

KIA ORA



Auckland University Students' Association, Volume 58, Issue 22, September 18 1984

UB1

Application for Unemployment Benefit
Social Security Act 1964

My full name is: _____
My present address is: _____
My date of birth is: _____
Sex: _____ years _____ months
I have lived in New Zealand continuously for _____ years (if within the last 2 years)
I arrived in New Zealand on: _____
I am single / married / separated / divorced / widowed / living in a de facto relationship
The name of my spouse (wife/husband/de facto) is: _____
My income during the last 12 months was as follows: (Refer note 3 opposite)
1. Gross salary/wages or other personal earnings \$ _____
2. Gross income from business, farm, shop etc. \$ _____
3. Any other income (specify) \$ _____
The names and addresses of the people/organisations from whom the above income was received:
I expect to receive income during the next 12 months from: _____
The name of my last employer is: _____
My occupation is: _____
My last day at work was: _____
The reason I ceased work was: _____ (not required if you have received holiday pay of \$ _____)
My Inland Revenue number is: _____
My tax code is: _____
Please pay all instalments of benefit due to me to the credit of my account with _____
Name of Bank/Organisation: _____
The account is in the name of: _____
The account number is: _____
I say that the statements and answers in this application are to the best of my knowledge true and correct. I agree to tell the Department immediately of any change in my circumstances such as a change of address, employment, and of any changes in my income and the circumstances.
Signature: _____
Have you answered ALL the questions? IF IN DOUBT ASK - BLANKS DO NOT COUNT!
OFFICE USE: Account correct/amended

UB1a

Application for Accommodation Benefit
Only fill in one section below

Full name: _____
(a) RENT Amount paid weekly, if sharing state your share of the rental only, and the full names of the other people: _____
Landlord's name: _____
Address: _____
(b) BOARD Amount paid weekly for yourself, spouse and dependants: _____
(c) OUTGOINGS ON PROPERTY OWNED For 1 and 2, show most recent payment during the 12 months and the period the payment covered:
1. Mortgage payments (interest and principal) \$ _____
2. House insurance (not furniture insurance) \$ _____
3. Rates (taxes) relating during last 12 months \$ _____
4. Repairs and maintenance during the last 12 months \$ _____
Assets at Date of Application
Remember to bring your bank books, share certificates etc., to the office:
Land and buildings other than my house \$ _____
Money loaned to other persons or organisations \$ _____
Bank accounts and P.O.S.B. accounts \$ _____
Bonds, shares, debentures, government stock \$ _____
Any other assets \$ _____
Total Assets \$ _____
I say that the statements and answers supplied above are to the best of my knowledge true and correct. I agree to tell the Department immediately of any change in my circumstances such as a change of address, employment, or other income as such a change could affect payment of the Accommodation Benefit.
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Have you answered ALL the questions? IF IN DOUBT ASK - BLANKS DO NOT COUNT!

UB1a

Unemployment Benefit
Details of Spouse and/or Dependent Children

Applicant's name: _____
BLOCK 1
SPOUSE TO FILL IN
My full name is: _____
My maiden or other names are: _____
Address: _____
If you are married state place and date of marriage: _____
OR The period of your de facto relationship: _____ years _____ months
Are you working? YES NO
If YES what is the name and address of your employer? _____
Is the job full-time, part-time, casual or seasonal? _____
What is your gross weekly wage? \$ _____
What is your gross weekly wage? \$ _____
Do you receive any other income? YES NO
If YES supply details: _____
I say that the statements and answers above are to the best of my knowledge true and correct.
Signature of Spouse: _____
Date: _____
BLOCK 2
CHILDREN
I am maintaining the following children who are in my care and I wish to apply for child supplement (Give details of all children dependent on you, including stepchildren, adopted children, and children over 16 years of age who are attending school.)
Child's Full Name Date of Birth Relationship to You Name Living Monthly Name
Supply details of income, including maintenance received by or in respect of any of the above children.
I say that the statements and answers supplied above are to the best of my knowledge true and correct.
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Have you answered ALL the questions? IF IN DOUBT ASK - BLANKS DO NOT COUNT!

EMPLOYMENT KIT - P3

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KIA ORA

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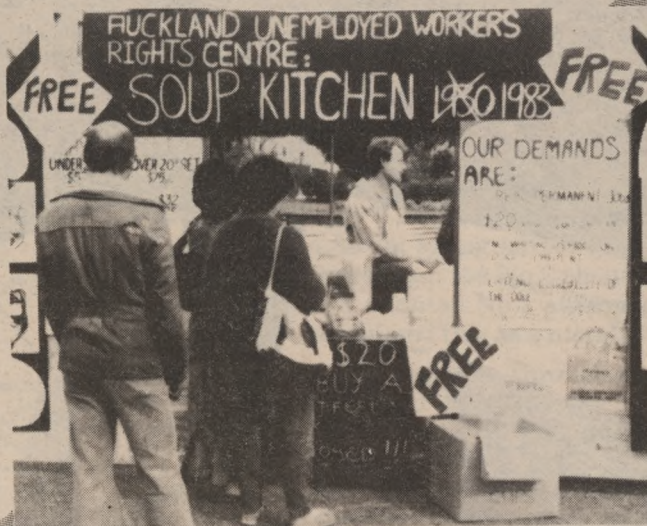
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TE MOKAI EDITORIAL



Faith For Today

I just thought I would tell you how much I enjoyed the Summit Conference. It was really great to see a truly ecumenical gathering where different theologies could be aired before the altar of consensus, concession and compromise. A marked change to the religious wars of past crusades.

However, a worrying aspect of the Conference was the elevation of the word 'Growth' to the status of a God. 'Growth' is the new panacea before whose altar we must all now worship and make sacrifices. This is fine, except that there are a number of people who have nothing left to sacrifice because they have carried the burden of our economic failure.

In recognition of this a committee of Government, employers and unions has been established to find solutions to unemployment. This must be seen as a step forward, yet, this committee is made up of the same high priests (as in most religions there are few priestesses) who venerate the name of 'Growth'. Their words at the Conference have shown that their major concern is the consolidation of their position as leaders of their respective flocks, and only after this has been achieved, and 'Growth' has been appeased, can true advances be made.

But the unemployed cannot wait for much longer. They are the ones who have been persecuted by the excesses of Muldoon's Reformation and the persecution must stop now. While it is true that Growth is essential to the long-term good of full employment, short-term solutions can be found to the problem. For this to happen we must relegate Growth to the position of a secondary deity and elevate Social Justice.

Social Justice requires the acceptance of people as human beings not as economic statistics. What is needed is quite simple: a commitment to find or create work for everyone who wants it. If this means short-term increases in taxation or in the deficit then that is the price that those in work must pay. After all, one of the ways by which we have maintained the standard of living for most of us is by casting more and more people on to the scrap-heap of unemployment. The unemployed have paid their way in this economic shambles surely it is now their turn to expect us to pay a little more.

Of course, growth is important. Without it we will stagnate and our problems will get worse. But it can only be seen as part of the strategy to cure our economic ills, and it must be accompanied by immediate measures to help the unemployed. Instead of paying dividends, companies can re-invest profits and create jobs; instead of pushing for wage increases, unions can press for more workers. The Government can monitor, assist and instigate the moves for the re-employment of every worker. All of them can work together to find new markets for the products of this sort of Growth.

The one thing that struck me as a true revelation at the Conference was the reaction to Jane Stevens' speech about unemployment. While the high priests didn't quite grasp what she was saying she achieved one noticeable change - she made them see that unemployment is not a sin. Perhaps now they will all be able to view the subject in a more rational way and move to solve the problem.

- John Bates

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EMPLOYMENT SURVIVAL KIT

So you think you'll be back next year?

Dig deep. Without an increase, next year's bursary will leave the average student at least \$2000 short in the struggle to continue studies. The \$2000 is based on the Education Department's own estimate in early 1982, with a minimum adjustment for inflation.

Now might not seem the time to ponder this problem. Exams are distastefully close and you're probably already in debt. But returning students have to face the question: how are you going to get the money together for next year?

Student Job Search is already tackling the problem.

The grim reality is that this summer it's going to be harder than ever for students to meet savings targets.

More than 100,000 people are currently jobless or in subsidised employment.

Firms are cutting back on staff. The traditional areas of student/trainee holiday employment - freezing works, wharves, wool-stores, government departments and factories - are now hardly able to absorb vacation workers. The freezing companies, for example, have advised NZUSA that the longer killing season leaves little room for students available only from November to February.

Women will again suffer while employers favour male applicants. Overseas students will be hired on low rates by unscrupulous employers.

And pay rates for many student/trainee jobs will be low. Last summer (1983-84) the average pay rate was \$4.53 per hour.

Summer savings, unless you strike lucky, won't be enough to get you back next year. Most students will have to borrow, from parents or institutions, or take on part-time work during the year.

The news isn't all bad, however. Between Student Job Search and yourself, there is much that can be done.

Firstly, if you didn't look for work during the August holidays, start now!

Summer savings . . . won't be enough to get you back next year.

Try the traditional areas - some factories will be taking on extra staff this summer. Try the city councils. Scan the 'situations vacant' in the newspapers.

Decide which types of work you would prefer to do, and canvas employers in those areas. A personal approach, accompanied by any relevant documentation, references etc., is advisable.

Bleed the old boy/girl network for all it's worth. Friends, contacts, may know where work can be found. Let people know of your plight.

Consider forming a co-operative with friends.

This supplement has been prepared by Student Job Search.

We are a Labour Department funded organisation seeking jobs for students so they can save money to continue their studies. The government established the nation-wide organisation in 1982 to replace the SCSP scheme. SJS is managed nationally by student trainee bodies and a regional network of campus groups.

Advertise for labouring, painting, gardening, window-cleaning, pet-feeding.

And tell employers of the subsidy they could get by employing you through Job Search. This could be your biggest asset this summer, so use it. (See below for details on the subsidy.)

And finally you might think of leaving your university or home town to find work. Several students did last year and it's not such a bad way of having a holiday.

If by October you haven't found work (and most won't have), then enter your nearest Student Job Search office and enrol.

If you don't register with SJS we can't get you a job, you can't get subsidised work and you can't collect the Emergency Unemployment Benefit (see article opposite).

. . . we 'harvest' jobs for students by publicising our service to employers. . . .

Try to register early. It will improve your chance of being given a job; failing that, it will enable you to collect the EUB at the earliest opportunity.

If you're planning to return home or to look for work elsewhere, register early at your local office and they will forward your file.

At Student Job Search we 'harvest' jobs for students by publicising our service to employers and canvassing the business community. Occasionally we have to reject job offers because they involve too much expense and difficulty for a student to work at. Always we must bear in mind our main objective is to maximise students' savings, not just to find you work. Many of the jobs we get are very short - this means students stringing together a series of jobs over the summer.

The jobs we get are matched against the qualifications and experience of students, and suitable people referred to employers for interviews. The job options you make in your interview at SJS will determine both the kind of work you are referred to and your chances of getting work. So think carefully before you make your choices.

Most job centres will also have self-service display boards similar to those in the Labour Department. Use these boards.

SJS will do our best to get you a job, but you should continue to look for work after registering with us. Quite simply, we can't do it all.

Fifteen regional offices operate year-round and summer sub-centres boost this number to more than 20.

SJS staff stress:-

► We cannot guarantee you a job. But we will do our best to get you one.

The responsibility for finding work lies with you. You must find your job, through us or otherwise.



The government is again offering employers a \$75 pw subsidy for each student they employ additional to their normal staffing needs. Effectively, students are made legal tender for the present Employer Incentive Scheme (EIS).

The scheme begins on November 19, and this year both the public and private sectors are eligible.

No subsidies are granted retrospectively. Each must be approved through SJS and the Labour Department before the job begins.

► Our work does not end with the finding of jobs. We are a support system. If you're having problems getting work, if you're having problems at work, don't hesitate to contact your Job Search centre. We'll help you.

► SJS works for equality of opportunity.

► SJS staff work hard. Remember that on the hot, hectic day you feel like hassling.

► Enrol early.

► Check your SJS centre's job boards regularly.

AUCKLAND STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Student Job Search opens its doors for the third summer of operation at the end of October. This year the service will include two sub-centres, Takapuna and Pakuranga, along with Auckland and South Auckland.



STUDENT JOB SEARCH

If you cannot find your own vacation job register at the centre nearest your home. Do this when you are ready to work. The centres will be catering for jobs in their areas ie Takapuna will have all North Shore jobs, Pakuranga all jobs east of Mt Wellington. The sub-centres should make it easier for you in terms of transport and hopefully we will avoid the overcrowding in the Lower Common Room.

Job Search is self-service, this means that you must come in regularly to secure yourself a job, the good ones move in and out quickly so it is worthwhile coming back everyday.

Last year we had a placement rate of 55%. This means that not everyone will get a job through Job Search. Women, Overseas, Polynesian and Maori students are at an even bigger disadvantage in a

tight job market. We recognise the problems you have and our affirmative action policy is designed to help place you in well paying, long term jobs. Don't be afraid to approach any staff members with a particular problem you may have, we may be able to resolve it.

The centres all have a full list of trade union awards and information, we are also in contact with the Human Rights Commission and other support groups. This is to protect you in the work place and enable everyone a fair chance to save enough money to make it through the next academic year.

If you use Student Job Search you have a responsibility to the centre and to each other. Only get referrals to jobs you are genuinely interested in and if you do get a job telephone and tell us so we

can up-date our records. Not turning up for interviews and work when arranged means that other students miss out and we get a bad public image.

Centres will be located at:
Lower Common Room, Student Union Building, University.
Takapuna Village, Upstairs, 8 Huron St, Takapuna.
South Auckland, 2nd Floor Housing Corporation Bldg (above BNZ), Manukau.
Pakuranga, St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Pakuranga Shopping Centre.

- Helen Grant
Student Job Search

THE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Most students will be eligible for the Emergency Unemployment Benefit rather than the standard benefit. Only students who have completed their studies can receive the latter.

The Emergency Unemployment Benefit is fixed at the same rate as the unemployment benefit:

unmarried, under 20	\$61.22 pw net
unmarried, over 20	\$80.43pw net
married/de facto	\$126.79pw net, or \$162.46 with a dependent child and \$6 per child thereafter.

However, special conditions do apply with the EUB. These are explained below.

How do you qualify?

You must be an intending student registered for work with the Department of Labour or Student Job Search. They will give you the necessary forms and instruct you how to lodge your application with the Social Welfare Department. Some Job Centres will themselves take your application for the EUB.

When can you apply?

