

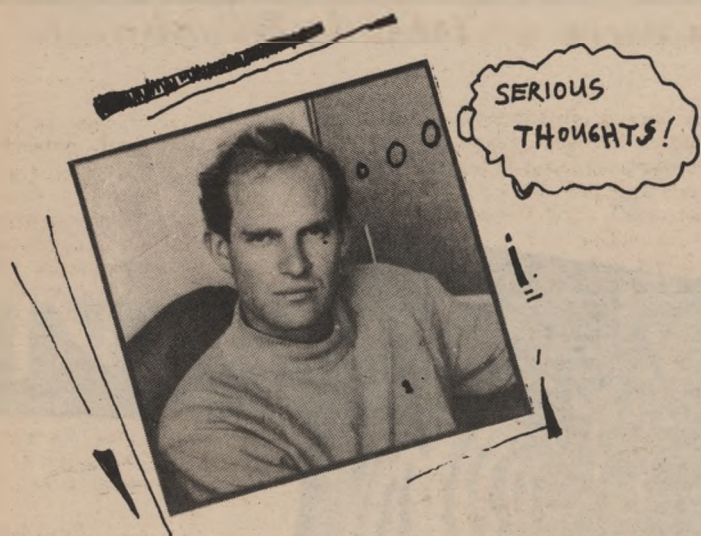
CRACCUM



Te Wa O te Reo Maori

ISSUE 17 CRACCUM Vol 56 1982

Craccum July 27 1982 • 1



It is a disturbingly persistent trend that less than a quarter of AUSA's members turn out to vote for Presidential candidates and the like.

While the winners are to be congratulated it should be personally disturbing for them knowing that they, with one exception, recieved no more than 7% of the total vote which could have been cast.

My own worry (and one which is no doubt traditional for Craccum Editors) is that Craccum has failed to bridge the gap between the student body and its elected representatives; that a lack of information is the cause of this sad state of affairs.

Granted, a 200 word policy statement along with a photograph

isn't much for you to go on. Not at all sure if the commentary the following week made a difference either.

Still, there were posters, speeches and organised forums in the offing.

To quote someone else in the office: 'The good thing about democratic elections is that voters always get what they deserve. The bad thing about democratic elections is that the voters never get what they need. Which in this case was something like a disabling kick in the head before they cast their vote.'

Probably the rest of you deserve a kick in the ass.

Apathy's not a bad thing: I can do just about anything I want....

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He aha ngaa mahi

Whats On - On Campus

Tuesday 27

1pm
Liquorous Sports, Old Grad Bar
Progressive Club meet,
Exec Lounge
Left handers Club meet,
Room 144
ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS
FORUM Room 237
Executive candidates' forum,
Quad

7pm
Unifems meeting - discussion
about film 'Not a Love Story',
Womin only, Old Grad Bar
Rotoract meeting, Room 144
7.30pm
Wine club session, Exec Lounge
Debating Club debate,
Womins CR

Wednesday 28

1pm
Papalote Folk Group at
Liquorous Sports, OGB
Executive Candidates forum,
Quad
Christian Club meet, Room 144
Evangelical Union meet, Rm 143
7.30pm
Folk Club night, Old Grad Bar

Thursday 29

1pm
Liquorous Sports, Old Grad Bar
UMSA meet, Room 237
IMSA meet, Room 144
Amnesty International meet,
Room 143
7pm
Science Fiction Soc night, Top CR
Chess Club meet, Exec Lounge
8pm
Debating Club debate, Room 237
Friday 30
1pm
CND meeting, Exec Lounge
Folk Club perform at Liquorous
Sports, Old Grad Bar
Sci Fi Club meet, Exec Lounge
SCM meet, Room 144
EU meet, Room 143
4pm
Beer and Politics, Top CR
Gay Lib meet, Exec Lounge
8pm
Engineering Social, Old Grad Bar

Monday 2 August

1pm
Liquorous Sports, Old Grad Bar
CP forum, Room 237
Anti Racist Movt meet, Exec L
EU meet, Room 144
7pm
Wine Club/TKS thing, OGB

Robb Lectures on Islamic Revolution

One of the world's leading authorities on Islam and its history, Professor Bernard Lewis, will give this year's Sir Douglas Robb Lectures at Auckland University. His general title for the four lectures is 'The Historical Roots of the Islamic Revolution'.

British-born Dr Lewis has a PhD of the University of London and is now Cleveland E Dodge Professor of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University in the United States. He is a Fellow of the British Academy and has received many honours and awards, including honorary doctorates from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University.

He has written many books, including 'The Arabs in History' (now in its sixth edition), 'The Emergence of Modern Turkey', and 'The Middle East and the West', was co-editor of

'The Cambridge History of Islam', and is now co-editing a new 'Encyclopaedia of Islam'.

The Sir Douglas Robb Lectures, which are open to the public, will be at 8pm on August 3, 5, 10 and 12 in Lecture Theatre B28 in the University Library Building, 3 Alfred Street. The titles of the individual lectures are: 'Faith and Power', 'The Enemies of God', 'The Passion and the Terror', and 'The Pure Soil of Iran'.

The Robb Lectures were founded by the University in 1967 to commemorate the services of the late Sir Douglas Robb as Chancellor and Council member. The lecturers have included Sir William Pickering, Dr Ivan Illich, and last year Mr Richard Leakey.

Peter Russell,
Information Officer

The Russians are Coming

On the invitation of the 'Young Workers Alliance of NZ' three representatives of the Young Communist League of the USSR will be visiting Auckland. Among other activities planned for their three day visit there will be a meeting with the delegation at the Old Grad Bar on Monday, 2nd of August, beginning at 1pm.

This will be a good opportunity for students and anyone else to come along and hear a different perspective of life in a socialist country from that which is portrayed in the Media.

With the revival of the cold war and the possibility of a nuclear holocaust becoming more and more a reality, it is essential that

dialogue and relations are maintained and improved between the two opposing world systems.

Despite New Zealand's geographical isolation our involvement in the affairs of the world are more than most people realise. And because of this a more active role can be played by New Zealanders to try and ease the political tension that pervades our world.

If you want to know more about the programme of the visit or you are involved in an organisation which would like to meet the delegation contact:

A Marsden 769-006
A Venemore 607-826.

Te rongo o te waananga

Campus News

At last week's meeting of the University council the Chancellor moved in and out of committee so frequently that many were confused. It seemed at times that every second item was of a 'confidential nature' or 'possibly embarrassing'. As usual the Chancellor allowed the visitors to stay throughout and kept the really secret parts till last, at which stage when the Council passed the usual resolution he announced that this time he really was going to have to ask the visitors to leave. Even this has two meanings, though, for while the student visitors and the press obediently left Professor Woodward and the Personel Registrar stayed. Wonder what the Chancellor says when he wants them to go?

Oddly enough when the Council did go into closed session it was to discuss an innocent sounding report on the teaching of Environmental Studies. Yet the Academic Registrar left and the Staff Registrar stayed. Surely the Chancellor is not responsible for perpetuating the confusion between the question of Environmental Studies as a discipline and the alleged lack of discipline of a particular staff member?

Another staffing matter on the Council agenda was the individual work-load reports which we mentioned some weeks ago. It transpired that the ten Lecturers and Senior Lecturers involved were working an average of 482 hours this year, this including about 80 hours lecturing, 100 hours in tutorials, laboratories and seminars and 250 hours marking. The range was from 227 hours to 755 hours and of the ten staff involved Council confirmed the appointment of nine. 482 hours might not seem a lot for \$30,000, but the many hours spent on research, writing papers, editing books, undertaking consultancies and producing art-works could doubtless also be taken into account. Especially if the University were to own the finished product.

The University bureaucracy grinds small, but it grinds exceeding slow, or so the Geology department might think. In June 1981 the Department pointed out that the level of lighting in its then new stage I laboratories was too low for the students to be properly instructed in basic geological techniques. The administration responded not with more lights but with a report quoting 'official' lighting standards for lecture rooms (which the laboratory is not) and a meeting. Followed by another meeting and a report, then a memorandum suggesting that the department buy itself some desk lamps, from departmental funds of course. This didn't suit because the lamps would intrude onto the required clear working area, so another report followed which suggested that the over-head lighting could be rearranged. As the department wants more lux rather than more holes in the ceiling this may not help, so rather than make a decision the administration has asked for another report, this one from a senior academic in the Architecture Faculty who presumably understands these things. The requested up-grading would cost \$11,062 but it is estimated that nearly \$8,000 has so far been spent on

producing reports and considering them in committees. No wonder the University can't afford sufficient lights for the students to be properly taught.

Works Committee at its last meeting approved expenditure of \$117,500 on 'urgent' up-grading of Old Government House to ensure that it is in tip top condition for the University-funded drinking sessions which will take place there during next year's Centenary. This sum is believed to include the replacement of all the little glass bits missing from the chandeliers, but as far as we know stage I Geology students have not been invited to any of the functions.

When the Welfare Services Levy was being debated a few weeks back the Students' Association apparently suggested that an all-out effort be made to substantiate the generally held belief that the services contribute to the academic results of the University by easing students' problems. The motivation was to present this evidence to government in an effort to persuade them to continue funding the services as an essential part of the academic structure of the University. It eventually transpired that not only was no such evidence available, but that such studies as had been undertaken have failed to show any co-relation between academic results and the existence of welfare services. Which raises the question of why students are being forced to continue funding the services. If they don't serve any useful purpose they should surely be closed down, or at least recognised as a University work of art and funded as such.

In case anyone is wondering, the outcome of the Council discussion about Environmental Studies was apparently a decision to confirm Bob Mann's appointment and to approve suspension of the paper next year while Bob is on leave. Apparently there has still been no attempt at an objective evaluation of his abilities and no effort to assist him in over-coming any inadequacies which the University might perceive. In fact it has been suggested that the major motivation for the decision was the Governor-General's recent announcement of his willingness to investigate an allegation that Waikato Universtiy wrongfully dismissed a lecturer some years ago. Either way the decision does not seem to be the end of the matter, for on the one hand there remains a number of people firmly convinced that Bob is not competent, and on the other hand he has had no chance to confront those who say this. And it seems likely that the administration will prevent any expansion of Environmental Studies courses in the twenty-odd years till Bob retires.

Needed: Adult Literacy Tutors

Sally Dawn has been employed by the Auckland City Council since May to work with the WEA Adult Literacy Scheme establishing Adult Literacy programmes for the Work Skill Development schemes in Auckland. The Work Skill Development scheme aims to prepare unemployed young people for work. Those involved in the schemes, who feel they would benefit from Adult Literacy assistance, work with a voluntary tutor once a week, either on a one to one basis or in small groups.

The Adult Literacy programme builds confidence in oral and written communication skills. For Work Skill Development scheme young people this can include the written and oral part of a drivers licence, basic reading and writing and maths.

More voluntary tutors are needed to work in the scheme one morning or afternoon a week. No previous teaching experience is necessary but an empathy for young people who have

been unemployed is important.

The literacy programme is on an informal friendly basis, geared to what the students want and using a variety of resources young people can relate to. A training course for tutors gives some idea of what it is like to have literacy difficulties and gives some hints about helping in ways young people may choose.

Sally says the work is stimulating and fun and she has learnt a lot from people she has worked with as well as enjoying helping people gain confidence in literacy and living skills. As co-ordinator, Sally will provide tutors with on going support as requested. The WEA Adult Literacy scheme resource centre - 'The Bookplace' has books, games and puzzles as well as background material for tutors. Interested?

Contact Sally at WEA Adult Literacy Scheme, 21 Princes Street.
Ph 732-031 or 764-857 evngs.

LIVING FOR KICKS

'Life', said O'Henry, 'is composed of sobs, sniffles and smiles, with sniffles predominating'. Most of us are unwilling to settle for a life of morose mediocrity and are concerned to turn the balance a bit more toward the 'smiles'.

That is all very well as far as it goes, but the question arises as to whether the means we use will lead us to the ends we aim at. Students of philosophy learn that the pursuit of pleasure as an end in itself can be like chasing the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Sociologists will observe that the 'Permissive society' has brought pleasure to few and sorrow to many.

Psychiatry observes that the resort to chemical means of stimulating happiness is by and large self-defeating.

In words attributed to the Chinese sage 'He who live it up also have to live it down'.

If you want to stand ten feet tall, if you want to get a kick out of living, how about this for a surprising recipe: 'Happiness lies more in giving than in getting'.

More details are to be found in the world's best seller and will be discussed over lunch 12-1 pm. Friday in the Maclaurin Chapel Hall.

J.M.K. for the University Chaplains

Etahi whakaaro mo te mahi Kai

Cookery Column

The following recipes are all meals that can be cooked quickly and moderately cheaply (useful for weekends or days when the kitty money has run low). They all use ingredients you might have in your store cupboard or, if the very idea of a store cupboard makes you laugh hollowly, which can be bought in the local dairy.

Macaroni Cheese

In a large saucepan of boiling, salted water cook 1-2 cups of macaroni. While this is cooking, boil 2-3 eggs for 10 mins. Make a cheese sauce as follows. Melt 1 tbsp butter, add 1 tbsp flour and stir till frothy. Then slowly add 1 cup of milk stirring all the time. Then add as much grated cheese as you want - about 2 tbsp is what we use - and keep stirring until the sauce is smooth. Add salt, pepper, garlic powder and herbs to taste. When the macaroni is cooked, drain it and put it into an oven-proof casserole dish. Peel and chop the eggs and put them in too. Pour the cheese sauce over everything, put slices of tomato (if you have any) on top and sprinkle with more grated cheese. Place in a moderate oven (325°F) for 20 mins. Brown the cheese under a grill for a couple of minutes before serving.

Asparagus and Egg Casserole

Make a cheese sauce as above. Meanwhile hard-boil 2-3 eggs and open a can of asparagus pieces. Drain the liquid off (you can use ½ a cup of it to replace ½ a cup of milk in the sauce if you like). Put the asparagus and eggs into a casserole, pour the sauce over and bake as above. A useful and cheap variation on this theme is mussel and egg casserole. Go to the beach for the day and collect a couple of dozen mussels. Cook them in boiling water and use them in place of the asparagus.

Fish Pie

Put 2-3 large potatoes on to boil. Make a white sauce (as above but omit the cheese). Hard boil 2-3 eggs. Open 2 cans of smoked fish (fresh, cooked white fish can be substituted if you like). Put the fish and chopped eggs in a casserole dish. A handful of frozen peas can be added. Pour the sauce over. Drain and mash the potatoes and spread evenly over the top. Sprinkle with grated cheese if you like. Bake in a moderate oven (325°F) for ½ an hour.

W.E.A.

WEA 1914 - a university for the working people - two groups: Trade Unionists & Academics.

WEA since then has been instrumental in organizing programmes for - not only worker education; polynesian and womens groups but also programmes run in conjunction with Parents' Centres, play centres, community houses; old peoples homes; prisons and periodic detention centres. The list is further expanded to include environmental and race issues; legal rights and politics - and that's not all...

There are some 6000 hours of lectures to be planned and organized for the three terms in the year. So, imagine running this spread and complex organisation without a skilled group of co-ordinators.

The government has cut the grant of \$140,000 which previously covered WEA fees for administration; office staff; rent, phones and tutor organizers - with the exception of June Matthews who is responsible for the Literacy Programme - and she will be coping virtually alone. New Zealand is one member of WEA International Federation headed by London. An appeal has been made to the other members of the Federation to help with finance from their reserves (normally held for the underdeveloped world).

So, what is it that the government wants? A bigger police force? Why cut this grant? Is it vindictiveness on the part of the Minister of Education - or incompetence? Maybe it's stupidity - he didn't realise just how much work is done?

Whichever way you view it - it's very destructive.

However, by withholding education, a situation will eventually arise when there will be so many ignorant people through lack of education that there will be an excess of competition for parliamentarians. Whether or not you find this quaint, humorous or dull, the fact remains we - you and me are being got at - yet again.

Are you going to sit back and allow destructive acts like this? There is a strong current of positivity amongst the group of people who organise the Auckland operations.

They are confident that this interference will inevitably become just another stage in the metamorphosis of the growth of the Association - and they will fight to have the Grant reinstated. Let's help them.

While changes in form are often desirable, there is generally a need for cooperation and assistance to create something of benefit for everyone. It can be seen that at the working level, this has been carried out by the WEA. Now the Minister of Education needs to come to the aid of this party.

There will be a forum held in Maclaurin Chapel on August 24 at 7.30pm, to discuss the WEA cuts. Add your voice at this session - or phone your MP. Nick Tarling in the History Department is also gathering signatures for his petition.

Chris Arvidson



My name is Cecile Hillyer and I'm currently doing an MA in English and Spanish. The purpose of this little blurb is not to advertise myself as an election candidate, but to let all and sundry know that I have been elected to the position of Northern Regional Representative for the New Zealand Student's Arts Council, currently presenting the Mick Nock residency.

So!!! If you have any complaints or better yet new ideas, solutions or suggestions to improve or partake in this very worthy organisation leave a message for me at Studass (as I don't have an office - yet).

Te Koorero o taatou Porangi



Presidential Chatshow

Executive last Thursday resolved to recommend to the Winter General Meeting to develop the Alfred St - Symonds St corner of the Student Union area. Plans include ideas for a Union Hall, a swimming pool, extra common rooms, locker space, and more room for student services.

This is a plan that is going to take some years to get together. In 1961 the Association began to plan ahead for the Union buildings, and after a couple of pauses, twenty years on we have our present buildings. If we are going to be able to accommodate and provide for 15,000 students in 10 years, then we have to set the fund in order again now.

The Building Fund is presently in deficit, paying off the Rec Centre. What is intended is that this deficit is paid off, and then that the fund is built up to enable construction to start around 1986-7. Obviously there is nothing at all firm in the plans other than ensuring that adequate finance is available.

Some people might comment that there is nothing in this for them, as they'll be gone by 1988. I'd just like to ask those people to remember that the class of '62 gave to the future, and that we owe them something.

To offset this to some extent, the StudAss fee is being confined to a recommendation that it be increased by \$3. With a treasurer of

the likes of Jonathan Blakeman doing the sums, the Association can thank democracy.

Doubtless Jonathan and Tom Bassett will be preparing a report for Craccum. For those of you who would like it straight from some Royal Cavalry horses' mouths, please come into the office and ask about whatever you like.

* * * *

My congratulations to Jonathan, Karin, and the two Johns, and my best wishes for next year. I'm looking forward to the portfolio elections, to see what new faces appear. Vote early and often, people.

* * * *

At the half-way stage, most of your representatives are still at it. Last Thursday's executive meeting went from 6.30pm to 1am, yet still stayed sane and responsible. I hope that students realize how much time and effort a group of unpaid students give to running the Association for them.

Work hard.

Cheers,
Dak.

Election Results

The organisation for the campaign leading up to the election followed the general formula of recent years. The series of forums held around the campus were designed to take the candidates to speak to as many students as possible. As is usually the case there was not overwhelming interest from the electorate at large. Most students are not well enough informed on a lot of the Students' Association business to comprehend much of the behind the scenes issues. The forums, however, did provide a good opportunity to bring many of these out into the open.

The turnout (2119) was slightly down on last year but is about average. At the end of the first day with the hostel vote there had been 1200 votes cast, at the start of lunch on

Weds 1650, end of lunch 1850, and then the 250 in the last two hours that the booths were open.

Counting went smoothly. A good response to an advertisement in Craccum and to pleas at the various forum for people meant the Returning Officer, Tom Bassett, was well assisted and he felt that most of the helpers enjoyed the opportunity to view the Association from a more active position. Counting finished at 9pm.

The votes drawn at all the booths were as follows: Human Sciences 215; Quad 860; Library Foyer 785; Engineering School 57; Architecture 25; Elam 13; Medical School 70; International House 91; Grafton Hall 49.

All and all it was a clean campaign.



'I don't enjoy Exec meetings, I never have, I'm beginning to wish more and more that I never got involved in this place....'

John Broad
PRESIDENT
ELECT

EL PRESIDENTE

MA	JB	SB	SH	GM	NR	HW	NC	NV	1	TV
6	32	3	1	6	10	44	25	4	1	GM El
10	75	1	7	6	8	32	23	5	2	IE nA
9	81	2	9	4	15	75	19	1	-	HSB
29	246	13	53	33	57	292	92	6	1	3 Quad
24	372	14	20	13	36	242	53	3		1 Lib
78	806	33	90	62	126	685	212	19	4	4

FROM THE PRESIDENT - ELECT

Now that the election flak has dispersed I would like to thank all those who gave me their support both by voting and by their activities during the campaign.

To those who supported other candidates I would like to make a special plea. Will you please come and see me and let me know of any ideas which you feel may

possibly be overlooked as the result of your candidates' non-election.

I will work hard to achieve the objectives laid out in my policy statement and look forward to your continuing support in the future.

John Broad.

A V P

KB	SC	RF	NC	NV	1
40	35	29	12	14	2 GM El
50	52	30	18	17	2 IE nA
100	41	31	17	24	2 HSB
319	210	151	86	58	1 QUAD
328	199	93	71	86	1 GIB
837	537	334	204	199	8

E V P

MH	IK	JR	NC	NV	1
15	5	42	37	32	1 GMEI
32	12	39	48	35	3 IE nA
48	32	50	33	52	- HSB
148	79	221	209	166	2 QUAD
146	76	190	153	213	- LIB
389	204	542	480	498	6



Karin Bos
AVP



John Rodger
EVP

TREASURER

JB	NC	NV	1
89	20	22	1 GME
109	38	20	2 IEA
120	43	52	- HSB
526	161	137	- QUAD
483	128	166	1 LIB
1327	390	397	4

'If Brazil gets the World Cup for keeps after winning it three times, and now that I'm Treasurer for three years.....'

