its greatest composers - Igor Stravinsky.

Tuesday June 1 8pm
Maidment Arts Centre
Sunday June 20 7.30pm
Maidment Arts Centre



bongos play

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5-6pm
6-7.30pm
6-8pm

ADVANCED BALLET
CHILDREN'S BALLET (5-7YRS)
CHILDREN'S BALLET (8-10YRS)
ADVANCED BALLET
ONGOING KINESTHETIC RELEASING
WORKSHOP (ENROLMENT ONLY)

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JAN MCLEOD
JAN MCLEOD
DOROTHEA ASHBRIDGE

BRIDGET O'HALLORAN

TUESDAY

9.30-11am
4-5pm
5-6pm
6-7.30pm
7.30pm-9pm

ADVANCED MODERN
CHILDREN'S CREATIVE DANCE (7-10YR)
CHILDREN'S BALLET (11-15YRS)
BEGINNERS JAZZ
MODERN BALLET

MARY-JANE O'REILLY
WENDY PRESTON
JAN MCLEOD
GEORDIE THORPE
MELODY BATCHELOR

WEDNESDAY

9.30-11am
4-5pm
5-6pm
6-7.30pm
7.30-9pm
7.30-9pm

ADVANCED BALLET
CHILDREN'S JAZZ (7-10YRS)
CHILDREN'S JAZZ (11-15YRS)
INTERMEDIATE JAZZ
BEGINNERS BALLET
CLASSICAL INDIAN DANCE

DOROTHEA ASHBRIDGE
GEORDIE THORPE
GEORDIE THORPE
BRIAN CARBEE
KATHRYN LAWRENCE
KANAN DEOBHAKTA

THURSDAY

9.30-11am
11-12.30pm
6-7.30pm
7.30-9pm

ADVANCED JAZZ
MOTHER'S AND BABIES DANCE CLASS
INTERMEDIATE MODERN
CHOREOGRAPHIC WORKSHOP (ENROLMENT
ONLY, JUNE 10-AUGUST 12)

BRIAN CARBEE
ALISON EAST
GEORDIE THORPE

ALISON EAST

FRIDAY

9.30-11am
4-5pm
5-6pm

ADVANCED BALLET
BOY'S BALLET (8-10YRS)
BOY'S BALLET (11-14YRS)

DOROTHEA ASHBRIDGE
JAN MCLEOD
JAN MCLEOD

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1.

Hidden away to see are Bor Bongo 3 and I known affecti October of the three musician bowed out to urge and form

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JUS' HAV GOOD TI while ago Room 93 Monday 2

Room 93 is space in that Symonds St I O'Rorke Hall once housed Finn and Phil Judd) and t new Auckland band is name - a place whe "it all happen Anyhow R band) consist (vocals and le Dawson (voc Stefan Gillool and Rick Smi they've been on) for a year playing at par suchlike.

Indeed it w Scanlon St (r that Room 93 Willie Dayson



1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 83

Hidden away for everyone to see are Bongo 1, Bongo 2, Bongo 3 and Bongo 3+1 known affectionately as 4. In October of the Autumn of '82 three musicians in limbo bowed out to an irresistible urge and formed a band.

In a cognito jam session between Gill, John and Fill a mutual desire was fulfilled. This must have been extremely exciting since this jamming was spread over two months. But there was still a need to take on projects and to work with other bands.

The first gig, as it were, for Bongos was a strange appearance on the starlite stage at the Rainbow Roller Disco in Symonds St under headliners I Unity. This became regular for the period of three Sundays and then it stopped, huh.

The second first gig, as it were, for Bongos was at a five band special at Mainstreet with among other a nervous Guriz. Working as a three-piece is not for those who enjoy leisurely plucking the occasional string, but is more of creative force surviving on a high tension consolidating ideas in a strong

musical form.

Many of these inaugural gigs was living the life of a support act for the likes of the Newmatics and the Blams. An interesting ditty that deserves mention is that there were plans to create a combo called 'Stowaways' - a combination of the Newmatics and the Bongos. A tour was proposed with both bands playing separately and together. As a live band Bongos are proud of playing loosely arranged original songs which still enables the band to fully utilise its early jamming style.

Because bands aren't supposed to have only a drummer, keyboard player and guitarist - tut tut - many have wanted to offer their services. Kelly Newmatic and Bongos soundman Simon Clarke have both done appearances on sax. In a post ska-baby-boom Ak. seems overflowing with sax players puckered for action and nowhere to go. Along with queues of sax hopefuls being turned away by the Bongos, a cast of a thousand bass players were also told no.

With a great need not to be

a pub-band, Bongos are constantly searching for alternatives to circuit gigging. Putting their songs on record is one method of attaining this, along with film and video. Bongos want to do lots of colour animations for their music, but oh, the money. However they are still striving for lengths of celluloid. Alternative Cinema have been invaluable in this quest. A super-8 film of the song 'Falling' has been completed to be given a negative nod by Peter (God) Blake. This T.V. thing is a strange combination of corporative influence and record company control. A great deal of compromise must be made for any conscientious group to get Karen mouthing their R.W.P. existence. Peter Blake made it obvious that this programme does have double standards regarding independent N.Z. videos.

In that much referred to beginning Bongos wanted to play multi-cultural gigs. Bongos have found themselves playing to enthusiastic completely island or completely white

audiences. Ak. background is a multi-cultural one but any attempt to have mixed audiences enjoying a band's music is still sadly missing.

Bongos have moved out of the pubs and into other venues especially dances and doing support acts for The Mentals and Inxs. This diversification is hopefully going to stretch as far as the southern suburbs who have community centres with strong feeling. Places such as Otara and Mangere Community Centres have for a great deal of the time (ahead of the central AK.) been running energetic schemes for the arts.

Gill Civil provides a unique aspect to the Bongos sound. Playing melody and bass as well as singing are the various musical activities taken on by Gill to alleviate her technical genius being bored by lack of simple things to do. This lack of the classic bass player has resulted in many people trying to undermine her confidence since so many of the audiences suffer from pre-organised formats. Bongos = "music first, entertainment is incidental".

BONGO

Bongo's play to see how the audience is going to perform.

Due to their musical form and irregular gigging Bongos haven't suffered from the cloning that has killed many other bands in the past. At a Bongo's gig the audience is diverse ranging from skins to those rumoured to have resuscitated Bambi.

On Vinyl the track record for the Bongos is impressive. The first recording was a cheap quick 4-track effort which in its rough state on Bryan Staff's 'Goats Milk Soap' compilation. A further \$1,100 was spent recording another three songs. One of these songs, 'Nervous Tension' took the liking of Propellor's Furtive Paul Rose. On an E.P. due out in one to two weeks Paul Rose has included one track from four young bands - Auckland's Dabs, Prime Movers and Bongos and Palmerston North's Skeptics. Following this Paul Rose plans to release for E.P.s featuring these bands individually.

Surprisingly Bongo music has been played frequently on ZM and is rumoured to have

been heard on Hauraki. But Bongos reserve the A.M. praise for Radio B who they consider invaluable for this sort of band.

