

Q: WHAT IS BLUE AND TRAVELS AT 200 M.P.H. AT THE FLICK OF A SWITCH?

Nick was asked at work if he belonged to a 'church

A GRAFITTI CRIME!

1982

Candidates for 1982 Executive



NEWS

craccum
PRICE \$23
(per person)

NOTE # 2

NOTE # 1



Winter tournament



PRESIDENTIAL DOGSHOW

Well, here we are. Just a year from when I stood for President and I still (oh dear! I won't typeset this right now, it seems to be a two page vial of vitriol disguised as nudging satire. I'd better check with someone UPSTAIRS).

RADIO B 1404

THE BUZZ IN AUCKLAND

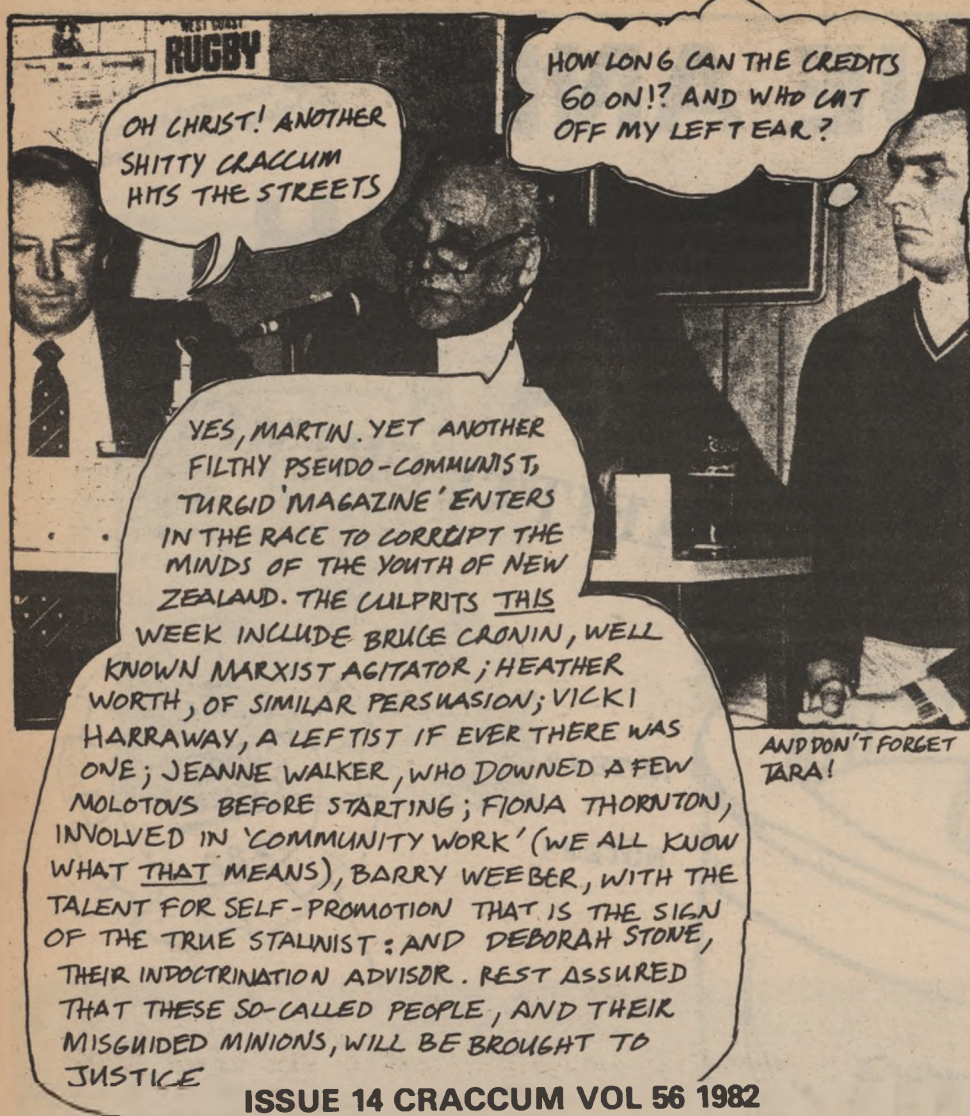
SPORTS

BODY HEAT

For those people who ahve seen 'The Postman Always Rings Twice' this film exudes the same engulfing passion for the extreme. In the 'Postman' the focus is on the male lead. This I cannot typeset this review, it is appalling.

A: A ROYAL BABY IN A BLENDER.

COUNCIL SAYS "TUT-TUT"



ISSUE 14 CRACCUM VOL 56 1982

Editor..... David Faulls
Technical Editor..... William McIlhagga
Advertising Manager..... Jason Kemp
Assistant Editors..... Jenny Renals
Typesetters..... Paul Grindler
Barbara Amos
Raewyn Green
Photographer..... Leo Jew

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NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS - 1983 OFFICERSHIPS

The following eligible nominations had been received for the positions of officers of the Association for 1983 when nominations closed at 5pm on Friday 18 June, 1982 (nominators appear after each nomination).

Elections for these positions will be held on 20 and 21 July.

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Guest Editorial

Last Tuesday night the government requisitioned the Radio and TV to announce and immediate wage and price freeze. The most significant part of the price freeze is the exemptions:

- Recent price increases (Beer, Cigarettes and Petrol, 3-12%)
- Manufacturers' increases already in the pipeline such as timber products, steel, wine and some food products.
- Government Services - already rail, freight, milk and electricity are due for 8-17% increases.
- Rates - which will increase the pressure on rents.
- Anything with import content. This is not only the 50% of consumer goods imported. Imported machinery is going to add its cost to goods made in NZ. In other cases there specific exemptions for NZ products such as meat, second hand goods and fashion clothing.
- Price increases from government taxes such as a possible 10% wholesale tax and taxes on services.
- Finally, the catch-all - Anything which causes 'serious financial hardship' to businesses will be exempted.

The significant areas not exempt seem to be rents and interest rates (except on new housing). However, already the Grey Lynn Neighbourhood Law Office has received scores of complaints of landlords 'backdating' rent increases. The Landlords' Association predicts a greater incidence of illegal 'undercover' charges such as key money.

It seems likely that the difficulties in policing prices will result in the overall demise of the freeze, as occurred in 1972 when the Labour Government introduced a similar scheme during its last term of office.

The major effect of the Price Freeze seems to be to make people believe there is such a thing despite the rising costs. Brian Easton (Director NZIER) estimates that at best the

price freeze could reduce inflation by only 2%. The wage freeze by contrast is remarkably free of exemptions. In fact there is a \$1000 fine for anyone who breaks the regulations.

The only exemptions on this freeze are for the Think Big projects; Motonui Synthetic Fuel Plant and the Marsden Point Refinery. But these are not going to effect many NZers. These projects are in need of skilled workers and due to the shortage of these in NZ the high wages are needed to attract the skilled from overseas.

The wage freeze has no exemptions for increased costs faced by workers as the price freeze has for businesses. In the face of rising prices, even if less than last year, there will be no wage rise. The effect of the wage freeze on inflation will be minimal, Easton estimates at best a 1% decline.

All in all then the effective purchasing power of the workers will decrease by 12-13%.

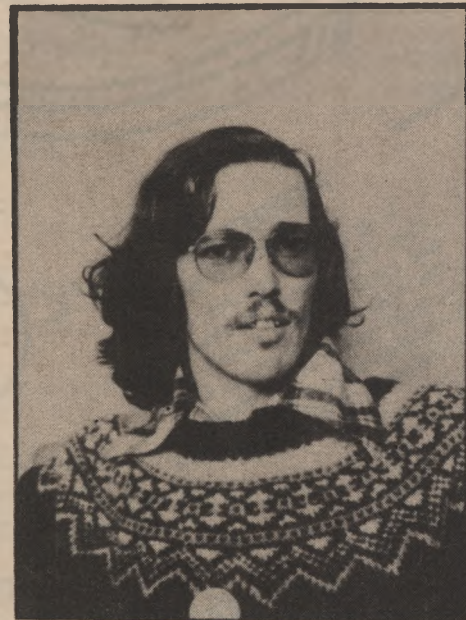
This is where the government plans to trade off its forced wage cut with an apparent direct tax cut, of possible 20%. But in doing so the government will lose \$1 billion in revenue. That means the government must adjust its finances by:

- Cutting government spending. The are rumours of substantial cuts in social spending in the coming budget.
- Increasing Indirect Tax. A 10% wholesale sales tax and selective taxes on services such as electricity and gas.
- Increasing the government deficit, which can only push up interest rates in the short term or eventually when the freeze is lifted.

The effect is to reduce personal tax now, only to pay more in various ways later. Again the only real change is to make people believe there is a cut in the cost of living despite decreased or more expensive services.

Workers opposition to the trade off/freeze farce is bound to be condemned as 'unreasonable' or as 'not bearing its share'. But is it reasonable that the Freeze is laying the entire burden on the workers?

Bruce Cronin



BARRY WEEBER Application for Environmental Affairs Officer

Hellol I'm a 21 year old science student majoring in biology.

I have been involved in the environmental movement for over 4 years. In 1980 I was the Environmental Affairs Officer at Victoria University and NZUSA'S representative on the ECO executive.

In 1981 I moved to Auckland University and have been involved with Environmental groups particularly Campaign Power Poll and Friends of

the Earth. This year I am a member of the Publications Committee of AUSA, the Environment Group, ARM and other groups on and off Campus.

Since the time of the Manapouri campaign, the Environmental movement has moved from looking solely at attacks on the natural environment, an area which organisations like NFAC and Forest and Bird admirably work in, to more a comment on lifestyle's and strategies for development and change. I believe that both aspects are essential for maintenance and improvement of the environment which we live in. I am opposed to the Government's attacks on the Environment through the 'think bit' strategy and the direction which this is leading New Zealand. As Environmental Affairs Officer I would educate and involve students in line with AUSA policy. On campus. I believe that Environmental Studies should be extended to a stage 3 level and further to degree or diploma level. It is a shame that self-interest and intransigence amongst factions in the Science Faculty ignores the worth while nature of Environmental Studies.

As EAO I would try to assist the expansions of Environmental Studies.

I believe I have the experience and knowledge of the executive and the general running of the association to be a useful executive member. Overall I have the aptitude and the dedication to make a worthwhile EAO.

SRC condemns the Israeli invasion of Lebanon

Paul Sutcliffe, IAO, declared the invasion to go 'far beyond any so called defence of Israel.' Israel, he claimed, tried to justify the annihilation of the PLO by the assassination of one ambassador, even though the assassins had PLO members on its hit list. Leonie Morris spoke of the 9000 dead and the 300,000 homeless with the impending destruction of the Lebanese capital Beirut. Ross Tindle outlined the situation of the Palestinians and an accompanying motion was carried with as little dissent as the first. 'SRC, while not supporting every action taken by the PLO, recognizes that the actions of the PLO originate from the Israeli government's denial of Palestinian human rights.'

The absence of an opposing view prompted a call for more publicity of forthcoming SRC's and debates. 1000 leaflets are to be produced before each SRC but Jonathon Blakeman raised the need for people to distribute them. Any volunteers? See Richard or Jonathon at Studass.

SRC was super efficient this week. People seemed intent on getting through the agenda, possibly saving debate for the last motion 'that SRC deplore the Brazilian acts of aggression against NZ's goal...', which in the end was declared 'frivolous'.

More substantial business; opposition to special legislation on the Clyde Dam; representation to Council on Auckland Campus becoming a Nuclear Free Zone; affiliation of Friends of Te Moana Resource Centre; and the opening of nominations for SRC reps on Radio B Administration Board. All this in 20 minutes.

Bruce Cronin.

Thinking Small

Government rejection of new child care proposals has met with an angry response from the New Zealand University Students' Association.

'Just because kids are small the Government doesn't have to Think Small in caring for them', said Sue Bond, Women's Vice President of NZUSA. She is particularly concerned that child care is to remain the responsibility of social welfare contrary to recent proposals.

'A Government imbued with the growth strategy might have accepted that child care is also a growth and development activity better catered for by the Department of Education', she commented.

Allied to this news is Merv Wellington's announcement that he is dissolving committees concerned with women and education.

The National Advisory Committee on Women and Education (NACWE) was established to tackle the problems of inequality facing women in education. Only last month the Department of Education, in conjunction with NACWE, published a major research report detailing the vast differences between the promotion chances of women and men in a school system where women are 80% of the work force.

Merv Wellington's decision will have a noticeable effect on women in further education since women in schools are represented by NZEI and PPTA equal opportunity committees. Improvements are happening in these areas.

'But women at university, technical institutes and teachers colleges are more isolated', Ms Bond said.

There is evidence to support this claim. There has been no woman principal or vice-chancellor of a university or technical college in over a hundred years. Only recently has a woman become a principal of a teachers college.

What's on ... on Campus

Tuesday June 29

1pm

- Progressive Club meeting, Exec Lounge
- Evangelical Union, SRC Lounge
- Left handers club meeting, Room 237

Wednesday June 30

1pm

- 'No Clapping' perform at Liqueurous Sports, Old Grad Bar
- Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament meeting, Exec Lounge

6.30pm

- Photosoc meeting, Room 237

7.30pm

- Unifems social, Womins Common Room
- Folk Club evening, Old Grad Bar

Thursday July 1

1pm

- Students Representative Council, B15.
- UMSA meeting, Room 237
- Amnesty International meeting, Room 144
- Liqueurous Sports, Old Grad Bar

6pm

- Chess Club meeting

7pm

- Navigators Club (speaker), Cafe Extension

8pm

- POETS ON CAMPUS, Old Grad Bar

Friday July 2

1pm

- Liqueurous Sports, Old Grad Bar
- Science Fiction Club meeting, Exec Lounge
- SCM meeting, Room 144

4pm

- Beer n Politics, Top Common Room

7pm

- Underwater Club Social, Womins Common Room
- UMSA gathering, Room 237

8pm

- Gay Lib dance, Old Grad Bar

HITCHHIKER's GUIDE TO THE GALAXY DANCE with bands 'Spines' & 'Room 93', Cafe

MIDTERM BREAK

July 10

- Tongan Students' Rugby Club fundraising dance, \$7.00, Cafe

After Mid term break...

July 13

- Folk Club Blues concert in the Maidment

July 16

- 'Neighbours' and 'Topp Twins' concert, Cafe, 8pm

July 23 & 24

- 'Cultural Mosaic' in the Maidment.

THE GALACTIC HITCHHIKER AND GOD

'The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy' glances at a number of religious themes both seriously and satirically - '42' being the answer to that all-important question is only one example.

It does, however, raise another question. 'The Restaurant at the End of the Universe and 'The Big Bang Burger Bar' demonstrate the finitude of the life of our universe. Pointlessness is the attitude implied towards those who seek to change things for the better, or towards those who live only to gain materially.

A deity suddenly appears; is there a realm for God 'outside' all universes? Is the point of our existence in fact to be derived from the beyond?

While providing no definitive answers, this foray into science fiction deliberately raises religious questions, even if also knocking many traditional answers.

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

K.J.S. for the University Chaplaincy

Campus News

The day before the government announced its price freeze the University Council decided to increase tuition fees by 15% and the Welfare Services Levy by 65%, both with effect from February 1983. Intended for approval later in the year are increases of 20% in the price of the University Calendar and at least 50% in Recreation Centre charges. On the face of it all these increases should be prevented by the freeze, but what is the betting that the University finally admits it is a glorified government department by trying to press ahead with them?

* * *

Also last week the University Council decided, after a heated debate, to overturn its Finance Committee's decision by allowing the students to have a seat on the Finance Committee. The academic appointees on the Council were in the main strongly opposed to the move, stressing the need for 'objectivity' on the Finance Committee and warning that the students would be a 'sectional interest group'. They did not seem convinced by Mrs Milne's reasoned argument that as students are one of the University's raisons d'etre they could not by definition be a 'sectional interest group.'

* * *

Interestingly enough the Vice-Chancellor moved at the University Council meeting to reduce the increase in the Welfare Services Levy to a mere 53%. This was defeated by only two votes, with all five academic appointees voting 'objectively' against it.

* * *

Despite the Vice-Chancellor's magnanimous move a massive increase in the Welfare Services Levy was inevitable from the moment he presented the decision as a straight choice between a little inconvenience for a few students and a decimation of research grants. No one asked why, given the University's annual turnover of \$50 million, there should only be \$120,000 for the welfare services and the Research Committee to fight over. The academic and student members of Council and of Finance Committee might consider joining forces to get at some of the money that is currently wasted on building under-passes and upgrading offices for administrators.

* * *

This University sometimes allows people to take a masters degree in a faculty different from that in which they gained a baccalaureate. To avoid undercutting the assumption that someone with say an ME also has a BE such people are awarded a Masterate in Philosophy. Some rather ill-conceived plans have been mooted to abolish this useful flexibility, but it seems that the Deans of Engineering and Law have combined to stop them. While they are about it they might give some thought to changing the name, for in many parts of the world an MPhil is not a worthy masterate without the corresponding baccalaureate but rather a suspicious consolation prize for doctoral candidates whose work does not come up to scratch.

* * *

Another masters degree which could do with a name change is that proposed in Business Administration. Since this is not a post-graduate qualification and since the course will be a four year part-time one involving about seven papers of about 200-level standard an appropriate name might be Diploma in Business Administration. Or given that that does not have quite the same sex-appeal as an MBA perhaps they could make it a diploma with Honours.

* * *

Financial cut-backs seem finally to have hit the Works Department, for the amount of rain which came through the Old Arts Building roof during last week's storms suggests that no maintenance has been done on the north wing for some time. Those who fear that the lack of heating and the flooded corridors currently suffered in this wing mean that the building is to be allowed to rot completely away need not fear. It is certain that when the teaching departments move out and the administration takes over in about six years the whole wing will be refurbished and up-graded. And the roof will probably be repaired, too.

STUDENT WELFARE: DIRT UNDER THE CARPET

Tuesday morning. Between nine and ten. I waited in the empty Student Information Office (SIO). Perhaps a dozen people came in during the hour. Several of them just wanted to use the xerox machine. Others had queries. Who do I see to get an aegrotat in Bio? Where do I get a passport? How do I replace a lost student card?

Daily information like this is probably what a welfare office means to most students. But the information office is only part of a much wider field involved in Student Welfare. Just what should be done and who should do it has been a subject of controversy this year.

Welfare Officer 1982 was originally Sue Wynd. She resigned two weeks into the year due to pressure of study.

The daily information service, of immediate necessity early in term one, was operated by a de facto group of students who occupied the SIO. Several of the group had been part of an SCSP scheme working on student welfare during the holidays. The scheme produced an introductory booklet for students and an audio-visual for use on school visits. Into the term the group organised Blood Days, Titwiti and school visits. The group had no official status nor was there any official Welfare Officer or Committee at this time.

Elections for a new welfare officer took place well into term one. There were two candidates: Cathy Sadler, one of the group who had been working in the office; and Heather Worth, who had been Welfare Officer in 1980. Heather won the election.

It is at about this stage that facts start disintegrating. Heather, as Welfare Officer, decided to move from the upstairs office into the SIO. She felt this change was necessary to improve the running of welfare on Campus.

'The office was being used as a

common room. People weren't realising their responsibility. The noise level was impossible. It wasn't a welfare office - most people were just there to play cards and drink coffee.'

Cathy, on behalf of the group, disagrees:

'We'd operated quite successfully through the term. There were always people in the office, to dispense information. The work is only heavy at particular times and we operated informally and socially. But we got things done.'

The issue of what exactly ought to be done by the Welfare Officer, the committee and the information office came to the focus. 'The Welfare Committee is not political' is a clear view that emerged from within the group that were, effectively, the de facto welfare committee. 'We helped anyone, it didn't matter who they were or what they believed,' says Cathy.

'The welfare portfolio is implicitly political', counterclaims Heather. 'What could be more political than SCSP or the welfare levy?' And she considers the SIO her working space and a perfectly legitimate place for the banner she's put up. 'Socialism for New Zealand.'

But the idea of a 'political' or 'non-political' office does not affect the answering of questions, organising school visits and the dozens of other jobs regularly operated from SIO. Perhaps truer to the whole controversy is the somewhat pathetic pettiness that has been clouding the issue in the form of who insulted whom first. Both sides complain of being ignored or treated with unnecessary rudeness and antagonism. In fact it's that basic clash that is honestly at the heart of the matter.