Jonathan Blakeman
TREASURER





Seen during the Campaign

At left: Karin, Heather and Richard attempt to enlist the drunk vote at Liquorous Sports by a simultaneous attempt at the World cirrhosis record.
At right: Neill, Simon and Heather, not realising that they need a voting form, attempt to sway the election in their favour by stuffing Craccums into a Ballot Box.



THE 1983 AUCKLAND CONTEST : Dazzling comper June Dilly-Dally and celebrity Judge Will Foreign front the contestants (Miss Understood, Miss Conceived, Miss Treated etc.) in Vulcan Lane last Wednesday 21.

Understanding our beauty

Through marketing a concept of beauty many people have become wealthy leading the decision-taking consumer into worlds of false reasoning. It is here that beauty is staged as a saleable commodity. As something to be purchased.

When we speak too much of good looks; over-emphasize properties or wear competitive clothing we tend to reinforce one another's superficiality and wander unnecessarily near the edge of stupidity's cliff. Idiocy is not to be considered beautiful. If we must give credence to these sophisms, let's use heroin to stay alive.

Beauty is a quality commonly regarded as very important and pertaining to the highest order. A dictionary will define it as a quality or combination of qualities that give aesthetic pleasure or moral satisfaction. James Joyce wrote of beauty as being composed of wholeness, harmony and radiance. Yet how can we achieve this beauty? How do we beautify ourselves?

As beauty involves the satisfying of senses it is relative to other domains. Happiness is the essential fertilizer for maintaining true self beauty. Happiness is the intangible by-product of achievement.

As happiness is shortlived we must continually volunteer for this by seeking new growth and further conquests. Therefore we must forever strive for a new and greater awareness. New understandings must always be achieved. To do this well we must care for ourselves.

The continual exercise and furthering of our emotional, intellectual and spiritual faculties are necessary. We must always develop our moral concepts of what constitutes appropriate and inappropriate behaviour. This asks for honesty, humility, sensitivity, conscience, applied intelligence, self reliance and discipline.

A candidate for happiness has the ability to invest one's nature wisely and sensibly. When happiness is produced regularly beauty will freely ooze out.

Brett Higginson

SUMMARY TABLE OF NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY TERM DATES 1983*

	AUCKLAND	WAIKATO	MASSEY	VICTORIA	CANTER- BURY	LINCOLN	OTAGO
Enrolment	21-25 Feb	21-24 Feb	21 Feb	16-24 Feb	21 Feb	24 Feb	21-22 Feb
Term 1 begins	28 Feb	28 Feb	28 Feb	28 Feb	28 Feb	28 Feb	25 Feb
Graduation	5, 6 May	14, 15 April	5, 6 May	27, 28 April	4, 5 May	6 May	30 April
Term 1 ends	7 May	6 May	6 May	7 May	3 May	5 May	7 May
Term 2 begins	30 May	30 May	30 May	23 May	25 May	23 May	30 May
Mid-term break (examinations)	4-9 July	27 June-1 July		19 June-3 July	3-10 July	20 June-8 July	
Term 2 ends	13 August	12 August	5 August	21 August	16 August	19 August	6 August
Term 3 begins	5 September	5 September	29 August	5 September	5 September	5 September	29 August
Lectures end (approximately)	7 October		7 October	8 October	7 October	21 October	8 October
Examinations begin (approximately)	17 October	25 October	14 October	14 October	17 October	26 October	20 October

9 December
Graduation

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS

Waitangi Day
Easter
ANZAC Day
Queen's Birthday
Labour Day

Sunday 6 February
Friday 1 April - Tuesday 5 April (inclusive)
Monday 25 April
Monday 6 June
Monday 24 October

* University calendars should be consulted for more detailed information.

NZVCC
1 July 1982

Myth Auckland

What the newspapers didn't tell you about Miss Auckland...

The rest of the media have given you one side of the story - *Craccum* uncovered the other side... And no, we're not going to tell you who won the contest...

People attending Miss Auckland last Wednesday night were greeted by large groups of demonstrators at both entrances of Trillo's. They shouted, chanted and handed out leaflets explaining their reasons for opposing the 'beauty' contest. These emphasised that beauty contests degrade all women by setting up an ideal image which is impossible to live up to, and by objectifying women, help perpetuate violence and discrimination against them. They also pointed out that beauty contests are used by commercial enterprises who profit from women's bodies - a fact emphasised by the sponsorship of the contestants, who went under titles like Miss Loadlift Datsun.

Also involved in the protest were members of a men's anti-sexism group, who handed out leaflets suggesting steps men can take to analyse and fight their sexism, and defining their role in the demonstration: 'Men are here as supporters, not leaders, not marshalls, not heroes.'

Inside, many of the guests were obviously flustered and embarrassed by the ferocity of the demonstration. There was a ten-minute wait while security guards randomly searched women's handbags.

Many people searched in vain for the complimentary alcohol offered during 'Hospitality Hour'. Some of the more sharp-eyed and intrepid



spotted the one small table and braved the throng to get at the free wine. Most paid Trillo's rip off bar prices (\$2.00 for a can of Double Brown, \$1.60 per glass of 'Vineyard Hock').

Shortly before the show the presence of 'infiltrators' in the crowd became obvious. Persons unknown put the women's toilets out of action blocking them with concrete. Later only two or three were functioning, and women were forced to wait in a long queue, watched over by security guards.

A number of men going to the 'gents' noticed a brown package in one toilet. Later they learnt that there had been a telephone call made to Trillo's warning that there was a bomb in the building. Toilet bowls here were stuffed with paper, boxes, rags, and even a coat hanger. A

number of bar staff were placed on guard duty in the toilets, checking each cubicle as men left them.

The show started late due to these problems, beginning with a lot of back-patting between organisers. The compere spoke seriously about Miss Auckland's support for the New Children's Hospital Trust. 'Sick children' have a great deal of emotive appeal, and this was blatantly played upon to legitimise the whole farce.

About half an hour later guest began to detect a foul smell - sort of like a cross between rotting Stilton cheese and three day old vomit. The situation became absurd - people reacted to the nauseating smell while contestants paraded, accompanied by 12M's Joe Gilfillan prattling on about the virtues of 'Taxi Trucks' and 'Lyte Weight

Ladders.'

Security guards and Trillo's employees began to run around, some desperately spraying 'perfume' onto the carpets. Uniformed police swarmed all over the building. One member of the audience discovered and brandished a glass phial - apparently the unknown persons had released some vile substance all over the building.

A large number of people were, to say the least, a little put off their meal. Some didn't stay that long, and from the comments passed they didn't miss much.

Who was responsible for causing all this discomfort? Sadly, we will probably never know... And the show was about as depressing as the results of the AUSA Presidential election.



A regime to allow oil drilling and mining in Antarctica could take as little as 'a couple of years' to conclude according to Mr Chris Beeby, chairman of the Antarctic Minerals Meeting held in Wellington in late June. The meeting was held to allow Antarctic Treaty nations to discuss an arrangement to allow oil drilling and mining in Antarctica, activities which are not covered under the present Antarctic Treaty.

Mr Beeby, speaking at a press conference after the conclusion of the meeting, said that final agreement on the regime could be reached within two years, a short time for such a document. Environmentalists are concerned that the urgency to conclude a regime will leave totally inadequate time for the detailed studies that need to be carried out before exploration and exploitation can even be seriously considered.

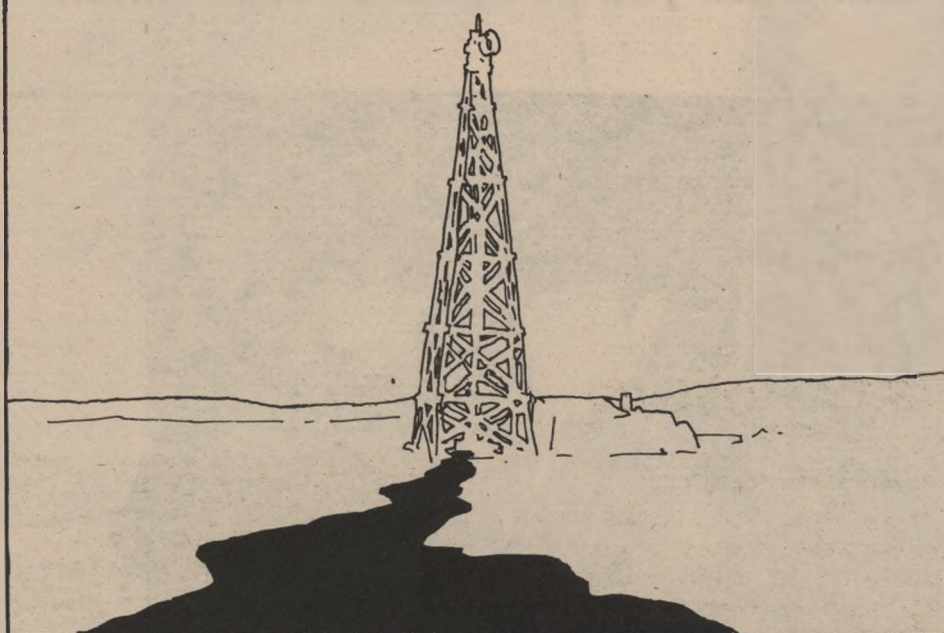
The sense of urgency which must have prevailed at the meeting is reflected in the setting of the next formal meeting of the Treaty nations for mid 1983. This meeting will be preceded by an informal meeting in Wellington in January 1983, when several draft agreements are likely to be considered.

The meeting hardly seems to have considered the possibility of extending the informal moratorium on minerals exploitation that has existed since 1977, and the final press conference confirmed that there had been no support expressed for permanent wilderness status for the continent.

Agreement seems to have been reached on the need for a detailed set of rules and standards to govern mining activities, but as yet there is no agreement on how precise the rules should be, or to what extent they should be drawn up before specific project proposals are made.

What is of great concern to groups

Antarctic Exploitation



such as Friends of the Earth is that the Treaty nations are contemplating a settlement before the completion of detailed studies into the environmental effects of oil and mineral exploitation. It is now more than ten years since the question of minerals exploitation was first raised by the Treaty nations, yet we have still to hear that the funding for vital research has been provided. We have no indication even now that such financial commitment will be forthcoming.

Far longer than two or three years will be needed to carry out this research, which should have been started ten years ago when the question of mineral exploitation was

first raised. Canadian research into the effects of oil exploitation in the Arctic has taken ten years, and was begun when oil companies decided that the Beaufort Sea area was of major oil potential.

The initial Arctic study involved over 200 scientists, naturalists, and specialists, at a cost of \$ 16 million (\$ 12 million of which was put up by the Government) over a period of two years. A total of 46 detailed reports were prepared by the teams, painting a devastating picture of the effects of a blow-out. Among the findings was the discovery that oil pollution could last for decades, not the few months as in lower latitudes, because oil consuming micro-organisms are not as active in Arctic waters. To date none of these organisms has been found in Antarctic waters.

Don Gamble, the director of the Canadian Arctic Research Committee said - 'It is irresponsible to claim that we have any kind of capability for cleaning up oil in Arctic waters.' Even taking into account new developments in oil spill technology, the threat of a blow-out at the end of the summer drilling season is not resolved. If a relief well cannot be drilled immediately, oil will gush out under the ice for six months, releasing thousands of tonnes of oil and causing massive damage to a fragile ecosystem.

Any agreement considered by the Treaty nations must avoid this possibility by insisting that the drilling season be limited to a clearly defined summer season, and that an oil spill contingency plan be prepared for each site. These requirements are an absolute minimum - any agreement that does not contain these requirements at least makes a mockery of assurances by Treaty nations that environmental considerations are uppermost in their minds.

The institutional arrangements for the regime are also of vital importance - there are dozens of questions which need adequate answers if we are to have any faith in the adequacy of the regime. Some of these questions include : What level of environmental impact is acceptable ? How will proposed projects be evaluated, and by whom? Will a management authority enforce strict adherence to environmental codes ? How will developers who violate these codes

be penalised ? Who will pay for detailed investigations and evaluations ? How will the resources available be distributed among Treaty nations ?

These questions, and the answers provided by the Treaty nations are critical, but environmental groups were given no opportunity to voice these concerns to delegates at the meeting. At no time during the meeting were the public or press allowed to listen to, let alone take part in discussions. Conference organisers need to recognise that this extreme secrecy fuels speculation and debate, rather than protecting bargaining positions.

The secrecy surrounding the meeting frustrated concerned and well informed groups such as ASOC (Antarctic and Southern Oceans Coalition), and in fact is in direct contravention of Article III of the Antarctic Treaty. Article III states - 'Every encouragement shall be given to the establishment of co-operative working relations with those specialised agencies of the United Nations and other international organisations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica'. ASOC would certainly qualify as such an organisation as it represents over 100 environmental groups around the world.

The combination of secrecy and urgency prevents public involvement at a time when crucial decisions about Antarctica's future are being made. Environmental groups must work hard over the next few years to persuade both governments and the general public that exploitation of Antarctica is both unnecessary and immoral. The attitude that exploitation is inevitable must be rejected, and instead greater efforts to resolve global energy problems through conservation and recycling must be made. Political pressure to have Antarctica made a Permanent Wilderness or a World Park must be stepped to ensure that the continent is protected for all time.

Sue Weston
National Organiser
Friends of the Earth

Personal action

1. Write to the Minister of Foreign Affairs urging the Government to take a strong conservationist line at the next Antarctic Minerals Meeting, rather than agreeing to exploitation. You could also write to the Prime Minister, Minister for the Environment, and your MP. Remember - letters addressed to an MP at Parliament Buildings in Wellington does not require a stamp.
2. Write letters to newspapers and call your local radio talk-back show to express your concern at the haste and secrecy being used to allow mining and oil drilling in Antarctica.
3. Read more about the case for preservation of the Antarctic in *Antarctica : Wilderness at risk*, by Barney Brewster, published by Reeds, 1982. Available from Friends of the Earth (6 Liverpool St, Auckland 1. Ph 796-598), also mail orders to P.O. Box 39-065, Auckland West. Price \$12.95 (Paid up FOE members \$11.65)
4. Join Friends of the Earth. Write to P.O. Box 39-065 Auckland West for details and back copies of our newsletter. We can use as many volunteers as we can get to help publicise the Antarctic issue.

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Chile:

The Junta's University Policies

Immediately after the coup in 1973, there was a major purge of all areas of education. Students and administrative staff were expelled. Rectors and about 30% of lecturers were dismissed and replaced by members of the armed forces. Progressive faculties and institutes were closed down. Millions of books were burned and all courses which opposed the nationalistic and individualistic ideology of the military rulers were radically changed.

Social and economic studies now reflect the government's laissez-faire policies and ignore the inequality which results from monopoly capitalism and multinational control. While under Allende's government \$54.80 was spent annually per capita on education, this figure had fallen to \$20 by 1975. Grants were severely curtailed and fees increased. Even by 1974 there had been a fall of 10% in the number of university places and a special mass education programme for workers had been eliminated. Large numbers of scientists left the country because of the new administrative and financial policies. Courses in national security, including three months' practical work at a military establishment, were introduced to study subversion and political deviation.

Student Organisation Since 1977

The students organised in protest against this new policy which does not represent their needs. Thousands of students participated in rallies against the military regime, the most important of which were the ones in solidarity with the workers on the First of May. Important demonstrations also took place in September 1980 when students together with the workers and other sectors of the population went out in the streets to protest against the farcical plebiscite called by the government. The students' organisations have become stronger by means of the 'Students' Conventions' which are meetings where the different schools discuss the real problems they are facing at the moment. These meetings produced a programme for the Student Movement which is carried out through 'Student Co-ordination Groups' which are not officially recognised by the administration.

Recent Repression

Since 1980 there has been considerable repression in the universities in Chile, comparable with what happened immediately after the military coup in 1973. This has taken the form of detentions, arrests, the relegation of detainees to different parts of the country, expulsions, and disappearances.

At the beginning of June 1980, 98 students were arrested at a folk evening organised in support of students who had been arbitrarily expelled from the Technical University of Santiago. Twenty-two of them were sent into internal exile for three months to the island of Chiloe in the extreme south of Chile. 97 lecturers have recently been dismissed for political reasons and the departments of Education, Literature and Philosophy organised demonstrations in protest against the dismissal of a lecturer in the Language department. Thirty nine students were suspended for a year for taking part in the demonstrations. Various university departments and cultural committees have made public declarations protesting against the expulsions of staff and students, and the arrests and internal exile of students and workers.

Perhaps the worst case was the kidnapping and murder of a student of journalism, Eduardo Jara. He was kidnapped with his companion, Cecilia Alzamora, by the 'Commando of Avengers of Martyrs', a paramilitary group linked with the security services, and ten days later, after being cruelly tortured, he died a few hours after both had been set free. The case of the torture of Clare Wilson, a student holding British nationality, which has been publicised in the press is one of many such cases.

This new wave of repression can only be explained as a desperate attempt by the military government to destroy the student movement which has organised since 1977 in defence of democracy and students' rights. The government's university policies allow no room for dialogue and creative discussion and criticism. Also in Chile, a country with 20% unemployment, prices similar to New Zealand, and an average income in the shanty towns of \$60 per month, the majority cannot afford a university education.

In 1977, the University Cultural Group (ACU) was formed at the University of Chile, organised into artistic and cultural workshops. A year later, participatory committees were formed dealing with welfare, academic and cultural life, and

PAPALOTE

Papalote is a group of Latin American musicians, Justo Diaz, Raul Bassa and Mario Rojas who perform folk songs by contemporary writers based on traditional Latin American rhythms. These songs are part of the new song movement of Latin America; songs that reflect social problems and the struggle for justice in that continent.

They play the traditional instruments of Latin America, ranging from the 'queña' and 'zampona', the flutes of Andes, to the bongos and other percussion instruments of the Caribbean. Papalote's tour is sponsored by the Latin America Group and proceeds of the tour will be donated to Corso for the Chile Youth Project. Weds. 1pm Old Grad Bar.

student organisation. The students demanded the right to choose their own representatives, changes in the teaching programmes and places to exhibit their creative work.

In 1979 the government created the Federation of Chilean Student Centres (FECECH). The democratic students decided to make use of this organisation and in the first elections for delegates the opposition students won about 70% of the vote. At the end of 1979, the president, vice-president and secretary were also chosen from the opposition. As a result, the government now disowns the very organisation which it created and ignores the wishes of the majority of the students.

Amongst their most important activities, the students produce several publications, both legal and illegal. These publications are basic for communication amongst student groups to extend the activities of the democratic students, but due to the lack of funds, their distribution cannot be as wide as they would like.

The five faculties of the University of Chile each have democratic students' centres. The University authorities, acting on government orders, have dispersed the various schools throughout Santiago, and have suspended or expelled sometimes all of the students from the centres. This policy has not succeeded in forcing the students into submission. The government has reacted to legitimate student representation with the terrorist activities of its police and intelligence services. Recently a decree law has been passed which authorises the intelligence services to supervise all

educational organisations. Respect for human rights in Chile in future amongst the student body and throughout society depends on the resistance of the people to such methods, and on international support.

By strengthening their own organisations, students have been able to get in close contact with other sectors of the population, such as the workers, the shanty town dwellers etc. They work together developing joint actions which enable them to share and learn from each other about their respective realities and experiences. At the same time, the students are able to share their knowledge with the people who need it. This is an invaluable experience for the students giving them a focus for their struggle against the military dictatorship.

Chilean students are anxious to get justice and freedom for their country; they have made a commitment to the marginal sectors of Chilean society. They have made the struggle against the dictatorship their own. In spite of the repression they suffer, the lack of funds and many other problems, they continue with their ideals. They are confident that in the not too distant future their country will be free once more.

The Chilean students need the solidarity of other students because they think that the struggle for freedom and justice should involve students all over the world.

Chilean Youth Training Project

As the military government's policies have increasingly broken down the formal education system in Chile, people have looked to creating their own alternative education programmes.

In May 1980, after a meeting of representatives of 45 different youth groups, a Youth Commission was established to develop an informal youth training programme. The programme involved the establishment of schools for group leaders who would then carry the education projects into the community.

The training programme emphasises the importance of song, theatre and visual arts as vehicles for communication, and the importance of community involvement in education. Corso has supported the Chilean Youth Project, recognising the value of the project in assisting people to find their own solutions to their problems.

Short Story Runner Up

ANGELS

David Eggleton

From somewhere in the beyond, where his eye was gazing, Zak sensed a kind of camouflage was emanating so that the stands of native wood, the escarpments of fern and bush were, under the penetration of the sunlight, evaporating into patches of forms. As if being drawn by the clever movements of a heavily speckled, flightless bird his eye became confused by the dappled interchanges of light and shade so that, instead of coming into a conclusive arrangement, the bush wavered between green, brown and black. And the hidden black grew more predominant the more he stared. The green and brown were bled into very weak shades by it and the distant landscape he was gazing at turned evermore into mystical inconclusiveness. He was forced to retire, baffled, to what he knew as familiar objects - his binoculars in their case, his sketchpad, the old cane chair, the veranda supports.

That night Zak awoke sweating from a dream of softly treacherous, fabulous animals, half-human, half-bird. They had drifted across his mind like a corrosion, a blight that raised his hackles. There had been a spacious kauri villa in this dream, Maoris in cloaks riding horses and cows and sheep browsing while a fire raged some distance off along a skyline of native forest. At the last moment he had seen two gilded archangels from some Byzantine

icon in his sleeping vision but when he made a movement towards them they had risen up stiffly and circled in the air above with slowly beating wings. Frightened of something in himself he got up with a whimper and then sank down again, beside nothing and entered an oblivious sleep.