Bongos first tour starts this week with the rest of the Furtive stable making up an entourage of 4 bands (22 people) 2 cars and 2 vans. Venues are wide and varied playing at the Mania Town Hall (Taranaki), Sunset Disco (Wellington), P.J.'s (Oamaru). This tour is a positive sign for an Auckland music scene suffering from too much competition and not enough co-operation.

Gill has few reservations being the only woman in this tour of bands representative of a sadly macho music business. People generally see her as a groupie not a member. Other plans for the future include the establishment of a North Is. circuit of halls etc. for touring bands.

Bongos have a lot to do but keeping busy, lively and interested is an alloy to a worthwhile existence for this stimulating 'group of musicians.'

BONGO

Global Differences

JUS' HAVIN' A GOOD TIME... (a while ago)
Room 93 at the Globe
Monday 26th April

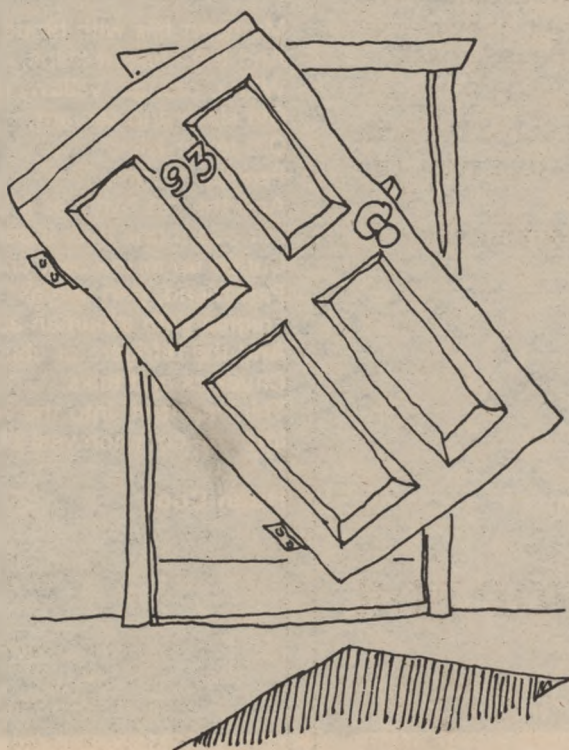
Room 93 is both a dwelling space in that erstwhile Symonds St habitation (???). O'Rourke Hall (the place that once housed the likes of Tim Finn and Phil - or is it still Bud - Judd) and the name of a new Auckland band. The band is named after the room - a place where, apparently, "it all happened". (Mmmm...)

Anyhow Room 93 (the band) consists of Greg Dixon (vocals and lead guitar) Chris Dawson (vocals and bass), Stefan Gillooly (rhythm guitar) and Rick Smith (drums), and they've been going (off and on) for a year or so now, playing at parties and the suchlike.

Indeed it was at a party in Scanlon St (not a TTN party) that Room 93 came across Willie Dayson and Malcolm

Smith of Willie Dayson Blues Band fame who... well, whatever, the upshot was two Monday night spots at the Globe. The first one, apparently, was reasonably successful (90+ people) despite hassles with the P.A. but any lingering doubts that may have persisted about Room 93 were well and truly put to rest the following Monday.

The Globe upstairs, as anyone having been there will testify, is not the largest live music bar in Auckland and with 120 people crammed in on this particular night the atmosphere was set for a good rage. Things, however, started off surprisingly slowly. Room 93 were good, exceedingly good, but the audience, who generally made up a clientele of rather dubious legality (aah, a return to the Globe of old...) were slow to react. However a combination of sufficient quantities of alcohol, a



number of pretty ragey people, and, overwhelmingly, bloody good dance music, soon changed this and by the third or fourth song a sizeable proportion of the assembled were crowded on the small dance floor.

Room 93 are, quite unashamedly, predominantly a cover band, with their true strength lying in the vast width of material they choose to cover. The set at the Globe contained stuff from groups as diverse as The Psychedelic Furs and Lynyrd Skynyrd, The Clash and The Kinks, U2 and The Angels. (And to put the skeptics at rest these guys are talented enough to be able to carry off such a wide range of musical styles, giving each of them a touch of Room 93's individuality, and, above all, avoiding the trap of merely churning out boring rehashings.)

Back to Monday at the Globe however. If you've ever

been to see Willie Dayson on a Friday or Saturday night you should know the feeling Room 93 managed to generate. Good ragey music, well performed, totally unpretentious, enough variety to keep everyone happy...and who gives a shit if it wasn't 'trendy'.

Outstanding among the covers were the Psychedelic Furs' 'Pretty in Pink' and 'Dumb Waiters', the old Kinks standard 'You Really Got Me', 'Rough Rider' (a song most recently personified by the Beat) and U2's 'I Will Follow'. A word, however, must be spared for the originals. Two of these - the rocky 'I Don't Wanna Know' and a rather mysterious thing entitled 'Walks of Late' - were especially well received and easily stood for themselves amongst their more illustrious company.

James Griffin



Monday, Tuesday, Greyday

The dishwasher sun is going to work.
A lorry grinds down the street,
And then it's quiet. The pigeons
Are shuffling through the fag-end of night.
The sea
Flexes its oily feathers. The flowers,
Blotched with perfume and lipstick,
Are still sleeping off the rigours of the night.

Symonds Street I'm Highly Strung

It was night in her mind
She threw her push bike onto the pavement
Or in front of a bus
She ran screaming down the road
It was silent
She ran up the road
Onto the highway and jumped off a bridge
Thinking
How nice her long brown hair must look

Mason

Cold dark street
in the cat jumped night.
The surrender of a hand
to a stranger

The appeal of the
street light
is that hordes
huddle in the shadows.

The knife stays
In its sheath
One more inadequate
forgiven

I tie string amulets
round gate posts
and wait for your voice
Old man,
you are a long time coming
Calling for you forstalls the dawn.

Donald Ross Colebrook

Storm

I was sitting in the coffee-bar
thinking about the deeper significance
of life;
bits of coagulated milk floated,
willy-nilly around in my cup;
when this figment of my imagination,
asked to share my tea-bag;
thinking it was my lucky day
I answered in all affirmative,
as nonchalantly as possible
and she hit me with a base-ball bat
and it still hurts.

John McCartney

Firelight

My heart fills with blood and empties,
And the firelight leaps,
White, orange, yellow, red,
Old slave and servant,
Old terror-kiler:
Familiar demon.
And the cat twitches in a dream of viscera,
Fur over bone over blood,
Curled up in the best chair, a roof away from rain,
Part friend, part sphinx:
Enigma with a human appetite.
And the refrigerator chuckles and talks,
Chuckles and talks,
Thinking itself into the ever-world,
Into the commonweal of history.