You can apply for the EUB as soon as you have completed your course work or examinations. The stand-down period is measured from the day of your last exam, essay or lecture. So ensure you register with SJS before that date.

How long do you have to wait?

There is generally a stand-down of 14 days for unmarried students, 7 days for married students. This is calculated from the day of application.

The stand-down is applied only once. Students can work one week and the next week receive the EUB unaffected.

If your finances won't let you wait the normal stand-down, it can be waived. For this you must lodge an application of hardship with Social Welfare. Your cash assets only will be assessed.



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UNIONS

If you get a job, should you join the relevant union?

After all, union membership is no longer a legal requirement. You'll be working four months at most - why part with the money? Your membership probably won't be worth your or anyone else's while.

Be warned: staying out of the union isn't the easy or cheap option it might seem. And it's particularly unwise for students in summer employment.

Many employers will be looking to exploit this summer's labour surplus - it happens every year. They can't afford the award, they say, they're giving you a job that wouldn't otherwise be there. So they pay below-award wages, skimp on allowances, conditions, holidays, sack without notice. They employ women or overseas students at lower rates.

And many employers, particularly those offering part-time work, are genuinely unaware of safety regulations.

The law is clear on all this.

Regardless of the terms of your employment, the boss must grant you award wages and conditions, as a minimum. If you accept under-award conditions you undermine the effectiveness of both the union and SJS in looking after other workers' interests.

The awards negotiated between employer and worker representatives apply to union and non-union labour alike.

By joining your union, you ensure your conditions of employment will be at or above the award. (This affects your wages, hours, overtime, sick leave, allowances, holidays, safety etc). By not joining your union, you undermine the effectiveness of the award it has negotiated.

Unions are your insurance against the bad or negligent employer.

Should you be sacked unfairly, should you not receive overtime rates to which you were entitled, should safety regulations be ignored by the employer, the union will act on your behalf. They have the knowledge, the expertise and the resources. They have the muscle.

Knowing your rights isn't always enough. Standing up for yourself can be difficult and expensive.

SJS will gladly lend their assistance in a grievance, but your union is the proper recourse. SJS does ask, however, that they be informed of any complaints against an employer; they can then act to prevent other students facing your problem.

Don't expect union protection if you are not a



member. The unions are digging in against the voluntary unionism legislation. Many will no longer handle non-unionists' complaints, and are reluctant to help those who didn't join before their complaint.

Unemployment - you can beat it with S.J.S.



How do you join the union?

This is simple. Either ask your employer after you have been appointed, ask your delegate or work mates, or ring the union office.

Belonging to the Union.

Union fees are generally quite low - less than \$1.50 p.w. Most unions are quite happy with a weekly payment during the period of your employment.

Many workplaces will have a union delegate, elected by the site workers. It is this delegate whom you should first consult about any problem.

You will not only be entitled to, but should attend any union meetings to discuss problems on the job. You'll learn a lot from the experience and the discussions might well affect you.

Remember you are only a temporary part of your job. Doing things 'better' or 'faster' may seem right to you over a brief summer. But consider the full-time workers who must cope with that job month in and month out, without going crazy.

Finally, remember your responsibilities to your employer. S/he pays your wages and expects a reasonable effort on your part. If you idle all day or just walk out you let your employer down. You also affect the chances of other students getting work with that employer and damage the credibility of SJS. Students regularly fail to turn up to interviews they have arranged and this has the same affect. If you can't make it let the employer and SJS know.

And if you don't find work, join your unemployed workers union. They need help and have a lot to offer. Look out for their newspaper, Doledrums.

I won't let unemployment trip me up this summer!



Accommodation Benefit

You can claim an additional grant if your share of the rent is more than \$26pw. If you think you qualify, ask when you lodge your benefit application - Social Welfare seldom remember.

Means Test

There is a parental means test for those students sharing their parents' address during the holidays. (Students have been known to swap addresses with friends; we cannot recommend an illegal act.)

S.J.S., well we'll have to look into this, call a summit, reach a consensus, tighten our belts and pull together, exercise restraint



This means test differs from previous ones on two important counts:

- Social Welfare does not expect students to live at home
- The means test is applied whatever the student's age.

Additional earnings

Since last summer Social Welfare has eased its restriction on earnings while on the unemployment benefit. The change applies to the EUB as well.

You can now earn up to \$25 in a week from casual labour, with no effect on your EUB. For the next \$15, Social Welfare deducts 40 cents in the dollar. Earnings thereafter are deducted at the rate of 80 cents in the dollar. So if you earned \$45 one week, Social Welfare would deduct \$10 from your EUB.

Note: These conditions pertain to casual earnings only. If Social Welfare considers your income regular, they will make a more severe deduction from your EUB.

Overseas students

Overseas students' eligibility for the EUB will depend on their having had 12 months continuous residence in New Zealand. If you are applying for the EUB on this basis, make it clear that your eligibility stems from your 12 months continuous residence.

In cases of hardship Social Welfare will consider waiving the 12 months clause. However the process takes considerable time and the department will be asking questions about your staying in New Zealand.

If you have any difficulties in receiving a benefit to which you are entitled, don't just accept them. Call your Job Centre.

SJS encourages all who are unemployed this summer to apply for the benefit. You are entitled to it.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Simple fact: if you are a woman or non-European, you won't have the chances to work or save as much as a white male.
'Affirmative Action' is an SJS policy to get equal opportunity for all students.

If you still doubt discrimination exists in the job market and the work place, consider these findings from SJS research of the last summer:-

- ▶ 42% of Pacific Islanders enrolled at SJS found work. The overall placement rate was 72%.
- ▶ 66% of women were placed in jobs, 78 percent of men.
- ▶ 50% of women earned less than \$4.50 an hour, 33% of men.
- ▶ Women filled 23% of the labouring jobs, 72% of the retail jobs.

The day-to-day experience behind these figures can be frustrating and hurtful.

It means being denied a cleaning job because your English is deemed sub-standard.

It's being lied to about the nature of the job.

It's being rejected because the work's dirty and the blokes swear.

It's finding out the others are getting paid more.

It's being given the boring work.

It's suspecting, because you can't always tell it's happening.

Some recourse is provided by the Human Rights Act and the Race Relations Act.

Under these it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of sex, marital status, religious or ethical belief, race, colour or national origin.

It is unlawful to discriminate on these grounds when advertising jobs, hiring, setting conditions of work or dismissing.

The exceptions to the act rarely apply.

Affirmative Action starts before the discrimination occurs. Educating employers is the initial means. SJS speaks to service clubs and employer groups and releases publicity directed at employers.

The main work is done in the day-to-day operation of the job centres, however.

All employers are screened when they first contact Job Search. As many as two thirds want a 'bloke' or 'lad', often a 'New Zealander'.

By taking full details of the job, SJS can usually expose the demand as unnecessary. All but a few employers agree to consider all applicants. The odd one who refuses to drop their stance, SJS is obliged, legally and morally, to turn away.

Occasionally SJS suspects an employer of

intending to discriminate in their selection. In these instances SJS will often send along members of the likely disadvantaged groups first. This has been successful in changing attitudes and securing these groups work.

But when students are discriminated against - forced to leave work or unfairly denied a job to which they were suited - SJS centres make it a priority to find that student another job.

HOW TO USE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Students' own awareness and involvement are vital to SJS creating equal opportunities.

Many women, while aware of discrimination, don't consider how they disadvantage themselves. They confine their choice of job to the service-type industries and other 'traditional' areas, which generally have lower hourly rates and offer less overtime and allowances. There is no reason why many women cannot work in construction or labouring, for instance. SJS staff will encourage women to widen their options, but it is up to women to further their own interests.

Many employers try to discourage women applicants by saying the job requires 'heavy lifting'. If the SJS staff have been too busy to find the details, phone the employer and find out:-

1. What sort, size and weight of items you will be expected to lift.
2. Whether assistance is available.
3. How far you will have to carry them.
4. How much of your working day will involve this.

Many women may think this information unnecessary.

Finally, if you are discriminated against on the job, do something about it! Contact your union. And let your Job Centre know! They will do everything they can to support you and to prevent other students suffering similarly. But they must first know where the problems are.

Remember that sexual or racial harassment are forms of discrimination. You have the right to be free of them. If you are pressured because of race or sex you are pressured to hold a job. SJS will support you if you are harassed.

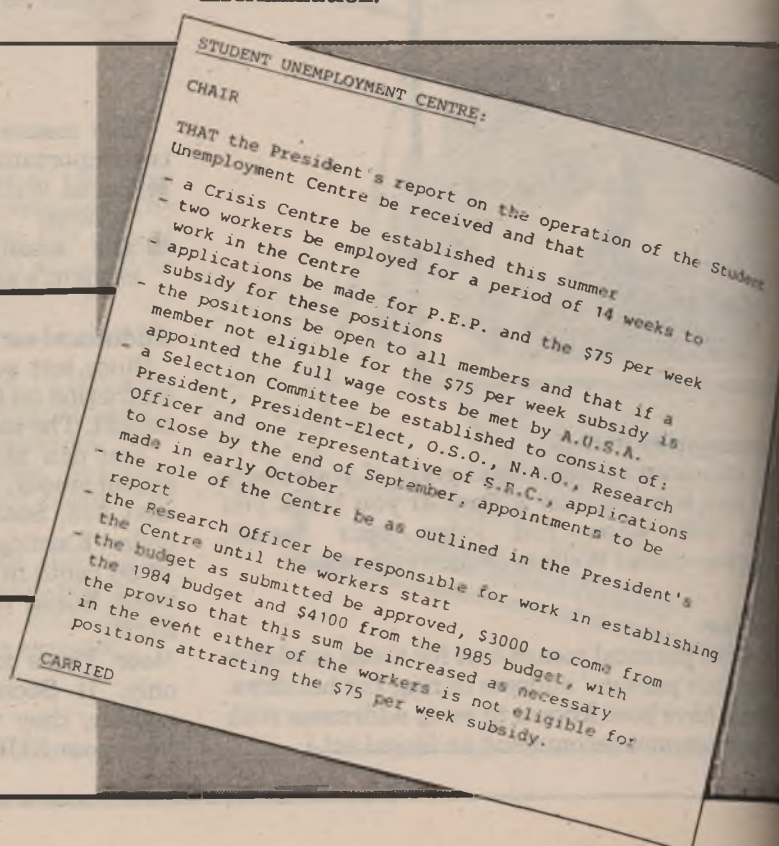
And your union will support you, too. So make sure you join.

Further material will be available when you enrol at SJS. It will offer advice on how to handle discrimination.



EXECUTIVE ACTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

At the last AUSA Executive meeting the outlines for this years summer employment programme were passed. This will take the form of a Crisis Centre staffed by two full-time workers. The centre will operate over the entire holiday period and will probably be situated in rooms 142, 143 and 144 (the rooms around and including the T.V. room).



SWIMMING HOUSES?

These are the General Meeting 1pm in The Rec. Students are believe that w and either crea fr meetings or a. Ever though sun and go swi about a new ra food outlet or v

HOUSING FO

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TE TUMUAKI

AUSA PRESIDENT



SWIMMING POOL? MORE STUDENT HOUSES?

These are the questions being put to a Special General Meeting today (Tuesday) and Thursday at 1pm in The Recreation Centre.

Students are being asked to decide whether they believe that we should extend the student union and either create more catering outlets and rooms for meetings or a swimming pool!

Ever though how lovely it would be to lie in the sun and go swimming in between lectures? Or how about a new range of catering outlets? A Mexican food outlet or vegetarian outlet?

HOUSING FOR STUDENTS:

Every year swarms of students desperately look for flats and fight over small, low quality, over-priced accommodation.

AUSA would like to change this and the only way to do it effectively is to build houses for students.

We are proposing that students pay a \$2 levy towards a housing fund so that we can build student houses and provide good quality, cheap accommodation. If you had hassles finding a flat, if your rent is too high, if you hate paying \$40 for rental agencies then come to the special General Meeting TODAY!

COME TO THE RECREATION CENTRE 1pm TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

Eat your lunch; vote for a swimming pool for students or more food outlets (no more queues!); vote for cheap student housing.

JOBS OR UNEMPLOYMENT BLUES?

The Labour Government promised to solve the student unemployment problem by restoring the student job scheme (like a student PEP scheme) but the Labour Government has not fulfilled this promise.

Last summer over 2,000 Auckland students were unemployed, that means 1 in 4 full-time students at Auckland were unemployed. This summer it could be you!

SIGN THE PETITION FOR STUDENT JOBS! at AUSA reception or at the bursary queue on Wednesday 26 September.

See you at the Special General Meeting 1pm Recreation Centre Tuesday and Thursday.

- Trish

SRC AGENDA (Abridged) WEDNESDAY SEPT 19 1PM IN THE CAFE EXTENSION

RATIFICATION:

CHAIR

THAT SRC ratify the co-option of Judy Anaru onto RBAB.

CHAIR

THAT SRC ratify the adoption of a new constitution by the affiliated club AMERICA.

N.B.: AMERICA adopted the AUSA model constitution at its SGM on 8 August, to replace their old constitution.

AFFILIATIONS:

chair

that Political Studies Association be affiliated.

CHAIR

THAT Physical Society be affiliated.

SRC AGENDA SUPPLEMENT

MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES:

PATTERSON/WEEBER

THAT the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products be prohibited from AUSA outlets on campus.

AFFILIATIONS:

CHAIR

THAT Auckland University Film Society be affiliated.

ELECTIONS:

1 SRC rep to Selection Committee for Student Unemployment Centre Co-ordinator.

GENERAL BUSINESS (URGENT):

MULLINS/RIVE

THAT SRC strongly requests that both the University Departments and the University Administration recognise the democratic principles (implied in the official Information Act 1983) and respects the right of the individual students to access to information about themselves taken or held without their knowledge and/or permission.

THAT information must be available so that the student concerned can either verify or question the accuracy of its source.

NOTE: for the past couple of weeks SRC has lapsed for want of a quorum. The SRC Chairperson urges those that are interested in the running of their association to attend. The above minutes have been abridged due to lack of space. The complete minutes (apart from the supplement) can be found in last weeks *Kia Ora*.

NGA KAIWHAKAHAERE AUSA EXECUTIVE MEETING WEDNESDAY 12TH SEPTEMBER.

The Students' Association has representatives on various University bodies, and these reps report back to Exec. The University does not always put the interests of students first in its considerations, and student reps, who are usually a small minority on the important bodies, are frequently in conflict with the University. AUSA's attempts to set up a sexual harassment grievance procedure have been frustrated by a sub-committee which has paid little attention to submissions made to it. Because no real progress is being made within the University structure, AUSA and other groups have set up their own working party to formulate a SHGP and get it adopted by the University.