It had been like that at the beach the previous week. Rapt, he'd run along in the open air, in his element, delighting in the freshness, the cold waves blindly sucking at his toes, the sunlight excavating the caverns of his friends' eyesockets. He had glanced up at the blue sky and seen it filled for a shocked second with great, clashing mirror steel wings.

As they drove back to town from that beach it had come to Zak how he felt like dragging the bourgeoisie from their comfortable homes and pointing out to them the wonders of the clay and scrub, the vast, secretive power of the landscape. He felt he was reflecting Divine Fancy by this mental, interior outburst and was uplifted. It was not that he had the desire for magnificence or anything of the sort. It was just a gaiety at the image of Pacific featheryness - feathery toitoi, feathery wavetops, feathery cloudnesses. A pleasant vagueness closed over him and the vehicle trundled on. The wheels completed circles and felt the privilege of bitumen and tarseal roads without a protest. Gradually, as it turned on to

the State Highway the van entered the midst of heavy traffic and became more anonymous.

Zak lived alone in a cluster of hollow rooms. A hivelike house which didn't hum, it clung to a steep slope, the lower part of which was a crowded garden. A painted, rented house at the back end of suburbia, the veranda had a hole in it where a friend's leg had splintered through a rotten wooden step. His foot had gone through up to her knee. People said the house should be demolished. Zak said it was half demolished from the inside already and continued to paint there amongst the spanked up cushions and the odd, sprawled, empty tequila bottle. "Hecho En Mexico. El Mas Jalisciense De Los Tequilas." Old fashioned chemist jars and brown, stippled medicine bottles on every available shelf held brushes and flowers.

He'd been knocking out paintings steadily for several years now. The promise was unbroken. Yet every day it was a matter of back to square one, facing up to it and starting out anew. He gazed at the razor often. So it went while the seasons changed. Trees were hung with hoarfrost regalia. On the coast the rain came down like showers of tinsel while indignant gulls slashed and squawked. The lashed sea seethed and salvage firms were called up to pump out half-capsized, water-logged boats. In the all too brief summer, seeds floated while hairy fern trees unfurled a long proboscis or two and steamed. This wind-trembled landscape was the fountainhead of his art. These frothy trees, too, and those bush contours whose abrupt vanishing tricks he could never quite pin down. Though he didn't look to the doughty pioneers for inspiration, those time-enhanced forbears of his country's modernistic culture, he sometimes used the shabby wrecks who were his great-uncles and great-aunts, fixed amongst the shadows in photographs. He made replicas out of his recollections, borrowing for instance, from the excitement of the enthusiasts who poured into rugby test matches when he was a boy.

One day, when inspiration was low he strolled through a shopping mall, studying the most mundane things - marvelling at crackle-surfaced pate on trays, sunk within the refrigerated pit of a delicatessen counter, squirming round to take a second peek at the corrugated, plastic surface of a cassette player. He was stopped by visions of people twice. The first was when he saw a drover or shepherd, up from the country for the day, obviously. Zak made a pencilled, perfunctory doodle of his slavery chops, stubbly bristles, hard compressed mouth and slouching gait. The second was a potential magazine sketch: Three or four staunch Maori boys dolled up in their patches and "originals" and flashing squat, shaved craniums were issuing forth from the doorway to some arcade boutique. He drifted out under the billboards which glared down with their brandname's freight of golden lager and which enticed with the bony faces of models, posed with the latest labour-saver.

On his way home he saw a very weird scene. A white Maria was attempting to pass right-turning traffic at an intersection, klaxon blaring, and forcing other cars to jump onto traffic islands or cross the road's centreline. Having created the maximum confusion the police van finally took off as if panic stricken - haring along like a demented loon.

He took the memory of these sights back to his studio and like a magician by sleight of hand, as if from behind his back, he would produce those opalescent hues for which he was known - that famous, furious, pastel welter of the storms and stresses of a blooded, young painter. He wanted his works to have a spontaneous air about them, as if they were casual japes hatched over a liquid lunch. Some afternoons he would retreat to one of his own back rooms to sway for hours in a trance, gazing at nothing in particular, his mind turning over, then abruptly he would turn to a half-done canvas and shadowbox around it like a whirling dervish, loaded brush jabbing on the end of a stretched out arm. At the finish he might have painted down a still life of exotic fruit - orbs of aubergines, cheek red cherries, tangy tangelos, voluptuous avocados.

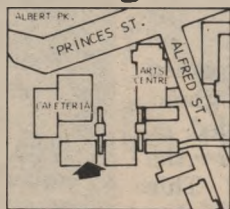
Primary colourists, raw expressionists and gravity-defying poltergeists. These were his flatmates. His arty demons flirted with him before suddenly imposing on him like unbidden, month-long house guests, causing his routine to be re-organised around them. Possessed, he'd fling ribbons of oil paint across the palette, building up a cluster of peach hues that he'd abruptly rub off with the sleeve of a holey jersey, or he'd define the torque of a twisted waist in a flash before moving on to embellish a portrait by patting on veins of red - that net of veins that infiltrates a weatherbeaten face. Lightly, lightly, lightly he dabbed, smeared, trickled, scumbled with his brush poised like a pigmy spear almost seeming to retrieve colour from the taut, white surface, the confessing canvas.

The morning after the mythic dream that he thought of as a vision he experienced a sudden resurgence of adrenalin. The two angelic harbingers with their queer, mingled associations of fear and bliss were real presences. He called them Rafe and Gabe and the memory of their visit stayed with him. He went from cell-like room to cell-like room, scourging himself with his conscience like a saint, reciting his faults, wrestling with feelings of dread, mentally picking off the scabs of life's accidents, fearful that some form of coincidence, some "Doppelganger" just might unleash its awesome existential malice. He went outside into the thin light and the appalling, buffeting wind bit into him and fretted his hair. He wandered round until he began to get a grip on himself. He gazed at the ordinary things in his backyard like a cat gazing into a jug of cream until his morbid obsession with the vision of angels with their flaming swords began to vanish. Gradually but surely he surged into himself, anxious only to turn his apocalyptic unease into gaudy dollops he could balance on the tiptop of a brush.

He went down to an honesty box for a worldly newspaper and, skimming the cabled-in headline about liquidated hordes after a catastrophic revolution, he hurried home, past the joggers loping along in the early morning. The sun was going up like a fireball whose heat had not yet hit as he scurried in his front door. In the studio the floorboards were displaying their collection of little domes of spattered enamel. Zak pulled a canvas out from under the rucked-up, stiffened rags and ripped heaps of half-painted images. Preparing to paint the angels he sank into his imagination like a nuclear submarine diving in the open sea.

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Between You and Me — Evangelism

Maybe you know that this week the Evangelical Union at Varsity is holding a 'mission' - that is, a concentrated period of telling other people what we believe, with the purpose that these others will come to accept it too.

You probably noticed the 'For Whose Sake/For Christ's Sake' posters around campus - or have seen the notice board or drama groups in the Quad. There have been programmes in the hostels and public meetings with speaker Rob Yule from Christchurch.

So what? Well, so this. Asking people to commit everything to some belief or to a person is a pretty heavy deal. You aren't just being asked to give 50 cents to the refugees, the stakes are big. Clearly this message may be found to be very personally threatening, or even offensive. On these grounds it seems to me that some explanation is necessary and timely. What basis do Christians have for saying what they do? Why do they bother? What are they trying to achieve?

1) Rationale: A Christian, like every other person on earth has a world view - a way of looking at and coming to terms with the world around them. I am firmly convinced that it is an intellectually valid approach to life. Contained in this world view are several major beliefs which impel a Christian to evangelism.

The most basic of these beliefs is a belief in God - a personal, moral, spiritual being who is supreme in the universe. Accepting this, of course, implies a lot of other things - like our necessary submission to him, our responsibility to him, our need to consider him in all our decisions.

If God is there, we must consider him or face the consequences. And, if this is the case, those who know it have a responsibility to tell those who don't.

Another thing Christians believe is the free will of the human being. God, allows us to do what we want. If we wish, we can disregard his supremacy and rule ourselves. Christians say that to live like that, disregarding or in rebellion against the supreme power of the universe, is not the best way to go, particularly if he will hold us responsible at the end. Hence the warning in evangelism.

The third point is this: With us alienated from God in our disregard and rebellion, and God loving us yet shunned and angered by human rebellion, reconciliation is necessary. Here Jesus Christ comes in, suffering God's anger and punishment on our behalf, so that we, swallowing our pride, can come back to God. To be reconciled to God in such a way is very much to an individual's benefit - hence again a humanitarian duty on the part of reconciled Christians to pass this good news on to others.

All this may seem to you very abstract, I would therefore like to stress a fourth point - Christianity works! It is a Christians *experience* of the truth and benefits of their world view which confirms it in their mind, and leads them to pass their happy discovery on to others.

Well, you may find yourself quite unable to agree with me on the validity of any of these bases of the Christian world view. OK. But if you can at least come to see them as a possible explanation for the world as we have it - a possible solution for

the bigger questions of life like "Why am I here - what's the purpose?" - then at least you'll be able to understand in part where Christians get their evangelistic zeal from.

2) Problems and Misconceptions:

a) The Political: Christianity in general, and evangelism in particular, isn't political. Biblical Christianity isn't out to rule or impose rules by majority or any other political system.

Tolstoy said 'Everyone thinks of changing the world, no one thinks of changing themselves'. We as Christians are trying to avoid making that mistake, and so our evangelism is primarily a personal, one to one thing, hoping to help individual persons into a life-changing relationship with God.

b) Doing Good: Lots of people see Christianity and evangelism as an attempt to get people to do good - to live by eg the 10 commandments, to work your way up to God. This, is a complete misunderstanding of Christianity's true teaching and nature. Christianity says that human efforts to please God are futile until a person has realised and turned from their proud or rebellious attitude to God and accepted God's forgiveness, which is available because of Christ's sacrifice on the cross. Certainly, God is good and he demands that his people do good. But this is secondary to our reconciliation with God, and is worthless without it, in relative terms.

c) An Escape: Evangelism is often portrayed as an attempt to get people to cop out of the 'real world' into a lifestyle where we leave all our hassles in the lap of God, and live in

a state of inert bliss, rather than contributing positively to our needy world. You know, the 'religion is the opiate of the masses/christianity is a crutch' idea. If this is a problem to you I suggest that you'll be very surprised at just how much raw-guts-level living Christianity involves. As Jesus said 'I have come to bring them life, and far more life than before'. Spiritual issues make their impact felt, but to a Christian these are a part of, and not an escape from, reality.

d) Arrogance: I guess any group which sets itself up as having the only way is going to get accused of blatant arrogance. The common idea is 'all religions lead to God - there is some truth in all religions'. Fair enough. We must be open to all truth. But when it comes down to it, there is going to be one right answer; and many wrong ones, just as in a mathematical problem.

Personally, having considered and gleaned from the truth which alternative world views have to offer, I've come down to Christianity as being the only totally comprehensive view, in terms of logical consistency, accounting for all known data, and practical workability.

You may well still be sceptical. If so I recommend a similar investigation to my own - a close look at all the world views and a choice of one. And I'd recommend you take this week's opportunity to check out the Christian position. Meantime I hope this article has been some help.

Dave Craig
for EU.



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In the Mood for Food..

A biggish sort of eat out week led me to various eateries, far and wide. A birthday dinner at Duxbury's started with a lovely coconut and kumara soup, and odd combination but surprisingly well complemented. I went for the chicken and ginger main, with nearly everyone else opting for beef and plum melange, but was probably the worse off for it. Theirs looked better, and no one wanted to trade tastes... With garlic bread and salad each of us ended up paying about \$12.00 which I thought was pretty good for a stylish up-market meal out.

Civic, it can easily handle an after film ravenous crowd in reasonable time.

Crêperie de Florence over Newmarket way offers a range of crêpes from the cheese and chicken type through to dessert type ice-cream/banana flambe rum ordeals. Crêpes range from \$1.75 to \$5.55 and The Ad Person here says he had a wonderful meal for two for about \$15.00.

Takeaways ARE a large aspect of studentish eating out. In this case out usually means out in the street, but then out is out isn't it? Shawn and Nancy's rates pretty high for the fish and chippery style dining, but



On the other end of the scale, The Middle East offers amazing dine-and-dash Shwamers (that's a good phonetic spelling at least). For a mere \$2.35 you get a lovely pocket sandwich filled with all sorts of good stuff (meat off a 'spit', lettuce, Mid-East type salads). One sort of tops this with either a white garlic sauce or tomatoeish type sauce and you'll leave without a trace of the hungries. Located across the street from the

after discovering Mr Happy (Garnet Rd, Westmere) I don't know about going back to seafood - happiest Chinese takeaways I've ever had and for \$3-4 a pop (Big Pops) a trip to Mr Happy is well worth the venture out. Beware: after winning Inner City News's takeaway competition Mr Happy has been discovered by the Fiat-Ford Escort crowd: line up for a Happy Special.

E Tup

Korero Maori

E hoa ma! Akona te reo Maori e tenei ra! Inaianei! Kai mahue koe i te tataritanga.
Hey Friends! Learn Maori language today. Now! Lest you get left behind in the sifting process.

Some Points About Te Reo Maori

- Maori is not just a language made up of sounds, grammar and structure that can be translated into English by a process of one to one correspondence. Translation of a concept or a complete thought can only be a close approximation at best.

- This is because Maori has a different cultural source. When learning Maori, therefore, some understanding of Maori culture is necessary.

To the uninitiated Maori is a different way of talking, acting, behaving, teaching, thinking, perceiving and believing. The initial barriers are therefore, not the apparent ones of being shy about affectations in pronunciation. The barriers are cultural.

- Like other languages and cultures Maori has changed and adapted to changes in Maori society from outside influences. This is not just a Post-Pakeha development. The Maori language of the 18th century was probably very different from that of the 16th century and so on. In order to survive Maori culture has had to adapt in order to meet and absorb the new influences; ideas and attitudes. For example, transliteration is an adoptive device and the Maori language clearly indicates the changes in Maori culture and Maori society.

- Written Maori has tended in modern times to 'freeze' pronunciation. Remember that pronunciation is also susceptible to changes and pronunciation should not be considered (except by misguided purists) as something static.

- Much Maori literature is not written but the traditional form of literature still predominates. Remember that the literature of a language need not be between book covers. Maori is a language that enhances the intimacy of communication which is why its oral literature loses so much in written form.

- The way and means of expression are important in Maori, eg the use of the body (Body Language). The use and extension of the voice, dramatisation and ahuatanga, meaning modes. This means that although Maori is similar to other Polynesian languages the 'mode' of expression is very different. This can be perceived merely by watching various Polynesians speaking, listening to the inflexions in their voices and so on.

Pronunciation

To a student who speaks English only, the chief difficulty in pronunciation is the vowel sounds.

These must be acquired from a competent tutor, and much practice will be necessary before they are learnt correctly and become habitual. The hints on pronunciation, then, given below can serve only as a guide but cannot replace the tutor whose help is indispensable if correct pronunciation is to be attained.

Vowels

Every vowel is pronounced and has a long and a short sound. Every syllable ends in a vowel. When two vowels occur together, each has its own sound, but there is no break as one glides into the other.

The two difficult vowels are the e and the o. The long e as in 'ea' in pleasure. The short e as 'e' in send. The o is not represented in English. The mouth is kept rounded and the vowel sounds like the word 'or' in English if the 'r' sound be omitted.

These two sounds need the help of a tutor and plenty of practice.

Long a as in *father*.

Short a as 'u' in *cut*.

Long i as 'i' in *machine*.

Short i as 'i' in *tin*.

Long u as 'u' in *rule*.

Short u as 'u' in *put*.

Consonants

Consonants are pronounced as in English except that the tongue is never thrust as far back as in English and tends to remain more to the centre of the mouth making the sounds more liquid.

Wh in Maori was like 'wh' in 'where' or 'when' in the days when the 'h' sound was really heard. In modern Maori 'wh' often has an 'f' sound.

Ng is pronounced as 'ng' as in 'singer'.

Social Language

Hei Mihi

Tena Koe! *How do you do! Hello!* (one person)

Tena Korua! *How do you do! Hello!* (two people)

Tena Koutou! *How do you do! Hello!* (More than two)

Tena Koutou Katoa! *How do you do everyone! Hello all of you!*

Kai Ora! *Hello Good day!*

Morena! *Good morning!*

Kei te pehea koe? *How are you?* (one person)

Kei te pehea korua? *How are you?* (two people)

Kei te pehea koutou? *How are you?* (more than two people)

Kei te pai. *Well thanks. Fine, thanks.*

Haere mai! *Welcome! Come here!*

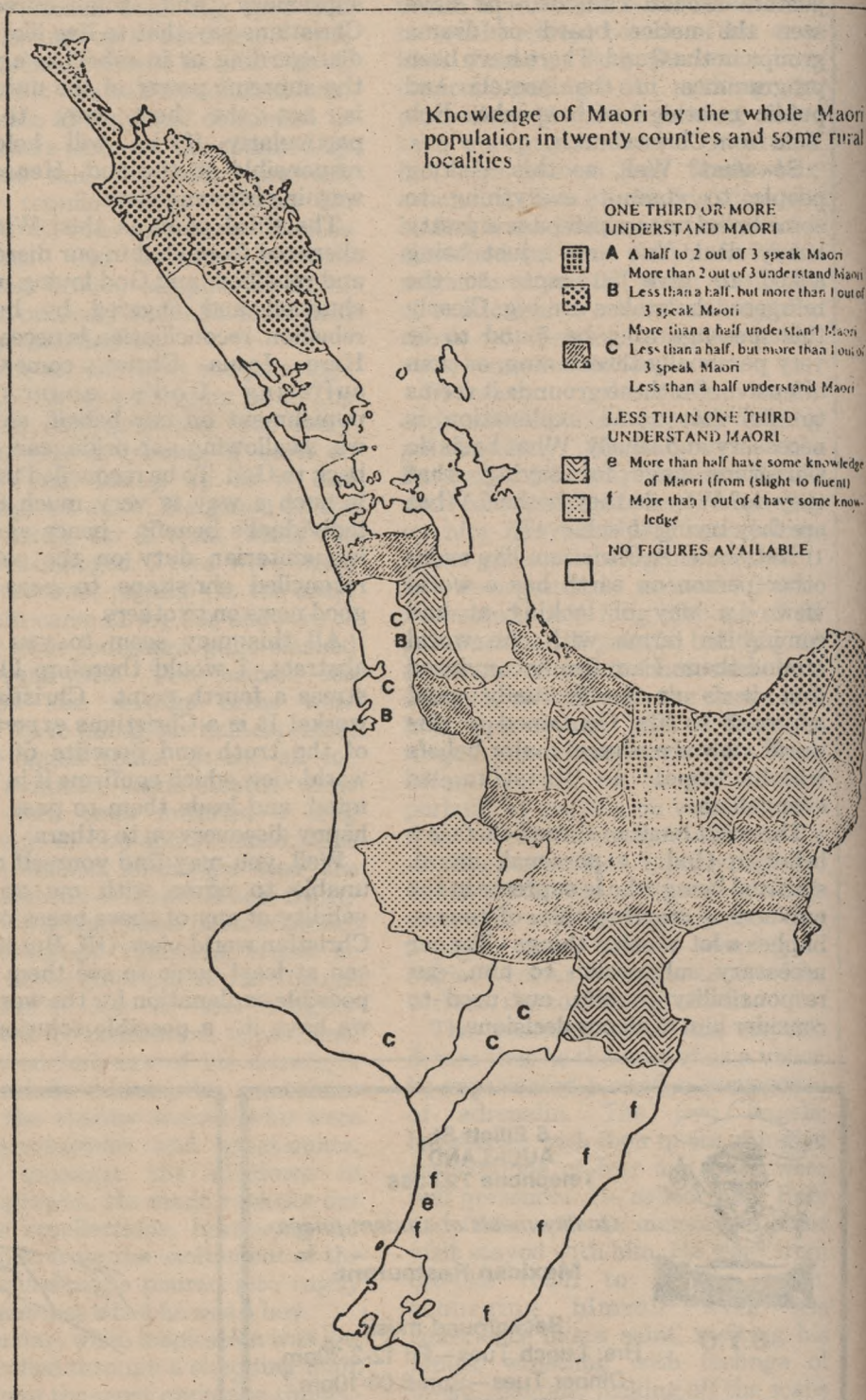
Nau mai! *Welcome!*

Haere ra! *Goodbye! Cheerio!* (to persons leaving)

E noho ra! *Goodbye! Cheerio!* (To persons staying)

Te Wa O te

Knowledge of Maori in the North Island



Ka Whawhai Tonu Ma

For what other language has it been necessary to present a petition signed by 33,000 people to Parliament? Latin, Greek, French and German were all introduced without any pressure from the public, and no mass movement was needed to have Japanese or Indonesian adopted as school subjects. The introduction of all these languages is the result of simple adherence to European academic traditions, or of concessions to the needs of overseas trade. But in the case of Maori, New Zealand's own language, the Department of Education will only permit a 'pilot scheme' to be repeated only if 'public demand' requires it.

'It is obvious from this that the Department of Education does not regard the teaching of languages other than English as a means of creating understanding between people. It is significant that the languages of minority groups here in New Zealand eg Samoan, Tongan, Indian, Rarotongan, Niuean, Dutch

and Dalmation etc, are not taught any level within the New Zealand education system. This task is entirely to voluntary groups who the importance of language as means towards developing cultural understanding and identity.'

This statement was made by Tamatoa and CARE back in 1974.

What's Changed?

However, progress is not hindered by the Department of Education only. Television, radio and newspapers have the potential to be major forces in development and growth of Maori language. Maori language television would "... increase awareness of the multicultural nature of New Zealand society positively reinforce Maori cultural values" (*Te Reo Maori* - 1976).