Towards the end of term one a shaky agreement was reached on the running of SIO and student welfare. It seemed to hinge on where people sat and the level of noise. Nobody was measuring decibels but

the agreement was deemed broken in the first week of term two. The de facto welfare group was out.

The group has continued to run Titwiti but the magazine has been cut as from this week as it was felt it was doing nothing Craccum couldn't do. School visits have been taken over by Heather Worth. Those who originally organised them are no longer involved. Heather is working on the SCSP problem and the welfare levy which she considers of major importance. The SIO is often empty when people want information.

There is a definite need for people to staff the office. Welfare Committee elections are this Thursday. If truth be told most of the controversy boils down to who insulted whom first. If the Welfare Officer and the previous welfare committee honestly care about welfare and not just their own egos then both ought to be in that office, working together.

Deborah Stone.

COUNCIL SAYS "TUT-TUT"

A meeting of the University Council last Monday considered action arising out of the government's scrapping of the Student Community Service Programme. The discussion arose during an item that dealt with the acceptance of a report from the Staff Registrar about the administration of the projects sponsored by the University last summer.

AUSA President David Kirkpatrick moved that Council publicly condemn the abolition of SCSP without a viable alternative to provide for student support, a motion which was seconded by our intrepid Council rep, Anthony Wright.

Nervous looks and furtive glances were quickly exchanged.

Charmaine Pountney then spoke up in strong support of the motion calling the government's move a 'disastrous step as there are already too few children of the poor in New Zealand Universities.' This opinion appeared to be shared by many of the lay members of Council as they murmured their assent. Dr Martyn Finlay was also a strong supporter, adding that Council should also include an appraisal of the University's own experience of the scheme's worth.

Then spake the Vice-Chancellor. He stated, correctly, that Deans' Committee had already discussed this matter, in the presence of AUSA's President, and had not decided to make a public statement, but rather to make a statement to the Minister of Labour. He had doubts about that even, saying that it is a bad thing for the universities to go direct to government without going through the University Grants Committee, the formal avenue. Dr Maiden went on to use this argument for opposing a public statement. It became evident throughout the meeting that our V-C is a bit windy of making public statements about anything.

Dak answered that, as an

employer of students under the scheme, it was quite appropriate for the University to state their opposition to the scheme's closure publicly.

The Chancellor then questioned the tactic of a public statement and its effectiveness, a point answered by Charmaine Pountney, who said that there would be no damage done by a statement. It would let Auckland know how the University feels on the issue and, after all, the University is part of the community.

Judge Mick Brown then stated that he thought a letter or a public statement would be a waste of time and postage. He suggested that, as the University has some of the best minds in the country, it propose an alternative scheme and use the politically influential people on Council to push it. While this was generally thought to be a good idea, the meeting quickly degenerated into a debate on whether the word should be 'condemn', 'deplore', 'regret' or 'concern', with the motion eventually being amended to 'deep concern' while 'deep regret' was second favourite.

Amidst all this, it became evident that a public statement was to be made and the V-C became fidgety to the point of leaving the room for a while. With a dark cloud settled over Dr Maiden's head, Council passed Dak's motion, doubtless thinking that it was being pretty active.

The Chancellor then moved to the next item of business and no-one appeared to have listened to Judge Brown.

So, the University seems to be prepared to say that they don't like the scrapping of SCSP, but are not really committed to helping students fight for summer jobs by using the expertise it collectively possesses.

Is that all the action we can hope for from our University?

NEXT YEAR

NEXT YEAR.....
ARE YOU THINKING OF DOING STAGE I., ENGLISH, SOCIOLOGY, EDUCATION, ANTHROPOLOGY, POLITICAL STUDIES, PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, CLASSICS OR MATHEMATICS ????

The Centre for Continuing Education offers brief Introductory courses in all these subjects, starting soon.

Each course is 5 sessions of 1½ hours taken by university lecturers. Students are introduced to the field of study covered in each subject.

Cost for students is \$2 per course (general public pay \$8)

Statistics for the Social Sciences commences July 12, 6-7.30pm
Education, July 15, 10-11.30am
Sociology, July 16, 10-11.30am
English, September 6, 10-11.30am
Anthropology, September 6, 7-8.30pm
Political Studies, September 8, 6.30-8pm
Psychology, September 9, 10-11.30am
Economics, September 9, 6.30-8pm
Geography, October 11, 7-8.30pm
Philosophy, October 13, 6.30-8pm
Classics and Ancient History, October 14, 6.30-8pm
Mathematics, September 8, 7.30-9pm

For further information, contact The Centre for Continuing Education, 1st floor, Old Choral Hall, 7 Symonds Street. Telephone 737-999, ext 7720.

Susie & Bob's

Cookery Column

'Susie and Bob go Vego'

Our Heartfelt thanks to Karin Bos who contributed this guest column.

It's not difficult to make soups that are tasty without using meat. This one is really nice and also cheap. It's filling enough to be a meal on its own with fresh wholemeal bread or rolls, or served in smaller quantities as a starter.

Silverbeet Soup

Wash and roughly chop up about 500g silverbeet (that's about as much as you can squash into a large pot). Cook for about three minutes in boiling water, then drain, reserving about one cup of the liquid.

Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a pot, and stir in 1 tablespoon of flour. Cook until foamy, and continue stirring while adding 3 cups of milk and the cup of silverbeet water, (gradually). Add the cooked silverbeet, and cook for a further ten minutes. To make the soup smooth and combine all ingredients either put in a blender for a few minutes, sieve, or push through a colander. Season to taste. (A little nutmeg added is nice). Before serving add half a cup of cream and reheat. (Do not boil).

Now an easy recipe for the main course:

Tomato and Basil Quiche

Make a pastry by sifting 2 cups of wholemeal flour and ½ teaspoon of salt. (Return husks from sifter into bowl.) Rub in 90g butter. Combine 2 tablespoons milk and one egg, and add to other ingredients. Knead dough lightly then roll out to fit large quiche tin.

For filling: layer sliced tomatoes and onion rings, with a sprinkling of sweet basil between the layers. Repeat until tin is full. Combine 3 eggs and one cup of milk and pour over top. If necessary, add more, keeping proportions the same. Sprinkle grated cheese generously over top and bake in a moderate oven until lightly browned and filling has set.

You can use this basic pastry to make different quiches by adapting filling to what you have, just retaining the egg and milk base. For example: fry together an onion and one or two chopped celery sticks in a little oil, drain, combine with finely chopped tomatoes and mushrooms and put all into pastry case. (Add things like tinned asparagus pieces and lightly boiled courgettes, carrots etc if liked.) Pour over eggs, milk and grated cheese and cook as above.

One or two simple salads are ideal to accompany a quiche. Salads never need to be boring - you can put just about anything in them, and most people don't object to eating them in winter if they're served with a hot dish. The following is one suggestion - the combined flavours are really yummy.

Apple and Carrot Salad

Make a dressing by combining 2 tablespoons oil, 2 tablespoons cider vinegar, a crushed clove of garlic (or pinch of garlic powder), and salt and pepper to taste. Place in a bowl. Grate equal quantities of carrots and unpeeled granny smith apples in, tossing with dressing as you go. (This stops carrots and apples going brown). Amounts depend on the numbers you are cooking for. To finish, crumble in fetta cheese, or failing that cottage cheese will do. The quantity is up to you, but you don't need much.



THE JOB SQUAD

The Job Squad is a group of people concerned about the future of Summer Jobs for Students.

Each week this space will give you news, background information and regular updates on the Summer Jobs for Students campaign.

You can help in the effort to ensure that all students have the chance of employment this vacation in a number of ways.

The best is to join the Job Squad. We need people to contact possible student employers, to ask community groups and individuals who have benefited from SCSP to lobby government for the restoration of a job scheme, to write to government MPs asking for some form of job scheme to be to be reinstated, and to do all those other jobs that need to be done.

The Job Squad meets every Monday at 1pm in the Student Information Office. Help us now - Help students this summer.

Job Squad Strikes Back

- Quick Fire Raffles. Lunchtime in the Cafe. Buy your weekend supplies all week. Proceeds to fund the campaign.
- Vagon of the Year. As Craccum goes to press R. Foster is officially 'silly', Eric Butler and R. Muldoon are approaching it. EVP Darryl Carey says, 'it's going to be very interesting.'
- The Blitz. Every SCSP employer ever needs to be lobbied. Many community groups need SCSP and are going to support our fight for summer employment. Everyone who has ever worked on SCSP can help here. Contact the Student Information Office.
- Ideas. Everyone has something to add to this campaign. Organising meetings are every Monday at 1pm in the Student Information Office.

MESSAGE FROM THE RAZOR GANG

Much has been said about the actions and attitudes of the Razor Gang (Merv, Rob, John Falloon), but there exists little hard evidence of the contorted thinking of these people. Earlier this year, Brian Small, President of NZUSA, wrote to John Falloon, the Associate Minister of Finance, expressing concern about the future of the Student Community Service Scheme in the light of a 'review' by the Minister of Labour. The letter was accompanied by a report compiled by NZUSA which showed that the scheme had considerable advantages both for students and the community.

What follows is John Falloon's reply.

Dear Mr Small,

Thank you for your letter re the student community service scheme.

I do not agree with you that the student community service scheme has been the success that you consider. I feel that there are many more opportunities in the community than manufactured jobs, many of which contribute virtually nothing to the economy of the nation and merely add to our costs in terms of taxation and in essence reduce the opportunity for us to reward students with better tertiary bursaries. I consider that it is important for students to get out into the rural areas to look for seasonal work in the hay, shearing shed and farm development opportunities that are always there if you are prepared to look. And not only that, those jobs provide people with the physical fitness that helps us all to cope with the mental fitness needed in these days of difficult study work. I do not think that one can make

comparisons with OECD figures. What I can say is that New Zealand would have one of the cheapest university systems in the world with open access in almost every case and that if anything needs doing in the university system it is that we need to target our assistance rather better to those students in real need. This principle is one that I will be following in discussions with my colleagues.

Thank you for your interesting report. The sad fact about it is the degree to which our young people of today seem to think that the Government owes them a living when we are all in fact part of the nation and ultimately all pay the price of the services supplied by the State.

Yours sincerely,
John Falloon

A number of Falloon's claims need to be commented on.

For example, we have many letters from local bodies and other employing authorities that emphasise the worth of the scheme in contributing work to the community in areas that would otherwise be ignored.

'All were conscientious workers who performed their tasks very satisfactorily enabling projects to be undertaken and completed for the benefit of the community which otherwise would not have got underway.'

Borough of Pukekohe

'There has never been any doubt in our minds as to the worth of the programme.'

Borough of Otahuhu

'... students make a worthwhile contribution to these schemes, which are themselves of considerable benefit to the community. These schemes provide employment for students

and services to the community which the Council could not otherwise provide.'

City of Takapuna

'In all cases these projects were ones which the Council saw as being very desirable but which we had been unable to start because of lack of funds. We do not think that these projects were at the expense of other unemployed people. Over the years this Council has had an increasingly worthwhile result from the SCSP scheme... we will be very concerned about any moves to reduce or curtail this scheme.'

Borough of Devonport

'... much valuable work was done. We support the continuation of the Student Community Service Programme.'

Mt Eden Borough Council

'We have been generally well pleased with the quality of the work done by students, and see definite advantages to local authorities in the schemes continuing.'

Auckland Regional Authority

That's a sample of the feedback we have had on this scheme. Falloon is fooling no-one if he tries to suggest that the scheme contributes nothing to the nation.

His suggestion that the existence of SCSP is one reason why we haven't got better bursaries is in total conflict with the 'grant-in-aid' concept espoused by Merv Wellington, under which students must supplement their bursaries with holiday earnings.

The new bursary scheme makes a lie of Falloon's suggestion. With SCSP gone we have not got an adequate bursary system. We have been 'rewarded' with a \$9m increase

in bursary funding, only after the cutting of a \$26m job scheme - a net loss of \$17m. The money saved by cutting SCSP has not come back in bursaries.

Falloon suggests that students find work in the rural areas - 'in the hay, shearing shed and farm development'. There are not enough of those sorts of jobs to go round, let alone near at hand. Anybody know any farms within biking distance of Mt Eden, prepared to employ 2,000 students?

Those worst hit by this rather silly idea will be women, who won't be hired by farmers unconvinced of their worth on the farm, and Maori and Pacific Island people - yes, racism exists down on the farm.

After a blurb about physical and mental fitness (three times round the Beehive everyday, Rob?) Falloon says that we have one of the cheapest university systems in the world, and he's right. However, his belief that we have open access in almost every case has no basis in fact.

His parting shot at the bludgers, as he sees them, needs to be seen in the context of a worsening economic situation in New Zealand. While the government may not owe young people a living, it does owe everyone the right to a decent chance.



Presidential Chatshow

Political arrogance abounds! McIlhagga denied free expression of self! A Craccum worker is cast into oblivion because of the fault of the Editor!

Yes, folks, remembering that you read it here first, poor William should be extended our deepest sympathy on being obstructed in his gallant bid for the Presidency of AUSA.

Poor fool. Would've romped in against the likes of Bussey or Reid. Alas there's nothing for it but to

vote 'No Confidence' and rest secure that the seat of power is not desecrated by a lesser bum than that of the Tech Ed.

Paul Grinder wants his name mentioned again. He supports the Big McI, so he should be mentioned.

Actually, it's best that the only real candidate has been forced to withdraw. Just like the 1980 campaign, when the valiant Triumvirate overcame the bureaucratic war-mongering AUSA-State and scored a decisive

moral victory, so too will the absence of Baby Willy make a mockery of the 'elections'.

Competition must fail; the confrontational elements of dialectical materialism will cause the dogma to wither and crumble, leading to utopian anarchy, zen existence and no more cigarette smoking. Records will be cheaper, too. I hope so anyway.

OK, world, this is it.

ENDS & MEANS

This article is a response to the increasing disquiet I've been experiencing about some ideas and attitudes around the feminist ghetto. I am concerned about the implications of a whole series of things I've heard or seen written such as: men are mutants; it's no use putting energy into men; can heterosexual women be feminists; porn is violence against women; smash the sex shops; castrate all rapists; dead men don't rape; kill them in their cots etc. Was there any relationship between these ideas? What could I read to explain to me the analysis behind them?

I decided to write an article to spell out my misgivings and to invite people to respond. I have talked to lots of people and done some scattered reading. My aim is to initiate written and open debate of ideas, not to have a go at any one.

This article has become an examination of 'lesbian separatism' because it was to that spectrum of ideas that I traced so many of the tendencies I find unpalatable.

Why be a Feminist?

Why incorporate a body of ideas into the way you view the world? Political analysis gives us insight into our experiences and puts them into a context by helping us to understand the way the world works and its effects on us. Its aim is to help us work out tactics to change what we don't like.

I remember my first contact with women's movement ideas at Sydney University in c.1972 - sex role conditioning; women were not naturally inferior; monogamous, heterosexual marriage was not the only way.

What was the effect of these ideas? recognition, relief, encouragement. It was liberating information. The world now seemed a bigger place, with more choices. My brother's refusal to do any washing up because it would set a dangerous precedent, may have been a funny line, but it was unfair as I'd always felt. There were lots of women who were aroused by their own sex - what's more, the numbers appeared to be increasing. This was news indeed!

I experienced a similar sense of liberation when I was first introduced to anarchist ideas. Alexander Berkman's indictment of state violence and Emma Goldman's criticism of the way the Russian Revolution developed were good news to this left-winger who had always felt uneasy with the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat. A form of organisation that didn't involve leaders of hierarchies or forced obedience to party lines of any colour, offered an ideal worth fighting for.

When I started to think about why I found the 'lesbian separatist' ideas floating around town so unpalatable, I realised it was because these ideas have an effect exactly opposite to the original concepts of women's liberation. They are restricting, inward turning and exclusive, not only of men, but of many women as well. If you believe men are incapable of change, the future is indeed frightening.

The tactics such as analysis engenders reflect this hopeless quality - ranging from no support to issues involving men, no involvement with male children, mistrust of heterosexual women, through to castration and death lists.

What is Lesbian Separatism?

'Lesbian separatism' is a broad term meaning different things to different people. Women I spoke to ranged in their interpretations from 'not wanting to put energy into men' to consideration of ways to eliminate them altogether. In Britain the lines have been more clearly drawn. Ludo McFingers gives a succinct description of the development of separatist theory up to 1978 in London in her article 'The Way of All Separatists' in *Blatant Lesbianism*. She describes how 'separatists' squatting in London in the early 70's eventually moved into the country and became isolated and politically impotent. She writes

'separatism as the extreme wing of radical feminism has been superseded by the stance of revolutionary feminists, who call for the struggle to be taken back into the streets... They hate men, see women as a sex class, support biological determinism - men will not change - reject reformism and despise the left.'

Here are all the ideas I associate with the term 'lesbian separatist'. I understand there are some women who call themselves 'separatist' who may only agree with parts of the whole spectrum.

1. Patriarchy

Separatists assert that patriarchy is the fundamental cause of all oppression in our society - the sum total of the means by which men maintain dominance over women. In this analysis men are identified as the enemy and the creators of all other divisions and inequalities throughout history. 'Women's oppression pre-dates and is the root cause of all others.' All men, each individual man, benefits and thus all men are responsible. All men are considered guilty and all women are considered innocent.

One woman I interviewed felt that there had been two camps from the word go - socialist feminists who see economic causes as the root of our oppression, and radical feminists, who see patriarchy as the cause. She said 'Women have never had any power and have always been ruled by men. Out of that comes class, race and economic divisions. Women have no say and have always been oppressed in some way.'

As a British woman puts it 'I know what it is and who it is that oppresses me *most*, each time I walk outside my front door. It's not capitalism, it's not class structure, it's not other women, it's *men*.... No woman is to blame because none of us had the power to create these structures.'

'Lesbian separatism' asserts that sex/gender is the basic division in our society. All other inequalities are subordinate side-effects. Faced with a complex world such a suggestion may be appealing. It invites direct and radical solutions. But the solution of inequality isn't simple. Class and race are equally significant factors. To understand a society fully we need to work out the relationship between sex, class and race based divisions, and to consider them in the context of the particular culture and historical period.

Any movement for social change which chooses to focus on one basis of oppression and to downgrade the significance of the others, is bound to be misleading and oppressive itself.

A major impact of modern feminism has been to demonstrate to political movements based on class liberation their failure to acknowledge the power of sex-based oppression. Separatist ideas appear to have swung to the other extreme. It's easier to see a man whistling from a car than it is to see class structure. But I am often aware when I walk out my front door of the advantages I experience as a middle class white. Socio-economic background and racial origin, as well as gender, fundamentally influence educational opportunities, work options and life expectations for both women and men.

There is a thread running through 'lesbian separatist' thought that attempts to absolve women from any responsibility for the way the world is. This view of history delegates women to a politically credulous and impotent role. It reveals how misleading is an analysis which ignores other significant factors.

For some 'separatists', involvement with groups who are active on issues not specifically related to women is at best a waste of time and at worst, collusion with the enemy.

This attitude can lead 'separatist' women to exclude themselves from participation in struggles or around causes in which men are active. Thus the opportunity to become aware of common problems or the way other people see things is lost. Separatist ideas would seem to lead inevitably to a narrowing of outlook and to facilitate the maintenance of pure and rigid views.

This article originally appeared anonymously in the Australian anarchist feminist publication 'Everything'.

It is reprinted here from the Community Volunteers Newsletter 'Ripple' in which it appeared in an abridged form.

2. Men, Violence and Rape

Separatists' have an intense interest and make repeated references to violence by men against women. Separatist ideas in Sydney are associated with the feminist refuge movement and rape crisis, where women are constantly confronted by the ugliest aspect of male/female relationships. It is argued that men use the threat of violence and particularly rape as a primary means of retaining their power over women, whether or not they all rape, murder, mutilate and attack women.

Emphasis on the responsibility of individual men for the communal crimes of patriarchy implies the possibility of punishment or revenge. I am drawn to an approach which does not focus on the individual but rather on the forces that shape people's lives. I don't support locking people in jails or capital punishment as a response to violent behaviour. I do support attempts to deal with under-lying causes - social inequality, deprivation, unemployment and alcoholism.

