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CRACCUUM



**INSIDE:
WHAT'S HAPPENED TO
THE MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT?**

CRACCUM is edited by Birgitta Noble and Pam Goode.

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Contents

Features

Bill of Rights	P. 4
Academic Harassment in Palestine	P. 8
Asian Students Association Workshop ..	P. 10, 11
What's Happened to the Ministry of Environment	P. 12, 13
Don't Go (To South Africa)	P. 15
Christianity & Gay Rights	P. 15

Regular

Nga Wahine	P. 3
Artychoke	P. 5, 6, 7
The Disarming World	P. 9
Overseas Students Column	P. 14
CAS	P. 16
Cookery Column	P. 17
Chaplains' Chat	P. 19
Voxpop	P. 19
Student News	P. 19
Watson	P. 21
Jess Sez	P. 21
Te Kakano	P. 21
Nga Tuhi Mai	P. 22
Panui	P. 23

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CRACCUM 33 years ago.

Drug Scandal - Narcotics sold to students.

Craccum's ace reporters have discovered a shocking and sensational scandal which has staggered them ever since. Sent out on a routine assignment they discovered that harmful drugs are freely available to Auckland Students once they learn the passwords.

Following up this discovery Craccum reporters found that there were no strict precautions taken in the selling of the drugs. The peddlers, however, keep rigidly fixed hours and only a special customer could ever hope to obtain supplies afterwards.

The main issues in this valuable expose stressed by our reporters are:-

- Harmful drugs are sold openly to Auckland students.
- The drugs, which are concealed in an amber fluid, are easy to obtain. The addict leans over the counter and says, 'havanandle'. Hardened partakers have no sooner finished one draught of the drug when they shout, 'havanutherone!'

- Craccum, May 8 1952

EDITORIAL

In 1960, 69 black people were massacred in Sharpeville.

In 1976, 1000 people were massacred in Soweto & other parts of South Africa - two thirds of them children.

In 1984, another 250 people were massacred through the whole country.

Its taken another 45 deaths last week to awaken the backwaters of NZ to what is happening to Azania's people.

Massacres, and the total denial of human rights are not isolated incidents, or 'accidents'.

The implications of an All Black Tour to South Africa are disastrous for rugby in NZ, for NZ's international reputation, and for all black people in Azania.

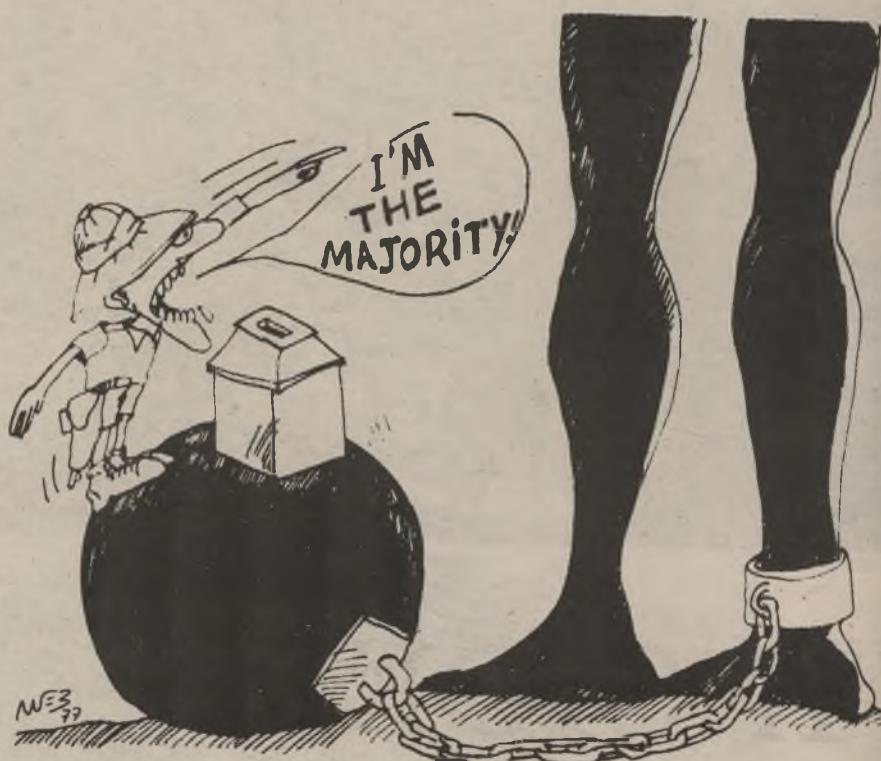
All the black liberation movements of Azania ask NZ to boycott apartheid. The SGM on Thursday is an important opportunity for students to show our opposition to apartheid.