Hugh Cook

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ELVIS CO
Logan Ca
June 5

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ELVIS COSTELLO
Logan Campbell
June 5

The story of Elvis Costello's career so far has been, amongst other factors, a combination of inspired judgement, fierce commitment, faultless taste, and sheer inspiration. Emerging at the forefront of a period in rock history that spawned a considerable amount of talent, Elvis has developed into THE consummate 'new-wave' artist, unwilling to remain working within the same musical confines for too long, and breaking new ground with total confidence and immense style. As a songwriter he is surely one of rock's most articulate and prolific, able to write comfortably and impressively across the whole spectrum of contemporary music. And as a singer...well his recent 'live' performances have provoked the most fervent admiration. Anyone who saw him sing 'Gloomy Sunday' at the MENCAP benefit concert last June will be able to attest to his mesmeric power as a solo performer. Accompanied perfectly by The Attractions, Elvis is also capable of delivering the sort of ensemble rock performance that none of his contemporaries can match in intensity and class. Witness the re-vamped versions of



'Watching The Detectives' and 'Clowntime is Over' for proof. To the astute and committed observer however all this is hardly revelatory. Right at the very beginning of his recording career, 'Alison' alone was substantial evidence of a major songwriter about to make his presence felt."

Yes folks, the latest addition to the Hall of Fire-starter Nashville Country Singers of Fame is coming to the land of the long white romney. The reports from OZ however are that the concerts are rock orientated. So for all you who missed his last appearance this could be well worth a visit.

Nestled away in the darkest depths of TVNZ's Thursday night's programming lies a gem of unrealised quality. They used to put American gameshows on before the 6.30 News, but that corrupted too many young Kiwis with immoral disgusting displays of unabashed zest and enthusiasm. "Make Me Laugh" is all about being American. America at its best (and worst?). Watch it, before this snippet of 'culture' is banished from our screens forever.

of them has their name pulled out of the proverbial hat. None of the uncertainty and inbred shyness of our contestants on 'Take-Off'. Watch how they throw their arms into the air and actually run down on to the studio floor, grinning all the while. None of this being reluctantly dragged out of the aisle witnessed on that relic 'It's in the Bag'. Speaking of which, our very own Mr Quiz, Selwyn Toogood, wouldn't last five seconds in the world of 'Make Me Laugh's

snip go the scissors (or click go the soft-touch Video buttons) and out that segment goes. So the show that is finally screened is choc-full of Entertainment. Listen, if we accept that ordinary people are going to be put in front of a camera and thrown into combat against each other, or themselves, all in pursuit of an overseas trip, or a stereo, let's at least watch it done right, with style, class and panache. No wonder 'Make Me Laugh' is on at 11.40pm when most

HA HEE HO HO
HEE HA HA
HO HA HEE HA
HA HA HA HEE HO

In "Make Me Laugh" contestants have to sit in a chair, stony-faced, while facing a barrage of wit, insults and 'umour from the 'cream' of America's comedians. They (the contestants) win a dollar for every second that they don't laugh and a bonus of \$180 if they last the whole three minutes. So the stakes are relatively low by American standards - no cars or dream homes to give away. But that doesn't matter. Watch the positive joy on the audience faces as one

compere, Bobby Van. Mr Van is slick, smart, cute and immaculately attired. He fires his lines like a machine-gun fires bullets - yet with perfect clarity. With expert theatrical timing he drives the show along not letting things drag for a second. None of David Hudson's embarrassed silences when another of his gauche jokes goes unappreciated. And NZ producers have yet to hear, it seems, of selective editing. If some git doesn't understand the simple rules and cocks everything up, then

normal people are in bed (?). It couldn't possibly be screened any earlier - viewers might start comparing it to homegrown product, and THEN where would we be? Danny Baker, Debbie Dorday and Chic Littlewood would have to work full-time for a living. And TVNZ would have so much spare studio time and money lying around they might even start spending it on producing creative music videos.

Jon Barker.

M.P.s' FOR ARTS SAKE

Within the space of a fortnight I was fortunate enough to witness a phenomenon that has been plaguing the glory circuit since parliament was first conceived. When an award needs to be presented what better ego to inflate than that of an M.P.'s

Firstly at the Playwrights Workshop in Wellington a new playwright's award was to be presented to a theatre and writer. In this inaugural case it was awarded to the Mercury Theatre and Dean

Parker. The enjoyable aspect of the whole event was watching a National M.P. giving \$5,000 to a convicted protester. In fact Alan Highet made a few shy references to this in a speech which reeked of rehearsed calculated sincerity.

A week later behind the counter of the Record Warehouse, interested parties had gathered to watch a spic Jim McLay present gold records to D.D. Smash and sundry people. This was reported to be the first time in the world that a gold record

was presented on the day that the record achieved gold status.

The end result of these two exercises in perverse adulation is that people can present important awards with a shallow interest. I feel very strongly M.P.s responsible for the desperately sad theatre and music scene in New Zealand should be isolated not adulated, pressured for change not reassured that 'she'll be right'.

P. Grinder.



auckland university literary handbook 1982

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE INVITED

Poetry - Prose - Artwork -
Photographs

All writing must be typed.

Please include name and address
and/or phone number.

Contributions to Literary Society
Pigeonhole, AUSA Reception or to C
raccum Office.

Deadline: end of June.

THEATRE WORKSHOP PRESENTS
ONE-ACT PLAY

THE DWARFS by HAROLD PINTER

A PLAY OF BETRAYAL AND DISTRUST WITH THREE MEN IN LIMBO
- ONE NERVOUS - ONE NASTY - AND ONE WITH A NEW SUIT...

OPENS 1.00PM JUNE 8

LITTLE
THEATRE

THEN 1.00 & 6.00pm
JUNE 9 TO 11
\$1.50 & \$3.00

THEATRE CORPORATE

COMMUNITY AT THEATRE
THE MAIDMENT ARTS CENTRE
LITTLE THEATRE

PRESENTING 1984

WED 2nd JUNE 1.00pm

-ENTRANCE FEE IS \$1.50 ONLY-



DURAN DURAN My Own Way 7" & 12" (EMI)

If this is your own way, then the best of luck to you. This record is AWFUL. Once Duran Duran seemed to have something worthwhile to contribute to the music of the '80s, but that time has gone now. 'My Own Way' is worse than merely flimsy Top Thirty oriented music - it is downright boring. This record is drab, lifeless, redundant and totally lacking in anything approaching originality or spirit. Personally, I can't see anything in this record to recommend it to anyone. You can expect to hear it on daytime radio - it's just what the radio stations seem to want - it won't seriously annoy any of their listeners. It is about as threatening as John Denver with a cold. Steer well clear.

STIFF LITTLE FINGERS Listen 12" EP (Chrysalis/Festival)

Ever since I first heard 'Inflammable Material' a couple of years back, I've been plagued by a nagging worry that SLF would make a simply dreadful record - no band this good could last for ever, I thought. Then, when I saw the sleeve of this record, and realised that it was the first with new drummer Dolphyn Taylor (ex Tom Robinson Band) I was afraid that this would be it.

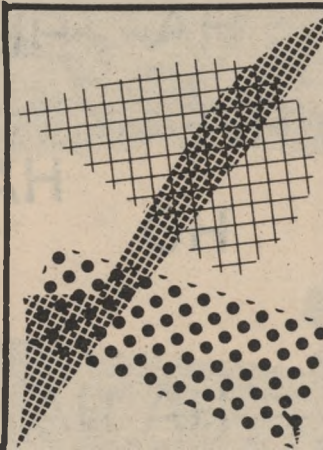
But not! This record has further cemented SLF's success in keeping out of a creative rut without losing any of their energy or commitment. 'Listen' is a truly great song, beginning with a strong guitar melody and subdued vocals, before building into a big daddy chant-along chorus to please any connoisseur and bring the listener to life.