I do think that violence by men towards women does have special characteristics, but I don't think that it can be divorced from the general violence of all types within our society. Women as well as men support state violence from police, prison officers, the army and teachers in schools.

3. Men as 'The Other'

The general feeling I get talking to separatists is that men are seen as if they are a different species from women. This perception of men as alien to women is reflected in their choice of language. An example is this disturbing assertion in the last *Girls Own*, 'I am racist to the extent that I believe there are two races - women and men, and I hate the men who are trying to destroy our race.'

Two women I spoke to felt that social conditioning processes and vested interest in the current system may not be enough to explain what they believe is men's unwillingness or refusal to change. It is in this context that the suggestion of biological determinism emerges. As I understand it the idea was first floated by Valerie Solanas in *The SCUM* (Society for Cutting Up Men) *Manifesto*, in 1968.

The suggestion appears to be that while women have XX chromosomes men have lost a bit and are XY. Thus they have mutated and are essentially different from women. As one woman put it to me, the mutation theory was 'a bit of a joke but it seemed pretty logical. Women go through masses of startling changes all the time, why can't they?'

No-one I talked to was prepared to say they definitely agreed with biological determinism. However I gather it is quite common in some circles to hear men referred to as 'mutants'. To coin derogatory names for groups of people we fear or despise is a common practice in our society. It enables the user of such terms to feel different from the object of these feelings. But do women who call men 'mutants' actually see biological determinism as a fact? If so what are the tactical implications of such a belief? As Ludo comments in her article about the British situation, 'Revolutionary feminism emerged... at times embarrassed about some of the potentially fascist overtones of biological determinism...'

Several women told me of 'jokes' they had heard around the ghetto about killing boy babies in their cots, the assumption apparently being that they were doomed from birth. This is an implied reference to biological determinism. Such 'jokes' alienate other women and seem alarmingly without hope. It also seems a bit disturbed to me.

4. 'Not Putting Energy into Men'

For some women 'separatism' involves being 'woman-identified' - 'separatism has always been defined in Australia by negative outsiders as separation from men. I see it from a positive side. All my emotions, love and work are with women.'

Another woman said that men had always sold

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women out in political struggles and could not be trusted. 'I can't envisage any revolutionary situation that is going to give women freedom. No vision is worth fighting for while men are involved.'

For many women 'lesbian separatism' involves excluding men from your social life and working politically *with* women-only for women-only. This, therefore, discourages or precludes involvement with trade unions and mixed left wing groups.

Some women talk about the possible need for violent confrontation with men to overthrow their power. For a few it has involved consideration of killing men in large numbers. I feel that this idea or fantasy has arisen from feelings of isolation connected with a ghetto lifestyle, a preoccupation with men's violence towards women, impatience for change and the fear that merely separating off will not be enough to force it.

What does one say about such ideas? It is so disturbing to see such authoritarian madness emerging in a context that purports to be part of feminist or women's liberationist thought. Two women I talked to wanted a world without men and had contemplated killing them - but they feared women would not survive a direct confrontation. They also had reservations because a lot of women wouldn't want it.

An Irish woman writes, 'the idea of killing and/or physically challenging male hatred of women is paralysingly scary - I find it much easier to contemplate the idea of implanting all men with haemophilia or something ... the process of violence could so brutalise women that we might use our power against each other ... I think that having lived in Ireland, I'm very wary of traditional revolutionary tactics like bombing, kneecapping and the like and so I'm continually aware of the yawning gulf between theory and practice that seems to pervade my thinking.'

5. Fantasy Versus Concrete Political Strategy

Tension exists in 'lesbian separatist' ideas between fantasy and concrete analysis and strategy. 'The release of a fantasy world of imagining living in a world without men keeps me going from day to day... the fantasy of living in a world without fear.'

The woman who said this to me was very unwilling to discuss how the men would be removed and where to - yet it seemed a point that needed to be cleared up. It was suggested to me that the female principle is life giving, whereas the male is linked to death. This idea was promoted in bold type on the back cover of last *Girls Own*, 'War is the assertion of death over life; of the patriarchy over the female principle.' The style of language was reminiscent of literature from a religious sect.

6. Lesbianism as a Political Issue

In 1976 a number of women in Melbourne distributed a long essay entitled *Women's Liberation: The Problems and the Potential*. Some of their comments on 'separatism' were, 'It can be argued that developing a separatist women-only group and/or lifestyle based on counter-cultural values will only intensify the conflicts between women in *this* society, and perpetuate the myth that lesbianism is the ultimate feminism or the ultimate personal solution for all women... no-one questions the right of any woman to live how, where and with whom she pleases, but what is being questioned here is the right of any woman to put forward a particular lifestyle or type of relationship and say that this is what real feminists should be doing or that this is the best/only *strategy* for achieving women's liberation.'

I associate the idea that lesbianism is the 'ultimate feminism' with 'lesbian separatism'. For some women the slogan has changed from 'Every woman can be a lesbian' to 'Every woman should be a lesbian.' A British woman, 'I do think that heterosexual women collaborate in their own and other women's oppression.'

From *Blatant Lesbianism*, '... it's the idea of lesbianism being a *conscious political choice*, giving up heterosexual privilege and committing our primary energies - emotional, intellectual and sexual - to other women as the most effective means of undermining the male-dominated system that oppresses *all* women - it's the idea that is challenging and therefore threatening.'

As a feminist and a lesbian, I have never felt comfortable with this line on lesbianism. It

doesn't ring true with my experience of how and why women become lesbians, and it doesn't appear to give enough significance to sexual arousal and desire, the feelings that lead so many women into bed together, despite the enormous discouraging messages society puts out.

The general attitude that lesbianism is the more acceptable sexual preference is pervasive around the feminist ghetto. As a short term response to years of external and internalised oppression for being a lesbian, the desire for all women to be lesbians, and hatred of men is understandable. But to justify such feelings in quasi-political terms is to promote a new set of oppressive and restrictive attitudes.

Gay Liberation and Women's Liberation freed individuals from the sexual norm, 'a right way to fuck'. That women should feel group pressure to conform to a new norm, or feel excluded or mistrusted because they fuck with men, seems an ironic parody of our original intent.

Also it was suggested to me that lesbianism as a political issue has not been taken up by the women's movement in the same way as abortion, equal pay etc. It is said that feminists fear losing credibility by giving the impression that we're all a bunch of lesbians. I think that in the early 70's this anxiety did exist, but that things have changed dramatically since then. These days I think it is heterosexual women who often feel one out at a feminist gathering and unable to discuss any problems or pleasures they may be experiencing in their sexual relationship(s).

Attitudes Associated with 'Lesbian Separatism'

It is not just the influence of 'lesbian separatist' ideas that concerns me. There is a body of attitudes I associate with such ideas, which are hard to define simply because they are never directly stated.

1. There is an exclusive club mentality. An attitude exists which is prescriptive and judgmental. This is a trap easy to fall into in politics. The idea is promoted that there is a 'correct line', a one, true way. A group of knowers with the truth. It is a world of black and white absolutes. With an implied denial of other women's outlook and experience there seems little room for diversity.

Melbourne women made these comments about what has happened to the original women's liberation concept 'the personal is political'

'*The Personal is Political* does not mean that every single action or word is dripping with heavy political significance and that therefore one must never act unless one has carefully worked out whether it is 'feminist' or not. Quite clearly this leads to a tyrannous situation where women are unable to be *themselves* (one of the key aims of Women's Liberation)... Instead of the slogan being a liberating insight... it has become an oppressive idea preventing thought, action and initiative (particularly since no area of personal life was able to be one's own anymore).

Is feminism to be a liberating body of ideas whose general thrust is to understand our society through opening up discussion and debate? Or a new set of rules to be used to identify and label the ideologically unsound? Surely our aim is to open new avenues, not to make further restrictions.

2. There is a general lack of detailed, theoretical debate and open non-defensive discussion of these ideas. 'Separatist' ideas often appear in black and white terms as water-tight theories from which any deviation threatens the structure. One woman I spoke to likened this style to advertising. It is aimed at the emotions not the intellect.

3. There is an uncritical attitude towards power for women. I remember posters at a Lesbian-Feminist conference several years ago depicting three linked women's symbols and the word 'POWER' underneath. Power for whom? Over whom? To do what? *Blatant Lesbianism* contained four different photographs of women holding guns. Why?

4. One woman pointed out to me that the patriarchal analysis lacks a true historical perspective. Five thousand years of oppression for women is often spoken of. It has a timeless, overpowering effect. Patriarchy looms gigantic, non-developmental and crushing. Women appear as passive victims. Another woman felt this view of our past only reinforces a masochistic and fearful attitude in women. 'What about the women who resisted, fought back, or did other things?'

Such a view of history denies cultural differences and historical context - essential for anyone interested in social change. You need a sense of yourself as part of a tradition of dissent and agitation in order to develop a realistic set of expectations.

I think that 'lesbian separatist' ideas and attitudes have grown from an oversimplified analysis and an underestimation of what had to change. It is as if women's liberation *began* in 1968 and they are impatient because it hasn't happened yet. Political struggle is a daily affair, a series of actions and reactions, advances and setbacks. The ends do not justify the means.

The means we employ to achieve social change are the revolution.

I feel that the women's struggle has come a long way this century, and so has the situation for lesbians and homosexuals. We are now in a period of reaction when the gains of the last ten years are under attack. Historically, movements for social change cope with internal differences while the movement is gaining ground and is on the offensive. Internal divisions and debate act as catalysts for change and advance. When the reaction sets in and we are defending our gains, we must be aware of the tendency for movements to turn in on themselves and to self-destruct. I suggest that 'separatist' ideas tend to limit the scope of political involvement for women by defining ever more strictly where feminists can put their energy. They create false divisions eg between lesbian and homosexual women. Also these ideas and associated attitudes alienate women looking at feminism for the first time.

5. Some 'separatists' feel isolated and persecuted. There is a sense of separation from left tradition, a tendency not to respect or seek to learn from past or current struggles where men are involved. For example, many 'separatists' have strong feelings about pornography. I have found some 'separatists' all too ready to suggest pornography should be banned, without regard or even awareness of the social and political struggle over censorship dating back many years.

Similarly, with what to do about rapists. Remarks such as 'they should be shot' are easily made, but are women seriously arguing for the re-introduction of capital punishment? Do we want to lock more men up in jails? If so, what do we think it will achieve?

Conclusion

If women choose to live their lives separately from men, that is their business. Seeing the patriarchy as the source of all oppression in the world, is one opinion. The problem emerges when the extension of these ideas leads to women feeling their credibility as feminists is suspect if they are heterosexual. And worse still, when they are reticent to admit that their children are males.

To have people feel restricted by a new 'moral code' within a movement whose aim is liberation, is a problem in itself. But when ideas or slogans such as 'Dead Men Don't Rape' begin to appear, the time has come to look seriously at the analysis which enables such an idea to be entertained. The implications of this slogan are frightening. This is not the basis for a freer and more humane society.

Conflict

I don't think we debate ideas often enough. We tend to live in splinter ghettos of the big ghetto called the women's movement. If we want to mix with a group of women socially, we feel we need to agree with their ideas, or at least to keep quiet. Several women have suggested to me that by writing this article I'm opening myself up for character assassination as a means of destroying the credibility of my opinions.

I hope this article will be greeted as an attempt to open up debate. Let's try to put principles before personalities. My approach is based on an assumption that there is no one true way of interpreting the world, and no single list of tactics to change it.

It is not for us to create a plan for the future that will hold for all time. All the more surely what we contemporaries do have to do is the uncompromising critical analysis of all that exists, uncompromising in the sense that it fears not its own results nor the conflict with the powers that be.'

Karl Marx

The Frightful Loser

Brett Higginson

If Denis hadn't been beaten up this week it was unusual, or for him to lose his car keys at a time of great importance. Or even to find out that some bugger was still poking his girlfriend.

Denis is no slippery fucka. He'd just sold his corduroy lounge suite to Candlish for \$200. Now this was a bargain. Candlish sniggered when the deal was made, called Denis a loser and gave him the sign of a pinched nostril.

After every lucrative sale Denis would steal to the bank. Dirty Denis, as his friends affectionately call him, has nearly five thousand dollars in his bank account. He'd show em. Losers smelt like dirty socks. He could whip out his bankbook from a trouser pocket, pinch a nostril and say to a friend "Ah, look at that amount, you bastard."

'But competition was tough. The Plank's passport had lots of stamps on it. His car blew up last week, and whats more Plank was a rthless thief, a liar and a law graduate.

Denis has four cars in his yard, all are XK150 Jaguars, overdrive, manual and chrome wires. His sign suggests: 'Denis — The Car World'. Candlish had painted this for a hundred and fifty dollars. Too much paint had run on the 'D' into a 'P' and 'Car' was a hard to read blotch. 'That's OK,' would say Denis to his imaginary customers, 'I'm here to sell cars, not signs.'

Actually business wasn't too good. Denis had yet to sell a car. To open the yard he had to heavily mortgage his house, and Gloria his non-rooting wife didn't know of this, he didn't feel like telling her. In fact he could visualise himself slipping a boot into her head as she did the washing. Just a short swift kick and a lot of splatter. But this was uncool, and people didn't like it much.

A young boy was sitting nervously in the office, a blow fly buzzed up and down window glass. Denis bending over his desk, fingered through this job hunters drivers licence. He couldn't accept a forgery.

"Mark McNiel, ay."

"Yes, that's me," the boy affirmed.

"Good, Damn that bloody fly!"

Denis climbed his desk and killed it hard with an XK150 manual. Otahuhu was full of flies. Flies and Islanders. One day thought Denis, I'll have to shift this enterprise to Newmarket where the fly population is rumoured to be of a much lower density.

Now seated, Denis was loolng hard at the boy. He could tell that Mark was no Maori, nor did he look Japanese. Those pricks made terrible cars. Perhaps he should give this boy the milk bottle test. You know, make him shove his cock into a pint of milk and see if it curdles. No, this was uncool. McNiel might not get the joke. And someone might accuse Denis of homosexuality. He had best exercise his nostrils, keep them in condition and have a damn good whiff of this boy.

"You know McNiel, I an smell a loser when I see one. Just like I can tell you're Scottish. You stink of losing. You're nothing but a failure. A scared fool and a complete idiot. I even suspect you of being a cunt! Everything that you do fails. Fails miserably, totally even! Now, am I right? Am I right boy?"

"Gee," Mark was amazed. He looked stunned, but was honest. "How did you know?"

Denis had no time for reply. He was rushing out into the yard and tearing along the footpath. Plank and Candlish were driving along at about ten miles an hour in a beat up old Holden. Their heads were out of the window. And their nostrils were pinched.

"Hang on you guys. Stop," pleaded the fat running Denis.

The car ambled.

Denis whipped out his bankbook and tried to flag them to a halt.

The car ambled on.

"Look! Look! Look at this, just for a minute."

The Holden continued, then it rounded a corner.

Winner

Brett Higginson

'The gesture of the pinched nostril, itself signifying social disapproval, is ambivalently placed and remains unresolved; as does the ending.'

Catherine Ashleigh Everton

'Strength is memorable, the strength of the vernaculer. Strangely I am reminded of a Sargeson story I read somewhere, some time ago.'

Runners-Up

David Eggleton

Wolfgang B Sperlich

Tommy's Story

Catherine Ashleigh Everton

It was a sunny day, the afternoon Grandad told me the story of Tommy, the Ponsonby barber. One of those fine Autumn days, when the sun is very high above and beating strongly through a clear, washed-out sky. We had just been for a wander around the garden since Grandad was keen to show me the new grafts which had started to take on one of his apple trees. Sure enough, tiny, tight green buds were sprouting above the thick black electrician's tape which bound the alien specimen to the trunk. The idea of one tree playing host to all that variety of offspring always fascinated me. Only the old, grey and white cat was around. She lay basking on the uneven concrete slabs. My Grandmother had retired for a nap before I arrived, in a fit of pique that the afternoon had not vouchsafed any interesting visitors. Grandad sat down on a battered blue chair and I sat beside him on the concrete step. In the enclosed space of the backyard, it was really quite hot. I took off my jersey and the depression in Grandad's bald head shone with sweat. That sort of Autumn day has a timeless serenity, so Grandad told me a story.

Tommy was a sort of a graft too, you see. My Grandad had met him in his sixties when he had bought a bit of land up Pakiri way to retire on. He wasn't short of a few bob, after all, he bought the land with the money from his shop and he had the pension, plus the little he made from selling eggs and vegetables, but Tommy was still a battler. His shock of white hair could always be seen early in the morning, pottering around his garden. "Habits of a lifetime," he used to say. "Not easy to break." For his life-time habit had been the struggle to get ahead. He was lucky, he was tough so he made it, but he could never relax the effort. Grandad speculated that perhaps that was why he lived so long. His toughness was the toughness born in a Liverpool kid of Irish immigrant parents. In his younger days, it had been combined with the broad-shouldered strength of the Irish, which had enabled him to earn big money at hard physical labour in the dock-yards. In his later years, the Irish toughness became more sympathetically blended with a yarn-spinning wisdom. Tommy himself was always surprised that it took so long for the idea to emigrate to dawn on him. He had slogged hard for many years, trying to get ahead, before the notion of starting afresh in New Zealand began to take shape in his mind and the story of that decision is also the story of Tommy's marriage.

Why he married the pale daughter of the man who worked in the railway station barbers shop, he could never afterwards tell you, but in 1913 that's exactly what he did. Tommy, under the illusion that two

could live as cheaply as one, expected his wife's budgeting of his earnings to help him in his ambition of getting on. He soon discovered however, that she was not a strong person and that having a wife, instead of relieving his cares, materially increased them. This union was blessed with a baby son just two months before the outbreak of what was to be the war to end all wars. In fatherhood, Tommy experienced the novelty of continuous delight which marriage had not afforded him. Still, even teaching little Tommy to be a tough-nut like his father, couldn't relieve the drudgery of a joyless marriage. In later years, he told Grandad, he became resigned to it, but in 1916 the war seemed to offer an alternative. So he enlisted. When he came home at the end of the war, the family had swelled. A second son, the product of a desperate leave, squalled at his stranger's touch. He felt that this sickly baby, whom his wife had named Malcolm, had not part of him. This was his wife's child, not his. During the war, his wife had moved back to living with her parents. In these cramped and unhappy circumstances Tommy began the search for work. Right after the war, when everyone was looking, work wasn't all that easy to find, so he used to help out down at the railway station, giving shaves and sweeping-up. It was there that he met a chap who was off to New Zealand to make his fortune. Tommy turned this idea over in his mind for a couple of weeks and he decided it was worth a chance, figuring his prospects had to be better somewhere with so much land and so few people.

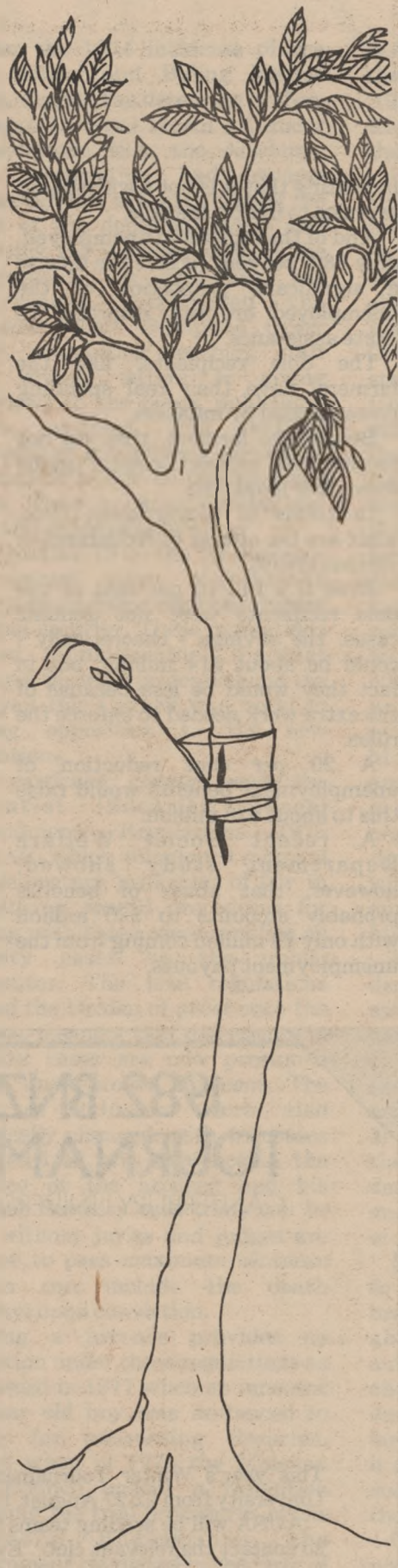
That was how Tommy came to fix on New Zealand. The Government assisted with the passage and in 1919 he and his family disembarked at the port of Auckland. His wife was desperately home-sick, but Tommy was tough and the graft took. Certainly it wasn't easy to start with. Tommy's first idea had been to get a piece of land and farm for himself but he had virtually no capital behind him and land prices were ridiculously high because the Government was going around buying all the land it could get to settle the returned soldiers on. The best he could hope for was to start out as a share-milker, so when a bloke offered him a half-share in a herd down Taranaki way, in return for his labour on improving the farm and his wife doing the cooking, he jumped at it. The hours were long and the work was back-breaking, but with butter and cheese still under Britain's export commandeer, prices were good. People were acting as though the boom was never going to break, Tommy was not so sure. In the end however, it wasn't the plummeting of wool prices in 1921 which made up his mind to sell out.