The University and Students Association are in agreement, however, on their support for overseas students. Action is continuing to guarantee places for overseas students, and the abolition of the \$1500 fee in 1985. Exec is also concerned about overseas students exclusion from subsidised employment, emergency unemployment benefit, and other social welfare benefits.

Colin Patterson (AUSA Welfare Officer) is working towards having a dental service on campus, but has to contend with the all powerful Dental Act which doesn't allow dentists to work on campus. NZUSA is lobbying the government on this point. Setting up a dental service would cost around \$100,000.

AUSA is beginning a battle with the Law Department over its recommendation that it cut back on its specialist courses such as Women in the Law and Industrial Law. AUSA and the Law Student's Society are concerned about cuts to these society orientated courses.



Exec agreed to reestablish an Unemployment Crisis Centre during the summer vacation. The centre will expand on the activities of last year's crisis centre and the Job Search Centre, also dealing with accommodation, welfare work, research and publicity on unemployment.

A sub committee is now considering a suggestion by the Media Officer, John Pagani, that a full time advertising manager be employed by AUSA next year. The advertising manager would handle advertising for both Craccum and Campus Radio, as well as the Orientation handbook, and all other sponsored activities. This is supposed to be a more efficient way of handling the Association's advertising than the present system of separate managers for each medium.

A recent proposal by the Rec Centre administration to collect an annual membership fee from users was discussed. While such a fee might be a good idea, Exec was reluctant to agree to students paying large sums of money while the Student's Association does not have control of the Rec. Centre.

Exec has agreed to a proposal by the National Bank to install a cash flow machine on campus, but

this could run into difficulty as the University has a policy that only the ASB and BNZ can be accommodated on campus. Despite attractive offers from other banks, the University does not intend to change this policy.

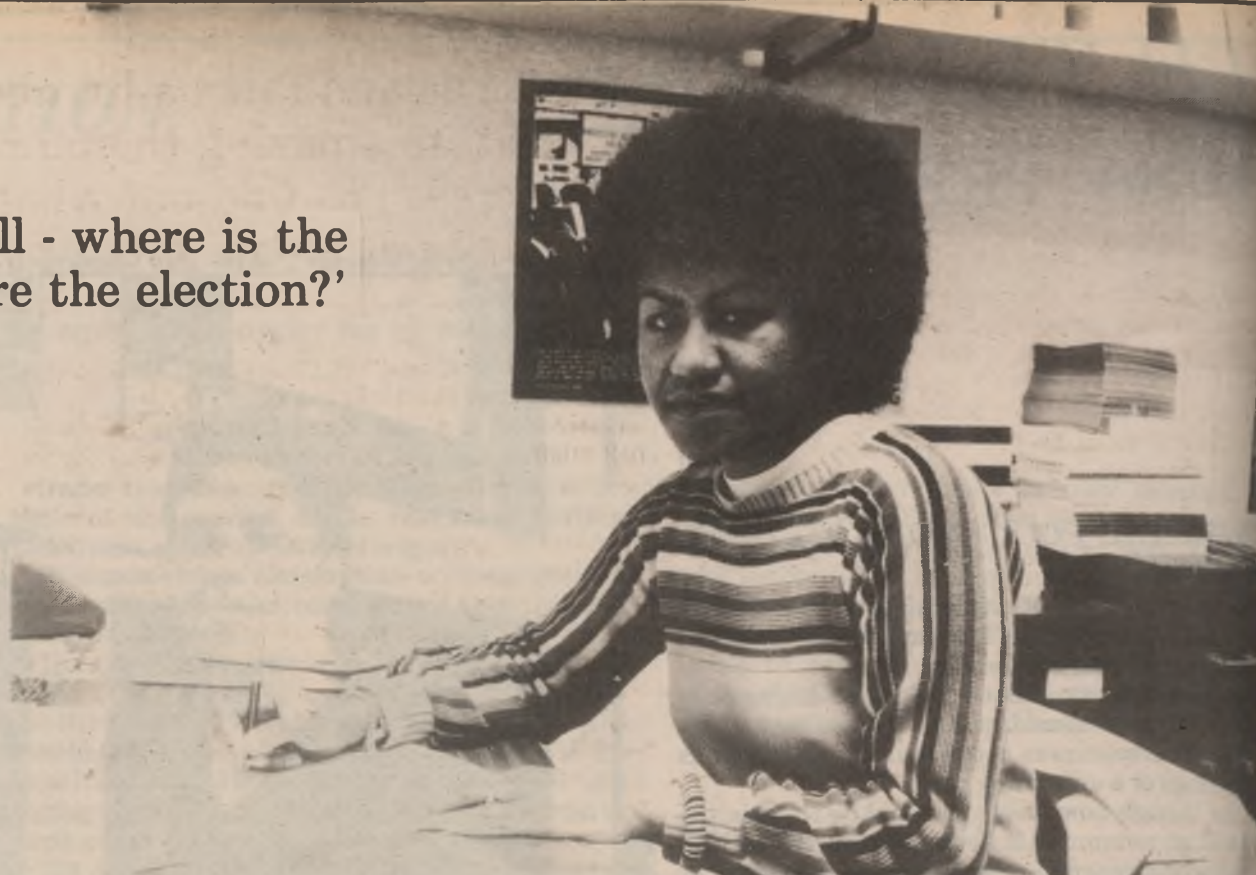
Liz Stone, the Societies Rep., opened a discussion on the use or abuse of Exec. Travel funds. Occasionally when Exec grants funds for AUSA representatives to travel somewhere on a standby air fare, the money is instead used to pay for a large number of people to travel by van. This practice, in itself was not disagreed with as AUSA reps still got to the conference as planned, but by giving up a plane trip for a van ride more people were able to travel. What was criticised was that this system is unfair to groups who want subsidised travel but do not have a representative on Exec. To be fair to these groups the Sports and Societies Grants subcommittee will be notified of all such Exec travel grants, to be taken into account when ordinary grants are made.

Exec will meet again on the 3rd of October, and this will be the last ordinary meeting until after the exam period.

- Philip Abela

'I want to ask Russell Marshall - where is the commitment you showed before the election?'

The questioner is Emele Duituturaga, Overseas Students National Co-ordinator of N.Z.U.S.A. Emele is a Fijian and a Bachelor of Social Work graduate from Massey. Her position in N.Z.U.S.A. is part-time, and involves chairing the National Overseas Students Action Committee, liaising between campuses, and assisting with submissions and other N.Z.U.S.A. work on overseas student issues.



Emele Duituturaga - NZUSA Overseas Students Officer

An advocate for OVERSEAS STUDENTS

In her time in New Zealand, Emele has seen Government policies at work, affecting her life and the lives of other students from countries outside NZ. Now that the Government has changed, Emele talks to *Salient* reporter Paul Wiggins about the Labour Government's overseas students policy.

The New Zealand Labour Party says that it is important that there is access for overseas students to our educational system. The intentions seemed good, but real change may be some way off. The best example of this is the Labour Party election promise to abolish the \$1500 fee.

'The government', says Emele, 'is stalling on

'The myth goes that overseas students are rich and wealthy. The myth's wrong.'

rescinding the \$1500 fee and all the other discriminatory fees. I think they are under pressure at the moment because they did have a policy to rescind the fee when they came into power.'

The pressure is justified. The Labour Party made few specific promises. Repealing the \$1500 fee would be a sign of good faith and NZUSA is determined that it shall be repealed. A petition has been circulated to all campuses and lobbying the minister will continue.

'We have had contact with the minister', Emele says. 'What he has done is to set up a committee of MPs - Helen Clarke, Richard Northey and Clive Matherson to look at the fees and the number of places for overseas students.'

While the committee meets the fees stay in. The education budget still includes income from the fee. This bothers Emele because if they keep the fee for 1985, they will find it harder to budget without it in 1986. 'He's certainly being very noncommittal about the whole fees issue. That's quite disappointing because before the elections our meetings with him led us to believe that there was some sort of commitment to actually rescinding the fees. There doesn't seem to be that sort of commitment at the moment.'

The \$1500 fee for private overseas students

applies mostly to students from Asian nations. Students from Pacific nations including Australia are exempted. Because of the educational opportunities that are available in developed nations, in practice the fee applies only to students who are non-white. A discriminatory fee.

The income from the fee is quite small. Emele says that it's about 1.6 million dollars of a university allocation which runs at over \$200 million dollars a year. Insignificant in those terms, the fee causes great hardship to those who have to pay it.

The myth goes that overseas students are rich and wealthy. The myth's wrong. Emele is concerned that 'The government is banking on that myth. They're throwing us an excuse of 'some of them are rich they can afford it.' Sure, we've got children of diplomatic families that come out here, children of ministers, the ones who have contact with the government. Yes you do have the ones who come here especially on scholarships who can afford it.'

That's one side of the coin and there is an unfortunate tendency to look at one overseas student and think that the circumstances of that person apply to all overseas students. It's very much like the members of the community who think that New Zealand students are adequately financed because they know a student who is always well dressed or always goes skiing. On the

'The Government is stalling on rescinding the \$1500 fee and all other discriminating fees.'

other side of the coin is hardship. Hardship for overseas students here, their families back home and the people who never get here because they can't afford it.

Those are the people that Emele is concerned about. 'the private students who come out here and only scrape through.' 'We have a lot of students who do not have summer jobs. They still have to pay the \$1500 fee. So all or most of that fee has to come from home. From home countries where the average wage would be forty or sixty dollars a week. Large families of at least five or six children in the family.

The fee puts real pressure on students to get money from home so that they can survive here. If students can't get summer jobs they can't catch up by working during the year. Not legally anyway. It's not allowed under the conditions of the study permits. But it has to be done. 'A lot of students go out and work - it's against government policy - but there's no other way to survive. Because of the crackdown on overseas students they're finding other ways to support themselves. The \$1500 fees alone apart from your expenses is a lot of money. There's a pressure in working illegally as well knowing that you are not allowed to but you have to. There's no two ways about it.'

The government subsidies that are available for summer work for New Zealand students are not available to overseas students. Neither are the government subsidies that are available to New Zealand students for practical work as part of a

'Employers think things like 'If you've got an accent there's something wrong'

study programme.

With summer jobs this makes finding summer work very difficult. Employers prefer to employ subsidised students. So much so that the Wellington Job Search Centre reports that some overseas students were sacked from summer work last year after their employers discovered that subsidised labour was available.

'Employers are mainly Pakehas and many are suspicious of non-pakehas'.

That response to a job search questionnaire is a belief shared by many overseas students. New Zealand is not a perfect society. Inevitably the racism in New Zealand society makes it difficult for overseas students to get jobs. The affirmative action programmes of the job search network have worked effectively in combatting the problem but it still remains a large one.

'There's a lot of stereotyping that goes on,' says Emele, 'I would go as far as to say that there's a lot of racism that goes on. There's a general attitude that if you're not white you can't speak English properly. Employers think things like 'If you've got an accent there's something wrong with you and I won't make good trade because you certainly won't get the customers.' We face that pressure, the racism that a lot of New Zealanders have towards overseas students.'

The problems of Overseas students are what sort of jobs they are channelled into skills.

Emele says that type jobs. I very are employed but related to the employed after a mathematical ski general though, students are not courses.'

Employment is usually better practical course- your course. For little available.

'When it comes required, in s responsibility. E helping to find pl say 'well, that's t is not even ment courses.'

'Students do that they can go particular studer three years and n one could offer a having to go back New Zealand, I without a qual experience is av under governme work is essentia New Zealand stu offered to overse responsibility is as well as with t work is an students.'

PLACES OVERSEAS

At NZUSA's made seeing the of places for courses. The pol

This year i accommodation students have b conditions. Kia the annex of Nor

The condition unliveable are housing throug cramped, scruff kitchen with o bathroom has to

Most of the foreign; living sponsorship ag Foreign Affairs the property is owned by the F the University.

One Philippin University about but the Varsity renovations as t are not asking l renovations (eg facilities.'

Surely here i actually improv of life for som money could schemes (such a necessary i accommodation

'New Zealand talks a lot about a multi-cultural society yet its amazing the number of students that go overseas to find out what the world's about when overseas students bring part of their world to share.'

The problems don't only relate to getting jobs. Overseas students also face assumptions about what sort of jobs they are capable of doing. They are channelled into lower paid jobs despite their skills.

Emele says that 'Graduate students do filing type jobs. I very rarely come across students who are employed because of the skills they have related to their course. Some students are employed after an aptitude test so that if they have mathematical skills they're employed for that. In general though, I think that most overseas students are not employed in areas related to their courses.'

Employment related work is satisfying and usually better paid but it's not essential. Except if practical course-related work is a requirement of your course. For overseas students there is often little available.

'When it comes to the practical work that is required, in some courses no one takes responsibility. Either by offering them a job or helping to find placements. People turn around and say 'well, that's the risk you take'. Well, that risk is not even mentioned when people come into the courses.'

'Students do come here, spend money hoping that they can go through courses. There was one particular student last year who had done about three years and needed a work experience year. No one could offer a job. He was actually faced with having to go back home, having done three years in New Zealand, having paid for the education, without a qualification. That practical work experience is available to New Zealand students under government subsidised schemes. When the work is essential for courses and is available to New Zealand students, I don't see why it can't be offered to overseas students as well. I think the responsibility is a shared one with the community as well as with the educators. Not providing that work is an irresponsible attitude towards students.'

PLACES FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS

At NZUSA's August council new policy was made seeing the reservation of a minimum number of places for overseas students in university courses. The policy was in response to new course

restrictions imposed at Auckland University. Emele explains the background:

'The effort that Auckland University Students Association has put in is commendable. They've formed a support group for overseas students which is comprised of the different groups of overseas students at Auckland University. It came about because of the actions of the university. The Law and Engineering schools at Auckland are absolutely closing their doors to private overseas students for next year. Students felt very strongly that they just couldn't stand by and watch it all happen. They carried out a campaign with a petition and they sought assistance from other students. Lots of people signed the petition. They also approached the faculties and lobbied really hard. They went out into the community and spoke with companies that have trading relations with South East Asia and the Pacific - pointing out the potential links that the university was cutting off with overseas students.'

'The action in Auckland was the real force behind the new policy, because these things are happening in Auckland and there is a real concern that it is going to spread to other campuses.'

At first glance there appears to be a conflict between setting aside minimum places for overseas students while there are course restrictions on all students. Emele points out that attacks on overseas students have always been followed by attacks on all students.