After this come 'Sad Eyed People' and 'That's When Your Blood Pumps' - two songs which blend mod style with punk and post-punk fire.

The result is good, but not brilliant, though certainly well worth the space here.

Finally comes 'Two Guitars Clash' - a down to earth statement of enthusiasm that comes by way of a sort of alternative version to 'Kicking Up A Racket' from their third LP ('Go For It'), and certainly a very welcome addition.

Stiff Little Fingers are a great rock band, pure and simple, but with an awareness and sense of rage that recall their punk heritage and give them strong relevance for the 1980's. Treasure them while they last.



ANTI PASTI Six Guns (Rondoleto)

This is excellent punk. Three slices of epic rage, each with plenty of character and direction. The A side finds us with 'Six Guns', starting off with a Pistols' type introduction, then launching into a savage salvo of guitar fury which dominates the song (and frankly the mix too.) The vocals are a mite submerged, but what lyric can be heard is certainly worthwhile. The flip has 'Now's The Time' - a more balanced

piece of mixing, with no instrument hiding another, but each working to complement one another. Finally 'Call The Army (I'm Alive)' - a brilliant song, first seen on the Pasti's debut LP 'The Last Call', though in a different mix here that loses nothing of the original's impact.

Anti Pasti have pride of place among the new breed of punk bands to these ears, for they combine the best features of '77 punk with the best of '82 punk to come up with intelligent rock music of a type that is rarely heard.

VICE SQUAD Stand Strong, Stand Proud EP (Riot City/EMI)

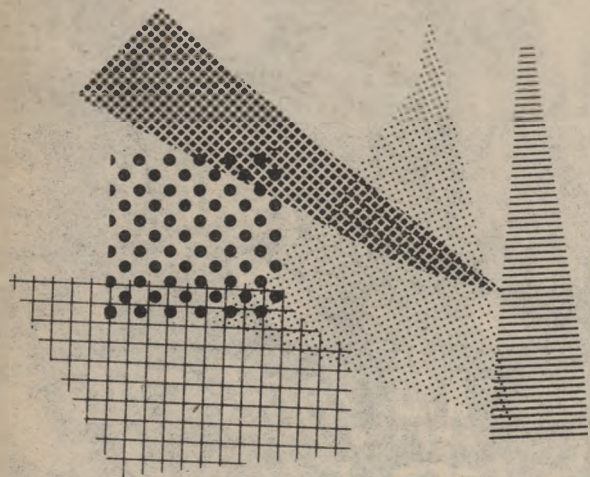
This is a four track EP from Beki Bondage and the Vice Squad, released in the UK last month, from their new (second) album of the same name, which should just have hit the streets there in the last couple of weeks. The four songs represented here show a maturity and sureness of style which is quite remarkable for a young band's fourth single, and surpasses the peak of their very powerful debut 'Last Rockers EP', the A side of which appeared on the 'Punk and Disorderly' compilation. Basically the music is second generation punk which owes more to the days of '77 than the football chant oriented punk of 1982. This sets it aside from the band's contemporaries and means that the songs are far more accessible, with an almost poppy feel to them, but in no way lacking in energy and commitment.

RECORDS

HUMAN LEAGUE Don't You Want Me 12" (Virgin)

This is a disc with a record. Born on the 'Dare' album last year (the biggest selling record that Virgin have ever released), it appeared in single form in December last year (just in time for Christmas), and hit the No 1 spot in its second week in the UK charts. And there it stayed, long enough to ensure that it became the first platinum single in the UK since Wings' Mull of Kintyre way back in 1977. In the first week of release it topped the NZ single chart. Both 12M and Hauraki played it, even before it was released as a single. The video

clip was shown on Television to saturation point in its first couple of weeks. So what's so special about this song? Frankly, it is not really that earth-shaking. It has a fairly catchy but very simple melody, dressed up with a few synth chords and semi-disco beat, and lyrics (which are corny in the extreme) about Phil Oakey's girlfriend problems. Perhaps it's because this record presents a balance between the traditional hit record formula with lip service to modernity by using synthesizers. Could be. And to think, only a year ago this lot were described as Virgin Record's classic underachievers!



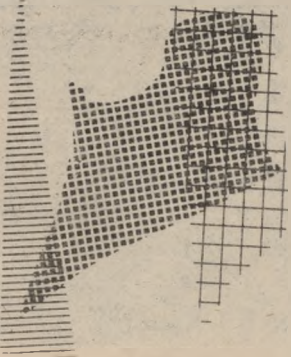
KILLING JOKE Empire Song/Brilliant (Malicious Damage)

A slight crackle of static as the needle finds the run on groove...a guitar begins an introduction...Jaz's voice comes through, slightly warped and sounding savage...suddenly bass and drums are added, with some synth...the frequency needle hits the red...a blast of sheer energy...the Killing Joke has begun...the music builds to a frantic climax...the frenzy penetrates and engulfs the room's atmosphere...the B side is 'Brilliant' but this is even better...swirling rhythms thrash around but won't give up...Sign of the time, blood pressure running high

now/Nowhere to dance, which channel can you turn to? We take delight we watch them shrug their shoulders/Let's take delight, it's been a long wait for this moment/Back to square one, another Empire backfire...the music fades...the needle slides into the run off groove...it's over...but there's more...a pause as the record is turned over...suddenly a tribal drum beat establishes a ferocious rhythm...the bass arrives, amid bestial roars and animal cries...the Killing Joke is about rhythm...the Killing Joke is about death...the Killing Joke is savage...the Killing Joke is primitive...the Killing Joke is over...but it hasn't begun for real yet...there's not long to go...

NEW ORDER Everything's Gone Green/Procession (Factory/RTC)

'Everything's Gone Green' is a very good song, and is performed here with a freshness and spirit which should establish New Order as a very worthwhile band in their own right. The song is built around a haunting melody which complements the sensitive lyrics. There is some striking guitar work, held together by firm, steady bass and some refreshing flourishes of synthesiser. 'Green' has a good sense of rhythm, and a large part of its charm lies in the fact that it is fairly danceable without falling into the trap of commerciality. 'Procession' is comparatively disappointing, but still a vast improvement on the frankly shoddy 'Ceremony' single that preceded this one. The pic sleeve's interesting too.



CRASS Merry Crassmas (Crass)

The catalogue number of this record says it all - Cold Turkey 1. This record is the ultimate cold turkey. Basically, it consists of the melodies of some of Crass' best known songs strung together with a couple of Christmas carols, and played on a couple of Hammond electric organs. It shows that Crass have got a sense of humour of sorts, but for most Crass fans it can only serve to damage their reputation. The message of this record is concerned with the slaughter of 20,000,000 turkeys for Christmas in the UK - about 20,000 for each minute of Christmas Day. This record is a great disappointment, and can only really be seen as a waste of money. It leaves me wondering why they bothered in the first place. The only redeeming feature about this record is that it was sold at a price which would barely cover the costs of producing and pressing it. Crass? Precisely.