Short Story Winners

One terrible evening in December, eight-year old Tommy junior didn't come in for his tea. Although they searched all night, it wasn't till morning that they found his body in a tangle of branches collected at the bend in the creek. His father never recovered from the blow and in January of 1922 Tommy sold out his share. He was fortunate, butter and cheese prices had held up better and it fetched a good return. He told Grandad, it was the worst cross-roads of his life, but Tommy was bred tough enough to survive.

With what was left of his family, Tommy returned to Auckland. He decided it would be best to put what money had had into a business, so he bought a barber's shop in Ponsonby. That was how he came to be the Ponsonby barber. Not that Tommy especially liked being a barber, indeed he often swore to Grandad that he never wanted a son of his to become a "drunken barber", but the shop gave him a good living. The early twenties were bright days. People in the city were still optimistic. Small-time builders had their hey-day putting up little boxes which they labelled "Californian bungalows", and creating the suburbs of Westmere and Point Chev. These blokes would build one place and live in it while they built another to sell and hundreds of ordinary people got to own homes at this time. Of course, a large number lost them again too, when the great depression came. Wherever the houses spread, the tramlines followed and Ponsonby which was a bit more of an established suburb and was home of the tram depot, prospered. Tommy quite often had trammies pop into the shop early in the morning on their way to work to buy a packet of tobacco.

It was difficult to tell exactly when things began to change, although Tommy had a fairer idea than most. In those days, no-one paid cash for anything, you got things on tick and paid the store keeper at the end of the month. Well this system even went for little things like tobacco and Tommy reckoned he first realised what was coming when the slates started to get longer and longer. He was a decent bloke and hated to deny anyone a bit of 'baccy but when things began to get really bad, he had to stop some customer's slates. There was the story he told my Grandad of one particular customer who had run up a big debt. One day Tommy insisted from now on he pay cash for his tobacco or pay off his



debt. Now a packet of tobacco cost 1/3 back then and this man began to make a habit of putting the exact money on the counter. Tommy's chance came however, when in an unguarded moment the man produced a pound note. This was pounced on and the change used to pay off some of the slate. Funnily enough, the man never held it against Tommy, he continued to get his tobacco there, but from then on, he always made sure he had the right change to pay for it. They were times in which you had to be tough and shrewd to survive. On another occasion, a man came into the shop and asked for a hair-cut. When he had finished, Tommy asked for payment, at which the man sneered and walked out, saying, "Don't be silly! I never pay for hair-cuts!" Well Tommy bided his time and sure enough, months later the same man came in to repeat the trick. This time, Tommy stopped cutting exactly half-way around the man's head and said "now pay up, for this one and the last one you owe me for too!" The man was obliged to comply before Tommy would cut the other half to match. During the great depression, everyone had to get by as best they could.

Depression brought more than just economic problems. Upon turning fourteen and with no prospect of a trade apprenticeship, Malcolm declared his intention of leaving school. In spite of Tommy's vehement protests, Malcolm stuck to his guns with all the obstinacy of the weak-willed. He started sweeping-up and doing odd jobs in the shop even though there was hardly enough to keep Tommy going full-time. Then, as if the trouble with the boy weren't enough, in the winter of 1933, his wife came down with a heavy cold, which turned to pneumonia. She had never been a strong woman and worn down with care she succumbed after a short illness. Tommy later confessed to my Grandad that her passing away left a kind of a gap, but he was tough. Nothing could ever mark him again like the death of his son.

Most people emerged from the depression to the bright new dawn of a victorious Labour Government and its promises of a better future. Instead, Tommy got a daughter-in-law. Malcolm had got a girl who worked in the hospital laundry pregnant and after they married, they came to live behind the shop too. It was funny having a woman and child around again. Tommy kept himself to himself. The outbreak of a

second World War came as no shock to him, for he understood now that the lessons of one generation can't be passed on to the next. When Malcolm was finally called up, it came as quite a relief that the girl took her child and returned to her parents, deciding it wouldn't be proper to stay alone with her father-in-law. Business was brisk but Tommy felt tired. He'd seen it all before. The old dream of a piece of his own land to work began to reassert itself.

Malcolm's return gave him an opportunity to make that dream come true. On the pre-text of taking a holiday, he travelled up North to look around and he found what he was looking for too. Back in Auckland, the shop no longer felt like home. War had worsened Malcolm's habit of hitting the bottle too hard, and sometimes now he just didn't bother to open up on a Monday morning. Tommy's old customers told him. To make things worse, Malcolm's wife had returned with the child and their continual quarrelling unnerved him. It was time to get out, Tommy reckoned, so he let Malcolm buy him out of the shop. In Grandad's opinion, he was not sentimental about his place at Pakiri, after all he was a tough old man, but he felt he belonged there. The best proof of this is that he only went back to Auckland once in all the twenty-five years he lived at Pakiri. That was during the 1951 water front strike as the result of a frantic telegram from his son. Due to Tommy's presence of mind, the whole affair never got into the newspapers, but Malcolm's poor wife, in despair over her future and that of her unborn child with an irresponsible, drunken husband, had gassed herself. With the scandal successfully averted and arrangements made for the girl's parents to look after the child, there seemed nothing more he could do in Auckland. Tommy gladly returned to his garden at Pakiri.

My Grandmother had got up without us noticing and I was quite surprised when the screen-door banged and she came out to ask if we wanted a cup of tea. I told her that Grandad had been telling me the story of the Ponsonby barber named Tommy. She frowned. "He was a mean man," she said. "He was a man who had known disappointments," countered my Grandad.

Comments

In a seminal criticism of literary form, Harold Bloom makes a distinction between different reading encounters; between what he terms 'relaxed' and 'alert' reading. Writing which is at all predictable, loose, flaccid produces only relaxed reading. What is weak is forgettable and will be forgotten. Writing which is combative and which directly engages the reader will be memorable. The distinction though commonplace is nevertheless fundamental, particularly in

a short story competition of this kind.

Unfortunately, most of the entries were predictable, eliciting only casual response. Reflecting the concerns of their mostly young writers, they told of post-adolescent angst and uncertainty, pre-adolescent sexual fantasies, implied patricide, matricide, incest and drugs. What is surprising is just how predictable such concerns are. Descriptive epithets have become an excuse for

'good' writing and an almost literary self-consciousness pervades; at least four entries begin by telling the reader that this is a short story about to be read, usually having been 'composed' while the writer was lying on his or her bed looking distractedly up at the ceiling. To repeat, what is weak is forgettable and will be forgotten.

Occasionally however, something smarts, a phrase bites at you out of the page; the attention quickens,

scanning the page, seeking to reactivate passages which if previously latent are now more sharply focused and defined. The now 'alert' reader struggles with the fiction. Meaning is wrested by combat, of meaning against meaning.

When this happens, you know you're on to something good.

Philip Ridge

Scapegoating the Unemployed

The Government is subsidising the farming industry to the tune of \$798 million, an amount close to that paid out to the traditional recipients of the welfare state's financial assistance — beneficiaries other than superannuitants.

Understandably, the most obvious payments — those of SMPs — have become a politically sensitive issue. Many urban-dwellers accuse the Government of helping a group who already seem better off than most sectors of society.

But there are those in the rural community who see the welfare beneficiaries as a major drain on the economy — and 'dole bludgers' are a prime target.

With the Government attempting to cut its spending by 3 per cent, each group has, nevertheless, a strong vested interest in portraying the other as the main drain on Government resources.

So what is the cost of benefits to the Government, and ultimately the taxpayer? And the cost of subsidies to the farming sector? Both costs can then be related to total Government spending.

The need for subsidies to be paid to each group is a separate philosophical question.

In a recent reply to a question in Parliament, Finance Minister Rob Muldoon gave these figures for the estimated subsidies to farmers, both direct and indirect, in the March 1982 year: Direct subsidies totalled \$370 million; a category including grants such as the fertiliser and lime transport subsidy totalled \$24 million; the fertiliser price subsidy totalled \$28 million; and the livestock incentive scheme \$19 million.

But the largest part of direct subsidies are the SMPs totalling \$202 million — well up from last year's pay-out of \$319,000.

Indirect subsidies include interest foregone at the Rural Bank (\$99 million), tax concessions (\$82 million), and Reserve Bank concessional loan facilities for producer boards (\$64 million). These totalled \$422 million.

Thus the total of direct and indirect subsidies to farmers in the March 1982 year is estimated to be \$798 million — about 7.6 per cent of total Government spending.

In comparison, the estimated total dole payment for the March 1982 year is \$175 million, about 1.6 per cent of Government spending. Domestic benefit estimated payments total about \$242 million (2.3 per cent of Government spending).

The largest pay-out through the Social Welfare Department goes via the superannuation scheme, with an estimated cost of \$1874 million (about 18 per cent of total Government spending, or nearly 70 per cent of total welfare payments).

Total expenditure on benefits other than superannuation,

including categories such as family benefit, sickness, etc, is likely to be just over \$900 million, or about 9 per cent of total Government spending.

To put these figures into a personal perspective, imagine a single person on an income of \$15,000 a year.

Each week, that person would gross about \$200, \$90 of which goes in tax. And of this \$90, about \$16 goes to superannuation, \$2 to DPBs, and \$1.20 to the dole.

A grand total of \$8.10 goes to all beneficiaries (excluding superannuitants). The payment to farmers would be \$6.80.

The farmers' subsidies can also be put in a more personal perspective. A farm employment survey in June 1979 showed the total number of farm owners, lease holders and sharemilkers to be 84,705. This includes horticulturalists, chicken farmers and other groups who will not be benefiting from the subsidies as much as ordinary livestock farmers.

If the \$798 million farmers' subsidy is divided by this number, a grant of \$9400 went to each farmer in the March 1982 year.

The actual amount going to each farmer will vary, of course — dairy farmers are currently receiving no SMP pay-outs, thanks to the higher prices for dairy products. But the dairy farmers do receive part of their subsidy through the indirect Dairy Board 1 per cent overdraft facility at the Reserve Bank.

The SMPs are going to the meat and wool farmers who are facing low prices and rapidly increasing costs. Their estimated average net incomes in the 1981-82 season — just over \$24,000 — will include about \$13,000 (or 55 per cent) from SMP supplementation.

The indirect subsidies would bring this figure even higher. But SMP subsidies are non-discriminatory — the larger, and often wealthier, farmers receive the most subsidy and the struggling farmer the least.

Large subsidies in any sector of the economy lead to distortions and eventually to an inefficient allocation of resources.

One of the likely effects of the subsidies is an increase in rural land prices, and the 40 per cent December year increase in rural land prices no doubt had a significant Government-induced component.

While tax-free capital gains increase the net wealth of farmers, it does not help with the much-needed cash flow in the short term and they increase the problem of the poor return on capital for the newer farmers.

In comparison, someone who was on the dole for a whole year would earn \$3380 if on the single person's rate of \$65 a week. This is less than one-third of the average meat and wool farmer's subsidy.

But as at March 31, 1982, only 9971 of the current 30,730 unemployment beneficiaries had been receiving the benefit for more than 26 weeks and only 5906 of these are under 30, probably

indicating that it is not a widespread practice to live on the dole.

And of the registered unemployed, only 68.5 per cent receive the dole so a significant proportion of the unemployed are not resorting to State assistance.

The dole recipients, like the farmers, have their real spending power eroded by inflation.

But unlike farmers, they do not receive the indirect capital gains from their hand-outs.

In terms of Government cuts, what are the effects of reductions in various areas?

Even if a full 10 per cent of the dole recipients were not genuine cases, the savings — theoretically — could be about \$14 million, but in fact they would be less because of the extra work needed to enforce the rules.

A 20 per cent reduction of unemployment benefits would raise this to about \$28 million.

A recent Social Welfare Department study showed, however, that abuse of benefits probably amounts to \$20 million with only \$9 million coming from the unemployment payouts.

In comparison, a 20 per cent cut in superannuation payments would give a saving of more than \$370 million, an amount which would give just over a 3 per cent savings in total Government spending.

Similarly a combination of removing SMP payments bringing Royal Bank interest to market rates, and raising Reserve Bank interest rates for overdrafts to producer boards to market rates, would more than meet the required 3 per cent savings.

But farmers and superannuitants represent a very important block of voters, so it is politically more expedient to focus attention on other areas.

The problems of high unemployment and the need for farmer subsidies are due largely to the effects of a world recession, amplified by Government mismanagement of the economy.

Until the structural problems inhibiting the economy are solved, it is likely that the unemployed and the farmers will continue to be scapegoats for those wanting to divert attention from the real problems.

1982 BNZ WINTER TOURNAMENT NEWS

CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY 22-26 AUGUST 1982

This year's Winter Tournament is being held at Canterbury University from 22-27 August, the middle week of the holidays.

AUSA will be sending teams in the following events if we can, so contact the relevant club. Events which are starred are those for which no club exists and so anyone interested should contact me. I am particularly keen to organise teams in these events.

Soccer
Karate
★ Smallbore shooting
Hockey
★ Billiards
Squash
★ Fencing

Basketball
Cross Country
★ Motorsport
Netball
Basketball
Badminton
Table Tennis

My office is in the Rec Centre, or phone me at 30-789 ext44.

Rob Young
Sports Club Rep.

Also, anyone interested in competing at cycling should contact me. The event will be a tow at about 250km over four stages, although doubtlessly sprints can be held if there is sufficient interest.



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STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MALAYSIA

By far, the most inhumanistic legislation is the Internal Security Act (ISA), 1960. This act empowers the Minister of Home Affairs to authorise the detention of any person up to two years, if he is satisfied that this is necessary to prevent this person from acting in a manner 'prejudicial' to the 'security' of the country.

The minister can also extend any detention order for a further two-year period. These provisions have been used as the basis for detention by executive order for successive two-year periods, with no judicial examination of the legality of detention. About 100 detainees have been imprisoned now for more than five years and one detainee, (a former Labour Party activist Kong Hoi), has now entered his 17th year of imprisonment.

Additional powers of arrest and detention on police authority, are also granted in the ISA, which provides for an individual arrest and detention without warrant for up to 60 days if the police find among other reasons, something so ambiguous as 'that he has acted or about to act or is likely to act in any manner prejudicial to the security of the country'.

This places people from all walks of life who care to stand up and voice out against injustices in the society at the risk of being detained. At the moment, there are more than 500 trade unionists, political party leaders, workers, academic staff and students who are detained in the Batu Gajah, Kamunting, Taiping and various other detention camps.

The deteriorating conditions of the Batu Gajah detention camp and the rapid increase in the number of detainees in the Taiping-Kamunting detention camps - which quadrupled from 200 to 800 between 1974 and 1978 - prompted Amnesty International to launch a delegation to make a study on the various detention camps in 1978. Evidences of mental and physical tortures were found. 'During round the clock interrogations for as long as three days, detainees are subjected to abusive interjections and continuously abused physically; beaten up, spat on, kicked, slapped and burned with cigarette lighters and butts.' These types of treatment have had devastating effects: for example Miss Lai Chun Fong, (who was detained in 1967), was driven insane. She now is a patient of the Tanjong Rambutan mental asylum.

For the 'national interest', the Amnesty International Report was banned in Malaysia. The government had not attempted to deny any of the statements or account for the report. Usually, when Amnesty International publishes a report on Human Right on a particular country, that country responds by denouncing Amnesty as politically biased or by questioning the report itself. However, in this case, the government was clearly not confident of defending its own position.

After the 1974 incidents of the Tasik Utara and Baling hunger march, despite the detention of their colleague Dr Syed Husin Ali under the notorious ISA, the Academic Staff Association had become increasingly vocal in articulating the plight of the deprived people and criticising the inhuman acts of the government. In response the government introduced the Academic Staff Discipline Order (1977), prohibiting teaching staff from writing letters or giving interviews to the press, publishing books, articles, and leaflets commenting on political parties, or speaking in public on controversial issues. Thus a potent intellectual force was made impotent.

In October 1975, the government introduced new regulations governing trials for offences against national security. These regulations caused considerable disquiet amongst the legal profession and the Malayan Bar Council was vocal in leading opposition to the new regulations.

Of particular concern were the Essential (Security Cases) (Amendment) Regulations 1975 (ESCAR) which abandoned many of the elementary principles of law in introducing special procedures for dealing with those cases certified as security cases by the public prosecutor. The new regulations shifted the burden of proof onto the defence, meaning that defendants in security cases are now presumed guilty until proven innocent. The laws of evidence were also drastically changed, with witnesses permitted to give evidence in the absence of the accused and his counsel. Security case trials can be held without juries and judges are obliged to pass maximum sentence (which can include the death penalty) upon conviction.

Being a juvenile provides no exception under these regulations as witnessed in 1977 when an innocent 14 year old boy was sentenced to death for possessing firearms.

And when in 1976 the Malayan Bar Council passed a resolution opposing the trial procedures of the Essential Regulations, the government retaliated in the form of the Legal Profession Act. This act curtails the right of the lawyers to collectively dissent against government policies and actions.

Lawyers are trained in the art of law and their comments on the due process of law are valuable. No law is supreme. It is only with test, debate and criticism that a law can be refined to become humanistic and for the good of the people. To stifle criticism is to rest on the assumption that a handful of cabinet ministers is better than the mind of the rest of the population put together.

In fact, the Privy Council of London in 1979 declared that the Essential Regulations are ultra vires to the Constitution and that all those sentenced under the Act have been illegally charged. In true

fashion, the government introduced the Emergency Validation Act '1979' to validate the Essential Regulations. This in effect violates the concept of retrospective laws.

Beside these, there are a series of repressive acts aimed at suppressing popular movement amongst the people of Malaysia. In 1971, amidst widespread protests at home and abroad, the government enacted the Universities and University Colleges' Act (UUCA) designed to strengthen its control over the Universities and to suppress student activities. In 1975, under the UUCA Amendment, university autonomy and students' right to organise were completely destroyed. Furthermore, in 1979, university lecturers were banned from making political statements or taking part in politics. In 1980, the trade unions came under attack in which the right for the workers to strike, to effectively bargain for their labour, was almost totally curtailed. With even wider implications, all Malaysian voluntary, environmental, religious, professional and intellectual organisations have been denied the right to criticise the government with the introduction of a new set of amendments to the Society Act in May last year.

Malaysia is a parliamentary democratic country. There are three essential tennets of democracy; namely

- 1) the Legislature, which consist of the Parliament, state legislative assembly;
- 2) the Executive, which consist of the Cabinet, police, military & govt. dept;
- and 3) the Judiciary, which consist of system of courts.

For the parliamentary democracy to make any sense, these three branches of government have to be absolutely independent and autonomous. This provides the only checks of the parliamentary democracy. Parliament cannot make laws ultra vires the Constitution. If it does, under a democratic process, such laws can be challenged through the judiciary systems.

Constitutionally, the courts have power over the Legislative and Executive branches because:

- they have the power to construe the Constitution, and any law
- they can declare any federal or state written law void
- they have power to declare any act of government unlawful

Of course, the courts have to base their decisions on legislations, case laws and precedents.