'You've got a scapegoat group, a group that doesn't have much say. It's always the same thing. Look at the immigration bill or the attack on overstayers. The scapegoat tactic works because most ignorant New Zealanders say 'Yeah, it's them who are taking up our places.'

The real issues, the issues of why there is unemployment or whether there is sufficient commitment to education gets lost. The previous administration was well on the road to cost recovery fees. Figures as high as \$8,000 were mentioned. Yet the basis behind them, like the basis behind reducing places is that overseas students are an easy group to pick on. The data on the real cost of overseas students is not available.

'The whole argument', says Emele, 'behind cost recovery fees is to recover the high costs that overseas students impose. I question the basis of that. There are already fixed costings (buildings, blackboards, vice-chancellors salaries etc). There are not the numbers of overseas students to make it a substantial cost.'

'I haven't yet seen a breakdown to justify the \$1500 fee. We've just been told that that's a treasury estimate. That's it. I suggest that overseas students make a valuable contribution to the education of New Zealand students. Emele agrees - overseas students create an awareness.'

'I think that they are more valuable than textbooks. New Zealand talks a lot about a multi-cultural society yet it's amazing the number of New Zealand students that go overseas to find out what the world's about when overseas students bring part of their world to share.'

Yet more often than not it's overseas students that make the first moves in making contact.

Although New Zealand suffers from a severe economic crisis, it is still a well-developed nation. A nation with high technical skills and well serviced by public works and planning. Yet for developing nations access to the developed world is essential. Otherwise they are not 'developing nations' they are nations which remain client states. New Zealand's trade with Asia and the Pacific is very much tipped in New Zealand's favour. This and the geographical closeness of these nations places an obligation on New Zealand governments to provide aid. An obligation which both National and Labour say they are committed to. Emele says 'One of the most appropriate methods of giving aid to developing countries is to make available places in the educational system.'

That appears to be something that Russell Marshall believes: 'While it is true that we are under increasing pressure internally you need also to remember that the Labour Party historically has been rather more internationally and regionally minded and that we would be very reluctant to reduce still further overseas student access.'

Memorable words indeed, actions are louder. ▲

ONE BATHROOM FOR TEN STUDENTS

This year in particular lack of student accommodation has been widespread and many students have been forced to live in substandard conditions. Kia Ora investigated one such case at the annex of Norman Spencer Flats in Parnell.

The conditions of the annex although not unliveable are typical of much of the student housing throughout Auckland. The building is cramped, scruffy, damp and run down. A small kitchen with only 2 stoves and a 2 showered bathroom has to cater for the needs of 10 students.

Most of the students are post-graduate and foreign; living at the flats as part of their sponsorship agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, the responsibility for the property is complicated by the fact that it is owned by the Holy Trinity Church but leased by the University.

One Philippine Geology student approached the University about the possibility of improvements but the Varsity seemed reluctant to commence any renovations as they did not own the premises. 'We are not asking for great changes just small cheap renovations (eg painting etc) and extra cooking facilities.'

Surely here is a chance for the University to actually improve the living conditions and quality of life for some of its students. Possibly some money could be redirected from superficial schemes (such as the government house) to assist necessary improvements in student accommodation.

- S. Banfield and R. Drent

WHAT STANDARDS ARE REQUIRED?

- (a) Every house or flat must have a kitchen or kitchenette, living-room, bathroom, water-closet (toilet) and (if more than 2 people are able to live there) laundry facilities. However, the kitchen/living-room or bedroom/living-room or bathroom/water-closet/laundry may be combined if they are of certain specified areas. For example, a combined kitchen/living-room must be at least 14 square metres in area (9 sq.m. if built before 10 December 1947) and a bedroom/living-room (e.g. a bedsitter) must be at least 11 sq.m. in area if it accommodates one person, or 14 sq.m. if it accommodates 2 people.

There are 2 further exceptions. It is not necessary for each flat within a house:

to have its own bathroom and w.c. if there is provided in the house not less than one bathroom and one w.c. for each 7 people, and the local authority approves;

to have its own kitchen, provided the flat is being used to accommodate not more than 2 people and the communal kitchen is adequately equipped.

HELLO, GENERAL? TELL ME... DOES THIS NEUTRON BOMB REALLY WORK?



I MEAN... SPOSE WE TEST IT ON THAT TENEMENT I OWN... YOU KNOW



THE ONE WHERE THEY'RE HAVING THAT RENT STRIKE?



HELL, WHO KNOWS... WE MIGHT GET RID OF THE RATS AND ROACHES AT THE SAME TIME!



The Australian Nuclear Connection

ROXBY DOWNS

A policy reversal on the banning of nuclear ships is not the only nuclear issue the Australian Labor Party (the ALP) has backtracked on. Since coming to power it has also reversed its stance on uranium mining from a pledge to phase out existing mines and a ban on the development of any new mines to wholehearted endorsement of the Roxby Downs project.

The Inner City NFIP (Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific) Group looks at Roxby's connections with nuclear weapons' proliferation, health risks and the desecration of Aboriginal land.

Roxby Downs - Who Benefits?

Roxby Downs is a mine in South Australia containing uranium, copper, gold and rare minerals. It was 'discovered' by the Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in 1975 - with its 1.2 million tonnes of uranium, Roxby Downs is potentially the biggest uranium mine in the world. In 1979 WMC signed a Joint Venture Agreement with British Petroleum (49% BP, 51% WMC) to develop the mine. The Liberal Government's 1981 Indenture Bill gave the initial go-ahead for uranium mining. In 1983 the Hogg Amendment to the ALP's uranium policy, allowing uranium to be mined incidentally with other minerals, gained the go-ahead from Hawke's Labor Government. Two months ago, in July 1984, an anti-uranium mining remit at the ALP Conference was defeated and mining at Roxby Downs continues.

The claims in support of mining made by the mining industries and the Federal and State governments are that Roxby will greatly boost the South Australian economy and reduce unemployment. The State will contribute \$50 millions of taxpayers' money to the mine.

BUT

- * It will receive no returns at all unless the mine operates at 84% capacity for 60 consecutive days. (Unlikely considering the glut of uranium on the world market with 50,000 tonnes stockpiled in Western Europe).
- * Even if the conditions are met the state will only reap 2½% profit for the first five years and

3½% thereafter. Calculations prove that this would amount to \$9.3 million a year and that is a nett loss to the State.

- * Given the extremely unsure future of the nuclear power industry, what is the Australian Government doing gambling all this money???

The claims of employment benefits are as questionable and fragile as the claims to a better economy. In 1979 South Australian Premier Dr Tonkin predicted 5,000 direct jobs and 50-60,000 indirect jobs would be created by the Roxby Downs Project. In 1982 these estimates dropped to 2,430 direct jobs and 5,700 - 8,300 indirect jobs. With these ever-decreasing job estimates and the terrible hazards involved in uranium mining, what kind of benefit do the 'unemployment figures' really gain from the venture?

BP Australia is showing signs of discontent with the project due to the depressed state of the world uranium and copper markets, and its reportedly worsening relationship with WMC. So a little more pressure on BP could make them pull out of the mine.

BP Australia and BP New Zealand are independently answerable to BP London. BP New Zealand has its own board of directors, possibly including Hugh Fletcher and some politicians. Could New Zealand put a bit of pressure on BP London to do a bit of suggesting to BP Australia? How about it, Hugh?

Australian Uranium and the Nuclear Industry

Australian uranium is supposedly for 'peaceful means'. However the by-product from commercial reactors, plutonium, can be and has been used for nuclear weapons.

In 1974 India exploded a nuclear device using plutonium extracted from a research reactor provided by the Canadian Government for peaceful purposes. In 1982 Reagan publicly announced that plutonium from civilian reactors would be used to make nuclear weapons if the need arose.

The main safeguards against commercial nuclear fuel being used to make weapons are the Non-Proliferation Treaty and inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Both these systems are riddled with shortcomings. The Non-Proliferation Treaty still allows countries to design, develop and assemble all the non-nuclear parts of nuclear weapons and signatories may withdraw at three months notice from the Treaty. The IAEA as of 1980 had only 138 inspectors to cover over 774 nuclear facilities and to monitor adherence to the Non-Proliferation

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The safeguards A... starting uranium are... seven years where... of a uranium sale... dropped. For ins... need to stop an... Australian uranium t... signed the No... safeguards hav... many and the U... sum to replace ura... tory countries. Government possib... port the nuclear... ing uranium?

The percentage... (um) extracted fro... This means tha... of unuseable... be produced and... ed in the deser... active for hundr... ings are also spre... whole food chain i... the mines and tan... on 50 miles dow... ne living near t... be breathing in a... tion poses the gr... rs and local resid... radiation pois... ence of leukemia... ge, liver, heart a... g lowered immu



Kokatha People: The Rightful Owners

The land on which Roxby Downs and associated facilities are situated is traditional and sacred land owned by the Kokatha people. These tribal people refer to this land as 'Sleeping Lizard Dreaming Land', a vast terrain of undulating sand dunes and scrub vegetation. The Roxby Management Service has ignored an independent report prepared on behalf of the Kokatha people and thus the Kokatha have been unable to protect the sacred sites. The main mining shaft has been sunk through a sacred site and several other sites have been bulldozed to put in roads and pipelines.

In August 1983 the Kokatha people and Pitjatjatjara people blockaded north of Roxby Downs. This action resulted in a move by the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs to introduce early legislation to protect remaining sacred sites. The blockading by the Kokatha and other Aboriginal peoples was done not only to protect the sites but also to show their complete disgust and disapproval of uranium mining.

Aborigines have lived in harmony with the environment for fifty thousand years and the Kokatha people belong to the land, are the caretakers for the land. They recognise their lifetime on earth is only a blink in time, so the struggle by them today to protect the land is also to protect future generations. Recent history shows that it is the Aboriginal people that have been the worst affected by uranium mining and bomb testing in Australia. It is Aboriginal lands that Australia's nuclear industries rip apart to extract the poisonous yellowcake. It is on Aboriginal land that the Hawke Labor Government is examining the possibility of dumping radioactive waste. In Roxby Downs this

radioactive will be dumpt... invention - ROC, untried syn... Aboriginal have made nurr... through and proposals fo... mining one to consider th... people. Have been ignored... Ventures, though the Aus... Movement opposed.

Following Kokatha people... Cane Grass, north of Rox... August, over 100 protestors too... day blockade the mine. This w... the Coalition a Nuclear Fr... national ge... of over 85... environmental peace, church... women's as. A boycott... simultaneous with the blockade... year ago a permanent vigil... the main shaft.

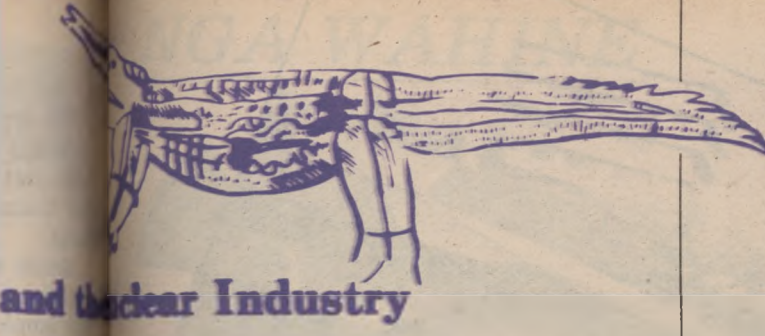
This August 19th begu... blockade is Coalition for... Australia, the increased pol... guard against breaches of th... resistance can cause delay... the mine at the rate of dollars per c

Letters of support and donations to:

Kokatha's Committee
c/o Greens NSW
787 George
Sydney NSW

Coalition Nuclear Free Au...
c/o Campaign Against Nuclear...
291 Market, Adelaide.





Plants are inspected only once or twice a year and can be declared out of bounds to export due to radioactive contamination. The Atomic Energy Statute contains secrecy provisions which prevent the public from knowing if they had been discovered to have deficiencies on inspection. The total of enriched uranium lost and unaccounted for in the US since 1945 is 4,500 kgs - enough for 225 Hiroshima bombs.

The safeguards Australia has as regards exporting uranium are equally unsound. Over the past seven years whenever a safeguard came in the way of a uranium sale, the safeguard has always been dropped. For instance, the safeguards were dropped to stop any country from re-selling Australian uranium to any third country which had not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. But the safeguards have never prevented France, the UK and the US from using Australian uranium to replace uranium they have sold to non-nuclear countries. How can the Australian government possibly maintain they do not support the nuclear arms race by mining and exporting uranium?

The percentage of 'Yellowcake' (useable uranium) extracted from uranium ore is only very small. This means that approximately six million tonnes of unuseable tailings (radioactive waste) are produced annually from the mine and are left in the desert to remain dangerously radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. The tailings are also spread by rain and wind, hence the whole food chain is poisoned. Radioactive gas from the mines and tailings can be breathed in by a person 50 miles downwind of its source, and people living near tailings from uranium mines are breathing in alpha radiation. This type of radiation poses the greatest threat to human life. Cancer and local residents are those most at risk of radiation poisoning, suffering increased incidence of leukemia, lung cancer, chromosome damage, liver, heart and respiratory diseases and lowered immunity to infectious diseases.

radioactive will be dumped in the latest invention - ROC, untried synthetic rock. The Aboriginals have made numerous attempts through and proposals for the uranium mining industry to consider their needs as a people have been ignored by the Joint Venture, though the Australian Peach Movement opposed.