THE CLEAN 'Great Sounds Great, Good Sounds Good, So-so Sounds So-so, Bad Sounds Bad, Rotten Sounds Rotten, 12" EP (Flying Nun)

Seven songs, 18½ minutes. And that's not where the great value ends, either. For their second 12" EP the Clean have come up with seven genuine gems of Kiwi music. Once again, the band have used Chris Knox' 4 track to record this on, and if anything the sound quality has improved. The songs themselves are also slightly advanced in comparison to the Boodle EP, but without losing any of that marvellous unforceable spontaneity that the Clean more than any other band in the country embody. Side one, the 'easy

listening, laidback side' has four songs - one an instrumental. The music is excellent. Fast guitar and pulsating bass lines contribute in a big way to the various vocals. If I had to pick a favourite, it would probably be 'Slug Song' with its uniquely kiwi sense of humour.

Side two is described as the 'uneasy, crazy, paranoid, schizophrenic, frantic, heavy side', and is certainly a bit more intense, but in no way loses the impulsive joviality of side one.

Let's face it, the Clean are simply an excellent band, and the music they make is so insistently playable that they deserve to be massively successful commercially. And I think they have the substance to take fame in their stride and not let it ruin their charm. Every home should have one (at least).

CIRCUS ANIMALS Cold Chisel WEA Records

Not so long ago I read an article to the effect that the members of the Australian band AC/DC were multi-millionaires, due largely to their huge success in the United States, which only serves to confirm one's worst fears about the taste of the record-buying American public. In stark contrast, the popularity of Cold Chisel appears to be strictly limited, for the present, to Australia and New Zealand, where record sales have been good. The 'East' album peaked in the States at number 173.

Perhaps the poverty and the strain of almost constant touring is necessary for the artistic success of the band, but all the same, it would be nice to see them achieving some wider recognition. Cold Chisel have been producing first-class material since 1978, and in 1981 released the

year's best live album with 'Swingshift'.

Jim Barnes has a classic rock'n'roll voice, reminiscent of Paul Rodgers (Free, Bad Company) and he is backed by a cohesive rhythm section and intelligent and economical use of lead guitar and keyboards. The band has suffered from promotion as a hard drinking bunch of ocker hedonists, but are apparently endeavouring to disprove this image, although sexist lyrics still abound in the new material. One suspects that the title for the new album is the work of a band that has tired of its reputation.

'Circus Animals' deals with traditional rock'n'roll themes, but with a refreshing degree of lyrical sophistication (relatively speaking, of course). The album also has a few more "off-beat" songs (Taipan, Wild Colonial Boy) that give a sense of balance to the record.

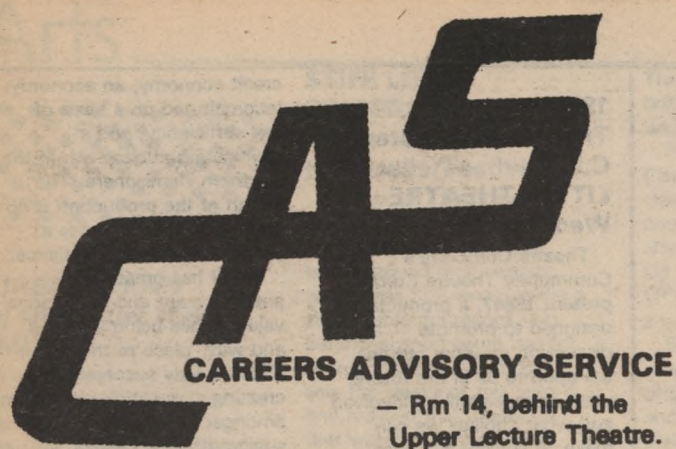
This balance is aided by

appropriate arrangement of the material, and spacing of the racy numbers with something a bit slower. The stand-out tracks are 'Bow River' and 'Numbers Fall', but I make the point that singling out songs is of dubious merit - it might be more useful to note that there is not a single weak track on the album.

In my view, the best overall performance was from drummer Steven Prestwich, although Ian Moss deserves special mention for guitar on 'No Good For You' and lead vocals on 'When The War Is Over'. The quality of this record is aided by a very clean sound produced by Mark Opitz in Sydney.

'Circus Animals' fully deserves the critical acclaim that it has achieved. It is Cold Chisel's finest record to date, and confirms their place as leaders in the genre. Let's hope the Americans start to see some sense.

C.F. Reid



READ ALL ABOUT IT - INSURANCE

There's more than meets the eye in the field of sales and marketing in an insurance company.

In this first article of the CAS CAREERS SERIES, Mr Noel Pierson of the AMP company in Birkenhead, has given us an outline of a typical career path with his group.

The Life Insurance office is divided into two principal divisions - Sales & Administration: in terms of manpower they are roughly of equivalent size.

Opportunities exist in both areas for graduates: the company is particularly interested in appointing graduates as they believe the market of the 80's and 90's will require high levels of technical competence.

There are four basic steps within the Sales & Marketing areas of insurance.

1. **Agent:** Technically the agent holds an agency which entitles him/her to sell AMP Societies products. They are Life and Disability Insurance for individuals; Superannuation plans for companies and individuals; and Fire and General Insurance. The agent is self-employed and is paid directly in proportion to the amount of product sold. The average earnings of agents is similar to accountants and solicitors in private practice with peak incomes usually reached a little earlier. This tends to be an increasing income with years of service as the agent builds up their own clientele. It would be normal after about five years to have 70% of business coming from existing clients. Subject to meeting a strict criteria AMP appoints agents from 22 years

upwards. They are self-employed professionals, trained to use AMP skills and their own, in marketing approach and sale. They have independence and are backed by complete training in contacting people who require life insurance, and would work from an office in one of the sales centres.

2. **Agency Manager:** To be an agency manager the appointee would have to have been an agent for two years - this is the only source of Senior Sales Management. Remuneration is based on salary plus bonus plus car plus in-house benefits. (average \$33,000). The position involves management of sales units of between 10 and 25 representatives. Income and success in agency management is dependent on the Manager's ability in recruiting sales people, training, marketing and motivation.

3. **Divisional Sales Management:** This position involves control of a group of say 10 Agency Managers with an average of 150 representatives. Success is determined by selection, training and motivation of agency managers and representatives. Divisional Sales Managers are involved in policy decision making. Income is based on salary plus car plus in-house benefits - ranges from \$40 - 45,000.

4. **Senior Executive Positions:** Branch Sales Managers, Marketing Managers and General Management in N.Z., Australia and United Kingdom.

Mr Pierson will be on campus Wednesday 9 June. If you would like to make an appointment please call in to CAS. We have literature plus success stories!!

MID-YEAR CAMPUS VISITS - ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS & REMINDERS.

MARAC: on campus Monday 2 August. Wish to meet with students/graduates from areas of accounting, economics and management studies interested in pursuing a career in the finance industry.

N.Z.T.V.: Friday 16 July
Seminar will be conducted by Rod Cornelius in the Upper Lecture Theatre at 1.00 pm. Everybody welcome.

LAWRENCE ANDERSON BUDDLE: Change of dates. Will all students who made appointments call in to CAS and alter times and dates.

GILFILLAN MORRIS - also wish to recruit BCom. students for accounting services.

PHILIPS INDUSTRIES - visit cancelled.