However, under the present political system, the integrity of the courts is seriously questionable. The recent case of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance, which

was passed during the Emergency period after 1969, is a clear manifestation of this. The Privy Council had ruled that the Ordinance is null and void because it was passed during the period when the parliament was suspended. The present government, in order to save itself from further ridicule and embarrassment, decided to pass legislation with a retrospective effect. This means that an Act, which was passed recently, actually became effective in 1969. Such is the process of the Judiciary in Malaysia.

In the similar manner, the government bulldozed through Parliament, the Society Amendment Act, the Essential Regulations, the Universities & University colleges Act, and many others, with little room for debate both in public and in the parliament, all in the name of 'National Interest'.

Today, we lose our freedom of speech, assembly and association, freedom of press and many others, who knows what shall we lose next?

Through systematic Acts of Parliament, the rights of the people have been consistently eroded. Whenever any section of the population question the rationale of government policy, a piece of repressive legislation is passed. Each law is aimed at somebody. In the end all these laws aimed at everybody.

'National Interest' simply means to preserve the status quo of a system that ensures the unequal distribution of wealth where the minority of the population enjoys the biggest slice and the rest live in poverty. This, in effect, is more appropriately called the 'Elitist Interest'.

There are many people who are detained and suffer tortures simply because they dared to become critics of the government, simply because they spoke the truth and because they are champions for social justice. They are looked upon with suspicion and denounced as subversive and anti-national because they hold contrary views and make strong demands for a just fair society.

As citizens and intellectuals, it is our duty to protest and express our opposition to the ISA and other repressive laws in our country, and to ensure the existence of a democratic government.

We should take the leading part in promoting measures which will help eradicate these evils, for we can be sure that while they continue to exist, there is no justice in Malaysia.

DON'T TAX BOOKS

'Please don't tax books' was the slogan seen in almost every bookshop and on the bumper of almost every car that you might have followed had you been in Australia last year. It was around the time of the Australian budget when it was announced that a 2.5% sales tax on books was proposed.

In response to what was viewed as a backward and totally unacceptable measure, protests from all sections of the book world were promptly directed to Canberra.

The concern displayed was not merely limited to Australia but also came from the International Book Committee of UNESCO and the International Booksellers Federation in Frankfurt where attempts were made to dissuade the Fraser Government from imposing tax on 'knowledge, information, culture, and civilisation'.

Despite the obvious and fierce opposition to the proposed sales tax, shown by the flood of petitions and persistent lobbying, the government attempted to quickly implement a bill. Once brought before parliament however, the non-government senators formed a united front in their determination to block

legislation whereby the 'necessities of life' could be taxed. Twice the proposed bill was introduced in the House and each time the Senate refused to acquiesce. Finally the government decided to reintroduce the bill after a three-month moratorium.

This reprieve allowed time for a full-scale nationwide campaign to be mounted in order to alert the community as to the cultural and economic consequences of such a measure. After a six-month battle in parliament and continued public outcry government proposals were eventually defeated in the Senate.

The recent McCaw Committee report on tax reform together with other recent indications of the government's intention to broaden the tax base have alerted members of the book trade in New Zealand to the possibilities that a similar campaign may well need to be launched here. The McCaw recommendations have almost certainly raised the possibility of a wholesale tax move in a wide range of goods and services to replace lost revenue from a reduced income tax take.

In 1980 the New Zealand

Booksellers Association sought an assurance from the Minister of Customs, the Hon HC Templeton, that books and other publications would be exempt from any proposed sales tax measures. The Minister's reply was to the effect that with the government's intention of placing greater emphasis on indirect taxation, the community should understand that a wider range of goods would naturally become subject to tax and that it would be difficult to treat particular sectors of the community preferentially.

The New Zealand Book Council is strongly opposed to any taxation on information or of reading material, particularly a tax on books and periodicals, which would have the effect of increasing prices by far more than could possibly be of benefit to the government. However in New Zealand as in Australia it is not so much the prospect of an increase in the price of books that caused, or in the case of New Zealand, will cause, a public reaction, but rather the fact that the free distribution of information is one of the most important freedoms we have in our society.

This is not to say that an increase would be acceptable on other grounds. It is estimated that the imposition of sales tax would increase the price of books by double the rate of tax.

The price of books in New Zealand has already increased markedly in the last few years and this has had a severe effect on sales. The repercussions of a further and substantial price increase on such areas as educational literature, (where in fact institutional spending on books has already been drastically eroded by inflation), libraries, and the book trade generally, would be significant.

The New Zealand government has not in the past sought to impose any tax on books and reading materials. It has in fact been seen to encourage their use, through the assistance it gives to libraries and by way of grants to writers through the New Zealand Literary Fund. There are also payments and fees to authors for the public use of their books by library borrowers.

It is clear that many overseas governments have the view that the erection of barriers such as sales tax

on books for both leisure and learning are not in anyone's best interests. For example, few English-speaking countries levy sales tax on books; newspapers, books and periodicals are zero-rated for VAT purposes in the United Kingdom. Canadian provinces have a 5% sales tax but not on books and Ireland has recently legislated a zero rate of VAT on books which were formerly taxed at 5%.

Those countries that do have sales tax frequently impose a lesser rate for books and other printed matter. Norway, for instance, had a 12% tax until it was removed in 1967.

Although the move to instigate sales tax in Australia was blocked, Australia is now one of the few Western democracies where books do not enjoy a concessional rate on postage, where books have lost the protection of resale price maintenance and where the UNESCO 'Florence Agreement' on the free flow of books, remains unratified. New Zealand, on the other hand, is a signatory to this 1950 agreement which prohibits any obstruction in the transmission of books, publications, documents, and visual and audio materials by way of customs or import duties. However, the agreement does not restrict internal taxes such as sales tax, nor the imposition of these taxes on imported goods provided the imported and local article had the same rate of tax.

The ideal inherent in the agreement obviously does attempt to provide greater rather than less access of books to the public, and sales tax, together with the consequent increased price, does have an inhibiting effect on the flow of reading material. The New Zealand Book Council believes that a co-ordinated campaign is necessary to oppose any tax on books, newspapers and periodicals. A joint committee is currently being established to co-ordinate and lead an anti-sales tax campaign, requesting support from all organisations concerned about the effects of sales tax. The Book Council will be making public statements as well as approaching members of parliament.

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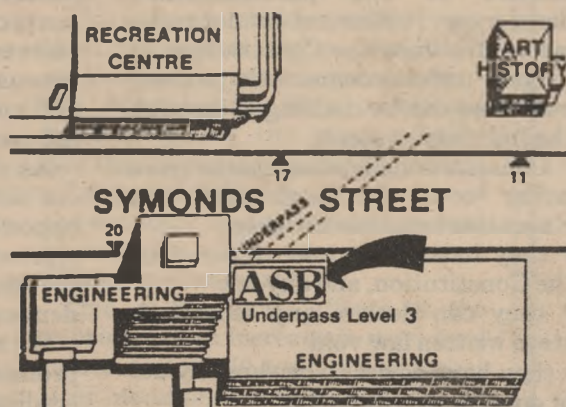
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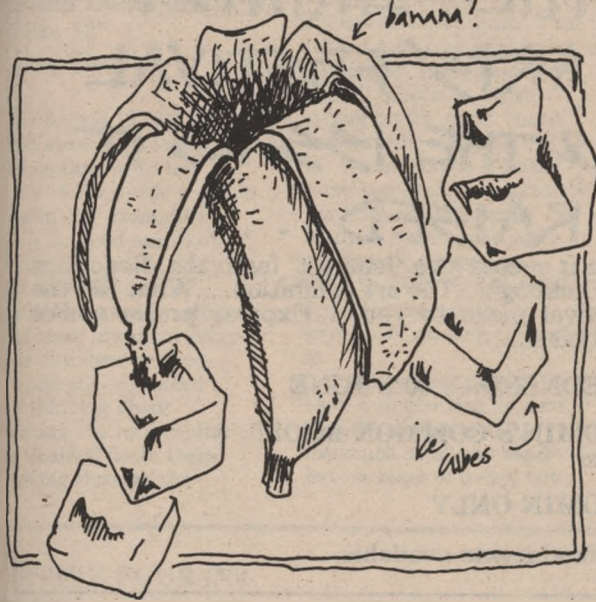
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Cool Bana
D.D. Smas
Festival
(Mushroom)

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FESTIVAL OF N.Z. L.P.'s



Cool Bananas D.D. Smash Festival (Mushroom NZ)

Very much a product of the 'Good one mate, what'll you have' NZ music scene, D.D. Smash hit us with the least pretentious album title of the year. 'Cool Bananas' is such a banal thing it must be a joke, as is a mouth bubble on the back cover reading 'thank you very much and good much' - good one and mucho ta!

A heavy promo campaign called grass rooting helped heave this LP straight to No. 1 and into gold status. Now with all this hype and Hauraki saying they are the next best thing to Fred Botica I was in a turmoil of almost being convinced to like it before hearing it. But my dreams were sadly flattened.

The lyric sheet initially depressed with again lots of lovely face shots of the boys and lyrics themselves which deserve a place of honour inside birthday cards.

But all this shouting and screaming and no mention of music. The first side opens with 'Devil you know' and then another one and

another one all of which are only slightly different.

The album appears strictly formulaised, controlled rock of an antipodean kind. There are four types of bands:

those who know what they are playing and do it well
those who don't know what they are doing and do it well

those who know what they are doing and don't do it well

those who don't do anything.
D.D. Smash is the former. There is unfortunately the worry that this may be their limit as the album doesn't step into any area outside their own self-control.

Control is the key-point of this album and when a mild attempt at differing their sound in 'The Gambler' it appears disjointed and lost.

The album obviously fills an indignant demand in between 'Loverboy' and 'Styx' albums. The production is excellent and the sound good for radio airplay. Good in its own right, not wrong but too safe!

Clive

If this is paradise, I'll take the bag Screaming Mee Mees Festival

The Mee Mees have been doing things for a few years now up and down this country. Initially hailed as the best thing to cross the bridge with their early singles. Back at the foetal X.S. Cafe stage they were dabbling for the benefit of post Quadrophonia Mods.

Later after a band buying binge in record shops 'See me go' made an unprecedented (unhelped) leap straight to number one. Their first album hasn't had quite the same success and not surprisingly 'cos its material could easily leave all the young 'See me goers' scratching their heads. All those who haven't put their gym-frocks and boxer shorts into mothballs will probably be disappointed - the bubblegum has popped.

The outstanding point from this album is that simplicity of melody has been extended to interesting rhythmic explorations. A jiggly piano sound is usefully used sporadically in the platter.

Side One opens with 'Your Accent', a nice introduction of piano fortissimo harking back to common Mee Mee guitar licks. 'Days goes by' echoes much of the album in the lyrics, and lack thereof, with refrain after refrain. This song however presents us with a Mee Mees using a

more estranged fuller sound with more of an emphasis on rhythm. It has been rumoured that Yoh's drumming may be slightly held back by a missing metronome. 'What do eyes see?' is familiar not trend setting, certainly not histrionic but this sound may date very easily.

'F is for Fear' is helped tremendously by Kim Willoughby's vocals but I couldn't help thinking that this would work well as a theme for a T.V. detective show.

'Coloured Day' and 'Miro Miro' are both reminiscent of last year's Liverpool sound but just because the Mee Mees are who they are the music avoids the title of 'clone'. 'Orson Welles' is an instrumental - a refreshing break especially with the addition of a searching violin sound.

Perhaps the closest I have heard to a lyric in recent hours is 'Dalis Moustache' a samba without even a hint of over-indulgent castanets - thank God.

The pop of old has gone and the Mee Mees have brought to vinyl a new approach. It will be interesting to see who buys this album as it is not brave enough for the mild avant-garde yet not poppy enough for the boppers. Interesting for what it is - but then again I am not totally sure what it is.

Mortimer



Luxury Length Blam Blam Blam Festival

Much has been said of this album but so far there has sadly been more talk than do. The album is therefore not selling enough to secure the independent Propeller label's place in our music industry.

Of all the albums released by NZ bands recently this is one that deserves as much attention as one can give it.

The singles and EPs preceding the album all showed a steady progression for Blam Blam Blam and an increased understanding of studio work.

'Luxury Length' is an album and not merely a collection of singles and songs strung together to fill the obligatory forty minutes. A great deal of time and thought went into the production of this album.

The album design of the cover and inner sleeve is quirky and interesting, let alone the warped wit of this band striving to turn paranoia into a blazing neon sign.

The important feature of this album is that Los Blamo don't bash things on the head but tend to just annoyingly tickle the armpit of NZ's problems.

The satire is poignant and the music potent.

The album opens with four

songs - 'Talkback King', 'Like my job', 'Luxury Length' and 'Bystanders' - that are all individual but feature some extensive guitar work by Mark Bell. But then the feature of the album for me '...Marsha...' which is one song that stands very firmly on its own. This single which was possibly too scary for most was total then but is in an extended version on the platter.

'Learning to like ourselves again' is a great big marching song for one. 'Businessmen' from the old Von Sturmer days is a beauty reminder that we are not alone.

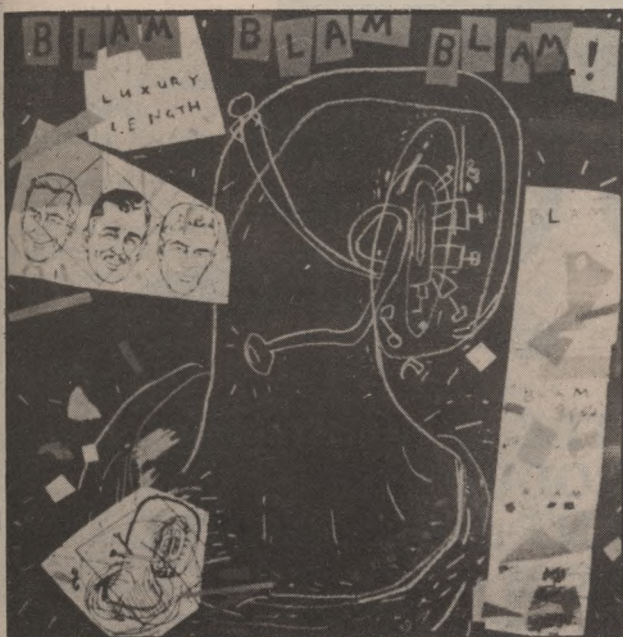
'Pensioner Love' is cute in a perverse manner and 'Call for Help' portrays in sound an eerie atmosphere of loss and frustration.

'Last Post' is a definitive end.

This album carries the recognisable Blam Blam stamp supplemented by excellent production and mixing lifted by proficient imaginative musicianship.

A great deal of time, experience, history and musical style is covered in this album. 'Luxury Length' sets a high musical precedent for any future NZ recording and any record collection would be malnourished without this tasty filling serving.

SMATTERING



THE CRACCUM LUXURY L.P. COMPETITION

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5 ALBUMS TO BE WON.

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B... B... B...

NAME:
ADDRESS:
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REACH CRACCUM
BY MIDNIGHT
THURSDAY



A FEMINIST ARTS FESTIVAL

This festival aimed high, hoping not merely for celebration, but for a demonstration of 'the potential for feminist political consciousness for radical social change.'

There was certainly much that was pure celebration. A mixture of the energy, creativity and commitment of the artists and their work; and the energy, emotional response, enthusiasm and commitment of the women who attended the events.

There was also plenty of 'potential' in evidence. From women able to make vivid, resonant, confident statements of the experience of being A WOMAN, HERE, NOW. Inevitably, with such a wide range of women and media, there was a correspondingly wide variation in the concentrations of 'radicalism', 'political' consciousness, and 'aesthetic concerns'. I don't think a festival on this scale could hope to do more than gather all of this potential together in one place, and provide a catalyst for examining directions, strengths and weaknesses. Opportunities for confronting the difficulties of combining politics with art. A chance to get a clearer idea of where and how art made by feminists is meaning feminist art.

It seemed the organisers worked on this assumption - in that they did not attempt to set up rigorous criteria for the 'group' shows I attended (film evenings, performance evening) in order to present an 'overall feminist statement'. The content of these evenings was uneven - in both quality and radical content. I found a couple of films a waste of time and in the case of 'Holding' disturbingly non-feminist. (Not to mention the dance 'Autumn Moves' which was disturbingly both non-art and non-feminist). I hated several items from the performance evening. Yet there was also something valuable in these contrasts. It is easy to lose your critical faculties in an atmosphere of benevolent acceptance or intense desire to be 'positive'. Successes combined with failures, for an audience of 'insiders' can provide impetus - at least for tearing things apart, analysing the failure.

During most of the festival there was a lot going on, but no obvious unifying force. Everything was rather fragmented. The many events were all quite separate, with nothing to tie in between times together. I never found the 'after-events bar', but it sounded like a good idea. Somewhere, other than the Maidment Foyer, where people could meet up and talk.

The organisers seemed to have stored up all their ideals concerning a coherent, powerful unified vision - and pured them into 'The Kitchen Stinks'. Theories, statements of intent arguments - all focused on this art exhibition which was scheduled to open the festival and continue as a centre-piece throughout the week. There is some controversy now over whether the contributing artists and the selectors of the exhibition understood each other; but the statement of the three selectors is very definite -

they wished to 'unveil a new art'. I personally think this was a somewhat unreal expectation; although not an impossible one.

However, the exhibition was a failure, not because there was no 'new art' ready to be unveiled, it was a failure of organisation. If there was a real feeling that this exhibition had to be done perfectly or not at all, it should have been planned very carefully. Selection (if deemed vital) should not have been left to Friday night/Saturday morning. This gave no time for coping with unforeseen complications in a reasonable way. In any case, all of this was ultimately made redundant by a basic error of planning - it was very difficult for anybody to see this exhibition. The little Theatre was not only the gallery space, it was also the venue for lunchtime performances; and rehearsals for these. Consequently, many people (particularly non-students with only lunchtimes free) had to be persistent, or lucky, to find the exhibition open.

So there were paradoxes and problems which need to be explored.

Unifems have not responded (in truth, hardly anyone has responded) to the offer of a forum in these pages. They feel Craccum is not the appropriate place to dissect/congratulate the festival. Rather, the next Unifems meeting will be centred around the subject. What you do with what you saw is at least as important as the original input - so why not go to Unifems and talk about building on what the festival uncovered. I must add, before leaving problems and paradoxes behind, that I don't understand why Unifems do not wish to utilise Craccum more. Not only does the level of debate about feminist concerns at university need to be continually pushed upwards, it needs to be seen to be happening (at the very least by the many women who do not go to Unifems meetings). And the only way to prevent the editor publishing articles on feminism which you consider inappropriate or dangerous is to contribute so much material by or for feminists that there is no space for more. At least get Unifems meetings written up.

Anyway, enough of ideas. On to emotions. People really appreciated this festival. They loved the fact that it was happening and that so much of what was happening was good. Audiences at most of the shows I attended were unbelievably responsive. Friends I spoke to after events were bouncing with enthusiasm. There were moments of special magic. Maria Ashton speaking (about her films, heroic women, and a mountain) was one of these. Then there was Elizabeth McRae cleaning toilets; seeing the Cafe disappear behind flags and pink paper before the dance; The Freudian Slips...

Personally, I'm very grateful to both Jenny and Debby and to all the other women who put time and energy into creating something larger than themselves.

Raewyn

Briefly, it was a learning experience for me to be bombarded with women's energy for a week. As a male I was banned from some events. I felt that was completely valid and important. Also the integration is important. There was a clear lack of spiritual emphasis. This is true not only of the Feminist Movement but of most movements of a political or social nature. A hard case macho-feminist is not a better person than their male counterpart.

I was pushed and shoved aggressively on several evening occasions. The beer guzzling, cigarette absorbing atmosphere of the music night was appalling. As it is generally in the music scene.

The Performance Art Evening on Tuesday was a whole other scene. It was happy, healthy and almost holy. All the pieces were absorbing. The clearest exception being the trapeze act. Its greatest attribute was the physical strength of the woman. Yet it hardly approached a true circus level in that area. The piece relied heavily on music as a background rather than an integrated medium. In other words, its artistic level was very low as compared to any of the other pieces that evening.

Some of the strongest points in the evening were the human rather than the performer moments. For example, seeing Renee Taylor and Elizabeth McRae take a bow; Luise Rafkin's non-performance approach; Barbara Doherty's finely tuned integration of performer and personality; and the group of dancers' ability to simply enjoy the pressure of centre stage; and the musicians and stage hands for their humble yet vital roles in a wonderful evening.