Support for liberation will not be wasted.

Apartheid must be destroyed.

Azanians must be freed.

-Janet Cole & Makgolo Makgolo



INTERNATIONAL

The latest World

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PRO LIFE EL

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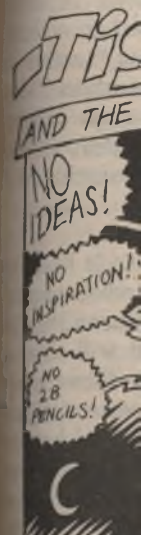
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NGA WAHINE



INTERNATIONAL ABORTION ACTION DAY MARCH 31 ▶

The latest WONAAC (Women's National Abortion Action Campaign) newsletter discusses the possibilities for repeal or reform of existing abortion laws. The Labour Party's stated policy is to 'review' the present grounds for abortion and the certifying consultant system. (Whereby every abortion must be approved by two doctors).

Apparently it is hoped that a review will see the certifying consultant system scrapped, and the inclusion of rape as a ground for abortion. However, any attempt to amend the present laws opens up the possibility of conservative amendments being introduced, further undermining women's choice.

One problem any campaign to review or repeal the abortion laws will face is complacency. 7000 women a year are now obtaining legal abortions, and in areas well served by abortion facilities, such as Auckland, the law is believed to be working.

However, WONAAC research shows that over forty women a month are still having to travel to Australia for abortions. Also, in some parts of NZ, (notably the West Coast of the South Island, Dunedin, Christchurch, Invercargill, Thames and New Plymouth) a lack of doctors prepared to act as certifying consultants means that women are having extreme difficulty obtaining abortions they are entitled to under the law.

-WONAAC Newsletter



PRO LIFE EQUALS PRO VIOLENCE ▶

Twelve years after the historic decision by the US Supreme Court legalising abortion, the American anti-abortion movement, thwarted in its attempts to turn back the clock, is turning to violence and intimidation.

Bombing of abortion clinics, threats of violence to clinic staff, and harassment of clients are tactics being used across America. Of 25 bombings in 1984, 18 remain unsolved. No one yet has been injured or killed, but it is only a matter of time.

Among the propaganda being used by anti abortion groups is the film 'The Silent Scream'. This shows an eight minute abortion, including shots of buckets of foetus, combined with an emotive commentary. The film has been denounced by even anti-abortion doctors as highly distorted and no basis for 'a proper discussion of the moral, psychological and medical issues of abortion.'

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba now has the lowest infant mortality rate in Latin America, reduced by nearly two thirds since 1969. A contributing factor is that Cuba is also the only Latin American nation with legal abortions available in public hospitals. This has been the case since 1979.

In contrast, an estimated 140,000 women per year die in Mexico, where there is no legal access to abortion, from botched illegal ones. Most of these women are low income mothers of several children, and practising Catholics.

According to former family planning head of Mexico's largest public hospital, Dr Alberto De La Cruz: 'More than 60 percent of beds in obstetric wards are occupied by women suffering from the complications of abortion.'

-WEL-Informed (NSW)

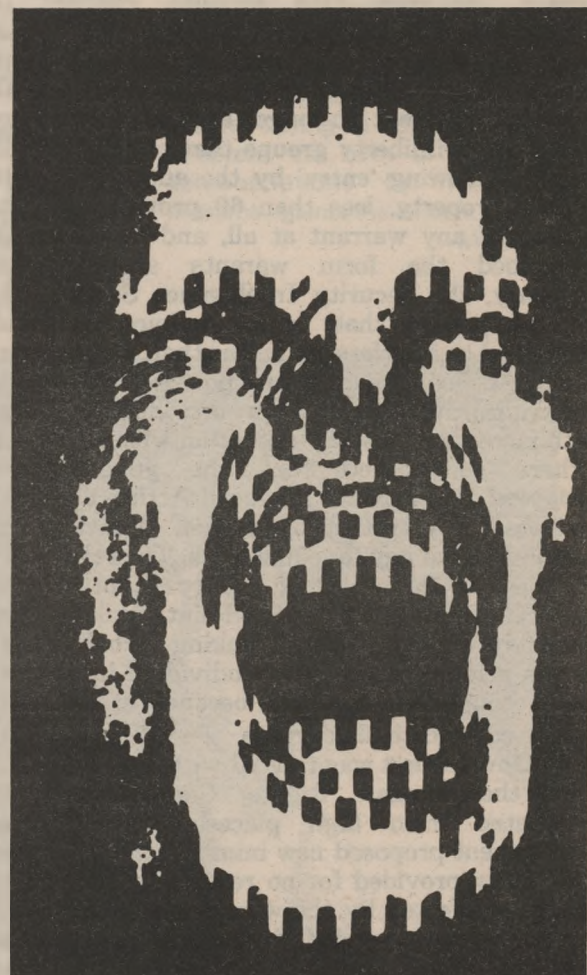
ENGLAND

The English Appeal Court has ruled that young people under the age of sixteen can no longer receive confidential medical advice on contraception and abortion without the consent of their parents.