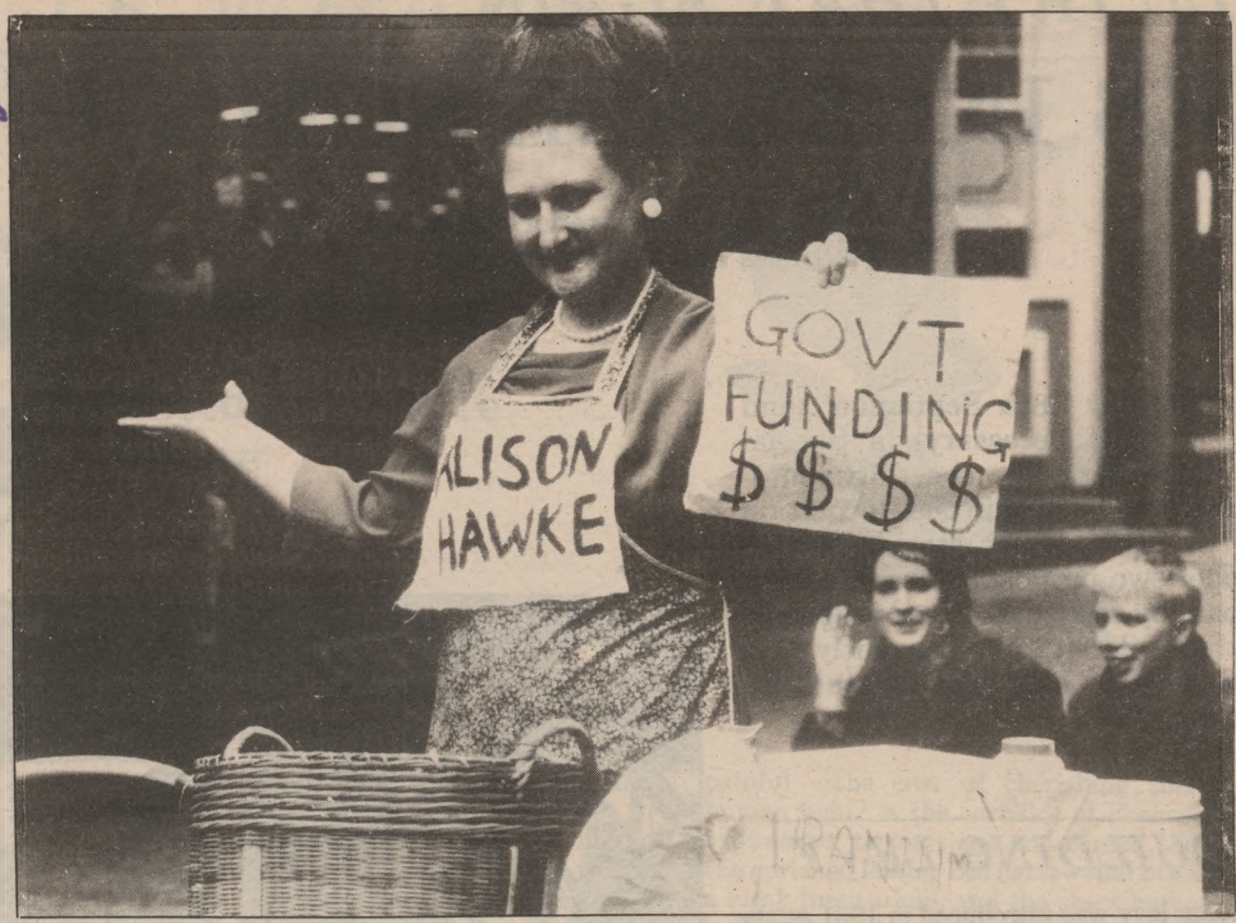
Following Kokatha people's blockade at Cane Grass, north of Rocky Downs, last August, 1000 protestors took part in a nine day blockade of the mine. This was organised by the Coalition for a Nuclear Free Australia, a national coalition of over 85 trade union, environmental, church, Aboriginal and women's groups. A boycott of BP ran simultaneously with the blockade. In September, a year ago, a permanent vigil was set up near the mine shaft.

This August 19th began a six week blockade by the Coalition for a Nuclear Free Australia. The increased police numbers to guard breaches of the peace. Such resistance can cause delays which can cost the mine tens of dollars per day.

Letters of support and donations can be sent to

Kokatha Committee
c/o Green NSW
787 George
Sydney NSW

Coalition Nuclear Free Australia
c/o Campaign Against Nuclear Energy (S.A.)
291 Market, Adelaide.



Gill Hanly

Hawke's Uranium Recipe

Street Theatre - Thursday September 6

In which Alison Hawke (cousin to Alison Holst and wife of the famous Labor politico Bob Hawke) demonstrates to the public of Karangahape Rd and Queen Street how to make 'Roxby Downs Yellow Cake' - a cake to save you from other cakes.

Stressing the economical qualities of this cake Alison repeatedly reminds us that no rising agents are needed.

The recipe went down very well until Bob Hawke and the BP Boys were about to sample the cake.

Suddenly KAPOW! the Rising Agents burst in - Aboriginal Land Rights, Greenpeace, Trade Unions, Women for Peace, Disappointed Labor Party Supporters etc. They put the cake in its place, dismissed Bob and the BPs. Alison was initially very distressed but was heard to state that she didn't want to slave over hot cakes anymore and declared 'I was a bit downtrodden till I discovered Rising Agents' Another victory to Bread Not Bombs.

The Recipe:

- * 1 large slice of Sacred Aboriginal Land
- * 4 packets of government funding and multi-national funding
- * 3 large tbsps of uranium
- * a sprinkling of copper, silver, gold and rare earths (to disguise the pungent deadly smell of the uranium.)
- * a smattering of police surveillance to guard against those troublesome rising agents.
- * finally a liberal basting with excuses. Good excuses are job creation, for the good of the nation, economic security.

Bob Hawke & the BP Boys' Bop

(to the tune of 'Chesdale Cheese')

We are the boys from down in the board room
Really know our stuff
There's much better value in Yellow Cake
We don't mind playing rough.
Yellow cake slices thinly, always crumbles lots of waste
And boy its got a money taste
Roxby Downs Yellow Cake
It's greed and violence made Preeety.

Picnic at B.P. Headquarters

Not Quite Hanging Rock - Friday September 7



At 1.00pm sharp, fifty or so anti-uranium activists arrived at the palatial neo-colonial residence of BP Headquarters deep in the heart of Remuera. Little did BP know they were to host such a protest luncheon and they reacted to their visitors by securing every door and window and pretending they had already dined. Perhaps the mung beans scared them off or was it the thought of uranium sandwiches? By this time a group of out-of-work miners had begun to dig up the lawn, eager to prove themselves as uranium scouts and perhaps secure a job mining for BP. BP didn't seem to understand this. The protest luncheon went down very well amidst the flying turf of the desperate miners. A huge sign was propped up against the mine site stating 'BP get out of Aboriginal Land, Mining uranium = Bombs'

Nervous 3 piece suits were seen hovering behind reinforced windows as the luncheon party wrote letters of disgust to BP at their involvement with the Roxby Downs mine. Before the party left it delivered the stack of letters to a Mr N. Comment who claimed to be the manager of BP. A further meeting was arranged with Mr Comment to discuss BP New Zealand's stance on uranium mining.

WE'LL TRY THAT AGAIN... FEES INCREASE SGM

|| A background report prepared by John Bates and Colin Patterson

Today, Tuesday 18th September (and Thursday 20th if necessary), a Special General Meeting of the Students' Association is to be held in the Recreation Centre. The SGM, which starts at 1pm, will consider two proposals for increasing the fees paid by students. These proposals concern the Building Levy (currently \$12) and a new levy to help provide students with housing.

THE BUILDING LEVY

The building levy was introduced in 1961 at the 'exorbitant sum' of 3 pounds (\$6). The facilities in those days were designed for 650 students but were handling almost 5000. The chronic overcrowding and the expected increase in student numbers led to the present complex being conceived.

It was the foresight of students in the 1960s which saw the introduction of the building levy. They, and the students who followed during the 60s and 70s helped pay for today's buildings.

Just as those students paid for facilities for the future, the present generation of students is being asked to pay an increased levy so that the available space can expand to cope with the rising numbers at the University.

The Student Union Complex was designed for 7,500 students. We now have 12,400 members and by 1990 it is estimated that 15,000 students will be crammed into the facilities. The problems that already exist: limited indoor room on wet days, lack of quiet spaces, queues in the cafe and coffee bar, shortage of meeting rooms, will simply get worse.

A recent survey has shown a need for increased facilities. Students have stated that they would like to see increased catering outlets, shops, meeting rooms and recreation facilities. To create these spaces will require a massive injection of funds into the student union building programme.

IS AN INCREASE NECESSARY?

A number of factors prevent the Association from instigating the required building programme without an increase in the levy. These are:

- ▶ The building levy has stood at \$12 since 1972. If it had been adjusted with inflation it would now be \$41.
- ▶ Since 1972, the building fund has been used for the Maidment Arts Centre and the Recreation Centre, at a total cost of \$2.8 million.
- ▶ with the Human Sciences Cafeteria (to be built this summer) the building fund is \$540,000 in debt.
- ▶ The University is unlikely to allow the fund to go further into debt unless the levy is increased to make payments for new buildings feasible.
- ▶ Unless the University is satisfied that the building levy is set at a realistic figure, it is unlikely that land will be allocated for building more facilities such as a swimming pool.

In putting forward the proposal for an increase in the Building Levy the Association Executive has examined various ways by which the money could be raised with a minimum imposition on students. Some of the final costs for the buildings will be met by business sponsorship. However, if any serious attempt is to be made to provide for the future needs of students an increase in the Building Levy is necessary.



Is that a swimming pool at the end of the tunnel?

THE PROPOSED INCREASE

The proposal being put forward by the Executive is to raise the building levy to \$24 for 1985. This would mean that:

- ▶ The existing debt (including HSB cafeteria) would be paid off in 1986.
- ▶ First extensions to the present buildings could be completed in 1987/88.
- ▶ Larger projects such as a swimming pool or union hall could be undertaken by 1990.

It should be noted that the proposal to increase the Building Levy also includes a commitment to consult students before development takes place. A future General Meeting will be able to consider all building proposals so that students will have a continuing say in what the Building Fund is used for.

THE HOUSING LEVY

At the beginning of the year SRC, the policy making body of AUSA adopted a policy aimed at increasing the amount of accommodation available specifically for students.

AUSA currently owns 10 houses which provide low cost housing for 70 students. Although AUSA charges substantially less than market rents, it has over the past few years returned a reasonable surplus. For 1984 this surplus is expected to be about \$30,000. Up until now this money has gone into AUSA's General Account to pay for day to day activities.

However, with the current shortage of low cost accommodation, concern was expressed that AUSA was not being as active as it could be in dealing with this problem. SRC believed that if AUSA was to become more active it would have to put more resources and money into accommodation for students. SRC saw it to be rather contradictory for the Association to decry the shortage of student accommodation while refusing to spend the surplus generated from its own houses to provide student accommodation.

AUSA has prepared a submission on the subject of student accommodation which has been sent to the University Grants Committee and the Minister of Education and Housing. In this submission it is emphasised that the value of the

bursary and the accommodation grant have not kept pace with rising housing costs.

To find out more about the housing needs of students AUSA conducted a survey of 200 students in April. The survey provided useful evidence for helping to convince outside bodies that a housing crisis for students does in fact exist. The major findings are:

1. That the majority of students living at home would rather be flatting but cannot afford it.
2. The private sector is unable to meet the housing needs of a majority of students.

AUSA would like to convince the University, Auckland City Council and Government to be more active in providing student accommodation. But it would assist the case considerably if AUSA could itself either purchase or build accommodation for rental to its members at below market rates. The Housing Policy motion to be discussed at this week's General Meeting, if passed, will enable the Association to be more effective in meeting the needs of its members in a very basic matter.

What is proposed is that the surpluses generated by the Association's houses be transferred into an Accommodation Fund, to be used to provide more accommodation for students. To ensure that AUSA's general activities are not detrimentally affected, Executive has recommended to the General Meeting that the Association Fee for 1985 be raised by \$2.50 to compensate for the lost income.

This policy will now, in the short-term lead to massive amounts of new housing becoming available. For 1985 the enactment of the policy would enable the Association to buy one more house for students. In future years the funds accumulated will make it easier for AUSA to take advantage of finance from the private sector. Also, the UGC offers a subsidy of between 50 and 75% of the cost for student accommodation. Having our funds on hand would make it easier to facilitate action on accommodation because we would be less dependent on the vagaries of other outside groups.

Students should be realistic about what this Housing Policy can achieve. It is not the panacea for all housing difficulties. But it opens the way for us to become more effective in meeting the needs of our members and less dependent on a market and a system which often works directly against the interests of students.

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WOMEN'S ANTI-NUKE SEMINAR ►

'Women, Peace and Justice' are the subjects of a seminar to be held at the W.E.A. Rooms in Princes Street on Sunday 23 September from 9.30am to 4pm.

Women Acting for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND) has organised the seminar. To open the seminar a panel of speakers will be introduced. Discussed by each of the speakers, and to be followed up in workshops will be issues relating to New Zealand's present initiatives to establish a nuclear free zone in New Zealand and the Pacific, what this will involve, and how New Zealand is presently implicated in the nuclear arms race. The repercussions of our violent society and its relationship to both the nuclear arms race and domestic violence will be examined. A screening of the video 'Carry Greenham Home' has been arranged. The programme of the seminar is designed to be flexible to allow participants to contribute ideas and raise concerns could be discussed immediately.

This WAND seminar in addressing women, peace and justice issues will offer guidelines as to what individual women, or women in a group, may do to contribute to the very worthwhile goal of world peace.

The cost of the seminar is: unwaged - \$2, waged - \$3.50, and overwaged \$5. All women are welcome, and are asked to bring food for a shared lunch.

TE WHARE TAPERE THEATRE

GULLS

Produced at Theatre
Corporate



By the sea, in idyllic summer, gulls swoop and scavenge: they are images of freedom and joy to the brain-damaged hero Bill (Paul Minifie) whose inner world is dominated by emotional turmoil and whose outward life is bounded by his limited skills.

The fluttering gulls (great white puppets accompanied by pulsing flute music) return to befriend, providing solace in times of frustration and pain as well as a hilarious diversion during the well-meant educational sessions with Frances, Bill's sister and self-appointed support system.

Paul Minifie seduces us into Bill's world of cajolery, humour, endless frustration and emotional sensitivity by his verbal and facial self-expression, comprehensible to the audience but perceived by the other characters as indecipherable rumbles and contortions.

The spectator thus becomes involved in a relationship that is both fruitful and wrenchingly

painful - the cost of cherishing this damaged human being is the sacrifice of Frances' 'normal' aspirations to marriage and career; the benefit is the enriched life for Bill (who would otherwise be in a bleak institution), and the sheer human struggle by both siblings to resolve the difficulties. As events develop, the cost becomes more apparent, even to Bill: emotional awareness leads to an anguishing moral dilemma, which he can only resolve on a personal, emotional level of love and guilt, and choosing the lesser pain.

The handicapped are in many ways at the limit of the human spectrum. Acknowledging the validity of the life-view of an intellectually handicapped hero challenges our complacency as normal human beings. The warm audience response to the Theatre Corporate production suggests this challenge is neither fruitless nor unwelcome. ▲

KEI KONEI CAMPUS NEWS



SHADOWS PRICE INCREASES ? ►

The on-campus bar Shadows is facing a possible deficit of thirteen to fourteen thousand dollars this year, partly due to sales being lower than budgeted for. Price increases had been planned before the price freeze was reimposed, and now an application has been made to the Department of Trade and Industry for increases on the grounds of hardship. Should this be rejected, the increases will come after the freeze is lifted.