The decadence with which the Topp Twins toy is lethal.

I only saw the open stage portion of the poetry reading. Apparently the first part was rather cold and formal. The second half was open to anyone. Three women took the plunge, all were Maori. All were wonderful. All had a spiritual depth.

The first film evening was not bad and not great.

I'm thankful for the opportunities of the week, but, I feel the Feminists have to take a hard look at their habits and strive for something greater. That certainly goes for yours truly and most human. I also feel sure that they would have appealed to many more people had it been called a Women's Arts Festival, sponsored by the Feminist Movement.

Although an ardent supporter of feminism I was disappointed by the recent 'Feminist Arts Festival' which was at times simplistic and retrogressive.

The Question of, 'is there an exclusively female viewpoint of the world and if so how can it be artistically expressed?' I take as the starting point for the festival and my discussion of it. Exploration of this premise was hampered by an inability to break new ground and portray new viewpoints. We are all (hopefully) now familiar with the idea that there is great stress laid on women in society to be 'attractive' and 'nice'. We realize this, at least people aware enough to go to such festivals do, so it is pointless rehashing the issue.

What about attacking the female perception of 'universe, creation (whatever you call it) - unclouded by patriarchal sociological themes, or the male artistic and theological views? To sufficiently explore what it means to be a thinking, feeling individual (woman in this case) goes beyond (although bound up with) the standard, 'we are sex objects for men and we don't like it', generally presented at the festival.

It can be argued feminist art will at times appear muddled and unfinished because the feminist perspective is still being formed. We have no backlog of 'an artistic approach', to draw on.

★ ★ ★ DISCUSSION OF THE FEMINIST ARTS' FESTIVAL & THE ISSUES IT RAISED....

Did it succeed as a 'feminist' festival....Reactions to 'holding'....The art exhibition....What did the festival mean to you?....Express praise and/or criticism...

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Point taken, however art that is to have any effect must also stand by itself as a personal expression of 'reality'. Regardless of technical proficiency (which was at times most commendable) the 'spirit of the Art' must carry both sincerity and individuality.

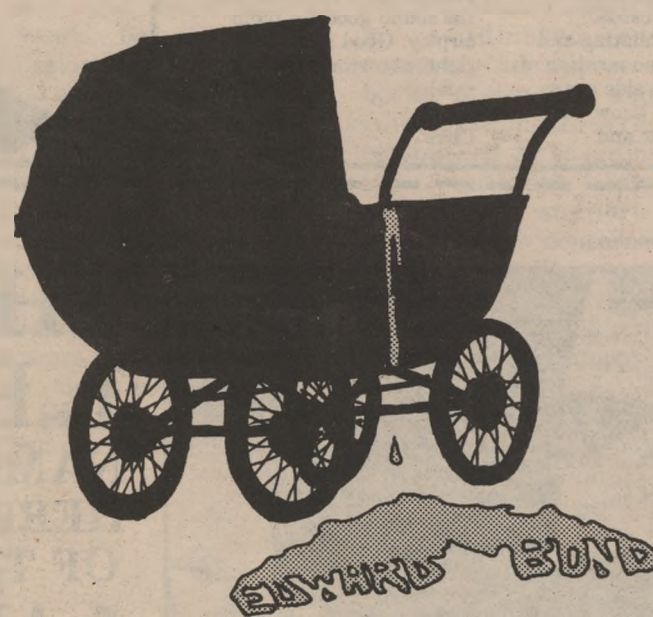
There are endless vistas of perception to explore in the discovering of 'the female view' if indeed there is one.

Only by testing and questioning even our most cherished views can we hope to sharpen our perceptions. It is not enough to exchange one set of rules for another. I don't think in this case the feminist art's festival extended the barriers of political and personal perception often enough.

Tara Barker

SAVED

"a chilling controversial play"
by Britain's leading Dramatist."



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FLYING NUNS HEAD NORTH

CHILLS/SNEAKY FEELINGS/STONES/ VERLAINES Dunedin Compilation Double 12" (Flying Nun)

This double 12" EP set should already be legendary. As a testament to the quality of the music scene in Dunedin it is exemplary. I have it on good authority that the four bands are fairly indicative of the general scene in Dunedin, and if there are many more bands like these around, then perhaps we should start thinking about relocating the rock capital of New Zealand down there. Moving through the

individual bands alphabetically, we come to the Chills. The Chills are a very 'together' four-piece, with guitar, bass, keyboards and drums. The three songs here are bouncy and poppy, 'Kaleidoscope World' especially, with strong hooks, great vocals and a really energetic feel to it. 'Satin Doll' is a little more laid back, but certainly not limp-wristed, and features some really good militaristic drumming. 'Frantic Drift' is delightful, and has some great keyboards running through it.

Sneaky Feelings seem to have a similar line up, and a slightly similar sound, inasmuch as all the bands have a sense of unity, but

each has its own individual details and specific atmosphere. Of the three songs they contribute, I'd put 'There's A Chance' as the best, with a very jazzy feel to it, and a nice clean (no reference meant) sound. The songs are good, the playing is good, and the vocals are good. They aren't excellent, certainly compelling.

The Stones are perhaps the weakest band on the set - although the phrase least strong might do them better justice. They leave me feeling only interested, and keep making me think they'd sound a lot better in a live atmosphere. The songs do have a certain spark, but they don't seem to be as good as they

suggest they might.

Pride of place on the album goes to the Verlaines - last in order, but tops in appeal. The three songs they present the listener with all deserve to be classics. Full of inspired hooks and beauty, the music has a wonderfully natural feel to it which makes it, for me, some of the best sounds to come out of New Zealand to date. This band deserve to really go places - although I for one hope they don't have to leave NZ to do it.

All in all, this compilation is excellent value. About fifty minutes of great sounds (great...). Now, we've had the chills up here in Auckland. When are the Verlaines and The Stones coming?

MIKE WESTON



FURTIVE FOUR (NZ Bands) Three Piece Pack 12" (Furtive)

Four bands who are, or have been, three pieces, each contributing one song each, to give us a 12 inch single that goes around at 33rpm. Specifically 'Nervous Tension' by the Bongos, 'Circles' by the Prime Movers, 'Remember When' by the Dabs and 'Last Orders' from the Skeptics. The Bongos and the Skeptics both now have a fourth member, but such details can be overlooked.

What you get for your money are four really good songs by four really good up-and-coming bands. The Bongos' use of keyboards makes their particular song a little different from the others. The sound has a very light feel to it, and the song flows very well.

Next up, the Prime Movers excell in the songwriting department

FURTIVE



FOUR

with 'Going Round In Circles' - a feeling which I'm sure you know about as well as I do. Good melody, and great lyrics.

On side two we get the Dabs with 'Remember When', all about changing fashions, growing old and other such vital topics. Once again the sound is very strong, with some lessons learnt from the 60's on how to write songs.

Finally the Skeptics deliver their particular oeuvre, which misses out a bit in the sound quality department, being recorded on a TEAC 4 track in the library at Ross Intermediate School. Nevertheless, the song itself is strong enough to shine through, and I'd love to see them live.

All in all, this is an excellent compilation, and although the usual complaint of the recorded material not matching up to live performances, it is certainly a worthwhile piece of vinyl.

ORCHESTRAL MANOEUVRES IN THE DARK Maid Of Orleans 7" and 12" (Dindisc/RTC)

I found it impossible not to be drawn in by the atmosphere of beauty that surrounds Orchestral Manoeuvres In the Dark. Their sense of melody is, for my money, unparalleled in the world of contemporary music, and if you don't believe me, then this piece of vinyl should be more than sufficient to convince you.

On side one you get 'Maid Of Orleans (The Waltz Joan Of Arc)' in the same version as appears on the album 'Architecture & Morality'. Frankly a magnificent piece of songwriting, so simple

and yet so infectious. Surely it can't be overlooked.

But the pay-off comes with the two songs which appear on the b-side of the record. Although there seems to be some confusion over the title of the first of these two songs ('Of All The Things We've Made' on the label, but 'Experiments In Vertical Take Off' on the sleeve), the song itself leaves little room for confusion.

There is some truly masterful synthesiser involved, and again the melody is of the first class. 'Navigation' isn't quite as epochal, but nevertheless it seems to be promising to go somewhere....

Suffice to say that this record is enchantingly beautiful - and at \$2.99 for the twelve inch version it's almost a crime to pass this single up.

STILL LIFE IS DEAD

"Still Life" (American Concert 1981). The Rolling Stones

Bill Wyman is 45 years old, Charlie Watts 41 and the Glimmer Twins both 38. The Rolling Stones, as reviewers never cease to point out, are getting old. They have carved for themselves a place in rock'n'roll history, they are all millionaires many times over... so why do they bother? "Still Life", an album culled from their 1981 American Tour, begins to answer the question.

For the truth of the matter is that the Stones live is a phenomenon yet to be fully explained. Critics of the late-70's and, particularly, the 1980's have gleefully compared each successive studio album with the 1972 masterpiece *Exile on Main Street* noting, with equal glee, that none

have reached such heights. What these critics choose to ignore however, is *Love You Live*, the 1977 live album - the El Mocambo side of which, for my money, ranks alongside *Get Your Ya-Ya's Out*, the Doors' *Absolutely Live* and Dylan's 1966 *Royal Albert Hall* bootleg as epitomizing the relationship between artist and audience.

True the musicianship is pretty bad on *Love You Live*, and has improved only marginally on "Still Life", but never mind the quality, feel the width. What we are talking about here is the band who assumed the mantle of "Greatest Rock'n'Roll Band in the World" and who, as they fast approach menopause, are still wearing it - with not a serious challenger in sight. "Still Life" then, is an album which chronicles the current position of the



heavyweight champion. The songs have been chosen to best demonstrate this fact - ranging, as they do, from oldies ("Under My Thumb", "Let's Spend the Night Together", "Time is On My Side" and the everpresent warhorse "Satisfaction"), through to *Tattoo* You-vintage Stones ("Start Me Up"), pausing to visit the *Some Girls* era ("Shattered" and "Imagination") and even throwing a couple of covers (Eddie Cochran's "Twenty Flight Rock" and Smokey Robinson's "Going To A Go Go"). It even goes to the extent of throwing in a track from the abysmal *Emotional Rescue* album - a speeded-up "Let Me Go", a great improvement on the drawling studio version.

Really the songs should, and can, speak for themselves. This is not music to think to, it is not

music to ponder upon, to search amongst for intricate lyrical patterns or incisive political comment. (Indeed, putting a lyric sheet with *Tattoo You* was an error of epic proportions). No, this is rock'n'roll. Instead you must simply listen, let the music take you, enjoy enjoy, and if you feel like dancing....

That is the music, but what of the musicians. During "Twenty Flight Rock" Jagger sings "Get to the top/And I'm too tired to rock", but you just gotta know it's not true. After all, the man who sang the song the Rolling Stones are named after, Mr Muddy Waters, is still going strong at the comparatively young age of 67. Compared to him Messers. Jagger, Richard, Wyman, Watts and Wood are practically spring chickens.

James Griffin

A.A.A. Those brightly bannered marchers of many an anti-tour demo last year have organised a large fund-raising variety concert. July 18th marks a year to the day since the most unwanted team of "diplomats" arrived in this country. On this day Mercury Theatre will be patron to the A.A.A. Variety Concert.

The money raised will be going into a fund for future A.A.A. ventures and to help artists penalised for activities last year during that tour. (Dean Parker for instance was fined \$1,000).

But apart from the meritorious cause the acts are varied and of a high standard. Included in the line-up are the Topp Twins, who themselves faced charges for violently singing at blue-men and women.

Limbs will be presenting some dance, Mathew Brown some magical

A.A.A.



keyboard works, Ivan Zagni some modern 12-string guitar interpretations, Darien Takle, some song and David Parkyn some words.

On the Theatre side of things Mercury and Corporate people will be performing as well as three revue groups including the Broadsheet group which will be touring shortly and excerpts from two of New Zealand's song plays.

The emphasis is obviously on quickly paced variety. The show costs ten dollars which for an unsubsidised (A.A.A. don't have the nipple of Q.E.II to suckle at) production is by no means extravagant. All in all this is an exciting way of raising funds for a more than worthy cause.

Please consider opening your hearts and wallets for the concert - it needs support to work.

ONE WET FRIDAY

'Friday-at-One' Concert, 18th June, 1982

Our orchestra performed on Friday the 18th. It was a small orchestra, made up of students and two staff members of the School of Music. Two works were performed - a Monn cello concerto in G minor, and a Hofmann symphony in D Major.

Most people haven't heard of Monn, let alone Hofmann, so to put them in historical perspective, they lived somewhere in between Bach and Mozart, and that's what their music sounds like - easygoing, craftsmanlike and undemanding.

Unless there are intonation problems in the performance. These showed up particularly in the first piece, the cello concerto, but making up for this under-rehearsed presentation

from the orchestra were the fine and varied performances from the three soloists (one for each movement) - Louise Hoffman, introverted, refined, Suzanne Gadsbey presenting a rich tone in the graceful second movement and Rachel Snelling's dramatic and stirring rounding-off of the concerto.

The second event of the concert was a premiere of Hofmann's Symphony in D major, conducted in an energetic manner by Allan Badley. Badley is currently doing a Ph.D on Hofmann, and this piece was a transcription of Badley's, as none of Hofmann's music has been published (to quote the programme) "either during his lifetime, or since 1793." The symphony was exciting, with the added wind instruments, and very pleasant background music for one's lunch.

Gerald Van Waardenberg

IS MODERNISM DEAD?

HAPPY BIRTHDAY STRAVINSKY Maidment Theatre, Sunday June 20 Presented by the University School of Music Karlheinz Co.

Is modernism dead? Well, certainly Stravinsky is... but while he was alive, the modernist movement was alive and well in music. He was perhaps the most influential and innovative composer of the twentieth century (to string two clichés together). And on Sunday the University School of Music celebrated Stravinsky's birthday, with a concert of his works ranging from the 1913 'Japanese Lyrics' to the 1962 Choral work 'The Dove descending breaks the Air', based on the last of T.S. Eliot's Four Quartets.

The highlight of the concert was the version of 'The Rite of Spring' for two pianos, played by Nicole Nalden and Ashley Toms. Stravinsky once wrote 'Music is, by its very nature,

essentially powerless to express anything at all' but after listening to Rite of Spring, I cannot believe he was serious.

The Piano Sonata was well performed by Katherine Austin and sounded wonderful - like Bach played on the submachinegun. Not all the works were so good... the 'Japanese Lyrics' were about as interesting as a bundle of tuning forks in a concrete mixer, and both the 'Ave Maria' and the 'Elegy for Solo Violin' were very ordinary.

Finally, mention must be made of the original composition 'Happy Birthday Igor' by Douglas Mews and sung by the University Singers. This piece attempted, I think, to be both serious and silly, and this did not work well at all. So it goes.

The School of Music Karlheinz Company will be presenting a 'Meet the Composers' concert on October 3. A must-hear.

W. McIlhagga



EXIT

EXIT Tangerine Dream Virgin

N.M.E. has said of groups like Faust, Amon Duul, Birth Control or Neu, that 'early German sound seemed predominantly experimental', but that 'few(er) of their records survive the test of time.' As many 'listeners' may have never even heard of these, let alone heard their music, New Musical Express seemed fairly correct.

Since 1973, however, when Nick Logan wrote the above, a new surge in synthetic music has emerged in Europe, displaying just how ahead-of-their-time some German groups in fact are. Kraftwerk have been around since about 1972, Kraan's 'Andy Nogger' has been selling masses in Europe constantly since 1975, as is Nina Hagen right now.

Available at present is 'Exit', the tenth album by Tangerine Dream, started in 1970. If you have heard their stuff and haven't liked it, don't pass on - read on!

This 'Gothic and progressive rock' band has three members: Edgar Froese, Chris Franke and replacing Michael Hoening (who replaced Peter Baumann) is Johannes Schmoelling. A criticism of their first four alba (plural of album) is that they wandered meaninglessly and were poorly coded as if unable to polish off their work. Since their famous 'Phaedra', 'Rubycon' and 'Force Majeur' records they have developed 'tightness', as we critics like to call it, in

their music.

'Thief', their last, totally unpublicized record, was the first with Schmoelling on it. He is clearly the catalyst, who has hauled Tangerine Dream out of their good yet 'it's-just-like-the-last-one' style, and has reinvented a visible direction in their music. The technical beauty of 'Thief' has led directly on to 'Exit'.

This album captures that eerie 'Gothic' feeling, reminiscent of Pink Floyd's 'Echoes' but far more credibly and subtly; their codes and 'intermezzi' connecting the fragments of longer pieces have matured, and are sufficiently well-behaved to have made any classical composer proud, were they to have had synthesizers rather than cellos and clarinets.

This album is constantly flowing, rises and falls, deepens, echoes, comes back, bounces around..., a massive contrast to their suicide-inducing 'Zeit' back in '72.

I think the only album to have had any words on it was 'Cyclone' (1978). 'Exit' seems to follow rule except for the first track, 'kiew mission', not that their use of lyrics teaches us anything - the words are in Russian.

Both this album, 'Exit', and the previous 'Thief' are worthy at least of a listen to. Even as a Tangerine Dream fan, I am surprised at just how extremely well done from performance and technical angles these are. Certainly 'Exit' deserves a colossal success.

Darryl Wilson.

MISSING Thomas Hauser Penguin

The New York Times Book Review calls this book 'Devastating' - frankly, I could not agree more!

For the sake of maintaining the self-created label of 'the greatest nation in the world', the United States of America has carried out the most outrageous and inhumane pogroms against anyone who challenges its ideals.

In Chile in September 1973, General Augusto Lutz, Director of Army Intelligence, said of the U.S. citizen, Charles Horman, he 'knew too much' and he 'has to disappear'. By October 19th, Horman was dead.

Whereas an autopsy claimed that he had been shot by 'leftists' in the street, he had in fact been taken by the military to a stadium where they had already executed over 15,000 people; whereas the autopsy said that he died from 17 bullets from 'leftist' machine-guns, his own

father counted no more than two holes at close range in the head; whereas the U.S. Embassy denied all knowledge of Horman or his whereabouts, they had been told twice of his incarceration by the 21st of September, and of his death a few days after; whereas the Chilean military take-over was declared as resulting from the obvious decay of a communistic way of life, it is odd that several U.S. Navy vessels just happened to be at hand and that they 'came down to do a job and it's done'.

Do you get the feeling that someone is not being honest with you? So did Charles Horman - and he died for it. What is more frightening is the prospect that the authority which killed him may have been his own people.

This book is a true account of the happenings in Chile both before and after the military overthrow of the democratically elected Congress under Salvadore Allende. It is a true account of the subversive U.S.



involvement under the maniacal anti-communist foreign policies of Richard Milhous Nixon and Henry Kissinger.

This is a gripping and exciting book, written in a style which allows us to see clearly the setting around which the extermination of an ordinary civilian happened with the blessing of his own government. It is a book that will really make you mad.

In the light of our own National Party trying to delude us as to some value in ANZUS, this captures the true viciousness and arrogance for which the 'American way of life' and U.S. military totalitarianism is now world famous.

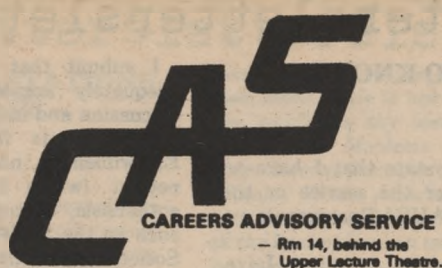
If you forget the smarmy bullshit by which Thomas Hauser creates the 'all-American' purity image ('The object of Elizabeth's affection is a balding man of medium height with the word 'decent' stamped all over him.'), then we deal with a book, the facts of which are clearly defined, to the point, and illustrative of

the network of lies poured out by the 'authorities'. Hauser's occupation as a lawyer is quite evident. Facts are not stretched out to a likelihood of possibility of a supposition. If there is no clear evidence to support something, Hauser says so. Certainly doubts are recorded, but as doubts.

the only incongruous part of the book is in the author's note at the end, where he reaffirms, despite all that has preceded, his true faith in that illusive golden ideal, the belief in the holiness of the U.S.A., which Yankees choose to call 'America'. (Or it may just be that a U.S. publisher might not even touch the work without such a compromise.)