In May of this year a national for elders, sponsored by Department of Maori Affairs, held on Waiwhetu Marae, L. Hutt. At this hui unanimous support was given by elders to



The USSR has only one alpine ski resort Bakuriani in the Caucasus but considering the vastness of mountain area the potential for development is considerable. Could be just the place to go in 1994.

Craccum Ski Guide 1982

EDITORIAL?

Another year, another field. Of the 22 ski areas in NZ I have been to Coronet Peak, Tekapo, Dobson, Whakapapa and Turoa which leaves out the best like Olympus, Cragieburn and the remaining 15. This year there seems to be more skiers and enough ski festivals and without indulging in my pet psychological theories or some anti/elitist demagogery I have managed to collate what I hope will be interesting reading for all. Having been to the Varsity Ski Sale, Trillo's Snow Show, the Steinlager Poe promotion, and Warren Miller ski films subscribed to the 'Skier', mag, bought my own skis and finally joined the club I feel a little over exposed to hype and propaganda but that is part of the game so I'll just don my apre's ski jacket pretend I'm in Ohakune on Saturday night and go for it.

First up we have the Ski Club contribution mostly gleaned from the 3 log books at the hut which date from Easter 1967 just after I left the primers. I also scooped the specifications of the mono-ski which your parents can bring home from Europe, a bit about a big green machine, some skiing in Switzerland, a few assorted trivia 'Did you know' type facts, some advertising (of course) and hopefully some interesting graphics.

I advertised in CRACCUM for some weeks for contributors, so if your article and/or photo's aren't published it's because you didn't send them in. Try again next year. Happy skiing.

Jason Kemp



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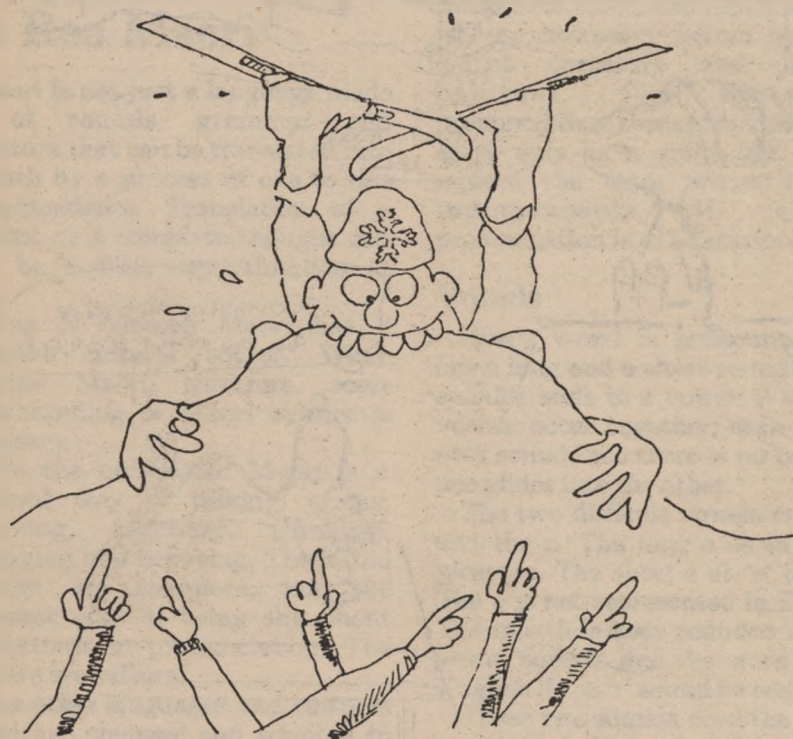
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MONO SKIS

While on the 'Giant' recently we saw some people surfing down the slush. Back in Auckland I made some enquiries only to be greeted with incredulous stares and the implied suggestion I wasn't being honest. Further investigation revealed the existence of the monoski (the surfers had used modified toboggans with footstraps). The only one here (that I know of) is in Ohakune, so if you can imagine two skis joined together with a bit extra for stability - say about 27 cm wide and about 195 cm long with standard bindings metal edges and the usual fibreglass, wood and metal construction, you'll get the general idea. The monoski here is of French manufacture - a DUREY mono mono powder machine to be more precise, next seasons 205 models have been clocked at 145 km/hr and can be used

for jumps. They operate best on powder snow and because they don't sink in as much as conventional ski's they are suitable for longer runs and it doesn't need to be removed for the T-bar or chairs. In fact it seems the mono ski can be used for everything conventional skis are used for although the technique is slightly different you still use poles and with less friction the speed co efficient could revolutionise downhill racing (a new category - slalom monoski?). Mono skiing is popular in the US and France especially so if you have 450 Swiss Francs and a friend in Europe you too can bowl the plebes on their conventional skis.

Thanks to Andy at the SKI SHED for the information and hopefully we will be able to publish a photo when we get one.



Did you know that the first ski club in the world was founded in 1861 at Kiandra in Australia.

THE BIG R.

With Ruapehu, despite the comments people who are lucky enough to have made the South Island scene make, there is a very great diversity in the ski runs available. I'll concede that the snow is often not nearly as good, but many people still like the big R. I would like to comment on some of the less known runs:

The Chimney is an excellent run for those liking something steep and challenging. It is the narrow, steep run just above the High Traverse, joining the top of the Yankee Slalom to the High. Instead of going to the left at the top of the Yankee slalom, try the straight ahead run; if you have previously noticed that there is enough snow on the chimney. When you reach the edge, you cannot see the actual chimney because it is so steep it is actually over the horizon. Don't worry about that; try some jump turns. When you have lost a few feet of altitude, you will be able to see the entire chimney. It is about thirty feet wide, and the slope has been estimated at 60°. At this point, if you decide just to sideslip, make sure you stay over to the right. Otherwise, make your first turn on the right hand side, then a couple more turns will take you through the narrow bit. After this, the gradient lessens a bit, and you can ski off to the right, onto the High Traverse. One good point about the chimney is that it catches the early morning sun, so it should not be icy. Recommended time of attack would be about one o'clock, perhaps slightly earlier on a really hot day.

At Turoa, if you want to escape the crowds for a little while, and cannot be bothered walking; ski off to the left at the top of the T-bar. When you reach the limit of where the ski patrol goes, go slightly further, and you will find an excellent run that is in untracked snow. It is necessary to time your exit carefully, hopefully so that you come out just at the bottom of the Park Lane Chair. To do this will require that you cross a number of small valleys; not difficult, but don't try it in anything less than perfect visibility.

If these two runs don't suit you, you can always try something on the pinnacle slopes, or anything else you can think of. With the diversity on this mountain there is sure to be something that gets you away from the common herd. Once you have, you will wonder why you put up with the crowds of skiers who ski right next to the lifts. Also, you will not have all the moguls to worry about.



There are 800 ski resorts in the US including at least 61 in Wisconsin.



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SKI OHAU

Lake Ohau Skifield, nestled in the western shores of the Ohau basin in the North-West extremities of North Otago, is fast becoming a skiing mecca for visitors from all parts of New Zealand and overseas.

In the centre of the "Snow Route of the South" the field is both a complete ski resort and a great scenic attraction.

A public company, Lake Ohau Skifield Ltd, was formed early in 1978 to purchase the assets of the skifield from the then owners, the Eames family, who at that time were also proprietors of the Lake Ohau Lodge. The new company finalised the almost completed installation of a T-bar lift, and later installed a Platter and a Fixed-grip lift.

The T-bar lift is just under one mile long, lifting skiers from 150 metres to 2000 metres, a vertical rise of 500 metres.

A new access road had been formed and this was substantially upgraded to the stage where "Higgins Highway", a two lane gravel road, now provides easy access to the field for the private motorist. For those preferring public transport, a daily coach service is provided to and from the field from the base.

For those new to skiing, or those wishing to improve their skills, the ski school offers an international array of capable, willing and helpful instructors. No problems either if you don't own your own equipment - a well stocked ski hire facility offers a wide range of skis, boots and poles, plus advice on selecting and fitting.

Other on field facilities, include a sun balcony, and a canteen-shop which serves hot and cold snacks throughout the day and carries a range of skiing accessories.

Safety is a prime consideration within the ski area, and ski patrol staff constantly traverse the slopes, whilst maintaining radio contact with their base. First aid amenities are also available to ensure prompt and adequate attention in the event of any mishap.

The Kassbohrer snow groomer provides packed snow for those who prefer the groomed slopes - or the more adventurous can enjoy the virgin powder for which Ohau is renowned - truly the best of both worlds.

Another feature of the Ohau ski area is the availability of accommodation within the immediate area. Beside the lake, below the field, Lake Ohau Lodge offers

accommodation for 130 guests, whilst a further 1,700 beds are available at nearby locations of Omarama, Otamatata, Twizel and Mt Cook. From cabins and campsites to luxurious suites, saunas and spas, wide-ranging facilities and enjoyable apres-ski activities are available to the tourist or the casual visitor.

FURTHER PLANS FOR OHAU

In early 1981 the Town and Country Planning Committee of the Waitaki County Council approved a planning application by Lake Ohau Skifield Ltd for further development of the ski area.

Medium and long-term development plans include the formation of a new learners' and beginners' area extending from the top point of the present fixed grip lift to the eastern end of the top car park. A further car park is proposed for an additional seventy-five cars in the area below the existing carpark levels.

A further proposal involves the formation of a wide track leading from the upper part of the existing carparks to the T-bar unloading point. Such track will provide vehicular access to the top of the field during the summer months, and will offer a well groomed, low gradient, ski trail during the season.

High on the list of priorities is the construction of a day shelter building at carpark level, with additional ablution facilities, lunchroom, storage and ski patrol amenities. A further building will also be constructed to house the snow groomer and provide a maintenance workshop.

The provision of further lifts in the upper slopes will open up a greater skiable area, and provide for increased patronage at the field. Whilst the present lifts cope with a peak of 500 skiers it is hoped that future developments will enable peak crowds in excess of 1,000 to be adequately serviced.

"Most ski shop owners have traditionally thought of the repair department as just a necessary evil," says Graham Jackson, a partner in The Ski Shed, Ponsonby. "But we have changed all that by bringing our workshop right up to the front of our shop and putting it behind glass in full view of customers."

"Our main concern is to do the very best job possible and in the case of skis we offer the smoothest, flattest, easiest-turning skis you'll ever experience."

The centrepiece of the operation is a \$15,000 Inter-Montana stone grinder, a high-tech Swiss-made machine which, according to Jackson, "grinds the base perfectly true from edge to edge".

Stone grinders are not new, some Ski manufacturers have been using them for a number of years as part of the final preparation of skis before they're sold. But using the machine at retail level is a new concept. The Ski Shed have imported the first two such grinders into New Zealand.

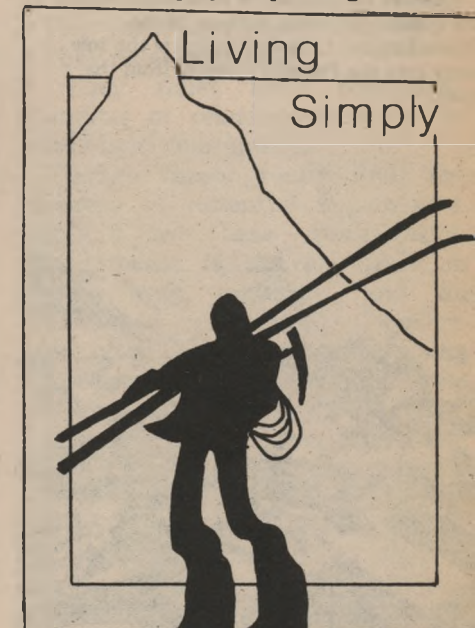
According to Jackson, he and his partner, Andrew Seccombe of Wellington, have invested about \$40,000 in machinery and



materials. Besides the stone grinders the shops are equipped with belt sanders (for very rough work), edge grinding machines (for grinding the sides of the edges and removing burrs), and a variety of other repair tools.

"More and more skiers want racer turned skis, and ours is the kind of shop that can give them that service - fast".

The Ski Shed charges \$15 for this process known internationally as "Crystal Glide Finish". This includes stone grinding, edge grinding, deburring, tip and tail finishing, hot waxing, scraping and polishing.



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DAVOS/KLOSTERS

SWITZERLAND has nearly 200 established ski resorts ranging from the big international fields like St Moritz to the smaller villages like Sedrun which isn't even on most maps. It is also famous for the sheer variety of styles available only miles apart. One of the older centres already fully developed by the 1920's is the DAVOS/KLOSTERS region. CRACCUM was fortunate enough to speak with a recent visitor to this historic destination.

A single liftpass serves on seven mountain systems - in an area roughly 25 km by 20 km there is more distance to ski than at all the modern ski stations added together. If that sounds exaggerated try skiing 18 km on one run from Weissfluh to Kublis. Davos seems rather an ordinary town too crowded for comfort but once on the mountain the hordes are swallowed by insatiable trails.

Klosters by contrast is more amiable but the queues are worse because of the Grottschnagrat cableway which is the sole entry into the Parsenn directly from the town.



The first commercial skilift was at Davos in 1934 designed by Konstam - the T.bar.



WHAT'S NEW?

A big re-organisation of terminal equipment and space at the base of the double chairlift should ensure improved access and a smoother lift operation at Coronet Peak.

The main project for skifield staff this autumn has been to move the base station of the double chairlift 50 metres further up the hill.

This is the first stage in a major reconstruction programme which will eventually see most of the buildings in the terminal area either upgraded or replaced. The foundations for the new lift drive unit were laid in April, but shipping hold-ups delayed the arrival of the Doppelmeier equipment until this month. The original drive terminal was installed in 1964.

With the loading area for the 800 skiers-an-hour double chair now higher up the mountain, the area occupied by the old maze and terminal will form part of a new learners' slope linking up with the Happy Valley Poma.

The old tunnel which formerly linked the base area and the chairlift has been removed as has an equipment shed which stood in the way of free access between Happy Valley and the new learners' area.

Stage two of the Coronet Peak reconstruction programme should commence in October this year. It will see the removal of the old common room, souvenir shop, first aid room and ski patrol headquarters.

These will be replaced with a new complex joined to the existing restaurant access and will provide spacious pedestrian access to a new souvenir shop, bigger ticket sales area, ski equipment hire, first aid room, ski patrol headquarters administration offices and a bistro.

The company will be applying for a licence for the bistro and adjoining lounge area and the restaurant will also be upgraded.

A five metre wide strip in front of the building complex will have underground wiring for a heated system which will keep the area clear of snow and ice.

CREDITS

Special thanks for graphics to the Ski Club, Chris for Suisse information, Philip, Rialto, Jane, the other Craccum staff and you for reading this far. It's 4.35am. Good morning.

Of the approximately 30 million skiers worldwide at least 5 million are in Japan crowding into about 280 ski centres (17,000) per field.

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Reo Maori

You mean, You Would Be Quite Happy?

If foreigners consistently mispronounced your names? If they talked patronisingly about us as *our kiwis*? They learned a few words of English only to impress their overseas friends? And treated you as guinea pigs for anthropological studies and for tourists to gape at?

Are you sure you would call that 'unsurpassed harmonious race relations' and 'complete equality under the law'.

Have you ever considered why a Maori minority which is consistently outvoted and ignored by a bunch of foreigners should take to the streets and to the Pakeha?

We (Maori and Pakeha) want some drastic changes. Preferably by peaceful means.

*Maori Language Week

YOU

Following two proposals:

- That official status be given to the Maori language so that it can be used in the courts, schools, workplaces etc.
- That bilingual education be available to *all* Maori children and any other children who wish to be taught in both English and Maori.

Ministerial Manoeuvres

Following correspondence between Professor H.M. Mead and the Minister of Maori Affairs, Mr Ben Couch, Mr Couch replied that emphasis for Maori language growth must be in the homes rather than in the schools etc. He also stated that Maori must not be made compulsory in schools.

This is a red herring! At no stage at the elders' hui or in correspondence between Professor Mead and Mr Couch was it suggested that bilingual education be compulsory for all pupils in all schools. Mr Couch is trying to evade the issues again!

Mr Couch, while being the

Minister of Maori Affairs, is also the Postmaster General. Because of his position he has been approached to introduce Maori language pronunciation courses at all Telephone Exchanges in New Zealand to put an end to the abominable pronunciation of Maori place names and personal names by telephone operators.

It has been argued that the time taken by telephone operators to learn to pronounce place names and personal names correctly would lower the efficiency of the Telephone Exchange! How efficient is this system when Maori place names and personal names have to be repeated over and over and over to telephone and toll operators who have poor pronunciation?

Here is an example of a typical conversation with a telephone operator:

Ms X: *Te Araroa please.*

Toll operator: *Where?*

Ms X: *Te Araroa!*

Toll operator: *Ah, Tea Arra-row-ah.*

What sort of efficiency is there in this sort of situation?

Te Kohanga Reo — The Language Nest

This article discusses the most recent innovation in the teaching of Maori and relates it to the 'quiet revolution' occurring in Maori society - the resurgence in communalism - a development often overlooked and undervalued compared to Maori activism.

Today Maori political activism has succeeded in gaining media exposure that has obscured a concurrent trend which may prove just as decisive for Maori efforts at autonomy. This has been the development of a communalist strategy. This resurgence in cultural identification has been understated (to say the least) in comparison to its activist complement. The communal regeneration within Maori society has been the avenue favored by the Department of Maori Affairs in its own peculiar attempts for Maori self-determination, under the general programme of Tu Tangata. Although seen by many as the spearhead for reform, the Department has simply reactivated once latent communal resources and for once has articulated Maori flax roots opinion instead of being a bureaucratic obstacle to the enactment of such opinion. Symptomatic of this return to communal roots has been the latest effort to positively utilise traditional Maori values as the 'buffer' between individual and society. Such is the case in the use of the Whanau system as the 'nest' for the bilingual teaching of children five years and younger.

Te kohanga reo is a logical elaboration of the programmes for bilingual primary schools (few as these are), the raakau method of teaching Maori, and both of these have done much to take the teaching of Maori from the tertiary institutions into the Maori community itself. But the raakau method, which teaches Maori by word association and depends on the skill of the particular instructor for its success like the 'academic' methods of teaching Maori, can do no more than stimulate and encourage individuals to take initiatives themselves. What is needed is a home environment where Maori language is spoken naturally as a native tongue. In such an environment learners cannot help but learn, for they are in a situation where their presence leads to their participation and then to their learning. The learner learns in an active sense rather than being taught in a passive sense. This is where Te Kohanga Reo comes in.

Te Kohanga Reo is a difficult concept to describe. There are continuities between this concept and those of a kindergarten, a creche, a daycare or drop in centre. Te Kohanga Reo is all of these but its centre is the traditional concept of whanau as both nurturer and educator of the young. At Kohanga reo centres children are spoken to in Maori only. Certified supervisors and kuia from the local people play both nannie and teacher roles to the young in usually successful attempts to recreate the atmosphere of home. Traditional kawa is observed always and the programme of teaching Maori unstructured. The only timetable used is that for meals. Parents are encouraged to

drop in, observe and participate in the teaching of their tamariki. The goal is for children to become bilingual in Maori and English by the time they are five. This goal and the unstructured mode of teach and play (the two are not easily distinguished at kohanga reo) means considerable emphasis is placed on the supervisors at the centres. Minimum qualifications are:

- They must be native Maori speakers (ie have lived in a Maori speaking community till they were at least 15)
- They must have raised children
- They must be over 35
- They must have recognised standing or relationship with the local Maori community.

Though these greatly limit the reserves of potential supervisors, implicit in these qualification requirements is the emphasis on quality, not quantity, and an established communal identity. More often than not, the supervisors know personally or are related to the children and their parents.

Not only do the supervisors need to be screened but also the parents themselves need to be counselled. Parent motivation and participation in the existing Kohanga Reo is extremely high. Parents need first to agree that their children will attend kohanga reo for at least three years though exceptions can be negotiated. They are to be consulted with and counselled throughout their child or children's tenure at kohanga reo. Their involvement is vital to the mobilisation of the whanau itself. These requirements underlie the usual legal contracts that need to be negotiated (fees, medical treatment etc) that are part and parcel of any other child/custodian situation. Thus legal and reciprocal obligations mesh together so that the relation between parent/child and institution is not simply contractual but also emotional and personal.

Lastly the Kohanga reo centre and environment itself must meet stringent requirements. These are exactly the same as those guidelines set for pre-school or child care centres and concern formalities such as facilities, equipment, conditions and so on.

So, if ever there was an example of a European institution being molded to suit Maori needs, kohanga reo must be one. The blending of whanau and maramatanga within a modern environment has helped revive communal links and encouraged a quiet revolution amongst those to whom Maori society will look towards as the next generation of leaders.

(For the benefit of those not bilingual)

kawa, etiquette

kuia, women of maturity

maramatanga, knowledge, learning.

raakau method, method of teaching conversational Maori by word-object association

tamariki, children

Tu Tangata, 'the stance of the people' the name given to the current efforts for self-help being encouraged by Maori Affairs

whanau, extended family

Maori Students Association

Equality for Maori Women

There are ripples of change today, ripples created by Maori women, many of whom are young women, seeking a place on the paepae and taking part in the traditional arts of speech making. Change in itself is not new, we have brought about many of the changes within our culture ourselves, and other changes such as the moves since colonisation to restrict the speaking of Maori have been changes effected from outside of Maori society, changes which we in the past have been powerless to resist. And just as change is not new, neither are the moves by Maori women to take their place on the paepae or the arguments for and against women on the paepae.

Today there are small numbers of Maori women who do speak from the paepae and in some rural districts the paepae is held totally by women, women both bring manuhiri onto the marae and whaikorero to their manuhiri. In these rural districts women have taken the paepae out of sheer necessity so as to keep alive the formal aspects of marae kawa (protocol) as the koroua (make elders) have died and the young men have moved to the towns and cities. Where women have taken part in what has been a male dominated scene, or even on maraes where the paepae is held by men but women have taken a place, there have been few real problems.