N.Z. FOREST PRODUCTS: Monday 19, Tuesday 20 July. Offering CADETSHIPS for 2nd Pro engineering students - chemical, mechanical & electrical. Application forms and further details available CAS.

COMPANY PRESENTATIONS REMINDER - everybody welcome.

WILKINSON - WILBERFOSS Wednesday 2 June, 6.00pm Upper Lecture Theatre
A.M.P. Tuesday 8 June, 7.30 pm Upper Lecture Theatre

N.Z. ELECTRICITY DIV. Tuesday 8 June, 7.30pm, Lower Lecture Theatre

IBM Wednesday 9 June, 7.30, Upper Lecture Theatre.

JOB VACANCIES

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER - DEL TECHNOLOGY LTD

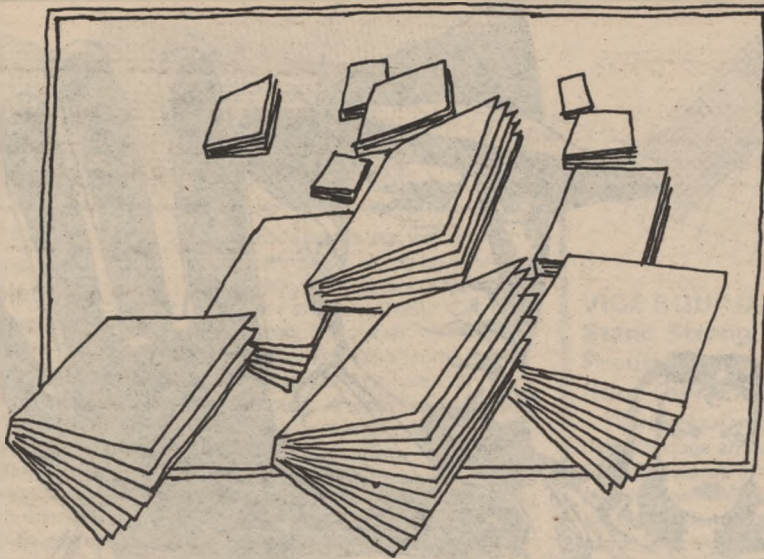
Graduate engineer reqd for a VHF - UHF passive component manufacturer in Kilbirnie Wellington. Duties will include testing, general Q.A. work and production engineering systems. Apply in writing to:
The Technical Director,
Del Technology Ltd
P.O. Box 14-107
Wellington.

ENGINEERS - VACATION WORK. DEL TECHNOLOGY LTD

Interested to hear from engineering students seeking vacation work during August and Christmas holidays. Write direct to: The Technical Director as above.

VACATIONAL EMPLOYMENT - MT. ISA MINES LTD. QUEENSLAND

M.I.M. now accepting applications for vacation 1982/83 vacation period. Prefer 3rd year students, but will accept some 2nd yr. Disciplines - Engineering, Mathematics, Science base and some Computer Studies. Write direct to General Manager,
Mt Isa Mines,
Mt Isa
Queensland 4825,
Australia.
for application form. Closing date for receipt of application forms - July 30, 1982.



THE UBS ANNUAL SALE

- more exciting than the Farmer's Fire
Sale ... if you love books

**Begins Wednesday
June 9th
8.30 am**

ADVISORY OFFICER/ ASST. ADVISORY OFFICER - N.Z. FOREST SERVICE

Position in the Environmental Forestry Div. which is responsible for the recreational and educational use of the State Forests and their management to protect soil, water, wildlife and scientific values. Included is the co-ordination of the admin. of Forest Parks & specially gazetted areas, including ecological & recreational hunting areas. Duties include research, evaluation, prep. of technical material & monitoring of records. Degree related to Geography or Biological sciences desired. Apply PS17A, Quoting vacancy No. 2730 and send direct to -

ASST. SENIOR TOWN PLANNER : INVERCARGILL CITY COUNCIL. ASST. PLANNING OFFICER ADDITIONAL PLANNING VACANCIES

Further details call CAS. Closing date - Friday 25

SENIOR PLANNING POSITIONS - HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL

1. Divisional Executive - Corporate Planning, Ref. PJ578
2. Senior Planner
Further details CAS. Closing date Friday 25 June

TRANSPORTATION PLANNER - PLANNING DIVISION, A.R.A.

Require person strongly motivated in the Transportation Planning field to assist the team on the preparation of an operational plan for transport in the region. Particular emphasis is on planning, co-ordination and development of public transport systems. Tertiary qualifications in Science, engineering or transportation planning with relevant experience is desirable. Closing date 4 June 1982.

RESEARCH/ADMINISTRATION POSITION- ASSOC. UNIVERSITY TEACHERS OF NZ

Applic. invited from suitably qualified graduates. Applic. should have an interest in university education and be able to initiate and conduct research into topics of interest of the Association. The appointee will also be expected to undertake a variety of general administrative duties. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Conditions of appointment, method of application and further details CAS.

REGIONAL PLANNER - NORTHLAND - NORTHLAND UNITED COUNCIL

2 positions aiming to assist with the production of development strategies. One position would be to facilitate the production of a forestry strategy for the Northland region. The second position would be to prepare an outdoor

recreation plan for Northland. Both positions would undertake research for the Development Levy Committee, constituted to administer the Development levy from the Marsden Point Oil Refinery Extension.

Send for conditions of Appt to:
Regional Planning Director
Northland United Council
Private Bag
Whangarei

CONSULTANT PLANNER - MURRAY NORTH PARTNERS LTD. WHANGAREI

Qualified Planner with 3 - 5 yrs experience, to assist resident planner. Whangarei office responsible for advising clients throughout Northland. Further details CAS. Enquiries should be addressed to:
Resident Planner,
Murray North Partners Ltd
P.O. Box 1122
Whangarei.

TOWN PLANNER - BECA CARTER HOLLINGS & FERNER LTD AUCKLAND

Appointee to make prominent role in land use, statutory and development planning. Likely to have completed TP qualifications, with 2 - 3 yrs exp and desirable have a background or further qualifications in engineering, environmental evaluations or economics. Applic. should be accompanied by personal and professional particulars and addressed to:
Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd
P.O. Box 6345
Auckland

PART-TIME RESEARCH ASSISTANT - APPLIED RESEARCH OFFICE. AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

Part-time research asst. reqd to work on a research project in the Dept of Chemistry. Duties will involve experimental work & related activities concerned with a sponsored research project on the ingress of hydrogen into metals & sub-sea corrosion, supervised by Dr R.M. Sharp & Dr G.A. Wright. Position suitable for a grad. or senior student in science or engineering. (Chem, physics & related subjects)
Applications close Friday 4 June.
Further details from Dr Wright, Chem Dept.
5036. Phone 737-999 Ext 8305.

POST OFFICE STUDY AWARDS

Each year the P.O. offers bursaries to students who are considered capable of completing the necessary degree in Accountancy, Economics, Comp. Sc and professional engineering. Further details CAS. Applications close August 31.

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Notices

NOMINATIONS

Nominations are open for the position of Student Director on the Board of Directors of Student Travel Bureau Ltd. Details of the duties involved can be obtained from AUSA or NZUSA.