TRAVELLING ON BUSES ►

AUSA is again preparing to do battle with the A.R.A. over the issue of bus fares. On Monday the A.R.A. will have considered proposals to raise fares, perhaps by 20%. In the past AUSA has made a special case for student fares, but an increase of this size across the board will have a great effect on all bus users, and AUSA submissions may take this line.

LAWRENCE ANDERSON BUDDLE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Auckland office of this progressive national accounting practice continues to expand and accordingly we still have several vacancies for staff accountants to join us in 1985 in either:

Audit or Accounting Services

Audit applicants are required to be in their final year and be available in December 1984 for our initial training course in Australia in conjunction with Arthur Andersen & Co.

Applicants for accounting services positions will be considered from people nearing completing of examination requirements. Staff training in this division commences in mid January 1985.

Further information and a recruitment booklet setting out details relating to the firm and our recruitment policy may be obtained from:

Ian Braddock
Lawrence Anderson Buddle
P.O. Box 701
Auckland
Telephone: 31-499

Representatives from the firm will be visiting the campus during November as part of the University year-end campus visit programme.

Five years of changes in stu

Mike Waghorne, NZUSA's Research Officer for the last 5 years, has left for less demanding employment with the P.S.A. Salient's editor, Sally Zwartz, spoke to him at last month's August Council. He spoke of five years of change in students, campus associations and NZUSA.

Tapping this mine of information turned out to be remarkably easy. Asked questions of a dauntingly general nature, Waghorne would pause to settle his response into its most logical sequence and then embark on a reply that stepped from point to point and, where necessary, back again. He's obviously been steeped in student affairs, and can unravel them for the listener with an admirable coherence.

So, first off — changes he's observed over his five year tenure. They overlap, of course ...

Students ...

"...OK. To students, I think a fairly steady increase in the amount of work they're having to get through in the course of any one week ... by that I mean the academic work, which I think has been increasing, and in part time jobs, which people are increasingly having to resort to.

"Now, to go back to the first of those — the academic work. I think it's increased for probably two reasons."

One: he believes that lecturers are losing sight of the competitive workloads faced by students; that there is a lack of co-ordination on the part of the university as to the number of essays that students have to write and the deadlines they are expected to meet. Two: students are competing much more obviously for higher grades.

"I think that both these things have a subsequent effect — I mean, if you don't have time to socialise, to do all the pleasant kind of non-study things on campus, then that's bad news. But I think there's also a disincentive to, because in some respects a lot of the old socialising that used to go on on campuses occurred when people were ... freer — to co-operate academically together. When people could actually sit around and discuss together how they were going to attack an essay, or whatever. And now, when you're basically trying to stop anybody else from getting hold of the textbook that you've got, or key books that are useful, there's not that kind of commonality of academic interest."

'...the dedication's still there, but there's a cost to it now, and a lot of students say they can't afford to pay that cost,' although students' associations are

everybody was living in flats, well, obviously students saw a hell of a lot of other people, or of other students, at least. But nowadays I think that a lot of students basically see the lecture theatre, the library and mum and dad and all their brothers and sisters at home and that's it ..."

'(Students living at home) haven't been able to taste the experiences and the mistakes of independent living, as much as earlier generations of students have...'

This too has contributed to the decay of student social life.

Greater isolation from other students, increased financial difficulty, increased academic pressure ... inevitably, these things filter through to affect the operation of structures such as the local students' associations.

"It's meant", says Waghorne, "that — in the time that I've been involved — you can see the actual grass roots level of sporting, political and social activities dropping off, but even at the organised level — the people who are supposed to run the cultural clubs, the sporting clubs, the students' associations ... the turnover in personnel, simply because of burnout ... I mean, you get executive people or club presidents of one kind or another who just resign, right the way throughout the year, simply because they're two essays behind, and if they don't get the next essay in they're going to have to drop their course — and so they drop their activities."

"And I think association life has suffered quite dramatically because of that."

Associations ...

Almost all of the students' association executives at present, he says, probably experience at least a 50% turnover of personnel throughout the year.

And so the strength of a co-ordinated student voice; of student input into the

is possibly that for one or two years, and you're fighting with people who've been in the department for years and years and years — increasingly, at present, because more and more staff, of course, are staying forever because there's nowhere else to go — so they're dealing with people who really know

how to play the university system extremely well. Students are often not organised to fight that effectively. Often the student voice is just tokenism."

It's a problem exacerbated by what he sees as "the very, very blatant blocking of information from students by the university administration" — something which should be tackled by students at the local association level. Vice-chancellors and registrars, Waghorne says, "really do run a feudal institution."

"They believe, quite vehemently, that information and knowledge belong to them, even though it's being paid for by the bulk of the population. They will attempt to stop people finding out what I think is duly theirs to know; they will attempt to obfuscate and mystify wherever they can, so that only the powerful get to affect decisions; they will be uncooperative wherever they see fit."

Despite good working relationships with some individuals on some campuses, and with the Vice-Chancellors' Committee on some issues, there are times where the university administrations are just "so annoying".

For example: you write, he explains, to all of the campuses to ask all the finance registrars for something. You get letters back saying 'This is a matter of national importance. You should address this question to the New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Committee.' So you write to the New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Committee.

are being filled by people with less experience. More academic pressure, more competition for jobs and greatly tightened bursary regulations mean that failing courses or dropping out for a year in order to pursue a commitment to student politics is no longer an easy or 'sensible' thing to do.

"I think", says Waghorne, "that students' associations have lost some of that free dedication that used to be there. I think the dedication's still there, but there's a cost to it now, and a lot of students say they can't afford to pay that cost."

He maintains, though, that students' associations are "at least as effective as they've ever been."

"It's always difficult to quantify the gains that a students' association makes — well, it has been difficult to quantify over the last few years, because when you're fighting a government that's essentially trying to do you down, your gains are essentially those of standing still ... and it's always difficult to know whether you've won a victory or not. To be able to stand up at the end of the year and say 'well, I'm still on square one' — it's hard to say whether that's a gain."

As well, he says, the nature of the struggle has changed.

"When I first came in 1979, everybody was happy at the idea of demonstrations and mass marches and so on; I think largely because we had some very big ones — I can remember addressing a crowd of 3000 in the pouring rain in the Octagon at Otago, and it was an impressive and effective demonstration, there's no question of that. I think maybe when it got to 81, by then people had been marching for two or three years, and were getting a bit pissed off. And when you put a march of even 3000 — and that was still a fairly large march — against the tens of thousands who were marching in the streets over the tour — demonstrations lose some of their impact ...

"Because other groups have become more professional, in the way they lobby parliament, it may be that often you're more effective if you can lobby well, rather than demonstrate well. So although you need, occasionally, people in the streets, or you need mass letter writing campaigns, or some kind of public demonstration that 'we support our leadership' — you do need them — they're not really very effective if your leadership hasn't been making the running in parliament, getting around the lobbying corridors, producing the right material and talking with the right MPs and so on."

"And I think students' associations are bloody good at doing that."

They have imagination, an inventiveness in dealing with the media, and they know how to get their message through to MPs. "They're very aware of our issues, and I think that's a credit to students' associations — and that's not just NZUSA, it's the local associations as well."

Some changes in terms of structure are inevitable. Waghorne mentions the climbing percentage at Victoria of students aged over

25 — "I think associations to see their operations, they put on in the on to cater to that that's something I do, before that old says 'well, stuff y interests."

Equally inevitable use of resource purchased a co associations don't essentially going compared to eve change with chi Auckland the : employs a full tir you've got to be to know how to u to know how to b you need resource

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25 — "I think it's a fair criticism of associations to say they haven't structured their operations, their meetings, the activities they put on in the way of social events and so on to cater to that older group, and I suspect that's something they will eventually have to do, before that older group turns around and says 'well, stuff you, you're not serving our interests.'"

Equally inevitable are developments in the use of resources. VUWSA has recently purchased a computer — "if students' associations don't get into computers, they're essentially going to be very inefficient compared to everybody else. They have to change with changing times." — and in Auckland the students' association now employs a full time resource officer. "When you've got to be a good lobbyist, you've got to know how to use the media and you've got to know how to be imaginative and effective, you need resources on tap to do it."

He believes that this will be particularly important over the next year or so. "If Lange gets away with all this social consensus 'let's all pull together' 'we're not being divided' sort of stuff", then people on the streets asking for more is not going to go down well. "Unless people are very sophisticated about how they get the message across. And so I think we are going to have to be very careful about how we manipulate public opinion and how we use the media..."

NZUSA...

The most sophisticated lobbying machine that students have working for them is NZUSA. The column inch and submission inch produced for the dollars spent, says Waghorne, rate NZUSA as one of the most effective lobbying groups in the country. Its profile among the decision makers and "where it counts" is very high. Where it's weak is among its own membership, a lot of whom don't see those things.

"And so you get the potential for the right to move in and say 'NZUSA doesn't do anything', or they say 'the only things you see them doing are those political things and therefore they are basically robbing you of your money in order to spend it on communist plots'."

It's a very old, very familiar complaint. And every now and then, Waghorne says, the right decides they've got an opportunity to organise to do something about it, and so they organise. "But in fact, when you put it to students, and let them see the whole range of our work, again and again students recognise that NZUSA does work in their interests."

This doesn't mean that NZUSA doesn't have faults, but it is not a static organisation, and over the years, according to the needs and demands of its membership, it changes to overcome them.

Since Waghorne began work there, the number of elected officers has increased — a women's vice-president and Maori vice-president have been added — and the standing committees have developed considerably. As with local associations, the number of issues that NZUSA has had to face has grown.

"I can recall that when I first came in, national executive would typically start meeting at 9, 30 on a Saturday morning and would be finished by four and we'd all piss off down to the pub. ... Now, it's rare for national executives to finish before 6, it's

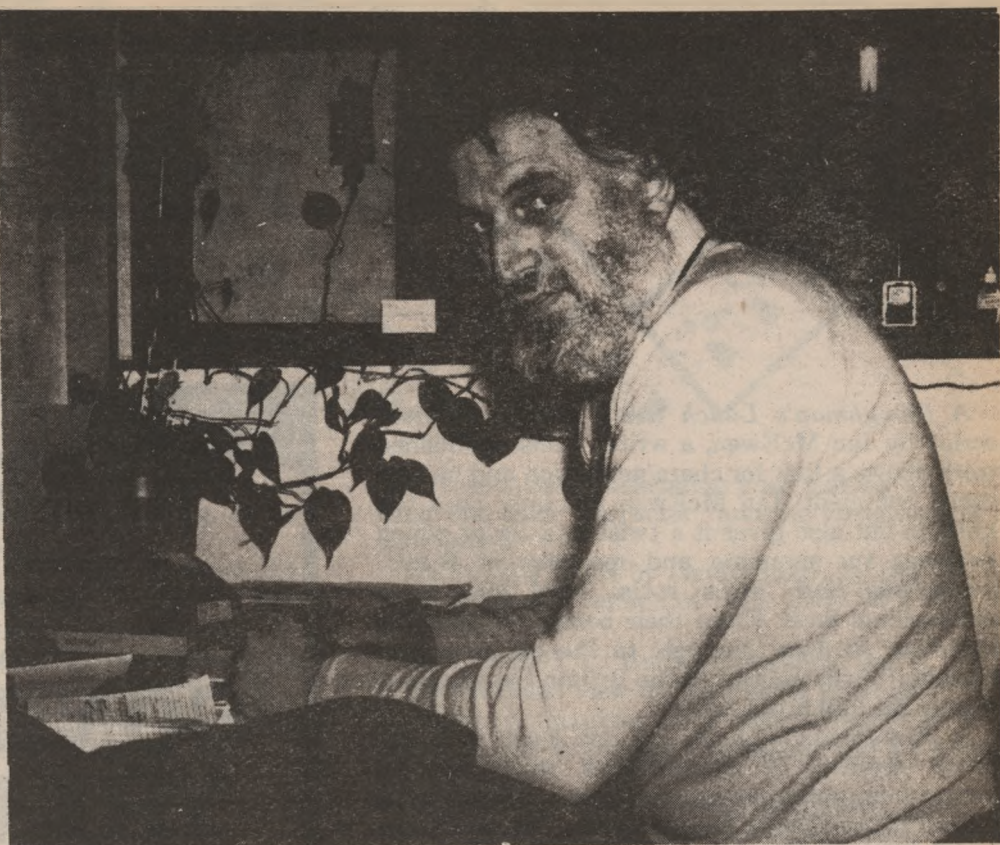
often gone through to 7; one national executive at least this year has gone through to 10 or 11pm. The number of issues has just risen dramatically. And, even finishing at those times, it often means that the items at the end of the agenda are just rushed through quickly.

"So I think NZUSA needs to start looking at whether it ought, perhaps, to do something about restructuring or reorganising national executive's work."

1984 has also seen a difference in that nearly all the elected positions are held by women. And, says Waghorne, "the office in my view has been a lot happier this year. That doesn't necessarily mean that it's more dynamic, it just means that the amount of time spent in divisive conflict is reduced considerably — in fact almost totally."

"The way in which conflict is handled is, I think, different — it's quieter, at least in some respects it is. There's much more consultation about what's going on ... I just think it's quite dramatically changed the operation of that office — but it's too early to say whether that'll continue or not."

"The introduction of Maori vice-president and the whole Maori commission and so on



William Jenkins

"It's OK for the people who think they can do it for a second year (they can stand for reelection) ... I think it's an area we need to look at."

... and Research Officers

Waghorne can speak with feeling of the stress experienced by the elected officers, because at least some of it is shared by the research staff. Asked: what do you feel about your workload? — "It's too much." Lots of submissions? "I mean, for an organisation that has the policy we have on preserving trees, I mean, God, we must be one of the biggest mass murderers of trees around. We

the same kind of burnout that I say hits students — I had had a complete gutsful of Student Job Search, which I think was the victim of internal warfare between students associations, was inadequately financed by the Department of Labour, was a monster to administer ... and we just stumbled from crisis to crisis, many of which were not helped at all by the opportunists in various camps who tried to disrupt things for their own political advantage.

"Frankly, I just found it the most unsatisfying experience I have ever had in my life."

"I think also I'd had a gutsful of the interminable warfare between various progressive forces on campuses — namely between the (Workers Communist) League and the feminists, both of whom I see as

NZUSA rates as one of the most effective lobbying groups in the country. It's profile among the decision makers and 'where it counts' is very high.