As I finish this, I am preparing to read the book yet again. Put aside the greasy flattery a la Johnny Carson, and the author's dislocated dream, and I can seriously say that this is a book you should not be 'missing'.

Darryl Wilson



THE CAREER GAME - from a Personnel Consultants point of view.

In view of the economic climate here in New Zealand and the increasing numbers of degree qualified individuals issuing forth from Universities, do not expect to walk into the job of your choice.

The number of opportunities immediately available are reducing, and competition for them is increasing.

There was a time in an executive's life, around the age of 43-48, when it could be difficult to change jobs or careers with any ease or certainty. Now the age range is 21-60.

Obviously, this is more true of certain occupations than others, and the problem is most marked in the marketing and personnel areas of industry, which have been rising to the fore in recent years as critical components of a successful company's operations.

Earlier, competition was mentioned, and it is essential that first time job seekers are totally aware of the pressure this places on them.

Firstly, if you want a place in commerce and do not possess the skills or wherewithal to be an entrepreneur, then, 'Doing your own thing' is OUT. Employers expect you to look and sound as though you want to do theirs! Consequently, dress, presentation and a positive manner are matters to be afforded great care.

Senior Managers are not impressed by 'name' jeans, rugby jerseys or gold earrings, (unless the latter are worn by women).

Helpful replies, accompanied by averted eyes and foot shuffling, such as 'I dunno', or 'I want something to do with sales/marketing/personnel or industrial engineering', will do nothing to further your progress. A desire to start at Marketing Manager level on a salary of not less than \$20,000 will also mark you as something less than an attractive prospect.

Remember, the cost of training you into a polished, alert, captain of industry is enormous and employers will not entertain trainees who do not appear to be totally committed, enthusiastic, and have at least some awareness of their own needs and ambitions.

To that end, a certain amount of self analysis is necessary before you go looking for that elusive career path - as well as an investment in a decent jacket and tie, or dress.

Organise yourself in preparing your attack on a career. Answer these questions:-

'Am I interested in this industry?' If the answer is 'Yes', find out more about it.

'Am I prepared to start in or move to Hawkes Bay/Christchurch/Dunedin, etc?' This could be important if the company is large and expects mobility in management.

'Do I want to be part of a large/small/international organisation?' If you are not sure, then ask around or read about them. Each type has its own problems and challenges.

'Am I really prepared to commit myself to a highly disciplined and hierarchical organisation?' If the answer is NO, then it is essential that you consider very carefully what place you feel you really have in industry.

Clearly, employers would ideally like you to have some commercial experience, and equally clearly, it is more than likely you don't possess that experience. This set of circumstances will induce feelings of frustration and in some cases, helplessness. However, it must be remembered that nearly all your competition is in the same position. Therefore it is essential that, irrespective of the number of 'noes' you receive, you maintain that poise, self-confidence and common sense that employers are seeking. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that your job search will go on for three, four, or even more months. Remember that sooner or later, everyone who wants a job will get one, even if it is not the 'ideal'. Therefore, it is essential that you do not become depressed about your chances, as this will be reflected in your interview presentation, and could further hinder your success.

The next important point to remember is; certain degrees are not entry tickets to certain areas. Employers will not be impressed by the fact that you feel, 'All I can do with a BA in

Geography is to go into Personnel.'

Awareness of the relative merits of individual qualifications, coupled with some knowledge of the sector they apply to, will be necessary. This means that you can furnish a more interesting argument as to why you want to join the personnel function, but do not possess a personnel orientated degree. One thing that many graduates forget is that a degree is the groundwork you have done before the real commercial learning process starts.

If you are not sure what point is being made here, just remember that a degree is, in real terms, nothing more or less than a degree, and the only thing it guarantees is that you are bright, learn quickly, and possess a certain amount of self discipline - applying those qualities in industry is another thing, and an awareness of this will go a long way to clarify your thought process.

The complexity of current economic conditions, the speed at which business philosophies and techniques are changing, and the accompanying risks which commerce must entertain in combination with a continually shifting social pattern, mean that companies will only employ potential managers who possess intelligence, and, what is often forgotten, good sound commonsense.

In conclusion, there are two final points to consider. The first is that the job hunt can be likened to a game, and as in any area of life, if you want to play a game, you don't complain about the rules. It is not a coincidence that the people who complain are the ones who are losing. The second point is that probably the hardest job you will ever have is finding the first job. After that it is a matter of performance.

MID-YEAR CAMPUS VISIT PROGRAMME

N.Z. FOREST PRODUCTS - CADETSHIPS
- interviews CAS, Monday & Tuesday 19 & 20 July.

DEPT OF STATISTICS - on campus
Wednesday 30 June. Seeking graduates in areas of Geography, Maths & Stats.

LUNCHTIME PRESENTATION: HONEYWELL CONTROL SYSTEMS
Tuesday 13 July, 1.00pm. Room 4.409 - Engineering school.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Wednesday 14 July, 1 - 3pm. Upper Lecture Theatre.

EVENING PRESENTATION: SCHLUMBERGER
Wednesday 14 July, 7.30pm. Room 002, Old Arts Bldg.

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- Publications Officer
- Radio Producer
- Radio Technician
- Engineers, hydrological engineer & civil engineer
- Lawyer
- Accountants
- Marine Biologist
Further details CAS

RESEARCH OFFICER/ASST. RESEARCH OFFICER. M.O.T. - ROAD TRANSPORT DIVISION
Seeking graduate in comp.Sc, Mathematics, Statistics & Social Sciences. Vacancy exists in the Data Analysis Group, to work mainly in the field of traffic accident research. Further details CAS. Closing date: Wed, 30 June.

PROSPECTIVE GRADUATES: PROVIDENT LIFE
Seeking graduates from variety of disciplines with the ability to fill a growing demand for financial advisers to the professional market. Three year training period. Direct enquiries to

Mr D.A. Ronald, Auckland Regional Manager, Provident Life Assurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 4459, Auckland.

RESEARCH INTERNS - EAST-WEST CULTURE LEARNING INSTITUTE, HONOLULU, HAWAII
Interns required in areas of Anthropology, Sociology, Education etc. for research projects in:
Cross-Cultural emotional behaviour
Culture & Interpersonal Interaction
Modernization & Language Development
Situational Effects on Human behaviour
Further details CAS. Closing date 1 August 1982.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST - NYLEX NZ LTD
Seeking graduate pref. in Chemistry, PVC/Plastics technology. Full training will be given. On completion appointee would be responsible as a Product Chemist, for a group of products from both a production services point of view as well as product development. Opportunities exist for development from the technical services dept. into either production management or marketing. Further details: J.M. Bloom, Personnel Manager, Ph 2745-149

SCIENCE GRADUATE - KEMPTHORNE MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Sales opportunity based in Auckland, selling products ranging from laboratory consumables to medium technology equipment, including electronic balances, pH meters etc. For further details phone Branch Manager, 775-289.

MATHEMATICS GRADUATE - ACTUARIAL CAREER - PROVIDENT LIFE
Req. mathematical ability & a good approach to problem solving. Trainee to sit exams set by the Institute of Actuaries in London. Interested students contact:
Mr C.B. Cahn, Asst. Actuary
Provident Life Assurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 894, WELLINGTON.

LECTURESHIP IN URBAN PLANNING - UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
Applicants should have Masters degree in Urban Planning or equivalent, and pref. a PhD, with some teaching and research experience with professional membership of recognised planning institutions in Britain, Aust, N.Z. or Canada, and/or practical planning exp., with specialisation in QM, Spatial analysis, physical planning, housing &/or transport planning. For further info: Assoc. of Commonwealth Universities (Apts) 36 Gordon Sq. London WC1H 0PF. Closing date 30/6

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER - EHS ENGINEERING
Vacancy for Mechanical engineer with an interest in thermo dynamics/production engineering/fluid dynamics; some advantage in electrical option. Duties essentially re-assessing (redeveloping old products, developing new ones, preparing technical data, quality management plan etc. Must have thermo knowledge. Pract. exp. goes towards registration. For further info contact: Mr Young, Ph. 31399. Closing date 30 June.

POST OFFICE ENGINEERING BURSARIES
Professional engineering - electrical, also a limited number of BE Mech, bursaries offered each year. Applications close 31 August. Further details CAS.

STATUTORY PLANNING DEPT - HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL. PLANNING OFFICER & SENIOR PLANNING OFFICER
Two positions in Scheme Amendment Section which is engaged in the preparation, amendment and review of the District Scheme. Further details CAS. Applications close 23 July 1982.

M.I.M. HOLDINGS LTD - BRISBANE
Unable to visit campus but happy to receive applications from N.Z. graduates in disciplines of - geology, Comp. Sc., mining engineering, metallurgy/ chem. engineering, commerce/acctg, elct & Mech. engineering. Graduate career booklets & application forms available CAS.

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

level with you about how you're handling your money and what we can do for you. You'll be suprised at the way we can help you sort out your problems. Come on in soon to our on-campus office and arrange a time for a chat. Ask for Errol Schirnack or Christine Easton, University of Auckland Branch. Phone: 735-527.



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WAITING FOR GODOT

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CONCERNED YOUNG NAT

Dear Sir,

As a Young National and a supporter of free enterprise I am gravely disturbed by some of the actions of the present government: I will write in particular of the Quigley affair and of the recent freeze in wages and prices.

I suspect that Mr Muldoon has been wanting to dispose of Quigley for a long time, firstly because he is able enough to present a threat to his leadership and secondly because he has shown greater concern for the Party's philosophy on free enterprise. When Mr Quigley called for a better understanding of the highly complex issues concerning the growth strategy, the Prime Minister seized on this fragile excuse to remove him from Cabinet. It seems as Mr Minogue put it, that collective responsibility really means collective subservience to Mr Muldoon. Young Nationals expressed dismay in a subdued fashion to avoid a rift in the Party, and I would probably not have written this letter but for the outrageous action of my local MP, Mr Malcolm. He declared that 'right wingers' in the Party had been getting a lot of attention recently but had no major part to play in New Zealand politics. How he had the effrontery to describe a group which calls for a return to fundamental principles of his own political party, or to suggest that the Young Nationals, who quite possibly made the difference between victory and defeat in the last election, have little part to play in New Zealand politics, is beyond me.

The Prime Minister played the last move in a brilliant political combination on 22nd June this year. It began several months ago, when he proposed a wage-tax trade off which he alleged would reduce inflation. The argument to support this was, of course, immediately plausible, lower wages would allow employers to charge lower prices. Mr Muldoon skillfully ducked repeated questions as to how some semblance of balance was now to be attained in the budget. To my knowledge, it has never been explained why an artificial change in the rate of wage and price increases in one year should have any long term effect on inflation or how prices can possibly remain stable while a massive government deficit continues to increase the nominal money supply. Nevertheless, as everyone knows, the Minister of Finance managed to give the impression of having made an economically sensible proposal which the ungrateful and unpatriotic unions (who are not very popular anyway) foolishly refused. When he announced the wage/price freeze, he gave a virtuoso performance, stressing that he had hoped to reduce wage claims by negotiation but that the good of New Zealand compelled him to act and waxing eloquently on the need to control inflation (which his own budget deficits have fuelled). He is now in a commanding position: if the unions, or any other group, react strongly, he can easily win a snap election. The moral appears to be that one can do as well in politics by destroying the country as by providing good government.

Concerned,
Jorgen Harmse

TE MOANA YET AGAIN

David,

Answering Ivan's comments in last week's Craccum: It is incorrect for Ivan to take the leap from consultation of Pacific Island and Maori Clubs, to scapegoating them. In fact, he is aware that I spoke against this. However the Pacific Island clubs especially were pleased to have been asked their opinion as they have not been asked in the past, and the TM resource centre would be representing them (de facto) on campus.

Most Exec members had thought a great deal about the issue before it came to Exec. I myself already had a personal position, which I had come to through dealings with the group - however if the clubs had been strongly in support of Te Moana I would have been in the position of having to put aside what I felt for the feelings of those groups who had the most at stake by TM being here.

It comes through very strongly in Ivan's letter which groups he finds acceptable - and it is not the Pacific Island groups. The black groups themselves did not agree on the issue so it was up to individual Exec members to make a decision. First Ivan disagrees with scapegoating and then he disagrees with us (as whites - well almost - two of us are blacks and they both voted against) making the decisions.

I think the most important points to be made out of this whole incident are:

- Which black groups do you listen to?
- Do whites have any right to criticise anything that black groups do?
- Do whites work in consultation with blacks to fight racism - or do they work out their own racism by themselves?
- Are whites by virtue of their skin-colour racist i.e. is racism genetic?

I have a position on all of these points and it is a position that doesn't totally align with Ivan, Karin Bos or NPR. However for my position to be rubbish and for me to be branded racist because I would not vote yes to TM is ludicrous.

I agree that people should listen to what Ripka Evans is saying, but not to blindly and slavishly believe everything she says because she is black. Much of what Ripka says is excellent but some of it is not - we must be discerning. No one has the monopoly on truth.

Heather Worth

WHO'S CONFUSED?

Dear Craccum,

The recent issues of Craccum have shown that there is no such thing as student opinion at least as a whole, and what there is, is often rather selective of the facts, or quite possibly muddled. For example, the McCaw committee's recommendations on tax have been put across as harmful to lower wage earners. In fact, the rates have been set in the report, to take off a bigger bite initially (19% of income) then a small marginal rise to 26% past about six thousand dollars. What this means is that the great majority of earners will benefit, at least in tax terms. The 'breakeven point' is \$7380, ie above that income level taxpayers will pay less than currently. The Chairman has gone on record to say that special concessions should be given to students and others who need them, as they need them. The point about a lower marginal rate is that all taxpayers, rich or poor, benefit from it, and a cut of that magnitude would require taxes to be made up elsewhere. The 'upper incomes' sector is not as large as some would think. It would be useful if people read the Report instead of what the papers might confusingly report it as. The idea is to help middle-income taxpayers, which is what the majority of us will be, eventually. Similarly the concern about unions. Students' associations may identify themselves as being concerned with the status of the oppressed, which I agree is bad, and with feminist groups, say - but the majority of their members don't care a hoot!

Now that Quigley is gone, I hope you're satisfied. He is about the one man who has stood up to the Prime Minister, which should be worth commending him for. His resignation, to put it another way, cost him \$29,000 a year in pay.

I am a little confused at a recent article on Maori rights, which stated that the Maori people had 'sixty six million acres of land before the European arrived.' I presume this figure is taken by multiplying the number of acres in a square mile (640) by the number of square miles in this country (103,735). Now, that would include, amongst other land, bits halfway up Mt Cook! I am not sure that the 'domain of authority,' or land the Maori claimed and/or farmed is as quite as large as that! Perhaps someone would care to give us figures for the amount of land that was actually farmed by the Maori before and during the coming of the European?

Ross Clark
Not from the Department of Anthropology

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS

Dear Craccum,

I would just like to state that I have no complaints as to either the service or the standard of food in the AUSA Restaurant.

Love,
Rob Young.



CATERING 'KNEE JERK'

Dear Editor,

Upon reading last week's Craccum I found it to be saturated with rude and offensive letters directed to both students and Craccum from the Catering Manager, Jo Howard.

May I say just this. The Catering Manager should listen to criticism where it is due. The 'knee-jerk' offensive reaction portrayed mirrors the rude discourteous and substandard service provided by Catering to its student customers. And it is just this sort of service that students have complained of for years.

I for one would like to see a change in the attitude and service of Catering. And I advise Jo Howard to think again before student criticism is so arrogantly disregarded.

N.J.B.

ANIMAL HORROR HOUSE

I think that Ms Jeanne Walker needs to be enlightened on a few points as they relate to last week's front page article. The first point concerns the statement that there was a 'sense of proportion' as opposed to fear in the reluctance of papers to handle the story. TRUTH added nothing to the article as it appeared whether by way of emotive terminology or journalistic licence. It was the full text of interviews containing information verbatim as it was given to me by the people concerned. The validity of the casebook information was checked and the Medical School admitted that my notes were correct.

The article was not intended to be a discussion of the pros and cons of animal research, but rather an accurate and detailed account of experiments currently being carried out which has never been publicly released. It also intended to point out the cloak of secrecy which exists and the absence of ones right to have access to information. In addition it aimed to point out the inadequate protection afforded by the law. Ms Walker says that of all the anti-vivisectionists, 'very occasionally one of them has the courage to work her way into medical laboratories'. This is totally untrue. She obviously hasn't a clue as to the fact that we have few rights in this country and the freedom to access of information is not one of them. SAFE accepted an invitation to visit the Medical School but outside of being shown a few of the animals used in research, no explanation as to the type of work carried out was made available. In such a case I hardly think that 'courage' is the proper word to describe the way in which the information was finally gathered. The Medical School is covetous of the work that they do and defensive. Their claim as to having an open door policy in answering any queries from the public is a lie. The experiment on head injury was, up until fairly recently, a well kept secret. The rooms where the work was carried out were locked. Out of all the rooms I visited, which numbered in the dozens, none of them were locked. The research assistant refused me entry and declined to tell me about the work he was doing. After several days I was finally able to meet the person in charge of the project. I was told that this experiment had caused the most trouble for the Ethics Committee and that they were afraid of any leak about the details. As far as the claim that Prof MacLaurin spent two hours with a TRUTH reporter going over the intricacies of this one experiment is again a lie. TRUTH spent from 3.00 - 4.20 with the Prof going over all of the nine experiments which were to be printed.

One can hardly use evidence of two letters to Medical School as an indication of the response to the article. Both articles that appeared in TRUTH, this one and the one on Bonnie, sparked phone calls and letters to SAFE offering us further information and support. Our petition which is to be submitted to Parliament in the next few weeks boasts 120,000 signatures which I feel is a more realistic indication of public opinion on animal research.

I submit that the interviewer was not adequately acquainted with the area of discussion and in some cases quite ignorant. SAFE stands for Save Animals From Experiments.... not save animals from street neglect (which is a meaningless term), euthanasia, or contraception! Other groups such as the SPCA, BWC, and the Humane Society concentrate on other aspects of animal exploitation. Pity the poor interviewer for the reader suffers from her resulting confusion!! SAFE deals with animal research and in doing so does not restrict its campaign to medical, pharmaceutical, or cosmetic experiments. Medical, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic research is vivisection. SAFE's credibility can hardly be validly attacked by claiming that they should instead be concerned with the broader issues of animal exploitation.

With regards to the pathetic and irrelevant questions concerning euthanasia and contraception - they called for personal comment on unrelated issues in the middle of an interview about vivisection. My personal opinion is that euthanasia is hardly the answer to overpopulation - that's taking the easy way out. To actually get to the root of the problem takes both time and effort. Compulsory speying and neutering is one possibility as is some form of contraception. Her woeful inability to comprehend certain well canvassed concepts becomes abundantly clear when she deals with 'prevention is better than cure.' Prevention refers to getting once again to the root of the problem instead of treating or attempting to cure it with medication. We already know that excessive drinking can cause cirrhosis of the liver, and that cigarette smoking can cause cancer - then why do we insist on searching for a medical cure? The cure in many cases comes from the careful examination of the social causes.

A short word on alternatives. Ms Walker neglected to mention the German based organisation called Salem Dat which is an information centre for alternatives. One only needs to write to them requesting information on alternatives for particular research techniques. Ms Walker could not even do any research on her information that drugs which had safely been tested on animals were now used on humans. She mentioned Tuberculosis as one vaccine first tested on animals. This is correct but she omitted to finish the story. Tuberkulin was introduced by Koch after it was found to cure TB in guinea pigs, but later it was found to cause the disease in healthy patients and it activated latent forms of the malady! She claims that antibiotics too have been tried on animals. In a series of articles published 1962-1963, Dr Raiga in BULLETIN DE L'ASSOCIATION GENERALE DES MEDECINS DE FRANCE said that antibiotics were the cause of therapeutic deaths and that an increased number of infections arose when malades of a different nature were being treated. Finally, in 1972 the U.S. released the information that Food and Drug Administration officials were urging reforms to prevent physicians from prescribing antibiotics for diseases against which safer therapy was available. Thousands of dangerous drugs were safely tested on animals but only found to be dangerous when administered to humans. Dr R Fine has published a list of these drugs in the GREAT DRUG DECEPTION published by Stein & Day NY 1972. The following is a sample:

Penicillin - kills guinea pigs, but safe in mice and humans
Strychnine - kills humans but safe for guinea pigs
Digitalis - its introduction was delayed because it was first tested on dogs and found to raise blood pressure dangerously. It is now a main remedy for cardiac patients.
Braldin - manufactured by ICI Great Britain as a cardiotonic. After 7 years of 'very intensive' tests it was found to cause severe damage to eyesight and the digestive tract.
Thalidomide - responsible for over 10,000 deformed children
Orabitec - after its introduction it was found to cause kidney damage which often proved fatal.
Flaminil - marketed by Swiss laboratories Salvoxy-Wander to fight rheumatism had to later be withdrawn because it caused a loss of consciousness.