Nominations close with the President of NZUSA at the end of June. The appointment will be decided by an NZUSA SGM postal ballot shortly thereafter.

Applicants should submit with their nomination a comprehensive curriculum vitae of their experience in travel and students' associations.

UNIVERSITY FOLK CLUB

First meeting of Term 2 at Newman Hall 8.00pm. All welcome. Club Night. (Bring along art material to make POSTERS for our BLUES CONCERT in Maid, early July.)

Last term the Committee was defeated 32-30 in BASKET-BALL Game.... more to come.

THINK BIG

Discuss alternatives to Think Big with Sue Weston from F.O.E. this Thursday lunchtime in Rm 143 at 1pm. Organised by Environment Group.

FOR SALE

CLARINET: Malerne (French) in excellent condition, complete with two O'Brian crystal mouthpieces. Has been well maintained. \$275 ono. Phone: 686311.

ORIENTATION HANDBOOK EDITOR FOR 1983.

Applications are invited for the position of Editor of the 1983 AUSA Orientation Handbook. The successful applicant will be appointed Editor to begin preliminary planning for the Handbook in the third term, though would not be expected to be engaged fulltime on the publication until the start of the 1982/83 University vacation. The publishing deadline is mid-February 1983. Prospective applicants should contact the Publications Officer, c/- AUSA reception for further information. All applications must be submitted to him before 5pm July 1, 1982.

ROCK AGAINST RACISM

- Coming to Auckland University Friday June 11. Good music; good bands; good cause.
- Anti-racism Meetings continue Mondays 1pm in the Executive Lounge. Plenty of activities to be organised this term: displays; forums; marae visit; and speaking tour.

KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE

'STRAVINSKY AND THE MUSIC OF THE AVANT-GARDE' presented by THE KARLHEINZ COMPANY.

Tue 1st June 8 pm — a programme of music by Stravinsky and by composers who acknowledge their debt to Stravinsky (Berio, Boulez, Stockhausen and Webern). Tickets \$4, students \$2. Bookings: Music Dept, ph 737-999 ext 7408.

Fri 11 June 1.05 pm
'FRIDAY AT ONE'. The first of another series of very popular free lunchtime concerts given by the Conservatorium of Music.

Sat 12 to Sat 19
'FEMINISTS ARTS FESTIVAL' featuring Drama, Exhibitions, Films, Workshops, Recitals, Cabaret, Poetry, Dance, Mime, Movement, Video.

LITTLE THEATRE

Wed June 2 1pm
'1984?' presented by Theatre Corporate - Community Programme.

'The only prediction about the future that one can make with certainty is that Public authorities will face more problems than they have at any previous time in History'

David Bell

'What life will be like in 2000 is a function of what life will be like in 1990, and that in turn of 1980, and so back.'

Herman Kahn

Tues 8, 1pm

Wed 9 - Fri 11, 1pm & 6pm

'THE DWARFS' by Harold Pinter directed by David Cooke for University Theatre Workshop. People fall back on anything they can lay their hands on verbally to keep away from the danger of knowing and of being known. A play about betrayal and distrust involving three men in limbo - one nervous, one nasty, and one with a new suit. Tickets \$3, students \$1.50. Door sales only.

Notices will only be accepted up to 12am on the Thursday prior to publication. Please keep them short.

TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP 1983.

The Cancer Society of New Zealand invites applications for the 1982 Travelling Fellowship. The Fellowship has been established to allow medical graduates of some seniority to travel overseas for a period of up to six weeks to concentrate on a particular aspect of Cancer.

This may be either in the research or clinical field. The clinical field may concern diagnosis or treatment of Cancer.

On return to New Zealand the Fellow will make themselves available to visit Divisions and medical centres to present an up-to-date review on the particular aspect of Cancer s/he has been studying.

The Cancer Society may, if necessary, award more than one Fellowship in one year. The Society under the terms of the Fellowship will pay :-

- (1) Return fares.
- (2) Offer daily living allowances of up to NZ \$50.
- (3) Meet expenses involved in travelling to New Zealand centres.

The Fellowship is to be taken up within twelve months of notification of obtaining it. Applications which should be made on forms available on request from the Secretary of the Society, P.O. Box 10-340, Wellington, close on July 31 1982.

OTHER FILM SOCIETY

Will be screening Fellini's 'Roma' in SRC Lounge, 7.30pm, Thursday 3.

FLATMATE WTD

For large Parnell house. Rent \$23 p.w. Ph 792-287, ask for Michael or Robin.

LIFT TO UNIVERSITY URGENTLY NEEDED

Just for first two weeks of Term II, from Hendon Ave, Mt Albert (till off crutches) Lecture times: Mon 2-6, Tues 10am, Wed 9-6, Thurs 2pm, Fri 10-6 (but happy to come in earlier and leave at 5)

If you can help at all, please see Heather Brockett at Students Assoc. or ring Lorraine 892-640.

CLAP BRAINSTORM

This is your chance to have a part in the planning of action this term against the Budget and other govt. cuts. Meet Tuesday 1 pm, AUSA Council Room.

AUDITION

for a performing Classical Dance Ensemble in the tradition of Isadora Duncan Technique. 5 men - 5 women, no prior training necessary. Professional Choreographer-Teacher.

Rec Centre Thursday June 3 - Friday June 4 (1pm - 3pm both days)

.... or leave your name and phone at Rec. Centre desk.

UMSA: SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to all members of the Union of Malaysian Students in Auckland that a Special General Meeting will be held on the 6th June 1982 at 2.00 pm in Room 237, Students' Union Building, Auckland University, to discuss the matters on the UMSA Notice Board.

"MODS"

I'm doing some research into the look of Britain in the '60s for an upcoming production in the Old Maid. I'd love to see any fab fotos if anyone out there has got some. I 'specially want to look at "Mods!" by Richard Barnes (Eel Pie Publications) and anything to do with the double LP movie "Quadrophenia". Please get hold of me, Michael Mentz, care of the Maidment.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY LITERARY HANDBOOK 1982

Contributions are invited. Poetry - Prose - Artwork - Photographs. All writing must be typed. Please include name and address and/or phone number. Contributions to Literary Society Pigeonhole, AUSA Reception or to Craccum Office. Deadline: end of June.

Gopal's
Natural Foods Restaurant

Soups Savouries
Salads Sandwiches
Sweets Beverages
Hot Buffet Lunches
TAKE AWAY SERVICE
AVAILABLE

Mon. Thurs 9.30am - 2.30pm
Fri. 9.30am - 4.30pm

SUNDAY 4.30pm FEAST AND YOGA MEDITATIONS
Live Music, Video, Plays etc.
ALL WELCOME \$1.00
251 Queen Street Floor One Black Ph. 34005

UNIFEMS

About forty wimmin came along to give their views on feminism at our last meeting. Such a broad topic produced a lot of interesting, and sometimes conflicting, ideas and experiences.

Most wimmin agreed that future meetings dealing with such large numbers need a more formal structure so that debate produces action rather than frustration.

The main discussion of the evening centered on the most effective ways of working for radical social change.

Some wimmin felt men could participate in the struggle to liberate society from patriarchal control.

Many wimmin questioned the contribution cultural feminism was making towards radical social change.