These women have, generally speaking, been elderly women, women who are well acquainted with marae kawa, whaikorero styles and for whom the Maori language has been their first language. Therefore, we are in a situation where it is not women's right to speak from the paepae that is the issue (cases where women in rural districts have made

up the paepae have proven that women do have the right), the issue is one of women's ability to speak from the paepae. It is here that we must question the current situation and it is here that I feel the weight of the past and the present upon us.

Maori Women Lack Encouragement

The situation for many Maori women is such that very few have, at present, the ability to speak from the paepae. The inability of many Maori women to speak from the paepae, especially the younger women, is not an innate inability to speak, nor is it something which is distinctly "Law" in traditional terms ... rather it is a situation which has grown because Maori women have not been encouraged to take part in whaikorero from the time they are born, nor are they given any encouragement to do so! The following whakatauki gives some idea of the encouragement (or should I say a lack of encouragement) that we Maori women have had to learn whaikorero.

Ka tangi te pikaukau, ka whiria te kaki (often) used to refer to women speaking on the marae.

On the other hand young Maori males, even those who are not fluent speakers of Maori, are encouraged by older men to learn the arts of whaikorero (even if this has meant rote learning tauparapara etc), encouragement to whaikorero in low key situations such as in secondary schools, night schools and later in some of the universities in preparation for taking their place on the paepae.

Richard Benton, in his studies of the Maori language, its usage, its current low availability in schools and its future, has stressed that it is no coincidence that there are more Maori men who can and do speak Maori compared with the number of Maori women. The reason, he says, is that Maori men and young men receive more encouragement to learn and use their language and have a place where they know they can, and always will, use their language. That place is, of course, on the marae.

Of course there is nothing stopping young Maori women from teaching themselves or each other this art of oratory or learning Maori ... the problem is rather that there are few positive incentives passed on to Maori women to learn the arts of whaikorero. And this is exactly the situation that Maori society as a whole is in with regards the survival of the Maori language; while there are no positive incentives for Maori people and New Zealanders to learn the language and provide a climate for it to grow in, there is little reason for it to survive and flourish. In the same way, while there is no encouragement for Maori women to learn the arts of whaikorero, there is little reason to expect that Maori women are going to be speaking from the paepae.

So Where To From Here?

It is with Maori women now to fight to create factors which will encourage their children and their children's children to learn Maori and to encourage each other to learn whaikorero and to assert themselves into an area which has been male dominated.

The reality of the situation today is, unfortunately, that women are

not going to be springing forward from the paepae as so few of us are able to speak Maori, let alone be orators. Many men feel threatened by the notion that Maori women wish to take a place on the paepae and this is probably to do with fear of a situation that is by and large a new one. Any change is viewed distrustfully.

But change is not always bad; we have accepted many changes in our culture and our day to day lifestyles without hesitation. It is true that many Maori women do not want to speak from the paepae but so is it true that there are many Maori men, old and young, who also have not wanted to speak from the paepae. The difference here however, with Maori men, is one of choice, they have been able to make a choice on their own terms to speak or not speak from the paepae. In the case of Maori women the choice has not been there ... lack of encouragement, history of Maori oratory and the lack of language all combine to produce a situation where we have not been able to choose for ourselves.

In all aspects of life, people of any race, creed, sex or religion must have the right to choose or determine their own lifestyle and future, or humanity is depriving people of something which is essentially theirs.

No Reira, e Hine, e Tama, Hurihia to kanohi ki te Ao Marama. No reira te tumanako o nga iwi katoa. Kia penei tonu koe, Ake! Ake! Ake!

N Alison Green
President, Te Huinga Rangatahi



He Whakatauki

Toi te kupu, toi te mana, toi te whenua
Without language, mana and land, Maoritanga will cease to exist.

Militarisation of the Pacific

Any discussion of the Pacific situation must be placed in the context of the international situation as a whole. That is one of increasing world tensions and conflict. The two most powerful imperialist nations, the United States and Soviet Union are stepping up their struggle for international dominance. The world moves closer to war, and the economic plunder of the third world continues.

Two Empires

All of Eastern Europe suffers from Soviet economic exploitation, and the Soviets meddle in the internal affairs of countries like Poland to ensure their own economic and military interests are not harmed. Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany all receive over 75% of their oils from the USSR, and each has the Soviet Union as its major trading partner. The Soviets take 100% of Hungarian Bauxite, Czechoslovakian Uranium and Polish Lead and Zinc. Eastern Europe must import 80-90% of all its iron and wood from the Soviet Union.

In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union maintains its brutal occupation; in South East Asia the Soviets spend \$5 million a day to pay for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and Laos. Economic and military aid is given freely to Menghistu's Ethiopia to enable it to continue its war against the people of Eritrea.

Increasing Tension

The general world situation over the last ten years has seen an ever increasing growth in the size of both conventional and nuclear arsenals.

In the early to mid seventies the Soviet Union began to challenge US world domination, particularly through aggressive military measures, such as the invasion of Afghanistan. The US at the time was very much a declining power, due to its defeats in South East Asia, Iran, and internal economic problems.

The military balance, particularly in strategic nuclear weapons, was in the US's favour at the time, although over the last 6 years the balance has shifted to the Soviets. For example in 1976 the US had 6,842 Strategic nuclear warheads and 1,710 strategic nuclear launchers. At that time the Soviet had 600 more launchers, but less than half the number of warheads. Now the Soviets have 700 more launchers and where the US has 7,192 warheads, Russia has narrowed the gap, and now has 6,302. The Soviet Union also has a massive superiority in conventional weapons, tanks, aircraft, warships and troops.

Ronald Reagan has decided to change all this.

The US plans to spend US\$180 billion over the next six years on new sophisticated weapon systems, including for example \$4 billion on just one nuclear powered aircraft carrier.

Reagan has adopted a new aggressive foreign policy,

particularly in Central America, where the US is backing repressive regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala, as well as trying to sabotage the government of Nicaragua.

Soviet Buildup in the Pacific

The Pacific has always been an area of conflict. It has always been used for testing nuclear weapons, and still is by France and the United States. It is also the major staging area for US nuclear submarines, with Ballistic missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. Whereas the US once had unchallenged dominance, it is now facing a Soviet challenge, both from South East Asia, and also from the North Pacific. The Soviet Union occupies the four southern Kurile Islands, which belong to Japan, and since 1978 has been building military bases there. This includes 3 airbases with 24 MiG 17 and 12 Mi 24 assault helicopters. About 10,000 troops are stationed there, and harbour facilities are being built.

Soviet forces include a naval taskforce in the South China Sea, based in Vietnam. The Soviet Union has deployed Backfire bombers and SS-20 ballistic missiles in the Far East, which now includes 70 warships, including one Aircraft carrier, 110 submarines, of which some 60 or 70 are nuclear. This fleet is growing rapidly with both new classes of warships and submarines, and more of the older classes.

In the two years from 1978 to June 1980 the Soviet military presence climbed from having no aircraft carriers, 100 subs, about 30 nuclear, 300-400 surface vessels, 200 aircraft, to over 700 ships, 30 more nuclear subs and 182 more aircraft.

While the Soviet presence is still both smaller and of lower quality to that of the US, it is growing at a much faster rate.

US Deployment

The US however, has gathered in the Pacific the most awesome array of weapons ever assembled. They base their Third and Seventh naval fleets in the Pacific. Pearl Harbour alone is the home of at least 23 nuclear submarines and some 4,000 tactical nuclear warheads. There are a total of 100 military bases in Hawaii.

Guam is a base for 10 nuclear submarines, and a B52 base. The US uses all of Micronesia for military bases. Belau is a proposed base for the new Trident submarine.

The US has in Japan, (including Okinawa) 2,600 soldiers, 6,500 sailors, 21,000 marines and 14,000 airforce personnel, 6 airforce and 2 naval bases. In South Korea is based the Second Infantry Division, and 1 Tactical fighter wing, giving 70 combat aircraft and 40,000 military personnel.

The US has in total about 120 warships and an unknown number of submarines, most of which are nuclear. It has developed almost science fiction methods of destroying enemy submarines, including torpedoes anchored to the sea-bed, submarine detection through infra-red satellite photos, and even detecting fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the large metallic bulk of a submarine.

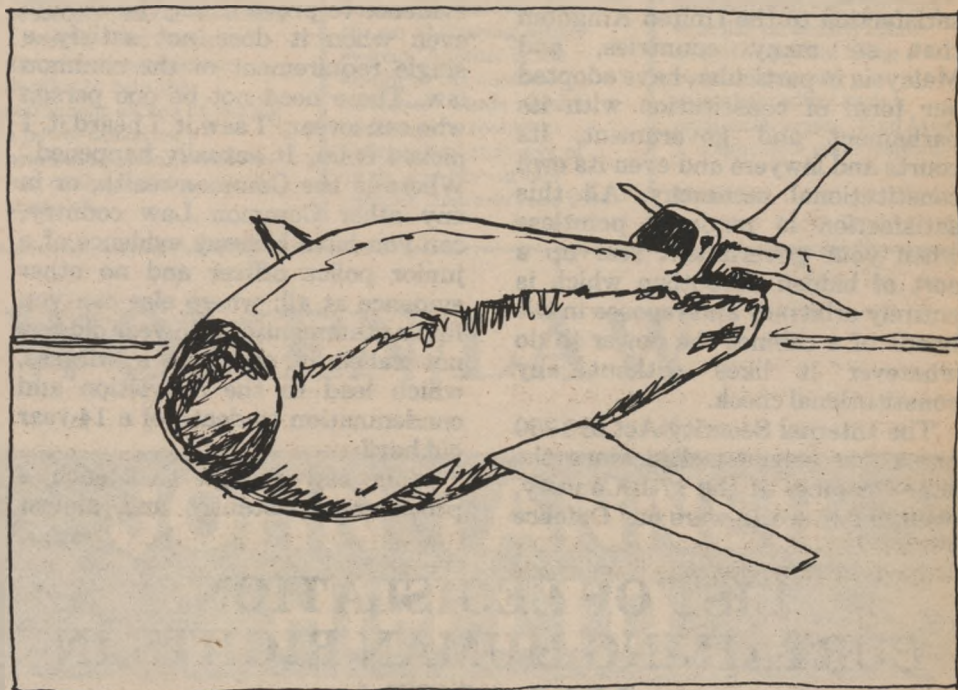
Not content with all this, the US is constantly trying to improve its Pacific power. First through the

Pacific Rim Strategy, linking Japan with Anzus, and getting Australia to play a much greater role in the Indian Ocean.

New Zealand is being dragged into these schemes through high level political visits, military visits such as the Truxtun and possibly a visit by the Trident. At Black Birch, near Blenheim, our government has allowed the US to start building an observatory to be used to increase the accuracy of US ballistic missiles.

This is a clear enough indication that the Trident submarines will be stationed in the South Pacific. This is the most serious escalation yet of militarisation of the Pacific.

Of course the US and USSR are not the only powers with a military presence. France continues its nuclear testing programme at Mururoa. French naval units are stationed in French Polynesia to protect the nuclear facilities, and also to ensure France can hold on to its colonies, such as New Caledonia. France has also recently tested a Neutron Bomb at Mururoa.



Cruise Missiles

The latest US move was the announcement in March that the US will deploy its new Cruise missile in the Pacific. Admiral Robert Long, US commander in chief of the Pacific, in announcing the decision said it 'offered tremendous potential for raising the striking power of the Pacific command forces.' This is part of a 'comprehensive theatre nuclear force improvement study', now in its second year, to enhance and modernise US nuclear capabilities.

An obvious vehicle for the Cruise missile would be the USS Truxtun, a guided missile destroyer, which recently visited New Zealand for the third time. Though the missiles cost \$1 million each they are described as 'cheap at the price' by the US. They can be fitted with either nuclear or conventional warheads.

As for nuclear warships themselves, well the Truxtun ran aground in Oslo a few years ago. Nuclear warships were later banned there. The Truxtun's sister ship, the Belknap, was destroyed in a collision. Fortunately it was not nuclear powered. Two nuclear submarines the 'Thresher' and 'Scorpion' were both lost at sea with all crew. And in 1977 crewmembers aboard the USS California were accused of 'playing shipboard pranks and negligence which would

foil the cruiser's nuclear safety equipment, causing a disaster'.

Clearly the worst disaster befalling any nuclear ship would be a war, and with both the US and USSR developing a first strike potential, the risk is growing.

Struggle against Militarisation

In my view, while Nuclear Free Zones are an extremely important part of the struggle against militarisation, the most important form of resistance is anti-colonial struggles. The wars being fought in Afghanistan and Kampuchea against the invading armies have produced a severe strain on the Soviet Union economy, slowing down its military expansion, and severely restricting its ability to expand elsewhere.

And the US under Reagan is meeting one major obstacle to its programme, and that is the growing struggles in Central America, particularly El Salvador.

In general such struggles weaken

the colonial powers, tying down their armed forces, denying them overseas bases, and also sources of cheap labour and high profits. All this severely restricts the military capabilities of imperialist countries. By doing so, anti colonial struggles act as a check on the war drives of the superpowers.

In the Pacific region in particular, the struggle for a nuclear free Pacific is closely related to the struggle for an independent Pacific. The Kanak people of New Caledonia, and the Maohi of Tahiti and French Polynesia are, through their fight against French colonial rule, at the forefront of the campaign to stop French nuclear tests at Mururoa.

The campaign against nuclear proliferation cannot be separated from the anti colonial struggles being waged throughout the world today. Students have a role to play supporting the struggles of nations for independence, as well as campaigning against nuclear weapons. You can get involved on your campus by contacting your International Affairs Officer, or local anti-nuclear club. It's time the mass protests in Europe, Japan and Australia came to New Zealand. Get involved now.

Roger Tobin,
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT,
NZUSA.

Human Rights in Malaysia -ESCAR

Two prominent British Queen's Counsels, John Platts-Mills and Lord Tony Gifford, and Jeremy Smith, Secretary of the Haldane Society of Lawyers issued a joint statement in LONDON raising criticism of the Internal Security Act and the Essential (Security Cases) (Amendment) Regulations (ESCAR). The statement appeal to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia to abolish the ESCAR 'to end the regime of exceptional laws and return to a normal way of life. The full statement of the three prominent British lawyers are as follows:

'It must be a source of some satisfaction to the United Kingdom that so many countries, and Malaysia in particular, have adopted our form of constitution with its parliament and government, its courts and lawyers and even its own constitutional monarchy. All this satisfaction is rendered pointless when your government sets up a sort of hidden despotism which is entirely arbitrary and reposes in the hands of a cabinet the power to do whatever it likes without any constitutional check.

The Internal Security Act of 1960 has never been equalled since the Star Chamber of the 17th Century, even in two world wars our Defence

of the Realm Acts and Emergency Powers Legislation did not give to the cabinet such unqualified powers as you have given to your government, we find unhappy that these are not merely nominal powers but are constantly being used. There is no device in the United Kingdom by which a man could be kept in confinement for 15 years without charge or trials; whereby Parliament can be dissolved for 18 months. When you add to that Act the Essential (Security Cases) (Amendment) Regulations 1975, you debase the conduct of your high court to the state of a mere administrative show. These regulations produce a superficial appearance of legality, but one lacking every single essential of justice. These procedures abandon what has heretofore been the essential of all serious criminal trials, viz. a jury; you leave it to one man, a state employee, to decide of every case whether it is to be treated as a case of the gravest sort; viz. a security case; when so certified the evidence to prove it may be enough even when it does not satisfy a single requirement of the common law. There need not be one person who can swear, 'I saw it, I heard it, I picked it up, It actually happened.' Where in the Commonwealth, or in any other Common Law country, can you have hearsay evidence of a junior police officer and no other evidence at all; where else can you find a statement of a 15-year old boy not called in court as a witness, which lead to the conviction and condemnation to death of a 14-year old boy?

It is bad enough that such a procedure constantly and almost

inevitably leads to conviction of any person whom the police may name; what must fill with horror every lawyer, every person with a sense of justice, is the automatic rearrest of any person who is by chance acquitted. What can one say of those cases with a second trial, a second acquittal, and then automatic detention. There has been no single case of an acquitted man, charged with a security offence, being set at liberty.

Your judges as ours have been brought up in a profound tradition of judicial propriety. This leads to high ideals and a fair system. What chance would any of us have, judges and lawyers alike, of living up to these standards as E(SC)(A)R imposed upon us?

We have an even graver offence than that of taking an evil constitutional step. We have a government which has treated its own and all constitutions with contempt, when the Privy Council on the 11th December declared that Mr Teh Cheng Poh must be liberated because E(SC)(A)R, under which he was condemned, was unconstitutional, then within 6 weeks your government suborned your parliament into passing the same regulations again and antedating them by a whole seven years so as to validate every illegal condemnation that had taken place in the seven years back to the 20 February 1971. No civilised country in world history has ever tolerated the imposing of retrospective legislation carrying the death penalty.

You have a government of men and women deeply versed in world affairs and history; so wisely taught;

of whom many people could be proud as their government. We do not understand how such a government can tolerate resumption of the death sentence. That there should be 31 hangings in two years after 11 years of none at all not only proves the sinister character of the new regulations, but suggests some general disturbance in the stability of the country. We know that this is not there amongst the people and can only feel deeply upset that this development should appear at all.

British lawyers appeal to the government to abolish E(SC)(A)R, to end the regime of exceptional laws and return to a normal way of life without which our country tends to be unrecognisable.

Seen from outside your country, it is plain that many organisations and Government misunderstood your offer. It was widely seen as being a proposal that all who had been detained without trial and those who had since been tried would be released if proper homes were found for them. There is profound reason for arguing that those who have now been condemned could not have been properly tried under E(SC)(A)R and should be treated as though detained without trial, under the ISA. They should equally have the advantage of your offer. We urge that you should keep them alive so that you may hear the intercessions of the worthy forces you wish to plead for their survival, and who indeed long for the restoration of your country to a more balanced way.

John Platts-Mills QC
Lord Tony Gifford QC
Jeremy Smith, General Secretary,
Haldane Society.

LIST OF LEGISLATION CURTAILING HUMAN RIGHTS IN MALAYSIA

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

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

Legislation affecting Trade Unions and the Labour Movement

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

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

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

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

- associate with any society, political party, trade union or any other organisations, body or group of persons whatsoever, even if they are legally established.
- express or do anything which may be construed as expressing support sympathy or opposition to any political party or trade union.

UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY RULES (1977)

- prohibits students and their organisation from holding any assembly of more than 5 persons on the campus without the prior permission of the VC (Vice-Chancellor)
- students' publication must be formally approved by the VC
- students must not organise, incite or participate in the boycott of any exam, lectures, tutorial or class.

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

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

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

- criticising the policies/decisions of the University.

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

- under this regulation, hearsay is admitted as evidence, witnesses are allowed to testify masked, and the accused is presumed guilty until proven innocent
- the 1975 Act was ruled ultra-vires of the Constitution by the Privy Council (London) in January 1979, hence the 1979 Act was passed with retrospective effect.

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

POWER TO THE PEOPLE BY AN OBSERVER

A long story which was not due to start until 1.1.83 but which has been unexpectedly brought forward. In this episode our anti hero MEGLO MAN meets his first challenge and reacts in what may in future episodes become typical.

ACT 1 SCENE 1 AUSA CAFE. The populace are preparing for a Friday night celebration, posters decorate the chasm in which the rites are to be performed. The lonely figures study the words on the posters.

MEGLO MAN: looks bad to me.

OFFSIDER : yeah ?

MM: 'sheep for prez' it says I think its ... AN ATTACK.

O: yeah ?

MM: I think it should come down.

O: yeah ?

MM: I think it should all come down when I leave without you although I don't know who is going to do it.

O: yeah ?

MM: Maybe one of the people in this room could do it when I've left.

O: yeah ?

MM: Leaves without O who stands for a while before raising his arms and pulling the posters down. In a frenzy O crumples them on the floor before performing a sacred dance of destruction on top of them. O takes

the posters to MM's office and leaves them there.

Scene 2 The Next Day. One of our heroines Bracken Cheap confronts MM on the first floor of studass.

Bracken Cheap: Why did you tear them down Meglo?

MM: Don't know nothing about anything.

BC: Well who did it then?

MM: Wasn't me!

BC: Do you know why they're in your office?

MM: I don't know, but if I had to make a guess I probably still wouldn't know.

BC: Make a guess.

MM: I think it was probably done by a supporter of the kingship who saw a great insult in sheep shitting on the chamber walls.

BC: Who ?