This is the result of a campaign by 'moral' right groups, who claim that such advice undermines parental rights and the family, and encourages promiscuity.

The ruling has particular implications for young women, as they will bear the possible consequences - increases in unplanned pregnancies, abortions, late abortions and possible self induced abortions.

A broad coalition of groups has launched a campaign against the ruling. They include youth and student organisations like the British Youth Council and the National Union of Students, 22 MP's, and women's groups.



When sun shines
29 dead black men
True intent is shown by
a young white child
in readiness
facing the flag
The river runs red.

- Benet

Kupe

A Bill Of Rights For Our Human Needs

A Bill Of Rights For Our Human Needs

Our Government is set to pass a Bill of Rights through Parliament. Its aim is to define and to protect individual rights and freedoms. If the Bill of Rights is entrenched in law, it will mark a radical departure in the way New Zealand and New Zealanders are governed. For this reason it deserves our serious attention.

New Zealand is a liberal democracy. That is, we have free, triennial and secret ballot elections and a free press. We have an independent judiciary and our bureaucracy, though expanding, remains one of the least corrupt in the world. Thus it might appear rather unnecessary for the Labour Government to raise concerns at the state of our democracy. It might even appear irresponsible that the government seems bent on introducing radical, and therefore risky, reform to the very foundations upon which our society operates. Is there any logic behind these government moves?

DICTATORSHIP OF THE ELECTED

Labour Party terms in government are exceptions to the rule. As the party of Opposition, Labour has often been frustrated in its attempts to restrain previous government's controversial behaviour on numbers of issues.

First there was the appointment of a partisan politician to the post of governor general. Later, murmurings of discontent were expressed at the centralisation of power held by one man, Robert Muldoon, who held the all-powerful position as both Prime Minister and Minister of Finance at the same time. The National Government's control on wages, prices, interest rates, imports and the foreign exchange rate brought charges of authoritarianism. The Civil Defence Act (1983) declared that once national emergencies were declared all civil liberties were suspended and all acts of Parliament no longer applied. Fears were raised by civil liberty groups that of the 150 odd statutes allowing 'entry' by the authorities onto private property, less than 60 provided for the issuing of any warrant at all, and less than 20 prescribed the form warrants should take. Similarly, the Security Intelligence Service was granted powers that, in the opinion of some, amounted to interference rather than observation. And the police were given new powers to eavesdrop and enter private premises in some circumstances, with increased scope for detention without arrest. Others complained that the government's proposed Youth Rates infringed Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which demands equal pay for equal work. Then there was the use of the army to enforce controversial political decisions at Bastion Point, while cabinet ministers were to be found making verbal attacks on the personal integrity of individual journalists and economists merely because the latter expressed unorthodox views. The Coalition for Open Government was treated with contempt and even the Human Rights Commission was denigrated from high places. The National Government proposed new immigration laws that specifically provided for no redress to the courts for those affected by the wrongful application of the provisions provided the police claimed that they had 'good cause to suspect' those they wrongfully questioned. 'Good cause to suspect' seemed a particularly vague way to guarantee police restraint under all circumstances.



WHICH SIDE HAS POWER?



BIG BROTHER

But it would be a grave injustice to justify the need for a Bill of Rights on the sole grounds of the actions of the previous government. A Bill of Rights would attempt to outline the ground rules of a free and open society by defining individual rights and freedoms which are held to be 'fundamental' or 'inalienable'. That is, beyond the legal authority of any government, whether with the support of the majority of voters or not, to infringe upon. A Bill of Rights would arm our courts with the power that they would need to actually challenge any law passed by Parliament seen to threaten those inalienable rights. In short, a Bill of Rights, if entrenched in New Zealand law, would in effect be a mini written constitution to iron out inconsistent and arbitrary government.