At our next meeting we hope to develop these issues by looking at the purpose of a specific feminist event. 'Playing with a different sex,' is the name of the feminist arts festival being held between June 12 and 19th. What are the intentions of its organisers?

Hear about what this week has to offer at our next meeting in the Wimmings Common Room, on Tuesday June 1st at 7pm.

BEER, WINE, JUICE AND NIBBLES AVAILABLE.

'SCREAM FROM SILENCE'

Excellent film dealing with the truth about rape. B28, 6.10pm, Wed 2 June. Discussion lead by a member from Rape Crisis. (Also a showing in B28 at 2pm for Criminology Students). Organised by Law Students Society

SATURNALIA *

Mid Winter Mon June 21 8pm - 12pm. Tickets \$5 - all inclusive. Food Wine, Beer, Entertainment. Fancy Dress preferred (not necessarily togas - (togas)!). See the mid winter festival! Tickets from Rm 108 Old Arts Building.

* Saturnalia : ancient Roman festival (is fun/entertainment; is reversing roles of masters and slaves (social roles)).

THE AMERICAN CONNECTION

Thursday 1 pm Room 237

"NZ's American Connection: An infusion or an addiction?" A review and discussion with Professor Hoadley. Everyone welcome to come and learn about why the 'Truxtun' is here, drink coffee and meet people, with the all-new Political Studies Society!

MONTY PYTHON APPRECIATION SOCIETY

You lucky people. Yes! we are bringing you another bit of stunning enjoyment and entertainment. On the Friday June 11 we are having:

THE SECRET POLICEMANS FANCY DRESSED BALL.

For ardent fans there will be Monty Python tapes and records played from 7.30 to 8.00 and at 8.00 pm the hoppin' and a boppin' will start.

It will all be happening in the Old Grad Bar: Members \$1.00, non-members \$2.00.

POETRY & PROSE CONTEST

Ahnene - Sudott Publications announces its annual poetry and prose contest. \$500 to be won! Many chances to win. For more information and entry forms send stamped envelope (in New Zealand, include International reply coupon instead of stamp) or 35 cents to:

Contest,
Box 3638, Station C,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K7Y 4J7
Good Luck and Good Writing.

MERCURY THEATRE
FRANCE ST. NEWTON

the MATCHMAKER

Sponsored by NZ News

MON & THURS 6.30pm TUES. WED. FRI. 8.15pm

BOOKINGS: PH 33-869

EINSTEIN

By Ron Elisha 28 May - 12 June

THE MERCURY IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

THE STUDENT RUSH
MON & TUES NIGHTS, UNSOLD
MERCURY ONE TICKETS WILL BE
AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS AT \$3.00 -
SAVE UP TO 66%.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The first meeting of this term is on Wednesday 2nd June at 7.00pm in Room 237.

We will be demonstrating how to cut, mount and frame prints for competitions and exhibitions.

There will also be a demonstration on toning prints and a few words about archival processing of films and prints.

Supper provided as usual.

TRAMPING CLUB

Club night, slide evening Thursday June 3. Bring your latest slides to noticeboard 1 pm that day.

VACANCY

Part-time Research Assistant

A part-time Research Assistant is required to work on a research project in the Department of Chemistry.

The duties will involve experimental work and related activities concerned with a sponsored research project on the ingress of hydrogen into metals and subsea corrosion, supervised by Dr R.M. Sharp and Dr G.A. Wright.

The position would be suitable for a graduate or senior student in science or engineering, (Chemistry, Physics and related subjects). The pay is at the casual rate of \$6.42 per hour (graduate) or \$5.13 per hour (undergraduate) for up to 20 hours per week at times to be negotiated. Further information from Dr Wright. Applications by 4 June to:

Dr G.A. Wright
Chemistry Department (Room 5036)
Telephone : 737-999, Ext 8305.

FOOD CO-OP

Price Guide for 3.6.82

Beans 10c .060, Broccoli 10c .100, Brussel Sprouts 10c .100, Cabbage 40c each, Capsicum 20c each, Carrots 10c .370, Cauliflower 40c each, Celery \$1 each, Courgettes 20c each, Cucumber 20c each, Garlic 10c .020, Kumara 10c .400, Leeks 20c each, Mushrooms 10c .020, Onions 10c .700, Potatoes 10c .380, pumpkin crown 10c each, pumpkin butternut 10c each, rhubarb 2c stalk, silverbeet 10c .400, Spring onion 10c .020, Tomatoes 10c .090, Apples 10c each, Granny Smiths, Bananas 15c each, Mandarins 10c .200, Pears 7c each, Winter Cole, Tamarillos 5c each, Yellow, Passionfruit 10c each, Feijoas 10c .300, Kiwifruit 5c each.

UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE

Do you think you can answer simple, difficult or deadshit questions? Well then:

Do you know who was the Roman mythical God of Doors and Gates?

What famous trio are Ruruku and Aranui two of?

How many times has Coventry City won the FA Cup?

What's a Hobbit?

If you are quick in the brain, can handle lots of questions and don't freeze in front of a TV camera then University Challenge is for you.

We need people with a good general knowledge and a cool head to represent Auckland University.

University Challenge is held during the August holidays in Dunedin. It's bloody cold but lots of fun.

Interested? See R. Foster, J. Blakeman or the AUSA Receptionist, Flis, for competition forms.

City at Night

Mind hounds bay at neon moons
/Politicians up blind alleys
P.J's smoke-filled rooms/
That blink like made dogs
In the company of angels/Coca cola saints
Whose neon-lit effagies
Halo a smog-faded smile
From Claire de Lune in the wings.

Trivia

... sell
... buy
stuff your arse
pull the plug and die ...

Emile Earnheart

LIFECRAFT

A fine head tunes its strings.
There is no godlessness
listening to you

By the ghosts of ourselves
we are haunted

So many others,
and they sleep in dreams
all bones white in the dark
heads ringing with want
and stain of knowledge

The road will end with deep
sighs or a scream.

I hide recycled in crowds
with nothing making sense
but the next touch and brief clinging.

Not for some predetermined
hell or heaven,

I want an indeterminate
paradise of smiling and pleasure
the years set in motion.

Chris Highett

The Tannery

Lies sulking
in the fetid noon,
chokes in its odours.

The river is
fly blown
flowing passed,
regurgitating vomit.

Sings,
I am dead
I am dead.

Murray Cave



His Funeral

We all came to the funeral,
A few devoted friends, a few dogs.
The air was heavy with mid morning mist gently whispering among the cemetery grounds.
His mother cried.
I did a little, though the tears stuck to my cold cheek.
The pastor said a few words,
Cordial and reminiscent really.
I felt grieved not numb.
His wife cried.
Little kids, his, stood next to her careful where to tread,
Not knowing.
A little sun did after a time poke its ugly head through the mirk,
stroking the casket for a moment.
It was cold.

A mongrel dog digging for food among the etched stone cement blocks
stopped and raised its head,
Not much it ghouth, what a fuss.
We all left.
The casket lay in dusk, then in quiet, then gently lifted and floated
like an upside down leaf among the poplars.
Its wood, the box, remained a mysterious brown caught between an
offering and an invitation.....

Tony Ramsay

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