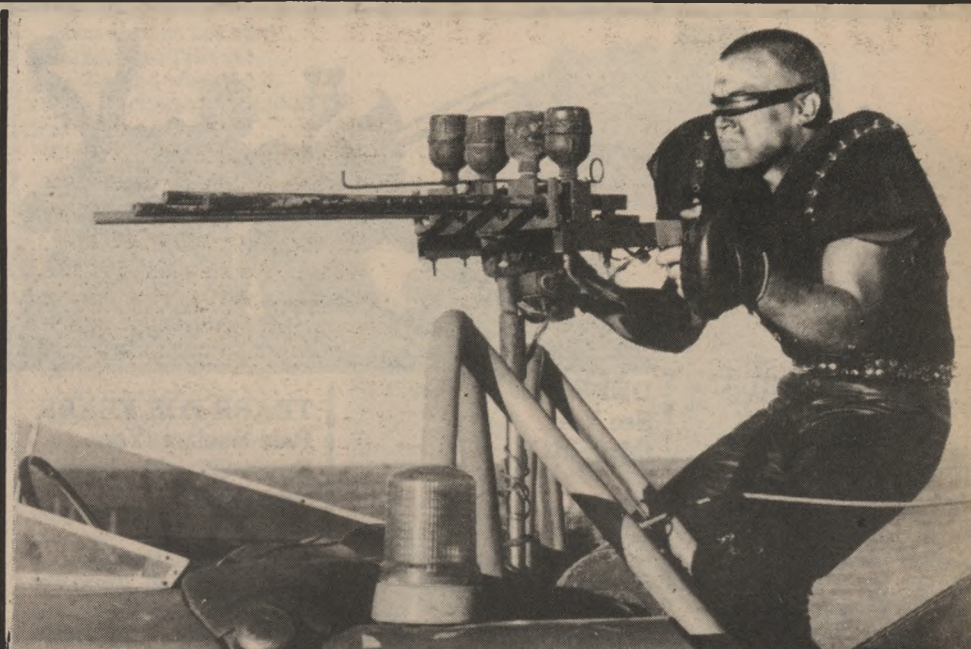
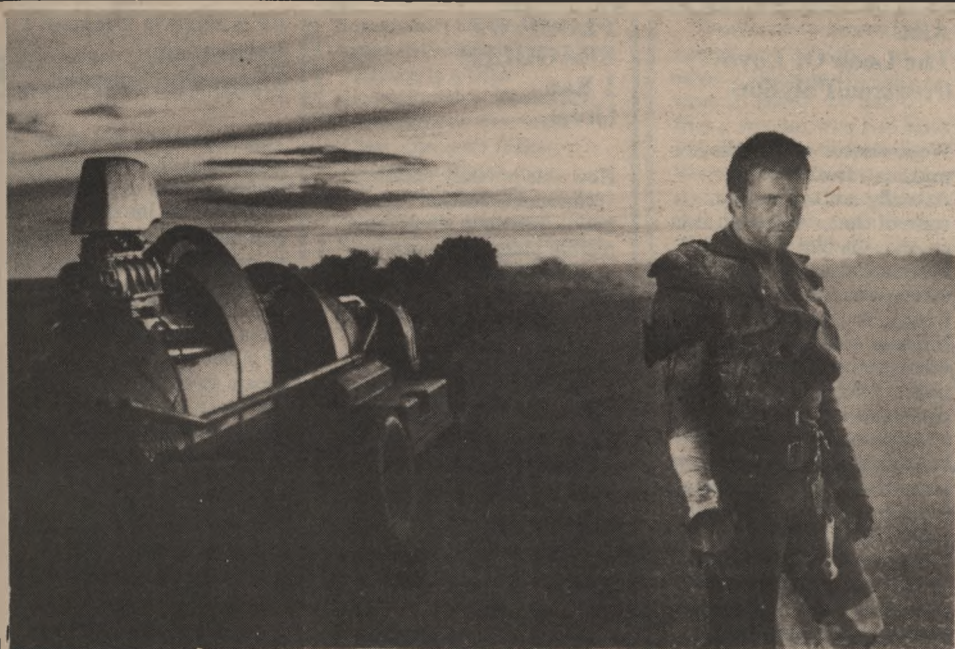
MM: It was ... (Meglo's voice raised to a high pitched strangled scream as he realised he had nearly answered a question directly. He held back, his hands to his throat and then walked past BC)

BC: No answer eh?

MM: There can never be any answers, truth belongs to the king. (he leaves). (Will MM win in the end, will our heroine get the upper hand will ? see the next episode.

Ngaa aahuatanga whakangahau maroke

Arts



MAD MAX II

Mad Max 2 Westend Coming

'Mad Max 2' is a sequel. A sequel to 'Mad Max', banned in NZ. Rumoured reasons for this banning range from the romantic 'could incite the public to riot (or question authority)' to the more realistic 'too violent'. After watching 'Mad Max 2', I'm inclined to believe the latter.

'Mad Max' was about a post-holocaust Australian policeman who hunts and kills a post-holocaust Australian bikie gang that murdered his post-holocaust Australian wife and little

baby (also post-holocaust Australian).

'Mad Max 2' is about the same post-holocaust Australian policeman who comes across a peaceful petrol-rich settlement besieged by a gang of hoodlums on motorbikes and modified scrapheap-like cars, led by a masked weightlifter called the Humungus. The policeman (Max is his name, I believe) after accidental and violent persuasion, decides to help the settlement escape by taking a petrol tanker on a near-suicide ride, while the rest of the settlement exit stage left.

All of which is designed to enable the director to string together bulk (that's the only word for it) car crashes, death, destruction and that sort of stuff. And this leads one to think that the film has no redeeming qualities. Which is true.

But... (here I start apologising for it) despite this there are a few interesting features. One is the ear shattering sound system. Another is the design of the hoodlum costumes - Studs, kinky leather gear, mohawk haircuts and that sort of thing, and the various vehicles that everyone uses -

heavily modified patchwork Holdens and dune buggies, armed with multiple crossbows and other makeshift equipment. Another is the amazing realism of the stunts and crashes; I would think that a number of stuntmen broke limbs during the making of this film.

I think it was Samuel Johnson who said 'He that acts like an animal takes away the pain of being a man'. If you are overwhelmed by such existential angst, 'Mad Max 2' might be a good Aspirin.

Mad Mac

KICKING THE HABIT

"The Christian Brothers" Ron Blair

The Maidment Arts Centre is shortly to present a one week season of this remarkable play at the LITTLE THEATRE, Princes Street, Auckland.

You will find details of the season below, however, my reason for writing to you now is to inform you of just some of the elements within the play which may be of interest to general audiences and to the Catholic community of Auckland.

The play has just one character - the Christian Brother - and he is teaching a class of young students in a Catholic Boys School in Sydney in the 1950's. The Australian references have been adapted to a New Zealand context but the essential dilemma remains the same. The Christian Brother applied for the novitiate after an episode wherein he had a vision of the Virgin Mary; now thirty years on, can his adolescent vision sustain the faith of this man in the face of recurring doubts and inadequacies as a teacher?

The convention of the play is superb! The theatre audience represent the class, but one empty chair in particular, becomes the

metaphor for all student delinquents and it is from this inter-reaction that much of the humour, sympathy and finally tragedy are derived.

"The Christian Brothers" lasts approximately 50 minutes and will be performed by the New Zealand professional actor Mr Graeme Moran.

Entrance fees will be \$3.00 Public and \$1.50 Students with special concessions of \$1.00 only to Students of High Schools. Performance times are as follows:

1.00pm Mon-Fri 26th to 30th July

6.00pm Wed-Fri 28th to 30th July

The Australian Playwright RON BLAIR is best known for his plays - "Hamlet on Ice", "Biggles", "Flash Jim Veaux", "President Wilson in Paris" and for his internationally acclaimed - "The Christian Brothers".

He was educated in Sydney at the Christian Brothers College Lewersham and Sydney University. Ron Blair is also a valued and respected dramaturge for the annual National Playwrights Conference in Canberra.

This Production will be directed by Ron Rodger - Artistic Director of the Maidment Theatre Arts Centre.

Women & the Law in NZ Pauline Tapp & Margaret Wilson Methuen

Both authors are senior lecturers in law at Auckland, appointed in 1974 and this is a new revised edition of their 1975 publication.

To many there is mystery surrounding law and lawyers and not a little apprehension but the introduction clarifies some doubts and explains how the legal system operates.

Other chapters explore specific areas; sex, work, the consumer, family, children and social welfare are some of them. It is not completely devoted to women's spheres of interest as indicated by the Matrimonial Property Act, Human Rights Commission, adoption, housing, credit, wills and offences by young persons. Domestic violence, abortion and statutory protection of workers are examined in some detail so your legal rights are clear.

The book is full of useful information but hasn't the answers to every problem, indeed it is a kind of first aid and does not eliminate the need to consult lawyers.

There is a directory of legal and other services but no index, presumably the last mentioned not considered indispensable in a book of only 120 pages. At \$8.95 it's convenient to have your own copy for reference and guidance and it is certain that mere males will also want to consult it to help resolve dicey situations. Should there be any students with financial problems - and most universities have a few - the judicious authors include a chapter 'Money and the Law.'

Jim Burns

WOMEN/LAW

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BLAM BLAM BLAM Call For Help/Learning (Propellor/Festival)

Of all the bands that New Zealand has produced over the last few years only two have managed to transform to the world of vinyl in such a way that they do justice to their live sound. Blam Blam Blam are one of those two bands (Danse Macabre being the other), and perhaps the most successful in this area of the two. This particular single is somewhat redundant, as both of the songs on it in fact appeared on the Blams' debut album 'Luxury Length'. Still, if you feel rich enough to pay the extra three bucks or so for this, then the music you get is excellent.

'Call for Help' is quite a good choice for a single from the album - it has some nice hooks in it, and does not wear thin on repeated listenings, and its vaguely Eno-esque sound comes up well in the seven inch format. 'Learning (to Like Ourselves Again)' is similarly a good choice, but it is a pity that we don't get any new gems from the Blams' repertoire.

DEPECHE MODE See You (Mute/RCA)

To be perfectly frank, I can't really work up much enthusiasm for this latest rant from those synthetic Oi lovers. After playing a special benefit gig to keep premier Oi venue, the Bridge House, open in the face of ridiculously high council rates, the Moders seem to have gained a sort of honorary 'oi oi' status among most London skins and punks - being forgiven their synths as one enlightened wit put it. But since then Vince Clark, the brains, voice and songwriting talent in the band, has called it quits, and set up his own venture, Yazoo. He's still writing the odd song for the band, but that's about it. Enough background. The song itself simply leaves me cold. It has little of the vigour and life that inspired the album and the last three singles, and how it was their best selling single to date astounds me. It just doesn't click. The flip is more interesting and slightly quirky, but little more. A sad disappointment.

TEARS FOR FEARS Pale Shelter (You Don't Give Me Love) (Mercury)

Just when you thought you'd heard it all...Tears For Fears come up with a sparkling fresh neuromantic jewel of synthesised teeny-bop which is more than just one or two cuts above Duran Duran's current abomination of an album 'Rio'. The quirky vaguely disconcerting introduction suddenly bursts into a catchy romp of the 'Oh no, what's going on - you don't give me any love' type, with a harmonised chorus which almost falls over the edge into MOR style, but just keeps its balance on that narrow tightrope. The flip is a far more electronic piece called 'The Prisoner', and pulls a few more punches technically, and certainly keeps up the interest. The twelve inch couples those two with an extended version of 'Pale Shelter' which does the song credit, but is NOT a dub version, so don't go expecting one just 'cos you see the words 'extended version' emblazoned on the cover.

ABC The Look Of Love (Neutron/Polydor)

Wow, electric cosmic disco maannn - freak out! Actually not too bad, in spite of that. Although it is on one side blatantly commercial and a last ditch attempt to make a lot of money, it does have a brighter side to it, and seems to be making some sort of effort to raise the disco genre out of the stylistic quagmire it seems to have been stuck in almost since the word go. A certain amount of spirit is evident, and although the beat is too much for these ears, I can see its virtues to appeal to other members of the record buying public - it might even get airplay, but I wouldn't bet on it, it is a fair bit better than most of the stuff which daytime radio considers worthy of bludgeoning to death.

FLOCK OF SEAGULLS I Ran (Jive)

Now this is really excellent. 'Telecommunication', the band's previous single, was merely pleasantly quirky and enjoyable, this song reaches out and grabs you, and flings you around the room in no uncertain fashion. It has enough hooks to hang a side of beef from, and doesn't seem to lose its appeal with time. A Flock of Seagulls really deserve to go places if they can come up with many more gems like this, and I sure as hell hope they can. In eager anticipation...

SPANDAU BALLET Instinction (Chrysalis/Festival)

This is possibly the worst single that Spandau Ballet have ever had the audacity to burden on its all too gullible fans. I find it hard to believe that any band (possible exception of the Clash) could slide so quickly from a fairly good standard of moderately original music to hackneyed disco cliches in the way that Spandau Ballet have. This is an abysmal excuse for music, really - but it is the best cure for insomnia I've found for a long time - The Clash included.



B - MOVIE Nowhere Girl (Dead Good/Polydor)

Well, it's finally made it all the way to New Zealand after all this time. This single was released in the UK well over eighteen months ago, and I guess the sudden success of first Soft Cell and then the Human League in our infamous top fifty has meant that every Tom, Dick, Harry and his dog want a piece of the action, even if it is a bit stale. The song itself is typically trashy, with little either musically or lyrically to set it apart from its counterparts from a wealth of newer bands. Even so, it does have a certain amount of charm, and it's a pity that it's unlikely to do little - B-Movie are one of those bands who I can't help feeling deserve a break. As Anti Pasti put it, 2 years too late.

MOB No Doves Fly Here (Crass)

'No Doves Fly Here' is a semi-atmospheric piece all about nuclear war and so forth - a familiar theme from the Crass records stable, but no less vital for that. The vocals are soft and pleading, the bass line dominates the piece and the synth rumblings and drums in the background help to make it work quite well.

The flip is 'I Hear You Laughing', a lot more harsh and thrashy, and a lot more bitter in theme, but not in the least overpowering.

From the Mob who brought you 'Witchhunt', and intelligent piece of modern semi-punk. Pity the guy can't sing though...

SIMPLE MINDS Promised You A Miracle (Virgin/RTC)

My God, they're all at it. One of the more scintillating singles to come out of this Scottish mob since their signing to Virgin - not quite up to 'Love Song' standard, but you can't expect too much. A funky beat and bass, and a vocal line which does quite a lot to set this above most of the other synthesised boogie rants that seem suddenly to be flooding the market. The flip is an even better song, in a similar vein. The drumming is impressive. But I can't help thinking I like their earlier stuff a lot more.

COMSAT ANGELS It's History (Polydor)

A late arrival for this week's column, but by God it's excellent. The Comsat Angels would have to be one of my all time favourite bands right from the almost jarring pop of the 'Waiting For A Miracle' to the sheer atmospheric power of 'Sleep No More', and now this. Almost a return to poppiness, but not in the least lightweight. In fact, 'It's History' is an extremely moving song, and a somewhat sad tale of love that has died.

'Zinger' on the reverse sees the Comsats dabbling vaguely with funk, to good effect. A vaguely funky bass line provides the main impetus, but at no time does the song verge on disco, and at no time is that quality dominating or oppressive.

ATTENTION ATTENTION

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MILES DAVIS (DOUBLE ALBUM)

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A WOMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER WEDNESDAY JULY 28

WANTED: Unmarried women and widows of good character for domestic work in select situations in New Zealand.

To a young British servant girl, this advertisement promised all the hope and opportunity expected of life in a new colony. But after fourteen arduous weeks at sea, Lizzie must face reality - life in an isolated, high-country cottage, with three roughneck, taciturn men. With no money and no friends she must stick with her employers to survive. Her 'good character' is the only thing that will see her through.

"A Woman of Good Character", which screens Wednesday night in ONE's Festival of Television Arts, focuses on New Zealand's early emotional history in the raw. The film explores the male settler mentality from the viewpoint of a woman isolated in a harsh, male-orientated environment, with her stoic acceptance of the status quo underlining her lack of choice.

In a household where expressed emotion and communication have long been forgotten, Lizzie's odds for survival are not high; but, like many women of her period, she perseveres, bringing change where she can and laying the foundation for the emancipation women know today.

For director David Blyth, the film is a bow to the strength of New Zealand pioneering women. "It is a film about hope and the need to keep fighting. The story of a woman who

flowed with life and simply coped with difficult men".

Blyth is a fifth generation New Zealander - an indigenous film-maker whose aim is to make indigenous films.

"I have a genuine desire to define my own past - not a romantic idealized version of what this country was - I'm trying to present it wars and all".

"I think we're guilty of our own colonial myth - our glowing beginnings in a democratic utopia. In fact it wasn't like that. Pockets of people suffered incredible poverty and hardship".

But next to the warts, Blyth asserts there can be a beautiful rose. "A Woman of Good Character" contains no pessimism - it is a story of struggle and success, with the emphasis on reality, which means indigenous honesty.

"There is reality in the sparse dialogue, and in the fact that characters walk out and you never see them again", he says.

As well there is reality in the location - the back blocks of the Moke Valley, an hours four-wheel drive from Queenstown. To get in, the crew had to blast out a track, then carry heavy equipment through the mud.

When the weather got rough they dug in for the night. All this because it was totally authentic. An existing stone house was patched up to its original dimensions with materials milled from timber on the site; there were no fences, no telephone wires and they could virtually film in 360°. But isolation brought its problems as well - the crew and cast themselves experienced some of the rigours of pioneering days, with a commitment that is evident in the final product.

Lizzie is played by Auckland actress Sarah Peirse, a new-comer to the film world, but an actress whom Blyth feels shows "incredible talent".

"Sarah has tremendous energy and vitality", he says. "Because the men were so heavy, we had to find a woman who had both strength and vulnerability. We needed somebody with a strong spark. The qualities that I saw in her are in the film, and they to its success is that the audience immediately identifies with her".

When Blyth first spotted Peirse she was working with the Auckland street theatre group Debbie and the Dum Dums; since then she has worked at Theatre Corporate in Auckland and has been seen on television in the independently made "Queen Street".

Derek Hardwick, who played the lead role in "Pumice Land", plays the tormented, elderly farmer, who has not left the house or spoken to his sons in the twelve years before Lizzie arrived; Jeremy Stephens plays his elder son, who is running the farm, and Bruno Lawrence plays the dumb simple son, with whom Lizzie eventually develops a friendship.

For David Blyth, "A Woman of Good Character" is something of a departure from his first feature film, the controversial erotic fantasy "Angel Mine", released here in 1978.

"Angel Mine was a much maligned film", he maintains. "It was an inexperienced effort but I believe it struck a nerve. It still has a strong cult following".

Blyth's interest in avant-garde films took him on a scholarship to England in 1980 where he worked with director Jim Sharman on the rock film "Shock Treatment", a follow-up to "The Rocky Horror Picture Show". After extensive travel he returned to New Zealand with the script for "A Woman of Good Character" which was filmed at the beginning of this year.

Since then he has been contracted to Television New Zealand where he is currently directing episodes for "Close to Home". "Close to Home" has offered me an opportunity to learn video direction, which is quite different from film direction. It is a very positive discipline and the instant decision-making required for video will certainly affect my film making", he says.

Like many private film makers, Blyth had been critical of television and the way it worked. After three months in 'the system' his attitude has already changed. "I understand the pressures now, and the structures. I think my time in television has been very valuable."

But even although he is enjoying video, film is his primary interest, and his next project another television feature, is already in pre-production. He describes it as a 'love and property in a small town' drama, set in the 1930's.

In the meantime, "A Woman of Good Character" is keeping the wolf from the door with four overseas sales to date, and more anticipated. "It has been fantastically successful" says Blyth. "It was New Zealand's best selling film at the Cannes Television Festival".



A WOMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER

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T.V. ARTS

CLOSE HARMONY WEDNESDAY JULY 28

A group of senior citizens and a group of "junior" citizens come together in spirit and in song in the documentary "Close Harmony", screening on ONE on Wednesday July 28.

The programme focuses on Arlene Symons, an outgoing and charismatic music teacher from Brooklyn, New York, and her two groups of students - fourth and fifth graders at the Brooklyn Friends School, and the senior chorus of the Council Centre for Senior Citizens, a project of the Brooklyn section of the National Council of Jewish Women.

In the programme, Ms Symons says: "When I went to work at the Council Centre for Senior Citizens the group was very eager to learn. We gave a performance and I had visions of all their grandchildren being there...but all I saw were more senior citizens. I didn't see children and I

didn't see young adults, and it struck me then how isolated our senior citizens are.

"When I came to the Brooklyn Friends School a couple of years ago", she adds, "I found it very difficult to leave the chorus, and I decided I would find an hour a week to work with that group even though I was here full-time. I also decided that it might not be that crazy to combine them and have a truly intergenerational chorus."

"Close Harmony" shows how this unique chorus began and, more especially, it reveals the affectionate and caring interaction between the old and young. The documentary follows Ms Symons and her choruses in separate and joint rehearsals and in concert, capturing the eagerness felt by both groups about singing together and about meeting one another.

To bring the participants together even before they meet, Ms Symons initiates a "pen pal" project. "Close Harmony" traces how this activity raises the children's

consciousness about the elderly and awakens a mutual appreciation and understanding.

In the documentary, after hearing from her older pen pal, one little girl says, "I used to think that when they were young they didn't have as much fun as I do. But when she wrote to me that she used to play all sorts of games, I sort of thought that if I had a lot of fun like she used to, maybe I'd still have fun when I was old". Another child says, "Now that I have a pen pal, that's practically all I think about day and night. I don't know her, but I really feel as though I love her already".

On the day the choruses gather for the first time, the camera conveys the thrill and wonder on their faces as young and old locate and discover their respective pen pals, embrace and excitedly converse. Lenore, one of the senior members, says, "It's been a great experience in conjunction with the children. I think the children have made it so, because otherwise it would just be a choral group".

'Picking up guys the easy way (TRANSCRIBED)

33¹/₃ R.P.M.

Are you a high-school or university student with a long research paper to write?

Then more than likely you are spending hours in the library chasing down little known facts you are hoping will impress your lecturer enough to give you an A or at least to keep you from getting an F.

Anyway, if you have been spending hours in the library, or even just minutes, you probably noticed lots of good-looking guys sitting all by themselves intently leafing through enormous volumes of pre-Elizabethan poetry and the like. Of course that doesn't mean men don't get just as bored in the library as you do. It may take them a little longer - a half hour say to your 48 seconds. But they do get bored. And as a recent study of university first-year students pointed out, when students get bored the first thing they think of is sex, guys just as much as the girls.