Should Ms Walker wish to further her interviewing career, may I suggest that she at least acquaint herself with the topic she proposes to discuss thereby avoiding irrelevant questions? A fair and reasoned approach to the subject would have concluded that there was a difference in opinion of both sides, but what resulted instead was a half-pie attempt at presenting both sides where neither side was treated fairly and sources and statements were not checked. Ms Walker's poor choice of words in certain cases showed even a lack of basic composition skills, the offspring of which, alas, being common sarcasm.

Yours sincerely,
Jill Carhart

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ours sincerely, Jill Carhart

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BIBLICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

Dear Editor,

In recent years we have witnessed the spectacular rise in the number of various 'born again' Christian groups in our society. Although many of these Christians claim to be apolitical and interested only in seeking and living in Christ, many of their stances have political overtones.

In my many discussions with these enlightened people I have been repeatedly told that the only biblical interpretation of the events in the Middle East are simple and straightforward: God's will is that the Jews alone can claim the Holy Land, whilst the Palestinians' role in God's earth is not dissimilar to that of the average cow or sheep. The Palestinians are here for the slaughter.

Canterbury University's weekly Canta recently published an alternative Christian view on the biblical interpretation of events in the Middle East today.

Christopher Ritchie

A great deal of damage is being done to the Christian Church and an injustice perpetrated against the indigenous inhabitants of Israel, the Palestinian people, both Christian and Moslem by erroneous biblical interpretation. Because of their frequent literal interpretation of Abraham's covenant in the Old Testament, that is, granting the land of Canaan to Abraham and his 'seed', Evangelical Christians make natural supporters of the Israeli Zionist cause. They often claim that the covenant forms a key Jewish biblical claim to the land that was once Palestine and is now Israel. Politically the Evangelicals attracted to Israel embrace a wide range, from moderates who view the Jewish state as an underdog fighting for survival, to fundamentalists convinced that Israel will play a central role in that final, apocalyptic chapter of history that climaxes with the second coming of the Messiah. The Evangelical lobby in the USA number in excess of forty million, that is over ten times the number of Jews in America. Such numbers constitute an influential force in American politics and partly explain American backing for Israel and her awesome military capacity. The way Israeli military might is employed affects us all as it could be one of the main factors behind a nuclear holocaust.

The supreme tragedy of the Palestine question is the way in which Christian ideals of brotherly love, charity, human dignity and justice have been desecrated in the face of a gross misinterpretation of the Old Testament scriptures.

The first explicit promise of Palestine to the descendants of Abraham was at Shechem (now Nablus) in Genesis 12:7; 'unto thy seed will I give this land'. And again in Chapter 13:15 Abraham on a hill in Bethel is promised 'All the land which thou seest to thee will I give it and to thy seed for ever'.

These passages have been interpreted as

constituting promises made to Jews and to them alone. This is not what the Bible says. The words 'to thy seed' inevitably include Arabs, both Moslems and Christians, who claim descent from Abraham through his son Ishmael. When Abraham made a covenant with God through circumcision (Ch. 17:8) and all the land of Canaan was promised to him as 'an everlasting possession', it was Ishmael who was circumcised; Isaac had not then been born. The descendants of Ishmael (the Palestinian people) have every right to call and consider themselves of the seed of Abraham, according to the Bible prophecy.

The Bible speaks powerfully of those who are aliens in their own land, the irony is that this true of Christian and Moslem Palestinians in Israel today.

Reprinted from Canta No 11 1982.

SOLAR POWER: WHAT MAKES GRAPEFRUITS GROW!

Dear Sir,

'Agent Grapefruit' (Craccum June 15) not only has an empty pen but a remarkably empty head also. In case there are any more unthinking people around campus I feel I must respond to his otherwise totally forgettable letter with some comments about solar power. He makes the common assumption that all solar energy can do is heat water and that not very well. What does he think makes all the electricity, put the oil there and the gas and the coal, grows all the grass, trees, fruit, vegetables and provides all the warmth which keeps all of us (including him, God help us!) alive?

If I felt he had a genuinely open enquiring mind, I would suggest that he comes to the meetings of SOLAR ACTION where he can talk to real people who are getting all their hot water winter and summer from the sun, and who are designing and even living in fully solar heated homes. This is my third winter in my present home and the heating bill so far this winter is zero. Last winter it was the same. Even in frost and cloud I do not need any additional heating at all.

Yours sincerely,

D. Graham Stevens
Editor

SOLAR ACTION Newsletter

P.S. SOLAR ACTION meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 7.45 pm in Lecture Room 2, Level 2, School of Architecture.

SOLAR ACTION is the New Zealand section of the Australia New Zealand section of the International Solar Energy Society.

ROB YOUNG'S REPLY

Dear David,

I wish to reply to the letter attacking me in Craccum 8/6/82. I am sorry that the author of the letter didn't have the guts to sign his/her real name to the letter, nor to approach me personally.

Firstly, it should be known that all mail to Exec members is opened by the Association Secretary and placed on the Inwards Mail file, unless it is marked 'personal'. Every member of the Association may read this file. Thus, all correspondence referring to Easter tournament is on this file. None of it refers to details of the Easter Tournament sponsorship dealings.

The first that I knew of the sponsorship was when the advertising posters arrived on Thursday 1st or Friday 2nd April, four days before Tournament started. Subsequently I learnt that the matter had been discussed at a meeting of the NZUSA National Executive, although I wasn't told until the week of the SRC.

Secondly, When I spoke at the SRC meeting, I had been informed that it was intended to stop AUSA sports people from going to Tournament, probably by disaffiliating clubs and thereby making them ineligible. I did in fact speak in favour of the first motion as I believed it to be a good one.

However, when it came to the second motion, I did not speak either for or against it at all. I did reply to what I thought to be incorrect assertions or assumptions by both sides, and I provided background information as the financial arrangements of Tournament.

So I refute all that 'Mark Anderson' had to say in his/her letter and challenge him/her to substantiate his/her libellous allegations.

Yours etc
Rob Young
SPORTS

P.S. Nobody went to Easter Tournament under the name 'Mark Anderson'. If such a person did go, then he/she went under a false name and was therefore ineligible. AUSA can be fined \$200 for each ineligible player.

2. It was curiously inconsistent for someone who was apparently so concerned with sexism, to title himself/herself 'a Auck Uni Sportsman'

3. The point of this unfounded and vituperative attack both evades me and causes me deep concern.

'THAT'S NOT MY JOB'

Dear Editor,

I realise that five-star service is not possible in the Coffee Bar, but courtesy and helpfulness make up for a lot.

Recently I enquired when we would have the board displaying prices returned.

'That's not my job' the young woman sneered.

I requested that she enquire whose job it is. 'That's not my job' was sneered once more. (Least innocent parties be held responsible, the female had fair hair and was somewhat round of build).

Request to Coffee Bar whose-ever-job-it-is: PLEASE DISPLAY PRICES AGAIN.

Yours,
Hard up and Fed up!

THE NEXT BEST THING...

to skiing is reading about it. To that end CRACCUM is producing a 4 page liftout skiers guide which is where YOU come in. Your chance to be rich and famous (well famous...) is to be the first ace writers to CRACCUM with your snow stories. I will be co-ordinating the Ski Guide for CRACCUM and my office hours are Mon. - Fri. 9am - 11.30. We want good b/w prints as well as any snow or skiing related stories you have. The Guide will be published in Issue 17 on July the 27th.

For further details see Jason at CRACCUM as soon as possible.

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. 12.30pm - 2.30pm

* SUNDAY 4.30pm FEAST AND YOGA MEDITATIONS *
Live Music, Video, Plays, etc.
ALL WELCOME \$1.00
231 Queen St. (at Forest City) Black Pt. 54885

RANDY STONEHILL
Breaking Thru



LOGAN CAMPBELL CENTRE
TUES 13 July, 7.30pm
(Further Details Ph. 34-736)

MERCURY THEATRE
FRANCE ST. NEWTON

DRACULA
By Ian Mune
Music by Stephen McCurdy
Sponsored by Nestle (NZ) Ltd
Mon & Thurs 6.30pm, Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat 8.15pm
BOOKINGS: PH 33-869

26 June - 17 July

Peter Hawes
Al's General Theory of Relativity
MERCURY TWO
2 July - 17 July
MON & THURS 9.00pm
TUES, WED, FRI, SAT 6.30pm

THE MERCURY IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE STUDENT RUSH MON & TUES NIGHTS

UNSOLD MERCURY 1 TICKETS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS AT \$3.00 ea: SAVE 66%

HITCHHIKERS GUIDE TO THE GALAXY

FANCY DRESS DANCE

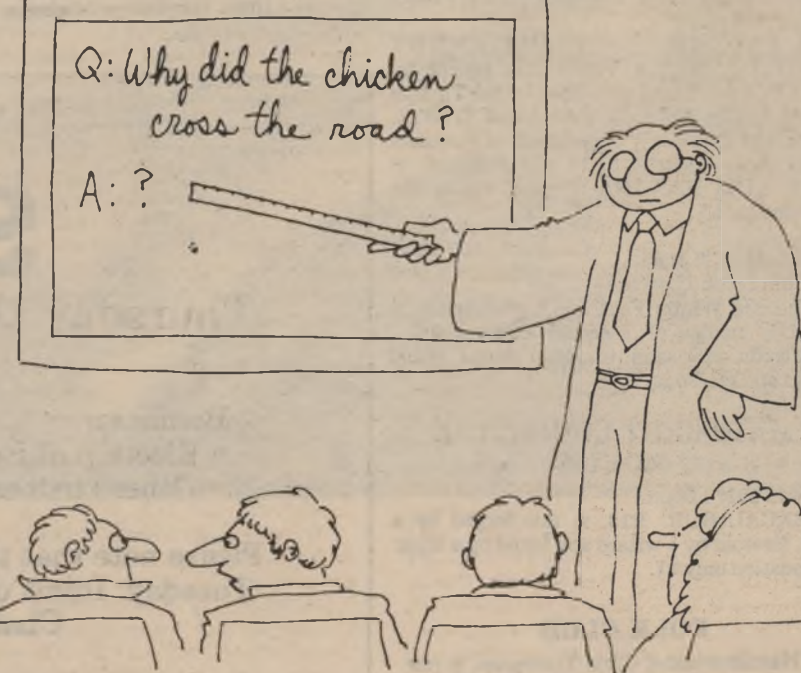
unicafe
fri nite
8pm

fancy dress \$3
other \$4

one STUDENT I.D. PER COUPLE REQ'd

Q: Why did the chicken cross the road?

A: ?



"What is this—some sort of joke?"

Unclassifieds

POETS ON CAMPUS

Riemke Ensing, Wystan Curnow, Grant Duncan, Josephine Misere, David Eggleton, Daryl Wilson with Mike Reid and Sieffe (Musicians). Refreshments. Old Grad Bar, 8pm, July 1 \$2.00.

Auckland University Literary Handbook 1982

Invites contributions. Poetry. Prose. Artwork. Include your name and address. All contributions c/- Literary Society AUSA Reception or Craccum Office, Student Union. Last day for contributions July 9.

YACHT CLUB

Meeting at 1.00pm, Tuesday 29.6.82 in Committee Rm, Rec Centre.

SOCIOLOGY WEEKEND

From July 2-4, the Sociology Society is holding a weekend at the Whairoa Marae, in Otara. The fee will be \$15.00, or \$4.00 for a single session plus one meal.

Enrol on Wed, 30th June, HSB level 9, or for further information phone: Sue 266-9878, Christine 534-4611, or Joy 59-2559.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Our next meeting is to be held on July 1, 1-2pm, in Room 143. (walk through the TV room to get there).

RECORDS FOR SALE

A comprehensive range from Bob Dylan through David Bowie, Cat Stevens, to the Beatles, Iggy Pop, Velvet Underground. \$5.00 each. Phone 676-067.

UNIFEMS MONTHLY MEETING

Wed, June 30, 7pm, Women's Common Room. Discussion on Feminist Arts Festival - what were your impressions? Refreshments and nibbles avail.

SCM

Tuesday 29 - Tea meeting MacLaurin Hall 6pm. All welcome.
Thursday 1 - Trade Aid Stall. The Quad Lunchtime.
Friday 2 - Lunchtime meeting 1 - 2 Rm 144. All welcome.

LIQUEROUS SPORTS

Present 'No Clapping' (ex Rank n'File) at 1pm on Wednesday June 30 in the Old Grad Bar.

Remember - Liqueurous Sports. Occurs every Wed. Thurs and Fri at 1pm in the Old Grad Bar.

FOR SALE

TOYOTA Corona 1975, 1600cc, good condition, must sell, \$2895, Ph 399-096.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB

Meets today 1pm Exec Lounge. Presidential Elections. Gay Pride. All welcome.

BEER AND POLITICS

Friday, 4pm, Top Common Room. What's in the Budget for Students? How can we fight back? All welcome.

FRENCH PLAY

A short lunchtime play in French. L'Epouse Injustement Soupconnee (the unjustly accused wife) in the Little Theatre Wednesday 30 June, Thursday 1 July and Friday 2 July at 1.00pm.

Admission \$1.17 plus one ripe banana (no kidding!)

VOGON OF THE YEAR

Who's the greatest Vagon this side of the Galaxy? Everyone casting their votes at 10c a go supports the extraterrestrial fightback for summer jobs. Stalls in the Quad all week.

WORK WANTED

Expert repairs done to all typewriters and bikes. Prompt service. Wheel straightening a speciality. 10% discount upon production of student I.D. card. Contact Room 002, Student Union Building, 34 Princes Street.

EVANGELICAL UNION

Meeting 1.00pm, Tues 29th. Venue: SRC Lounge.

NEW STARTERS' LUNCHTIME/GET-TOGETHER

Thursday, 1st July, 12.30 - 2pm in the Counselling Lounge (above Post Office and BNZ). All mature-age students welcome. Enquiries to Anne Davis, ext. 8987.

K M T

Friday 25 June to Saturday 3 July (excl. Sunday) 8.15pm Matinees 26 June & 3 July 2.15pm

"SAVED" by Edward Bond. Theatre Workshop presents one of the earliest and most controversial plays of Edward Bond. First night audiences rioted in the theatre when this production was staged in London. A hallmark of Dramatic Literature and a study of society coping with conflicting moralities. This play is not for the squeamish! Initial humour gives way to horror, and who said - "It isn't like that here?" Tickets \$5.50, Students \$3.50. Bookings Maidment Box Office 12.00 - 2.00pm.

Friday 2 July 1.05pm

'FRIDAY AT ONE' Beethoven Septet and music for Oboe and Violin, presented by the Conservatorium of Music. Admission Free.

Tues 6, 7, 8 July 8pm

NORTHERN BALLET. Auckland's professional ballet company makes its debut at the Maidment with a programme of classical, modern and jazz. Bookings at The Corner. Tickets \$6, Students \$5.

Fri 9 July, 8pm

ALEXANDER VON SCHLIPPENBACH TRIO - Jazz Concert.

Sat 10 July, 8pm

INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC concert featuring Kim Hegan, Roy Siddhartha Chowdhury. Tickets \$7.

Sun 11 July, 1.30pm & 6pm

ANN BATTEN DANCE STUDIO present a Ballet Performance.

LITTLE THEATRE

Thursday 24, Friday 25, Saturday 26 June 8.00pm

'DER ERFINDER' and 'REGIEFEHLER' sketch and 'DAS TOTENBETT MIT HAPPY END'. Presented by University German Drama Company. Bookings: Phone 737-646 or 737-673. Tickets \$2.50, Students \$1.50, Schools \$1.00.

Sunday 27 June 6.30 pm

'A WINTER CELEBRATION' Music, song and dance of an Edwardian flavour. Tickets \$3.00, Students \$1.50. Bookings Phone: 773-351 or 793-017.

Wednesday 30 June, Thursday 1 July, Friday 2 July, 1.00pm

'L'EPOUSE INJUSTEMENT SOUPCONNEE', a Vietnamese legend by Jean Cocteau (1922) presented by the Theatre Universitaire Francais d'Auckland (TUFA). Bookings: Secretary, Department of Romance Languages. Tickets: \$1.17 (No kidding!) + ONE RIPE BANANA (Needed during the performance!)

Wednesday 30 June

6.30pm Little Theatre

The Mid Winter Festival. A programme of mostly mediaeval seasonal celebrations - folk/traditional song, liturgical drama, ritual plays and readings.

MAIDMENT LUNCHTIME MOVIES

Mon 12 July 1.05pm

'EXCALIBUR' R13. A tale forged by a god, foretold by a wizard and found by a King. Admission only \$1.

FOLK CLUB

A Hamilton artist Chris Thompson, is our guest artist this week, Wednesday night, June 30th. Chris is very talented, and this will be a night of very good music. Come along and bring your friends.

SUMMER JOBS FOR STUDENTS

Don't Panic : Organise. Meetings every Monday 1pm in the Student Information Office. Everyone said, 'if we keep quiet, they won't scrap SCSP'. THEY DID. If you want a job next summer come to the organising meeting on Monday July 12.

PRESIDENT, TEACHER TRAINEES ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND

TTANZ invites applications for the above position. The position is for one year and requires residence in Wellington. The successful applicant will commence work in January 1983. The commencing salary is \$10,113 per annum plus general wage orders.

Applications will close on August 2 1982. For further information and job description write to:

Executive Officer,
TTANZ,
P.O. Box 9712,
Courtenay Place,
WELLINGTON.

POETRY & MUSIC EVENING IN AID OF 'AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL' JULY 7.30pm NEWMAN HALL

To help Amnesty International with the funding of its investigations into the thousands of political prisoners around the world, it is preparing for a Music and Poetry evening at Newman Hall - Thurs July 1st at about 7.30pm in the Lounge. Contributing at this evening will be members of the University Amnesty Group, Newman Hall, and members of the English Dept.

Everyone is welcome to come and listen, or even better, share in the evening's entertainment. Supper will be provided - and a collection for Amnesty International will be taken up during the evening.

HULC - LEFTHANDERS CLUB

Meeting, Tuesday June 29, 1.00pm, Room 237. All welcome.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1983

Nominations are invited for all portfolio positions on the Association's Executive Committee for 1983. The term of office in each case is for the whole of the calendar year 1983 and nominations should be made on the form available from the Association Receptionist.

Nominations close with the Secretary at 5pm on Friday 23 July for these positions:-

Cultural Affairs Officer
Environmental Affairs Officer
International Affairs Officer
National Affairs Officer
Overseas Students Officer
Publications Officer
Societies Representative
Sports Clubs' Representative
S.R.C. Chairperson
Welfare Officer
Women's Rights Officer

All nominations must be made in writing and must be signed by at least three members in addition to the candidate. Each nomination must be accompanied by a recent photograph of the candidate and a brief biographical note and a policy statement by the candidate. These will be published in Craccum in due course.

Elections will be held during the first week of August on dates yet to be determined.

COMPUTER COMMITTEE

Nominations are invited from students interested in serving as the Association's representative on the University's Computer Committee. Nominations close with the secretary at 5.00pm on Wednesday 21 July.

CND

There will be a meeting of the CND Club on Wednesday June 30 1982, at 1pm in the Exec Lounge (1st floor Studass Building). All welcome.

First 10 members to arrive (i.e. 1pm and after) will receive a chocolate fish. Yes, this is an unadulterated recruitment drive!!



from 'Hamburger Madness' by Zeigler

SRC

Thursday this week, B15 - 1pm

Business:

- Election of Environmental Affairs Officer
- Other business.

Please note that the agenda now closes at 5pm on Tuesday. Items of business should be with the Chairperson by then.