Where it's weak is among it's own membership.....

has also made a difference. Not always an easy difference; there have been several misunderstandings about what cultural expectations have got to be altered, whether things have got to be done in a different way ... the expectations on Tony (Davis Waho, Maori VP), to be available both to the Maori community and to NZUSA as well, means that it's very difficult for him to fulfil both those expectations and still be able to participate fully in both organisations ... And so he's got this continual conflict between 'dammit, I'd like to be more consulted', and, on the other hand, 'bugger it, I've got to be away somewhere doing something else'. And it may well be that we have to look at a different way of doing that, so that he can be more effective, or his successor can be."

At the moment, NZUSA functions with a number of political officers elected for a term of one year, and continuity from year to year is provided by the research officers and office staff. Every now and then, debate surfaces on the value of extending the political officers' terms of appointment. Waghorne sees validity on both sides. "I personally think that we would gain a lot of experience and therefore punch if people had longer terms. But, on the other hand, it means that that person, towards the end of his or her second year, is that additional year removed from being a student, and I think — rightly enough — students have said NZUSA should be student controlled, so that carries a danger with it."

"It also carries a personal risk for the elected officers concerned — it's a highly stressful job. I mean, I've seen people go into that office perfectly sane, healthy, calm individuals, who within six months have had sick days off that they've never had in their life before, they're smoking like chimneys, they're easily irritated — it's a very, very stressful job, and to demand that people do it for two years might have too high a toll."

put out loads of submissions, position papers, reports. But, they're well respected."

Research staff who work for NZUSA have, he says, traditionally been pretty committed people themselves, personally. By and large they've been political activists of one sort or another, irrespective of their employment at NZUSA. Their involvement as NZUSA representatives in demonstrations, marches and forums poses no ideological problems and is, Waghorne believes, a necessary part of the job.

It does, nonetheless, present something of a conflict — "because NZUSA also has, among many of its other fine policies, good policy on trade union rights, and very often there is an implicit expectation that research officers will go well beyond these. I mean, the time you put in is certainly well beyond the call of duty ..."

"But again, I don't know what you do about that unless you think in terms of a large increase in resources. If things have got to be done, they've got to be done, so you do them."

He, though, is moving on. He talked first of resigning from NZUSA in 1980, after Simon Wilson lost his position as NZUSA president following his arrest for spray-painting anti-Truxton graffiti.

Says Waghorne: "For an association that was actually organising a campaign against that ship, to sack its president for painting up graffiti — it struck me as just *abysmal*. And so when the association declared its lack of confidence in him, I said 'right, if that's the kind of executive you are, I'll look elsewhere'."

For one reason and another, though, he stayed on at NZUSA, and the word resignation didn't recur until the end of 1983. The reasons, this time, were much more final. He explains.

"I was probably tired, and suffering from

allies of myself, because I do not see any conflict between feminism and Marxism. And I think the frustration and *pointlessness* of so many of the debates they had on the council floor, allowing the right simply to come through and do what it wanted — it just got to me, and I think I'd had enough of it."

"And, also, the intrusion that NZUSA makes into your own personal life. It really does intrude heavily — both in terms of the lost weekends that you have, and the work you have to carry home, and the fact that you go out with whoever you're living with to a party or a dinner, on your own, and inevitably there's some student there who knows you, who comes up and assumes that of course you'd like nothing, nothing better than to sit down and spend the rest of the evening talking about NZUSA, when the person you're with has no interest in that at all. I just resented that after a while. So I determined that I was going. I was pissed off with the place."

His bitterness has largely dissipated in 1984 — "It's been a good office this year" — but having made the commitment to leave, "I thought, 'well, I may as well stick with it'."

And his final words to students are these. "Even if students have criticisms of students' associations, they should remember that *they*, in the final analysis, are the bosses, and *they* should make sure that the associations do what is in *their* interests."

"I think there is a temptation for some people to see a students' association as a political party and therefore to think that they can push a particular ideology — and I'm not getting at any one ideology there — and I think one of the lessons they have to learn is that NZUSA is not a political party, it's a — fortunately — progressive, liberal organisation, but it's an organisation representing all students."

to be released in Auckland
in October/November

TE WHARE WHITIAHUA A PLOUGHMAN'S LUNCH

DIRECTOR: Richard Eyre
THE B.B.C. UNDER FIRE

A Ploughman's Lunch has a cruel but witty script by Ian McEwen, a writer whose published work shows a flair for characterisation and barbed social comment. Ian McEwen not only puts the knife in but also gives it a twist in a script which analyses the manners and morality of B.B.C. journalists both at a social level and at a professional level. From their behaviour the film attempts to draw parallels to the manners and morality of the politics of the British Government during the Falklands crisis.

A Ploughman's Lunch, on one level, is about social climbing in Thatcherland, where even a grocer's daughter can become Prime Minister of a Conservative (Tory) Government. The upwardly mobile Jimmy Penfeld (Jonathan Pryce) is a working class Oxford graduate working as a B.B.C. radio journalist. In his crawl to the top he is trying to make the right social connection with the daughter of a respected socialist historian while at the same time he is writing or rather revising the history of the 1956 Suez crisis in order to vindicate the Tory government's 'invasion' of Suez. Jimmy is a Socialist with the Socialists and a Tory with the Tories, and a true professional journalist.

The silver spoon set of Jeremy (Tim Curry) and Sarah and Anne Barrington are equally amoral in their social relationships so that *A Ploughman's Lunch* is totally lacking in sympathetic role models.

On one level *A Ploughman's Lunch* is a clever expose of the amorality of English Bourgeois intellectuals who appear to be very cynical and uninvolved with Maggie Thatcher's Falklands campaign. On another level the film is not about the characters themselves but about the events and politics of their time. Jimmy's pro-Tory 'revisionist' history of Suez could be seen as being no different to 'East European Government's distorting their recent history to suit their present policies', which is the topic of a B.B.C. talk on the woman's hour programme in *A Ploughman's Lunch*. The parallels between the Suez 'invasion' and the Falklands 'crisis' are made but not laboured. Jimmy is rewriting the Suez history for the American college market to counter the usual socialist moralising view of the Suez crisis being a period of national humiliation. We see at the same time the B.B.C. and the more popular English press are reporting the Falklands crisis as England's finest hour, at least comparable with Dunkirk.

A Ploughman's Lunch has some finely drawn characters with actors well cast in their roles, including Margaret Thatcher who puts on a credible performance as the 'Leaderene' at the 1982 Conservative Brighton Conference.

When Jimmy goes looking for a socialist historian in a University, where space invader games are provided for the edification of the students, the closing words of the lecture are the topic for the next lecture 'whether the same moral principles should apply to international diplomacy as apply to individuals', an ironic thought as far as Jimmy and his friends are concerned. Jimmy's view of the Suez crisis was that the English were not unscrupulous enough. Perhaps the recent events concerning the decisions of the British Cabinet ordering the sinking of the 'General Belgrano' may show whether the Tories under Thatcher have learnt that lesson in diplomacy.

One other theme of significance is the role that documentary film plays in shaping our perception of history. Sarah Barrington is editing the B.B.C. newsreels on the Suez crisis to select a short segment for a documentary she is researching. Given that the newsreels are themselves a selected view of those events her selection in order to explain a complex event should be seen as being an individual interpretation open to the widest distortion.

Those who saw the documentary *Wise Men and the Wheel - the Legend and the Legacy of Mahatma*

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Gandhi would have seen what the careful selection of old documentary film can do to a person's reputation. Just two pieces of film, Mahatma Gandhi blessing the children of the Bradford cottonmill workers and him blessing the children with Benito Mussolini just prior to the invasion of Abyssinia, are used to support the documentary maker's view that Gandhi was naive in his economic ideas and the agent for the Indian industrial mill owning classes. That documentary, from a British production company with the ironic name of 'Playfair' effects a character assassination on Mahatma Gandhi which make the Idol of the pacifists and the subject of Sir Richard Attenborough's Academy Award winning film appear to be a monument to the cult of personality. This emphasises the theme from *A Ploughman's Lunch*, that all history is individual interpretation and current news broadcasts are just history in the making.

The B.B.C. radio editorial conference is shown as being a search for interesting news items to be covered. The highest priority is to news of the Royal family and the next is to the sexual congress of the pandas at London Zoo. The Falklands

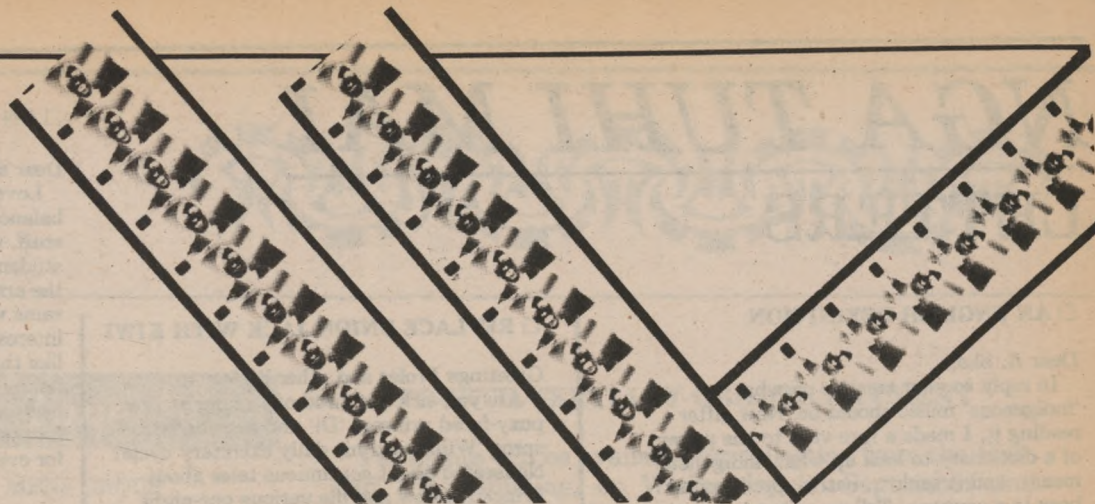
invasion is always news but the journalist's task is to find the new angle to cover it from. What is non-news is the Greenham Common nuclear missile protestors. Jimmy stumbles across them but dismisses them as being irrelevant as news, that is unless someone attacks them. Thus the faded hippies and crazy women can be ignored by the bourgeois survivors safe in their Oxford Circus bomb shelters.

A Ploughman's Lunch is not about frontline journalism but then, the Falkland's invasion was a different media ball-game to Viet-nam and Central America. The United States and the British Governments have learned the lessons of unrestricted media coverage. Both the United States invasion of Granada and the Falklands invasion were closely stagemanaged media events with the media not invited or simply controlled and fed the official line.

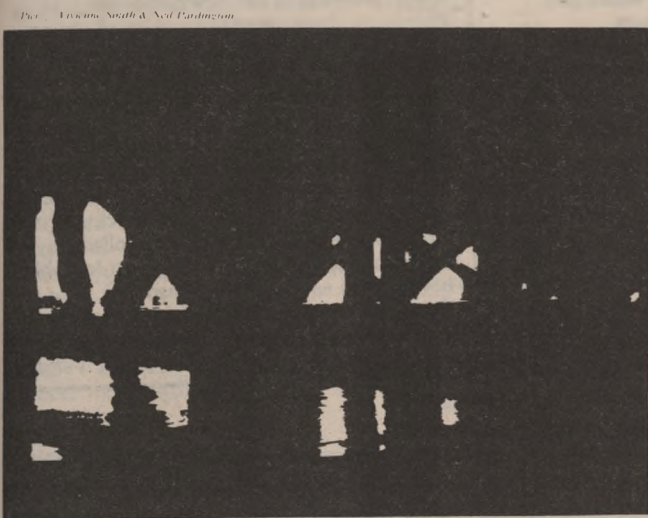
While the Falklands invasion is still recent history, *A Ploughman's Lunch* is getting the knife in early and posing the question, was the Falklands invasion another Tory fiasco as was Suez?

- Morris Averill

Film Makers' CEREBRAL RINSE



For this last term of the year the New Zealand Students Arts Council (of which Auckland University is a major member) has provided an entertainment for students to relax and enjoy. (The perfect thing for 3rd Term exam-exhausted students!) They are touring Ten New Zealand Film Makers' works which as part of the CEREBRAL RINSE Festival, will be screened at lunchtime, free of charge, on Tuesday 18th in the Little Theatre and will also be screened elsewhere later in the week. Details from the AUSA office - Martin Rumsby provided a few details about the films:



The films are, in a sentence, a cross between new wave music and big time wrestling. In no particular order they are:

IMAGEX ONE - an experimental dance film which won the NZ Federation of Amateur Movie Clubs' 'Best Five Award' in 1980 and has recently been exhibited at the 1984 Photographic Society of America Film Festival in Chicago.

SILLIBRUSH - a parody of the highly graphic science fiction art style of television commercials which was the winner of the 'Kindred Form Award' at the 1983 NZ Animation Club Festival.

AMANDLA - a documentary record of the Auckland protests against the last Springbok Tour of New Zealand, winner of the Gold Certificate, in the 1982 British Ten Best Festival. AMANDLA has recently been invited to participate in the 1985 Philadelphia International Film Festival.

The above three award winning films are by Auckland based film maker John Calder. Other films featured are -

MISSION WORKER, RINGO and CAFE PROPRIETOR by Ronnie Van Hout. Three short, virtually still life portraits of three Christchurch identities. As the films progress, however, the 'characters' subtly begin to confront the viewer - they either look straight back down the camera lens at you or totally

ignore you, thus challenging your looking at them and their 'character', and the voyeurism of the camera.

DEFSTRUXION by Gavin Smith. A new re-edited sound version of THE END OF THE WORLD.

HEY DAISY by Kathryn Dudding. An unconventional view of haymaking in North Canterbury, featuring some tricky editing, an astute portrayal of male haymakers and a bizarre soundtrack.

ULTIMATE, RATA POOL, SCALPEL and THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LEAVING. Four short films by Derek Come, a Wellington based artist and film maker.

NAPKINS by Joanna Paul. This is a film made by a woman staring out from the window of her isolated Banks Peninsula home - outside her child's napkins billow on the clothesline, a silent testament to the loneliness and isolation of the housewife.

These films, sponsored by AUSA, NZSAC and the QEII Arts Council of New Zealand, are a definitive exhibition of work by New Zealand film artists. Other works showing are by Robyn Smith, Vivienne Smith, Neil Pardington and Martin Rumsby. They're all well worth viewing.