That's one of the main reasons why libraries are such great places to pick up guys and why, even if you're not a student you might consider undertaking a research project of your own.

Here's how one young woman, Michelle, recently picked up a guy in the library at the University of Auckland. He had pretty heart-shaped lips - a special weakness of Michelle's - that he licked as he studied. Read how Michelle got things started....

M: That's going to be some biology exam, huh?

J: What?

M: I said that's going to be some father of a biology exam.

J: What biology exam?

M: The one next Thursday on Crustaceans

J: Cru... What? Look, I don't even take biology.

M: Oh c'mon sure you do. I see you in my lecture every Tuesday and Thursday morning. You take notes and I nap.

J: You must be mistaking me for someone else.

M: Do you have a brother who goes to school here?

J: No.

M: A cousin?

J: No, now look, I have to study.

M: I know, I know, so do I. It's just I could have sworn you were this guy in my biology class - he has one fantastic feature that you do too and that's why I was sure you were him.

J: What feature?

Aha! The guy is a little bit interested now. Michelle has both flattered him and aroused his curiosity instead of telling him flat out that he has beautiful heart-shaped lips - she makes her compliment a little tantalizing, a little more romantic. The guy questions Michelle as if he's only mildly curious but believe me he really wants to know.

J: Well, what feature are you talking about?

M: Your lips... They're heartshaped, heartshaped lips are one of the three most beautiful features a man can have.

J: Oh, yeah, well what are the other two?

Now Michelle has him really interested. First of all he is starting to feel friendly toward him because she gave him such a nice compliment, everybody loves to be complimented! Secondly she's been interesting, different - there's the promise of her telling him things he's never heard before. Guys like that, a lot. Now it's time for Michelle to advance their relationship a step.

J: So look what are the other two features that really can make a man beautiful?

M: I'll only tell you on one condition.

J: What's that?

M: If you take a short study break now and come and have a coke with me.

J: Oh well, gee...I really have to study.

M: Oh c'mon, for ten minutes. I saw you licking those

gorgeous heart-shaped lips a couple of minutes ago and I just know you're thirsty.

J: Oh, well, ummm.

M: Oh c'mon, a tall cold icy coke, it'll help you study better.

J: Well, ok, but just for a couple of minutes.

M: Believe me that's as long as I want to take; I've got a lot of studying myself.

Michelle and the guy go to the campus milk bar across the street from the library. He still wants to know about the 2 things that make a man really beautiful.

M: Well one of the other things is your name which reminds me I don't even know your name.

J: Oh, its John.

M: John!, you're kidding?

J: No.

M: That's beautiful.

J: Oh you really like it?

M: Like it, I'm mad for it. In fact you look like a John.

J: Oh, c'mon you're just putting me on Oh, what's the

third thing that makes a man beautiful?

M: The way a man's earlobes are shaped.

J: Earlobes?

M: Uh-huh, earlobes can be very sexy. I'll show you.

And here Michelle takes John's silky black hair and holds it back so that she can see his earlobe. All the better to explain to him the many mysteries of beauty, sex, sensuality and what it is that attracts women to men.

I needn't tell you she and John are already on the way to a nice, warm, cosy relationship.

What's the moral of this particular pick up?

Simple: compliment a man in an interesting way. Don't just say 'Hey baby, you got nice balls.' Think about it a little then tell him you've only seen one other man whose testicles come even close to being as shapely as his.

PINKY BLUE Altered Images C.B.S.

Kitty kat music fluffy pussies. Cute oh so cute.
Teasing kittens with wool is as much fun.
I have images of Form I socials.
Definitely light Pop.
Not Abba.
Such a nice name.
Smile today if you've listened to this platter material.
Young band shot into a perilous position - perhaps a shock is in store.
Strictly controlled production - good cats don't shit inside.
I'm sure fans can distinguish one song from another - musically(?) or because one line suffers from so many repeats - No lyric shoot - what a shocker!
Fishing for hook-lines.
Diversity is a dirty word.
Song Sung Blue
cute taken to extreme
cuddly teddy - pubescence is one thing but trying to sound like it is another.



ANGELIC UPSTARTS Still From the Heart (Zonophone/EMI)

The Angelic Upstarts have for the last three years or so been one of England's foremost punk... what the hell??? This must be the wrong record. Someone check the label? It IS the Upstarts? Perhaps it's a new band with the same name. No? It's still got Mensi in it? This is ridiculous!

Well, this is certainly not what I was expecting. Synthesiser and semi-disco beats? Honest, this album is a tremendous departure from the earlier ragey material this band kept producing over their last three albums.

The Angelic Upstarts have always been a band to experiment within the boundaries of what was considered 'acceptable' in the realms of punk rock - such things as flirtations with reggae rhythms and saxophone and the like, but now they've made an all out attempt to move away from Punk in all its very forms.

The trouble is they don't seem to be able to do it particularly well. You seem to be left with too much of a feeling that you've heard it all somewhere before. There are even traces of Depeche Mode visible herein. And the last song on the album, 'Soldier', is just so much of a cliché it's not even funny. Military drum rolls, quiet start, and melancholy melody are bad enough, but when mixed with Mensi's voice, it becomes just too much to ask of the listener.

Still, the messages are still there, plain enough for all to see. The military put-down in 'Soldier', and various anti-government, anti-Thatcher and anti-police rants can also be found. As the title suggests, although they have changed radically in musical style, the feeling is coming still from the heart. But that isn't enough. How about a hint of originality in there, Mensi?

BLACK FLAG Damaged (SST/Unicorn)

This would simply have to be the best American hardcore album ever released. As punk, it outweighs even the Dead Kennedys' brilliant debut, 'Fresh Fruit For Rotting Vegetables'. It sets a standard by which all American punk will be judged by, if there's any justice left in the world, and it's a damn hard act to follow.

Basically, what you get for your money are seventeen raging, thrashing, powerful anthems of a worth which can never be described as being in doubt. From album opener 'Rise Above' onwards through a remixed and far superior version of the 'Six Pack' single, a new version of 'Police Story' and the two title tracks ('Damaged II & Damaged I', in that order), the pace never lets up.

The album bears a sticker with the legend 'As a parent... I found it an anti-parent record...'. Perhaps. It certainly seems to be attacking virtually every American standard that it can get at - from Television to Mental Homes to, yep you guessed it, the police force.

Musically, in terms of spirit and energy, and in terms of commitment Black Flag leave virtually every UK Oi or Punk band out in the cold. Perhaps all those years of being a musical desert has taught the Americans something. If the rest of the current hardcore explosion there is anything like even half as good as this lot, then perhaps the American music scene does need a second look. I certainly hope so.

Above all, what this album stands for is thirty-five minutes of hard-hitting, biting, and intelligent punk rock at its very best. And that ain't no mean feat!

MIKE WESTON

THE DOMINO THEORY Bolland C.B.S.

Rob and Ford Bolland were born in South Africa, shifted to Holland - had a hit teen single, wrote Top 40 material in the 70s for recording artists, and NOW have just released the Domino Theory.

But it is here that simplicity ends and bewilderment races ahead. This is a conceptual album - fair enough, I enjoy a spot of concept every now and then - Big Bang theories and all that. This is an anti-war album - done before but nice to see some chaps doing a whole LP for this cause. This is an anti-Vietnam War album - better late than never.

Oh but where is the bitterness, the frustration, the soul - perhaps on the back-master, but as far as subliminality goes my little turn-table hates being made to go backwards.

But the music - it's cute, it's calculated, it's Top 40 material for everyone from neo-romantics to Styx and

it's mixed and not matched. Consistency exists in the Nam son-of-a-bitch-goddam-fucker-at-9 o'clock-sarge theme but musically it is all over the recording studio. The lyrics are simple messages and they RHYME though sublime.

Obligatory and occasional machine-gun rat-tat-tats, rifle shots and snare drum rolling reminds us that Vietnam was not a nice place to picnic a few years ago.


For me, I'd like to be moved by music, yet the melodies leave me constipated. Words are yet again proved useful 'cos without those conglomerations of letters the theme would go straight out with the nearest empty carton.

OK the music is great for commercial radio and charts and stuff. If only Bolland could have stuck with the lyrical fantasies that titillate all those virginal radio ears. My toe tapped, my mind distracted but I feel that this bandwagon leap is a gross affront to those who fought and died in the war that should have punctured America's duodenal tract rather than annoy it.

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A CRIME TO HAVE MORAL PRINCIPLES

Dear Editor,

It is surely a terribly evil system of society that makes it a crime to have moral principles. This is what has been happening in the courts of Law throughout New Zealand in recent times, and spelled out very plainly on 24 June in the sentencing of John Minto to six weeks in jail for trespassing at Rotorua airport on 30 August last year.

Judge F F Latham, in the Hamilton District Court, sentenced Minto to a prison term in view of his comments before being sentenced that 'he would break the law again if his moral principles deemed it necessary!' This is precisely the reason why a thousand or so broke the law and many thousands more marched against the racist rugby tour and would do so again in any future violations of the moral law, which takes priority over all man-made laws.

The moral law, justice, is the end that man-made law should be the means of preserving. But, instead, the means is elevated above the

end and loudly and forcibly proclaimed to be paramount or sacrosanct and used to crush the end, justice, and so preserve a system of privilege for the legislators, administrators and their lackeys.

It is timely here to point out what most people are unaware of and will probably resent being told that it was law-abiders that enabled the Nazi regime in the heart of Christendom to perpetrate the most unspeakable legalised genocide in human history. That was only some forty years ago.

PS: Note this damnable misrepresentation from Minister of 'Justice', McLay: 'Some protestors took the view that they had a right to disobey the law in the higher interest of protest.' (NZ Herald, 9.7.82)

Hugh Convery

VICTIMS OF OWN APATHY

Dear Sir,

I am disturbed to see the current trend in University is to expect the Government, Employers, Community... in short, anyone except the students themselves to subsidise students.

The simple fact of the matter is that many of the students without jobs are victims of their own apathy and lack of foresight. After 12 years at school, it is reasonable to expect students to have acquired some specific skill in some activity. It is UNREASONABLE & SELFISH to expect the Government to pay extra money to subsidise jobless students, especially in the country's current financial situation.

It is even more unreasonable to expect industry to train skill-less students, especially when after the training the student may disappear back to Varsity at the end of the holidays and never return. Industry will always hire those who are likely to remain for a term of years: then the cost of training is offset.

The selfishness of these students is incredible, especially since it is the tax payments of the employed students which will give them their hand-outs. If they want jobs, they should expend some effort to achieve skill. Don't expect a job to jump into your hands: go out and work for one.

An example: Competence in computing requires about 3 months of concentrated reading of computer books and a computer course. At the end of this time a part-time job is virtually guaranteed - at an excellent rate of pay.

So come on students: Don't expect everyone else to do the dirty work for you. There are jobs around; all you have to do is work towards them.

J. Ryan

PURGING THE UPPER ECHELONS OF ALL UNDESIRABLE SOCIALISTS

Dear David,

From the policy statements of many presidential and vice-presidential candidates it would appear that AUSA consists solely of unchecked self-interested factions wielding copious amounts of 'power' and student money.

AUSA was painted as structurally pseudo-democratic, unrepresentative of the general student body, and so great remedies were proposed to give the Studass a truly 'democratic footing'. Suggestions ranged through postal voting on every issue, purging the 'upper echelons' of all 'undesirable socialists', 'replacing the executive power base with a wholly representative council totally accountable to the student population' and removing political organisations.

Yet AUSA's Constitution does lay down a wholly accountable and democratic structure. The executive is totally accountable to the student population. Every year its members are elected after intensive forums, efforts to meet as many students as possible and wide polling. This year's Exec has bound itself to follow SRC policy, a practice that should be included in the Constitution, and even if it doesn't the Exec is subject to the decisions of a general meeting of AUSA, which can be called by 20 people.

There already is a wholly representative policy making body. The Student Representative Council is given to all students and meets weekly, this term on Thursday's 1pm in B10 (under the library). The debate of issues here produces as representative an overall policy as possible. To say that decisions would be made more democratically by referendum or postal voting rather than open debate is absurd. The 99% turnout to vote in elections in the Soviet Union clearly does not produce representative government. Thorough discussion and participation is an essential part of democratic decision making and SRC provides the structure for this.

The way to improve the democratic process of AUSA is not through a constitutional shakeup but to increase our involvement in AUSA. The positions of AVP and SRC chair are crucial to this. As some candidates appreciated, it is essential that Executive actions, SRC debates and the workings of the Association are as open and as widely publicised as possible. Involving, not purging, people should be the role of Exec officers.

Bruce Cronin.

CORRECTION TO CAMPUS NEWS

Dear Editor,

Your item in Campus News (20 July) about the forthcoming review of the Town Planning Department is incorrect in stating that more than one employer is unwilling to hire Auckland graduates. One principal officer of one authority expressed his personal opinion to this effect but qualified it by adding that he did not believe his authority would hold a strong view on the issue. The President of the NZ Planning Institute informed the University that the complainant's views about our graduates was not shared by the Institute.

Ivan Boileau,

Head of Department of Town Planning

Printing (offset)

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We gratefully acknowledge the support of the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council

PALESTINIANS - WHERE TO NOW?

Dear Editor,

In last week's issue of Craccum there was a letter published by a certain S T Dean. In his letter, Mr Dean was very critical of Zionist propaganda, dogma, intolerance and cited examples of Zionist massacres of the Arab people. It seemed incredible to me that one so able to see dogma and intolerance in others would not be on full guard against committing the same crime himself. S T Dean's letter relied on dogma and rhetoric. A letter like this can only harm the Palestinian cause.

The Israel Defence Force's 'Operation Peace For Galilee' has now entered its seventh week. At present, one third of Lebanon is under Israeli military occupation in what Israeli Premier Begin has called a 'defensive war'. This is a term Zionists use to justify military confrontations with Arab neighbours initiated by the State of Israel (The 1956 Sinai Campaign; the 1967 Six Day War; 1978 Invasion Of Southern Lebanon).

Premier Begin has repeatedly stated that Israel neither has territorial aspirations in Lebanon nor does it wish to harm local Lebanese civilians. (The International Red Cross has estimated the cost of 'Operation Peace' to stand at 10,000 civilians dead and 30,000 civilians wounded in the first six weeks of fighting).

Israel has stated that only the 'removal of the Palestinian presence' from Lebanon will avert an Israeli invasion of West Beirut. Israel has demanded the PLO leave the city immediately and has guaranteed the PLO 'safe passage' out of Lebanon.

For its part the PLO has accepted defeat and has agreed to evacuate its forces from Lebanon.

Where are the Palestinians to go? Jordan 'washed its hands of the PLO' in 1970. Egypt's support for their 'Palestinian brothers' has never had any material substance or sincerity. Libya and Tunisia, for all their anti-Zionist rhetoric, have fallen silent now that their Palestinian allies need real material help. Iraq is engaged in a war with Iran, and the Arab Gulf States find the PLO's call for 'secular democracy' as objectionable as Israel must find the PLO's call for the destruction of Zionism (which it says is elitist and racist by definition).

There has been increasing pressure by the United States on Syria to take the Palestinians besieged in Lebanon. By why should Syria take the Palestinians from Lebanon? The Syrian government knows very well that if they allow the PLO forces into Syria now, it will not be too long before the Israel Defence Force marches into Syria on the pretext of 'removing the Palestinian presence' there.

Where are the Palestinians to go? Is not the most logical destination - Palestine? Since 1948 Israel has gradually extended her borders until now Israel occupies the whole of the (British Mandate) territory of Palestine. The present State of Israel occupies double that intended for it in the 1947 UN Partition Plan. The indigenous inhabitants of Israel (the Christian and Moslem Palestinians) on the other hand, occupy none of the land they were allocated under that plan.

The Israeli actions in Lebanon over the past seven weeks have once again exposed the real problem in the Arab-Israeli conflict: the problem of where to settle the four million Palestinians.

What is the solution to this problem? Clearly the Israeli option has failed. Over the past 34 years the Palestinians have been uprooted and evicted from one land to another. This has solved nothing. The present Israeli proposition that the Palestinians leave Lebanon for Syria is a continuation of this absurd policy.

In contrast to the Israeli option, the Palestine Liberation Organization has suggested two possibilities. The PLO suggests that either two states exist side-by-side (with a 'Palestine' on the West Bank and Gaza and an 'Israel' taking the rest of the land of ancient Palestine) or alternatively, the 4 million Palestinians be allowed to return to their native towns and villages in Israel and enjoy equal status with the Jewish population in a 'democratic secular society'.

Clearly, the lesson of history is that the Israeli option has failed. Perhaps it is time to try the PLO's option?

Christopher Ritchie

ALTERNATIVE MUSIC

RADIO B

CAMPUS RADIO

Craccum July 27 1982 • 25

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1982 BNZ WINTER TOURNAMENT NEWS

CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY 22-26 AUGUST 1982

Most teams have now been chosen. However we urgently need table tennis players and people who can shoot through small rifled holes as opposed to large ones. There is a substantial subsidy on travel available so if you can do either of these, get in touch with me urgently.

For all those people who are making their own way to Christchurch: remember you must register at the Canterbury Student Union on Sunday 22 August. If you don't know Christchurch, the University is approximately two-thirds of the way from the Square to the airport, at a place called Ilam near Riccarton.

Anyone who will be in Christchurch in the second week of the August holidays should try and get out to the University and watch some of our teams representing us at Tournament.



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Te Tari mongaa mahi

CAS

THINKING ABOUT TEACHING ?

I'm considering teaching but don't really know what area of teaching I would be best suited to.

One of the major problems people face when they are contemplating teaching is what level to work at. Unfortunately, too many assume that the higher one's academic qualifications, the older the age group they should work with. Qualifications may be a factor, but more important are where your interests and skills lie. You should consider what age group you are most comfortable with, who you relate to best and what skills and knowledge you have to offer.

How can I find out what age group to work with then?

Whether you have already sorted out the answer to that question or not, you ought to get into classrooms at different levels from pre-school to secondary. Most Principals or head-teachers will welcome a request to sit in on a class and observe what is going on. If you organise some significant involvement with a school, don't hesitate to ask for a letter of acknowledgement from the Principal or class teacher.

Is it sufficient just to get into some different classrooms?

No ! Talk to as many people involved in education as possible. People like teachers, training college students, lecturers, school students and inspectors. The more people you talk to, the better informed you will be about 'the system', its rewards, its drawbacks and its future, and then the better you will be able to decide whether you are likely to fit and if so, where and why.

What do I need to do academically to enhance my selection prospects?

Obviously the answers to this question are many and varied and dependent upon what and who you want to teach. There are however, a number of people who are available to give you appropriate advice. For example:-

Guy Nash and staff at the University Careers Advisory Service.

John Wilcox - Principal Lecturer of Division U at Secondary Teachers' College.

Mr A Beyda - Dean at Auckland Teachers' College (Primary).

What other criteria are considered in selecting students for Teachers' College?

Use of English

- fluency
- ability to communicate
- ability to develop an idea

Overt Personality

- vitality
- sense of humour
- commitment to teaching

Covert Personality

- initiative

MID-YEAR CAMPUS VISIT PROGRAMME

Lunchtime presentations :

CERAMCO ; Friday 30 July, 1.00 pm Upper Lecture Theatre.

SHELL OIL : Wednesday 4 August, 1.00 - 3.00pm, Upper Lecture Theatre.

Evening presentations

N.Z. DAIRY INDUSTRY : Wednesday 28 July, 7.30 pm, Upper Lecture Theatre.

IVON WATKINS DOW : Tuesday 3 August, 7.30 pm Upper Lecture Theatre.

JOB VACANCIES

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST - Macquarie University, Special Education Centre.

Applicants should be well qualified educational child psychologists, school counsellors or special educators with strong research interests in special education & be able to contribute to teaching at both undergraduate and post graduate level. The appointee will be required to assume some responsibility for the day-to-day running of the centre's on-campus programmes, to assist in the selection of children and to advise on matters of class room management, programming and parent contact. Further details CAS. Closing date 20 August 1982.

WARDENS - INTERNATIONAL HOUSE & O'RORKE HALL

Applications are invited from members of the academic staff and post graduate students for 1983. Further information available from Asst. Registrar (Student Accommodation), Mr G.T. Oliver, Ext. 7685. Applic. close 13.8.82.

FINANCIAL ADVISERS - PROVIDENT LIFE

Seeking graduates to fill growing demand for financial advisers to the professional market. Successful applicant would undergo a three year training period during which he/she would receive training in district office management, servicing policy holders, selling insurance and recruiting & training agents. The trained appointee would then be equipped to move on to sales manager whose duties would be to recruit, train, motivate and generally manage a team of life insurance agents along with admin. of sales office. Excellent prospects. Contact : Mr D A Ronald Auck. Regional Manager. P O Box 4459 Auckland.

PROGRAMMERS - OPERATIONAL DATA SECTION, DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON

Appointee to be member of programming team involved in support of real-time application software and general operational systems using PASCAL and low-level languages with an eventual move to ADA. Age reqd - under 35 with a degree in Comp. Sc. A mathematics or science emphasis would be an advantage. Experience not necessary. Further details CAS. Applications close 11 August 1982.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT EARTH SCIENCES - LAND STABILITY GROUP NATIONAL WATER & SOIL CONSERVATION ORGANISATION'S RESEARCH CENTRE.

Duties include both field and laboratory work in connection with studies of rural slope stability. Apply in writing with personal details to : Group Leader (Land Stability), Aokautere Science Centre, MOWD, Private Bag, Palmerston North.

QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTOR - UNION CARBIDE

Seeking chemistry student/graduate, with some quality control experience. Time off for training & lectures. Good long term prospects. Contact Alison Browne, Ph 579089

SCIENCE GRADUATE - EMPLOYMENT HOUSE CITY

Seeking a science graduate to assist with production. Some involvement in the animal field. Great potential for a good all-rounder, with some overseas prospects. Contact : Ian Bray, Phone 792-299.

PROGRAMMER - MANA SYSTEMS LTD

Seeking programmer to assist with the technical support and further development of MAMSYS. Small dynamic company, challenging work. The person they seek will have a high level of academic attainment and an ability to work with minimal supervision, self motivated and able to learn new concepts from books and manuals. Experience in programming with block structured languages, preferably PL/1, understanding of Comp. Sc. concepts, lists stacks, recursion etc. Further details CAS or contact Robert Barnes, Managing Director, Ph 484-415.

MATHEMATICS GRAD - ACTUARIAL CAREER with PROVIDENT LIFE

Trainee would be reqd. to sit exams set by the Institute of Actuaries, London. These require, in addition to mathematical ability, a good practical approach to problem solving. Excellent prospects. Write direct to : Mr C B Cahn, Asst. Actuary, Provident Life Assurance Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 894, Wellington.

PLANNING TECHNICIAN/CADET MARLBOROUGH HARBOUR BOARD

Reqd to assist the professional planning staff with the preparation of maritime scheme base maps, and technical base data for overall planning purposes. Ability in geography, maths or similar technical subjects and advantage. The maritime planning area covers the entire Marlborough Sounds which offer excellent outdoor recreational opportunities. Applications close 9 August 1982. Further details CAS.

RESEARCH INTERNS - EAST WEST CENTRE, HONOLULU, HAWAII

- in Cross-cultural emotional behaviour
- in culture & interpersonal interaction
- in modernisation & language development
- in situational effects on human behaviour.

Further details CAS.

A representative from the NZ Council for Educational Research will be on Campus 28 - 30 July to interview. For appt contact Maori Studies, ext 8506.

- open-mindedness
- honesty
- reliability
- concern for people
- Involvement
- Personal and general

What sort of involvement is considered?

On a personal level, the breadth of involvement in a range of interests such as cultural, sporting, social and welfare activities. Then any involvement which displays leadership qualities. For example, through youth groups, coaching, camps, Sunday School, etc. Finally, as mentioned earlier, visiting schools and perhaps any involvement shown there.

What sort of financial help is available to assist me whilst training?

Persons accepted for entry to a full-time course of training for 1983 will have the option of accepting:

- (a) assistance under the tertiary assistance grants scheme or
- (b) no financial assistance.

Students can change their option during the course of training by giving the teachers college registrar at least one months notice in writing.

The special needs allowance is a separate scheme which provides for financial assistance to be available on a discretionary basis to certain categories of applicants.

Obligations

It is expected that people who apply for and are accepted for entry to a course of teacher training, are intending to make a career in the teaching profession. It is expected they will apply themselves diligently to the course of

study and on successful completion take up a teaching position in New Zealand. However there is no formal obligation to give service on completion of the course of training.

Where can I get further specific information about teaching?

The Careers Advisory Service has the 1983 issue of booklets:

- Training for teaching in Kindergartens
- Training for teaching in Primary Schools
- Training for teaching in Secondary Schools
- New Entrants to Teachers College 1983 - Financial Assistance.

Every Wednesday afternoon in the middle term from 2 - 4.00pm, Bruce Hunter from the Teachers' Training College will be on Campus, in the Legal Referral Room, Students Union, to field any enquiries.

What is the future of teachers specifically and education in general in New Zealand?

That's a good question, and one that no single individual can answer comprehensively. Each person sees the future with their own perspective. Some are optimistic (like me - but not without reservations!) and there are others whose experiences give them a different outlook. Once again I can't stress enough the importance of talking to as many people as possible and thereby covering the spectrum in order to help you develop your own expectations.

Finally, I believe that teaching is what you make it. Whilst always being demanding and often frustrating, my experience is that the rewards outweigh the drawbacks.

Ian Graham
Former Teaching Information Officer
for the Auckland Education Board

MICROPROCESSOR, SYSTEMS & SOFTWARE ENGINEERS - P.J. PERSONNEL ASSOC.

Client manufacturer of sophisticated real time computer based control systems, seeking people to join their expanding engineering team. Appointee will possess an appropriate tertiary qualification and/or experience with realtime computer or microprocessor systems in a process control environment. The company is engaged in both hardware & software development with PDP11 disk based computers and Intel 8085 microprocessors. Contact: Lee Ford or Peter Jennings, Ph 790 131.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS - N.Z. STEEL

Seeking graduate engineers to join the company and be part of their recent expansion programme. For full details of what the position involves, please call Mr Peter Jenkins, on Auckland 774 650, as soon as possible. Excellent prospects and promotion for the enthusiast.

IN ADDITION WE HAVE:

- **** Latest SSC 'Opportunities for Graduates'
- **** Latest staff vacancies for NZ Hospital Boards
- **** University vacancies

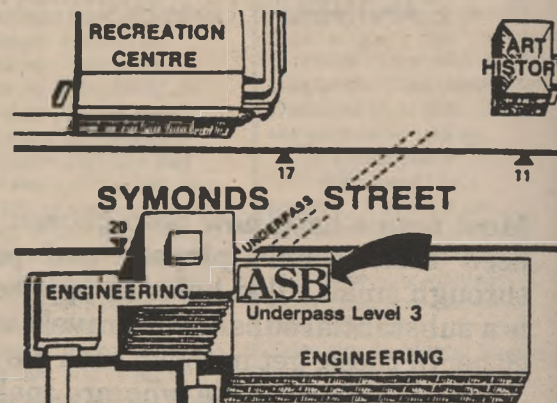
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Unclassifieds

KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE

Tues 27 July 7.30pm

AUCKLAND YOUTH SYMPHONIC BAND - present a very entertaining programme featuring guest artist, Christine Sangster piano. Tickets \$3, students \$1.

Thurs 29 July 1pm

MIKE NOCK - NZ's internationally acclaimed jazz pianist gives a lunchtime concert presented by AUSA.

Thurs 29 July 8pm

MIKE NOCK JAZZ QUARTET.

Fri 30 July 8pm

MIKE NOCK solo piano.

Sat 31 July 8pm

MIKE NOCK with LIMBS.

These fabulous three shows, presented by the NZ Students Arts Council can be booked at the Corner Box-Office. One show \$8.90 (students \$4.90). Two shows \$15.90 (students \$9.50) Three shows \$18.90 (students \$13.90).

Sun 1st Aug 7.30pm

GEORGINA ZELLAN-SMITH (piano)
An 'Auckland debut' for this Otago-born pianist who has had a distinguished career as soloist, adjudicator and teacher in England, including twenty years as a Professor at the Royal Academy. Miss Zellan-Smith has now returned to New Zealand to live in Auckland. Her programme will feature music by Mendelssohn, Ravel, Hummel, Chopin, Liszt and Schumann. Tickets \$5 with concessions. Phone 737999 ext 7408.

LITTLE THEATRE

Monday 26 to Friday 30 July, 1.00pm

Wednesday 28 to Friday 30 July, 6.00 pm.

'THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' the play by Ron Blair. Humorous and sincere The Christian Brothers takes a sympathetic look at one tragic incident of Catholic education in the 50's. Prices \$3.00 public, \$1.50 students.

MAIDMENT LUNCHTIME MOVIE

Mon 2 Aug 1.05pm

'FREAKS' R16. Thirtyfive real live freaks (count'em) against the woman who stole a midget's love. Admission only \$1.

UNIFEMS

On Tuesday 27 after the 5.30pm screening of 'Not A Love Story - A Film About Pornography', there will be a discussion of the film in The Old Grad Bar at 7.30pm. Tea, Coffee, Nibbles.

All Women WelcomeAND
Monthly Meeting Tuesday August 3.
"Workshop on Sexuality with Miriam Sapphira", 7pm, Old Grad Bar. Nibbles and refreshments available. All Women Welcome.

C.N.D.

Meeting on Fri 30/7/82 Room 109 1pm.

ACCOMODATION AVAILABLE

For female to share large Grey Lynn house with 1 girl, 4 guys. Rent \$20pw. Kitty \$15pw. Ph 767-949.

DISABLED STUDENTS

Next meeting on Wed 28 July 1-2pm in the Orange Room, Management Studies. Come and hear the Registrar speak. Bring a friend. Enquiries - contact Heather Brockett at Students' Assoc (ph 30-789 ext 41).

CAT

Very friendly black cat (house trained, healthy) needs a home or will have to go to SPCA. Ph ext 3241 or 572-450.

LOST

If anyone picked up a black oilskin coat from the Rumba Bar on Friday night (July 16th) - I would love to have it back - particularly the bus pass and the keys. Please ring 760-033 - evenings or Craccum.

NEW BEGINNINGS

Evangelical Union presents a series of studies introducing Christianity. This week: the first one, either WEDNESDAY 28 or FRIDAY 30 between 1.00 and 2.00 in Room 143.

RECORDS FOR SALE

\$5 each, phone. Gerald van Waardenberg, 676-067, Monday, Thursday, Friday evenings and weekends.

Also: Yamaha Electric Organ - \$350.00.

WINDSURFING MEETING

Windsurfing Club meeting today, Tuesday. Tamaki Yacht Club, 7.30pm.

This meeting will include the AGM and probably a talk and/or films by Georg and Joanne Nied (back from Germany).

Members 50c, Non-members \$1. The usual grog, chips etc.

YACHT CLUB MEETING

Committee Room, Rec Centre, Friday 30 July, 1pm.

Commonwealth Games or Aboriginal Rights?

Forum: Tues 27 1pm Rm 237.

Speaker: Loss Malezer.

- Editor of 'Identity', and Aboriginal newspaper
- Chair of Foundation for Aboriginal and Pacific Island Education Centre.
- Brought out to NZ by National Council of Churches.

The situation of the Aborigines is one of brutal oppression, racism, poverty and disease. Aboriginal protests at The Commonwealth Games in Brisbane have put the international spotlight on these conditions.

HULC (LEFTHANDER S CLUB)

Meeting Tuesday 27 at 1pm in Room 144 (behind the TV room).

NEWCOMERS WELCOME!!

FOLK CLUB

Come to an evening of Ragtime - Bluegrass/Blues music, courtesy of Colin Speir, a brilliant Auckland guitarist, this Wednesday night (July 28) in the Old Grad Bar, starting at 8pm. Refreshments available.

ENGINEERS CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Professor Spedding will be speaking this Thursday (29/7/82) at 1pm in Room 3.406 (block 3, level 4) in the Engineering School. Visitors Welcome.

MIKE NOCK - SPECIAL SHOW

Thursday 29th, 1pm in the Maid.

Mike Nock will give an hour long solo performance. Here's your chance to see one of the best jazz pianists in the world at a special discount price for students.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Next meeting Thursday 29 July 1-2pm in Room 143 (walk through the TV Room to get there). Please bring an aerogramme as we will be writing letters on behalf of our Grenadan prisoner of conscience.

UMSA

Lunch-time Gathering (LTG). Presenting this week is a talk 'Introducing Legal System in Malaysia' by a very experienced Malaysian Lawyer. All welcome. Tea provided.

Time: 1-2 pm

Place: Rm 237

Date: 29/7/82 (Thursday)

(Many more interesting topics on LTG every Thursday).

FOOD CO-OP

Price Guide for 29/7/82.

Broccoli 10c=.070; brussel sprouts 10c=.135; cabbage 30c each; carrots 10c=.400; cauliflower 50c each; celery 1.00 each; garlic 10c=.018; ginger root 10c=.1/2024; kumara 10c=.170; leeks 30c each; lettuce 40c each; mushrooms 10c=.016; onions 10c=.400; potatoes 10c=.350; pumpkin crown 60c each; pumpkin butternut 30c each; rhubarb 10c stalk; silverbeet 10c=.100; tomatoes 10c=.080; apples 7c each, sturmers; bananas 10c each; mandarins 10c=.132; oranges 10c each, NZ navels; pears 10c each; tamarillos 10c=.170; kiwifruit 10c each; leafed veg cheaper 22/7/82; root veg more expensive.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB

Meeting today cancelled to make way for Aboriginal Forum. Don't forget Beer and Politics on Friday however.

BEER AND POLITICS

This Friday, 4-6pm, Top Common Room. NZUSA is holding its August Council next month. What is the shape of the Student Union nationally? Cheap refreshments too. What better way to end the week?

STUDENT UNEMPLOYMENT

Where to from here? The Auckland Trades Council will be organising protest action after the budget. The Job Squad and the Welfare Committee are meeting this Monday to plan the integration of student demands for the restoration of SCSP with the Union's response to the government's wage freeze and cuts to social spending. Mon. 2 Aug 1pm Council Room (next to Studass Reception).

PETITIONERS

The Job Squad desperately needs people to gather signatures for the SCSP petition. If you want a job next summer the only way is to get the government to create them. The 80,000 unemployed do not choose to be there. All indications point to massive community support for the restoration of SCSP - all we have to do is transfer it to paper. If you have an hour to spare come to the Job Squad meeting at 1pm Mon. in the Council Room or contact Darryl Carey (EVP) at Studass anytime.

PAPALOTE

Songs from the Latin American struggles. At Liqueous Sports Weds 1pm in the Old Grad Bar (top floor above the Cafe). Organised by the Progressive Club. All Welcome. Refreshments Available.

QUEEN VICTORIA MAORI CLUB

Will be performing in Quad on Thursday July 29.

COMPLAINTS

If you have a valid complaint against Catering service, food, or staff members, do something constructive — fill out a

'Catering Complaint Form'

available at all catering outlets and Students' Association Reception desk. All genuine complaints are investigated.

Jo Howard
CATERING MANAGER

Te Kaunihera Tiitoi

SRC

The next scheduled meeting of SRC will be on Thursday July 29, commencing at 1pm.

Business;

The election of an Environmental Affairs Officer for the Remainder of 1982. Policy concerning Palestine/Israel. New Direction in Northern Ireland Affiliation of more clubs.

If you have any more business you wish to discuss please formulate a motion and get it to Richard or Jonathan at AUSA before this Wednesday, 6pm.

Come along, show an interest, have your say and VOTE.

RAF

MIKE NOCK

LIMBS

He is widely respected by his peers as an innovative composer and musician, and he has always tended to work beyond the boundaries of jazz, incorporating classical, rock and electronic influences into his compositions.

'I feel that I'm a musician of the times - the people who listen to my music are not necessarily jazz fans: they cover a wide spectrum. I'm basically interested in making music that is easily grasped.'

Stylistically Mike has been compared most often to friend Keith Jarrett, who performed in New Zealand recently to packed houses.

Reviewers constantly praise the warmth and accessibility of his music. The Sydney Morning Herald went so far as to say 'his art is a supreme combination of pianistic technique and a sense of beauty.'

He first heard jazz music at the age of fifteen, on the radio. Mike thought he was listening to a New Zealander - it was in fact Charlie Parker! But he was captivated, and proceeded to teach himself music. Early engagements with his first band, the Fabulous Flamingoes included

backing the rock and roll sensation from Raetihi, Johnny Devlin.

At nineteen, Mike went to Australia and rapidly established himself as a leading figure in the Sydney music scene. His group Three Out went on to produce a record which is still acclaimed as some of the finest jazz music ever recorded in Australia.

'Mike Nock may be living in America - but many who remember his playing at Sydney's El Rocco jazz cellar some twenty years ago, still regard him as one of us. Even then, I am told, he had a touch of greatness.' Sydney Morning Herald 1980.

Mike Nock has worked with many of America's greatest musicians, including Booker Ervin, Dionne Warwick, Stanley Turrentine and Yusef Lateef. In San Francisco he formed one of the most influential jazz-rock groups of the late '60's - the Fourth Way.

This group went on to tour Europe and the US and met with world-wide critical acclaim. The production of his own albums (seven since 1978 alone) has marked his emergence as a major artist



and improvisational techniques is that true - and rare - fusion of styles that achieves something beyond its parts: streamlined movement with the energy of jazz dance, the elegance of ballet and the thematic focus of modern dance. Add to that wit, a refreshing simplicity of approach and a very stylish sense of slapstick, and you have Limbs. May they return to New York soon.'

September saw the company moving to sunny, light, new studios in the heart of Ponsonby. On October 11th, Limbs was awarded the entertainment industry's 1981 Group Entertainers of the Year award. On October 16th, they performed in the Royal Variety Show before Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Limbs Dance Company's main fund-raising efforts in 1982 will be aimed towards a possible tour of Japan in September/October.

Limbs Dance Company's aims are:

- To establish modern dance in New Zealand.
- To continuously develop new choreographies within the company, incorporating the talents of other artists - costume and set designers, musicians and composers.

In the four years since its inception, Limbs Dance Company has amassed an extraordinary list of performance successes and generated a huge audience for modern dance in New Zealand.

The Auckland based dance group grew out of a University lunchtime show by 'Chris Jannides and Friends' in 1977.

In 1981 Limbs toured and performed extensively throughout New Zealand to raise money for a ten-week visit to the United States. Six weeks of this time was spent studying at the American Dance Festival in North Carolina, then came a month long performance tour of Washington DC, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco. The response was more than enthusiastic, it was overwhelming. In New York the company received a standing ovation and a rave review. New York Times critic Jennifer Dunning wrote:

'Limbs, a four-year-old dance troupe from Auckland New Zealand, more than lived up to its advance billing as an 'innovative and sparkling' young dance company. Its blend of classical ballet, jazz, acrobatics, modern dance

Auckland is to play host to a mini-festival of New Zealand talent this month, when modern dance, jazz music, solo piano and composition come together for a unique project at the Maidment Theatre.

Mick Nock, New Zealand's internationally acclaimed composer-musician, Limbs Dance Company and local jazz musicians Brian Smith, Bruce Lynch and Frank Gibson Jnr will present a series of evening performances under the banner 'Mike Nock and Friends at the Maidment' on July 29, 30, and 31.

The performances are part of a week long residency project based at the University. The residency is the first of its kind in New Zealand and is sponsored by the NZ Students Arts Council.

During the residency, Mike Nock and Limbs will be collaborating on a Nock commission. Composer and dancers will create, rehearse and perform a composition in an intensive schedule of rehearsals which will be open to the general public.

The residency is intended both to bring these world-class artists together for their own benefit, and to open up the process to the public as much as possible.

As Mary-Jane O'Reilly, Artistic Director of Limbs, says, 'It gives the public a chance to see what goes on behind the scenes. Usually all the audience gets to see is the finished product.'

Both Mary-Jane and Mike Nock are excited about the idea of working together in this format. To work with a composer-in-residence is a unique opportunity for the dancers, allowing for much greater flexibility and experimentation than with taped music. For composer Nock, it is also a new experience. Mike has never worked with a dance group before, although several of his New York colleagues have been involved in such residencies.

1982 is proving to be a year of firsts for Mike Nock indeed. Flown out to New Zealand to compose the music for Geoff Stevens' latest film, Strata, Mike's first album on the widely respected ECM label is about to be released in this country. And by mid-July, he will have completed two 'double bill' concerts with pianist Michael Houston for the Wellington Symphonia and the Dunedin Civic Orchestra.

Immediately the residency finishes, Mike sets off on a national tour, again organised by the Students Arts Council.

The versatility of this remarkable New Zealand artist, who has been acclaimed as 'one of the unsung keyboard giants of the day' (Downbeat), will be seen to best effect in the performance series associated with the residency.

Limbs and Mike Nock will present the finished work in a performance on Saturday 31 July. The performance will also feature individual work by Limbs and by Mike Nock.

On the Thursday, Mike will appear with Brian Smith (tenor saxophone), Bruce Lynch (bass), and Frank Gibson Jnr (drums) in a jazz concert.

And on the Friday, Mike will give a solo concert on the Maidment's grand piano, featuring his own compositions. Stylistically, his solo work has been compared to friend Keith Jarrett. Mike's music incorporates a unique blend of jazz, classical and rock idioms.

Audiences will have the chance to attend all three events on a special season ticket, or go to each concert individually.

The season is admirably designed as a showcase for the talents of Mike Nock, Limbs and the three jazz musicians. Together with the open rehearsals, it gives the public a fascinating glimpse into the many facets that make up any arts performance.

PERFORMANCE DETAILS

Thursday July 29: Mike Nock on solo piano, Maidment, 1.00pm.

Mike Nock with jazz quartet (Nock, Frank Gibson Jnr (drums), Brian Smith (sax) Bruce Lynch (bass)) Maidment, 8.00pm.

Friday July 30: Mike Nock on solo piano, 8.00pm, Maidment

Saturday July 31: Mike Nock with Limbs Dance Company, Maidment, 8.00pm.

BOOKING DETAILS

Bookings at the Corner from Thursday July 15
Bookings at the Maidment from Monday July 26

PRICES

One show: Public \$8.90, Students \$4.90

Two shows: Public \$15.90, Students \$9.50

Three shows: Public \$18.90, Students \$13.90

Thursday lunchtime show: \$1.00

WORKSHOPS

Mike Nock will be taking improvisational workshops for a group of student musicians on Mon-Wed July 26-28, 9.30-11.45am, University hall. There is no requirement to be able to play the piano, but students must be proficient sight readers and have a good understanding of keyboard harmonies. Cost is \$30 for the 3 sessions. Max of 10 people. Inquiries to the Music Department or Ron Redger, Maidment Theatre.

OPEN REHEARSALS

On Wed-Fri July 28-30 Mike Nock and Limbs will be working together in the Maidment Theatre. Mike will be composing music which Limbs will choreograph. The rehearsals will be open to student groups to observe the creative processes at work.

Times: Wed July 28: 1.00pm - 5.00pm

Thurs July 29: 2.30pm - 5.00pm

Fri July 30: 1.00pm - 4.00pm