PROTECTION FROM THE STATE

As such the function of a Bill of Rights is to point out what the State *cannot* do, rather than what it *should* do. A 'Freedom of Association' clause, for example, might be used to uphold homosexuality or deny the Education Department the power to force children to attend flag raising exercises. Similarly, the same clause might be used to prevent compulsory unionism. 'Freedom of expression' might result in the upholding of the right of racist groups to print material presently considered illegal. Conversely, the four Maori seats in Parliament might be declared illegal.

DO WE NEED IT?

Opponents of an entrenched Bill of Rights (led by National leader Jim McLay), on the other hand, argue that it is all unnecessary. It is said that we already have a Human Rights Commission, Ombudsman, Race Relations Conciliator and an Official Information Act. It is argued that a Bill of Rights would just take away power from the democratically elected Parliamentarians and give it instead to career judges who, electorally accountable to no one, would have the power to override any decision reached in Parliament by declaring it 'unconstitutional'. A Bill of Rights would result in drawn out and overburdened court delays which would only hinder the course of justice.

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF STATE POWER

Similarly, it can be argued that the growth of the State is hardly an inherently alarming matter. The State is more powerful today than it was 100 years ago, but the individual's standard of life is infinitely better today than it was in 1885. Humans have needs, such as the need to work, have a secure home, an education, maintenance in old age and sickness and health protection. These needs have over the past century become de facto rights. Yet, it might well be asked, is the Government intending to make it a constitutional right to have work?

A TANGLED WEB

Clearly the proposed Bill of Rights is likely to stir a fair deal of debate about what 'rights' humans have. And if for no other reason than to stimulate debate, the proposed Bill will serve a positive purpose. Yet, it will be a bitter irony indeed if this opportune debate focuses entirely on *individual rights against the State*. Any debate on human rights must necessarily be a discourse on human needs and upon human nature itself. In New Zealand where every institution of State power and coercion has been imported from Europe and by definition reflects imported values and ideals, the 1985 debate on whether or not to have a Bill of Rights must not be allowed to sidestep Maori human needs and corresponding rights.

For the Maori, 1984 was a watershed year. In September at Turangawaewae marae Ngaruawahia several hundred Maori gathered to debate their relationship with the Pakeha. It was the first time ever that all the tribes throughout the land had come together under a common banner. The one major trend discernible is a demand for the right to be self-identified as Maori first and then as individuals.

The 1985 Bill of Rights debate is therefore clearly an appropriate opportunity to examine not only *individual rights*, but also the cultural arrogance which assumes that the *only* rights that are worth protecting, are those of the individual.

Christopher Ritz

ARTYCHOKE



FILM

A PASSAGE TO INDIA

Dir: David Lean
Regent

A *PASSAGE TO INDIA* is a book which film makers, other than David Lean, have wanted to adapt. In 1967 Satyajit Ray attempted to get the film rights but E.M. Forster was not interested in a film of his novel. After Forster's death Ismail Merchant tried to convince the estate Trustee's to let him and James Ivory adapt the novel. It was David Lean who gained the Trustee's consent. But *A PASSAGE TO INDIA* is not your ordinary book with two covers and a lot of words on numbered pages in between - the Editor of the Penguin Modern Classic edition describes the book as one of the great novels of all time. This opinion conflicts with the view of a friend of mine (who shall remain nameless to protect what is left of his dubious reputation), he described *A PASSAGE TO INDIA* as the most boring book he had ever read. Such a reaction, even from a person who has done the twentieth century novel English paper, does not explain the extensive critical interest in David Lean's adaption. Indeed the lecturer may be curious as to whether my literary advisor passed the course, and if so, how they allowed it to happen.

On the publication of *A PASSAGE TO INDIA* in 1924 the book sold well because it was seen by many as a political novel for the treatment of the British in India. Even with the eclipse of the Imperial Raj the arguments have continued with the current cinema and television fascination about the British in India. The Indian novelist Salman Rushdie has set out his accusations of cultural imperialism in an article in the *OBSERVER* which was published in the *Listener* in late 1984. Rushdie expressed outrage at the portrayal of India and Indians in *Jewel in the Crown*, *The Far Pavilions* and *A Passage to India*. His criticisms were specific, such as casting European actors in Indian roles and giving Indians roles as villains, and general, such as where he stated that the purpose of the fake view of the Orient was to provide 'moral, cultural and artistic justification for imperialism and for its under-pinning ideology, that of the racial superiority of the Caucasian over the Asiatic.'

David Lean's critics also come from the large body of European literary and film critics who have taken him to task for deviating from the printed word and spirit of the novel, by: (a) changing plot and character to make the British Raj 'more palatable'; (b) having 'depoliticised' the novel to blunten the 'imperialist' nature of the British Raj.