- Mark Allen
Cultural Affairs Officer

SHADOWS

Programme of entertainment

TUE:	7-10pm	'NEWSPEAK'
WED:	4-6pm 8pm	Andrew Weir (piano) Alan Grantham (guitar)
THU:		TAPE NIGHT
FRI:	8-11pm	THE FIRM
MON:	8-10pm	(Women Only) BECKY BUSH

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NGA TUHI MAI

LETTERS

□ AN ENGLISH DEFINITION.

Dear A. Ska,

In reply to your treatise on what 'indigenous' music should be. Now, after reading it, I made a rare visit to the pages of a dictionary to look up what 'indigenous' means, and it said: '... native; produced or born in a country.' Tell me, what happens to me if I decide to make some music? I happen to be a pakeha, and I would probably choose to play music that is generally associated with Western culture, just because it's the sort of music I feel most affinity with. But I was also produced or born in this country, you see. I have this feeling that I've as much right to have my music recognised as indigenous music as would any Maori or Pacific Islander.

Or perhaps none of us has the right to claim themselves to be 'indigenous', if the meaning were taken to be what some would like to have it. It would be daring indeed to take upon oneself the mantle of 'descendant from the first inhabitants of these islands'.

If you see what I mean.

Of course, there is a way around this. I mean, surely there's potential in Tuatara Rock or Pukeko Punk.... Meanwhile, local music flourishes from all quarters, and we're only just realising that Kiwi music is heaps better than most of the stuff that makes megabucks in the States. Ay.

Really and truly, Simon L.

□ REPLACE UNION JACK WITH KIWI

Greetings Proles and other lifeforms,

Are you sick and tired of looking at that poxy-faced princess 'Di' and her abnoxious sprog 'Willie' and his daily excretory cycle? Nauseated about continuous tales about Prince Andrew and his various one-night stands? Well suffer no longer, I decided if the British can have a sovereign so can we, so I hereby declare myself great and esteemed ruler of this lovely country (apolitical of course) even though it does have a 20+ billion dollar overseas debt, and a Prime Minister whose soul ambition is to nationalise Kentucky Fried Chicken. Sorry Sir David it's out of government house for you (and no more holidays to the Antarctic either sorry), and not being a greedy Monarch half of the \$60,000 a year will do quite nicely indeed (better than a bursary eh). So tear down those portraits of Liz and Phil and replace that vestigial Union Jack with a Kiwi, a royal yacht would be nice, perhaps a submarine? Naturally with the establishment of a new Monarchy a number of titles will become available, so if you regard yourself as budding Woman's Weekly front cover material, and think being addressed as 'your grace' would be super, why not write in to the Royal newspaper (print it on the cover if you like) and let me know.

Your glorious Sovereign
King Xagmos I

□ ON THE LAW OF AVERAGES....

Dear all at Craccum,

Loved the 11th September issue! Good balance of Auckland, N.Z. and overseas stuff, with the music articles, the info about student employment (misnomer, I think) and the article about the Philippines. More of the same would be great! All those things are of interest to the average student, and articles like those *plus* ones on taha Maori and feminism would make our student newspaper *really* our paper, with something for everyone to read to enjoy and something for everyone to read to learn from.

Here's to a balanced newspaper,
Justine

□ SECOND HAND TEXTS

The Secretary,
Students Association,
Auckland University,
Auckland.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We run a second-hand bookshop in Papakura.

We were recently visited by an Auckland University professor who said what a shame many Auckland students were unaware that we have a very good range of current student texts on our shelves at prices which are cheaper than he has seen anywhere.

These books cover such topics as: psychology, science, theory of education, languages, accountancy, business management etc.

Thus, my letter, hoping that you will inform your students. We are found in the Selwyn Arcade, Papakura and are known as 'Old & Asnew Book Trades.'

We look forward to being of service.

Yours faithfully,
Jan Keen

□ SHADOWS SHOWDOWN (AGAIN)

Dear Kia Ora,

In response to the letter in last week's issue from 'she, she, she and he' I would just like to support her argument that maintaining Shadows as 'females only' is institutionalising the very SEXISM women are striving to prevent.

This strikes me as a blatant example of the inherent contradictions which tend to permeate the more strident feminist groups. University should be a place of tolerance and free interaction rather than sectionalism. Such a sectionalised group should also show more tolerance, for discrimination on the basis of sex is - to me - just as repugnant as discrimination on the basis of skin colour.

Surely the operators of Shadows can see that any form of discrimination is extremely dangerous.

'Break down the doors', - a message from the Special AKA.

□ ACCOMMODATION RIP-OFF?

Dear Editors,

I have become suspicious about the disappearance of flatmate advertisements from the notice board. I know that certain people do remove them when they go to ring up but judging from the amount of advertisements in the newspaper for flatmates, there should be plenty of notices on the board. Who could possibly benefit from the removal of flatmate notices? Who would be so unscrupulous to rob students of this free service so they have to spend money on newspaper ads or rental agencies? Not the newspapers. I suspect that this may in fact be the action of one of these agencies.

Of course there is no way of checking this but perhaps a more formal, controlled way of posting these notices - such as a lockable noticeboard as is in widespread use throughout the University is the answer.

W. Verkerk

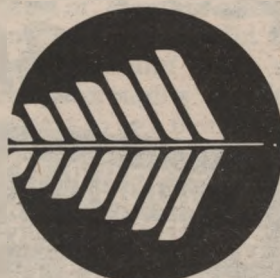


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PANUI NOTICES



Clubs

FIELD CLUB A.G.M.

Wednesday 19th Sept, 7.00pm
Botany Common Room
Open to all members. Come along and eat cake and vote for the 1985 Committee.

VIDEO KLUB

Showing BLUE THUNDER plus one other movie Tuesday 6.30pm, Top Common Room.

EVANGELICAL UNION

'CHRIST'S INCARNATION' - if it's true, what relevance does it have to you? If Jesus Christ was God in human form, shouldn't the human race take notice of what he said and did? Many humans do - and have something to say about him. One such is Rev Foulkes, our guest speaker for TODAY, who will address E.U., and others interested, in the Functions Lounge at 1pm.

E.U. Dinner and Dance - 3 days away. Get your tickets today at the lunchtime meeting. Featuring live music of varying tastes, from classical to rock. Come and enjoy yourself.

Christian Engineer Series - 'Theology Through An Engineer's Eyes' - Thursday 20th Sept 3.403 School of Engineering. Talk by Peter Munro.

Politics

ATTENTION!

All Malaysians and other interested people.

Papan, a small rural town in Malaysia has recently become the focus of a controversy highlighted by a mass demonstration of 3000 of its inhabitants and supporters. A site 2 km from Papan has been chosen for the dumping of radioactive waste. Papan residents are strongly opposed to the radioactive dump site as they fear for their health and safety. The government and the company responsible for the dump have however, denied that the dump is dangerous.

Who is Right?

If you want to find out more about the issue, events and the views of Papan residents, concerned groups and the Government - Come to a Display of newspaper reports etc from home. 1pm Thursday 20th Sept Rm 202.

General

ATTENTION ACCIDENT WITNESSES

Re - Accident Alfred St. 31st July 1984 at approximately 4.30pm. Would any person witnessing above incident of a super up Vauxhall car reversing at speed and crashing into parked motorcycles by Maidment Theatre, please contact Student Union Custodians urgently as Traffic Dept want statements for evidence

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DISCOUNT FOR STUDENTS

Theatre

YOUNG PLAYWRIGHTS

New Zealand has been invited to send up to six young playwrights to a young people's theatre festival to be held in Sydney next August. The International festival Interplay marks international year of youth and will be attended by patrons Dorothy Hewitt, Stephen Sondheim and Edward Bond.

To qualify for selection young people between the ages of 11 and 20 need to submit a play to the New Zealand selection committee by November 8th together with the official entry form.

Those in touch with young people with writing ability are encouraged to draw their attention to the festival.

Details are available from Playmarket, Box 9767, Wellington.

MAIDMENT THEATRE

Saturday 8 - Saturday 22 September, 8.00pm.

Saturday matinee, 2.00pm.
RID RIDE - Pilgrim Productions Inc. presents by popular demand a return Auckland season of this musical based on a story about John Wesley. Book and lyrics by Alan Thornhill, music by Penelope Thwaites, director Brian O'Connor, musical director Bill Chessum.

Tickets \$8.00, concessions \$6.00. Bookings at The Corner Booking Office.

Fri 21 Sept 'FRIDAY AT ONE'. The School of Music presents free lunchtime concert.

Tue 25 Sept 5.30pm
GAUDEAMUS CONCERT featuring suite for Piano, Violin and Clarinet - D. Milhand: Heath Lees piano, Mary O'Brien violin, Peter Scholes clarinet. Songs by Mussorgsky and Debussy; Lynn Cantlon soprano. Sonata for Piano and 'Cello Op 19, a minor - Rachmaninoff; Coral Bognuda violin cello, Heath Lees piano. Tickets \$7, concessions \$5 & \$3.

LITTLE THEATRE

Tues 18 Sept 1pm 'THREE TO TOUR'. The films 'IMAGE ONE', 'SILLIBRUSH' and 'AMONOLA' are part of an exhibition of award winning 8mm films by NZ Artists organised by the NZ Student Arts Council. Admission free.

Wed 19 Sept 8pm. The University Folk Club presents: Taranaki Sol and Mike Harding on the 'FREAKERS BALL' tour. Tickets \$5 and concessions \$3.

Film

MAIDMENT LUNCHTIME MOVIES

Mon 24th 1.05pm 'AMERICAN GRAFFITI' GA. The scene is set in a small Californian town in 1962 where students and their girlfriends spend the night in the local hangout and the end of the group begins. Admission only \$2.

Nga Tane

MENS GROUP

A mens group is being established on campus. Its objectives are to discuss such matters as the attitude of men towards women, towards other men and a variety of community issues. It will discuss tactics for constructive anti-sexist action on campus and within the community. Hopefully it will expose men to new perspectives, promoting change within their own lives.

Could any interested men please attend the first meeting, Friday 21 September at 1.00 in the Functions Room. The Video 'Rape: Face to Face', where rape victims talk to rapists will be shown. Please come along, bring your friends and your lunch - but no whips.

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FOURTH TERTIARY GRANTS PAYMENT

Payments will be available for collection from the Hall, Old Arts Building, on Wednesday 26 September and Thursday 27 September.

AUSA SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday 18 September 1984 commencing at 1pm and that if this meeting fails to obtain a quorum or fails to complete the business before it it will commence or continue at 1pm on Thursday 20 September. Subject to confirmation of its availability, this meeting will be held on the ground floor of the Main Hall of the Recreation Centre.

The agenda for this meeting will comprise the following proposed changes to the constitution:

Moved WEEBER

THAT Rule 8 (ii) of the Constitution be amended to increase the annual Building Levy by twelve dollars (\$12) to twenty-four dollars (\$24) (or by \$2 to \$4 per paper in the case of members eligible for the ATI concession)

AND THAT the Executive be directed to bring forward to a general meeting early in 1985 proposals for future Student Union developments and recommendations for future levels of the Building Levy.

Moved MULLINS

THAT approval be given for any surpluses generated in future years through the operation of the Association's rental properties to be devoted to projects and services relating to student accommodation and that to facilitate this Rule 8(i) of the Constitution be amended to increase the annual subscription by two dollars fifty cents (\$2.50) to fifty-two dollars fifty cents (\$52.50).

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Nominations are reopened for one position as an Association representative on the University's Public Relations and Cultural Affairs Committee for the period to 30 April 1985.

Nominations close and an appointment will be made at the Executive meeting to be held on 26 September. Candidates should attend this meeting from 7.00pm.

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TE HAUORA

FOOD AND HEALTH



Your Health, is subtitled 'an essential reference for every N.Z. home and office' and it succeeds in making it one of the first compact and magazine-type of health dictionaries available.

Set out attractively in glossy paper with colour captions and illustrations it tackles a whole range of health issues from diet and supplements through to relationships and nervous well-being. Each part of the body is discussed in its own chapter and related common ailments. At the end there are sections on 'How to get the best out of your Doctor', 'The Pharmacy' and 'Alternative Health' which is a subject usually left out of health dictionaries, and one that has growing support.

The language used in the book is simple to understand as it's specially designed for the everyday reader who wishes to pick up a few new clues and facts related to their well-being. Throughout the book in box-insets there are the major points outlined and the presentation overall makes it a book you would want to refer to - unlike many other health journals.

This magazine has one major advantage over

other books of its type and that is that this one book compiles what a series of magazines usually provides. Instead of collecting about 2 dozen waffling journals this book crams everything into one.

Your Health was written with the assistance of G.P's, specialists and other health professions so the information in this magazine should be as good as any advice anywhere.

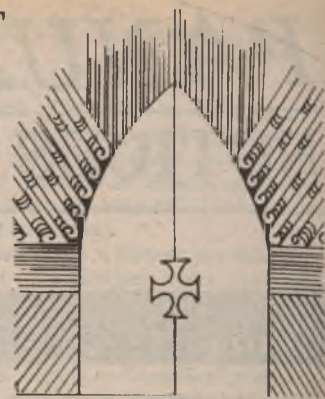
The advertisements throughout are directly related to the topic on the page and they don't take over the magazine but tend to complement what is being discussed.

If you're interested in getting a concise and attractive magazine which gives you heaps of advice on staying (or getting) healthy then this is the magazine which will probably satisfy your needs. Your Health is published by Burnham House Publishing Ltd, in Auckland and it's \$5.95 - maybe not the type of thing you want for bedtime reading, but well worth having on hand.

- Tracy Setter

CHAPLINS' CHAT

ANZUS AND MORALITY



A new Zealand politician recently said in Washington that a few extremists in New Zealand opposed the ANZUS pact for fear of nuclear annihilation. He didn't say what made them extremists. Neither did he mention some of my friends, who are more concerned that New Zealand shouldn't be associated in any way with the sheer lunatic immorality of wasting three hundred thousand million dollars in a year on ways to kill people.

(The USSR spends about the same. My friends must all be commies, because I've never heard them moan about the ANZUSSR pact.)

About fifteen million children die each year from hunger, measles, diarrhoea, and other such totally preventable causes. \$600,000,000,000 divided by 15,000,000 is \$40,000. Yes, I know that's an oversimplification, but they're interesting numbers.

Perhaps we should be realistic. Obviously, we have to pay for protection - and those children are a long way away.

But me and my friends think the price is too high. Jesus, the Christ, showed us that the only way to full humanity is through love - love for our friends, for our neighbours, even love for our enemies. We find it hard to love our enemies with one hand, so to speak, and to threaten them with annihilation with the other. And we rather think the children count as neighbours.

G.A.C. for the University Chaplaincy

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