Each critic appears to call to their aid the author to state their argument. David Lean, himself, gives his critics much evidence. He told a *Guardian* interviewer; 'Forster was a bit anti-English, anti-Raj and so on. I suppose it's a tricky thing to say but I'm not so much. I intend to keep the balance more. I don't believe all the English were a lot of idiots. Forster rather

made them so.' The criticism is also of his characterisation of Dr Aziz as being 'too simple by half', or 'an inverted toadie'. In the same *Guardian* interview, 'They're marvellous people but maddening sometimes, you know....yes he's a goose.' The problem is as to whether they are criticising Forster's characterisation or Leans adaption of that character.

Like the Bible, *A Passage to India*, is a subjective work open to varying interpretations. Peggy Ashcroft, who plays Mrs Moore, is quoted in an article in *Sight and Sound* (Summer 1984). 'Forster's characters have a lot of blurred outlines. Nearly all Forster's women are like this.'

The much quoted letter to Syed Ross Masood (to whom Forster dedicated the book) sets out Forster's pessimistic, cynical attitude to both the Indians and the British. 'When I began the book I thought of it as a little bridge of sympathy between East and West, but this conception ohas ahd to go, my sense of truth forbids anything so comfortable. I think that most Indians, like most English people, are shits, and I am not interested whether they sympathize with one another or not. Not interested as an artist; of course the journalistic side of me still gets roused over these questions....'. (27 September 1922).

In the 1950's Forster gave a more mellow comment about the meaning, namely that: 'the book is not really about politics, though it is the political aspects of it that caught the general public and made it sell. It's about something wider than politics, about the search of the human race for a more lasting home, about the universe as embodied in the Indian earth and the Indian sky, about the horror lurking in the Marabar Caves and the release

symbolized by the birth of Krishna. It is - or rather desires to be - philosophic and poetic'

- From 'Three Counties' manuscript
How close David Lean approaches these ideals is a matter of opinion. Perhaps Peggy Ashcroft's portrayal of Mrs Moore is E.M. Forster's character.

Sir Alex Guinness as Professor Godbole, the Brahmin, suffers from the credibility gap of a post-Peter Seller's Indian imitation. He appears comic and sinister to the European audiences when he should be a mystical figure representing the Indian philosophy of fate and destiny. Dr Aziz played by the Bengali actor Victor Bannerjee, is a key role, although the character has been criticised. Victor Bannerjee brings what life there is to the role. Indeed, David Lean's screenplay was to have Dr Aziz say, 'Look, we are all monkeys', as he runs along the running board of the train crossing a perilous bridge over a mountain ravine. Apparently Victor Bannerjee objected to that so we get the line 'Look, I am Douglas Fairbanks'.

You will not find the scene in the book, since David Lean goes for the spectacular look in his adaption. In *A Passage to India* David Lean is responsible for the screenplay, the directing and the editing so that what is there is what he wanted to be there, but as he is 78 years old he probably doesn't give a shit what the critics think of his film.

His films have essentially been straightforward narratives of the 'Blockbuster' variety, that is spectacular in appearance and technically perfect. *A Passage to India* does, I think go further and approach Forster's own view of his work. Lean's

technical skills as an editor combine the realism and symbolism, the personal and the cosmic, the psychological and political insights and the atmosphere which Forster attempted to describe.

What David Lean cannot justify is his decision to dynamite the 'Marabar' caves out of smooth granite rock 2 billion years old, him a mere 78 and unlikely to be reincarnated as anything else but a Toad. It seems he will do anything for the right look.

For those who never had the fortune or misfortune to read *A Passage to India* the plot concerns the visit to India by Adela Quested (acted by Judy Davis), described by Forster as '.... the queer, cautious girl'.. who exclaims 'I want to see the real India'. Her companion Mrs Moore the mother of Miss Quested's fiancé, Ronny Heaslop. Ronny is a Magistrate and became one of the 'sahibs', that is, the stereotype British colonial. Miss Quested, even with the best intentions, cannot cope with the real India. Her reaction to the eroticism of the Indian temples and statues to the god Kama conflict with her English heritage of believing spiritual love is the basis of marriage not carnal love. She struggles to resolve her relationship with Ronny whom she does not love. During a visit to the Marabar Caves an incident occurs which results in a charge of attempted rape against Dr Aziz. This is the event which politicises the Muslim and Hindu communities against the English Raj. The trial occurs during a Hindu festival to celebrate the birth of Krishna with demonstrations by Hindus and Muslims against the British.

-Morris Averill



MUSIC

CHICAGO JAZZ EXCHANGE REVIEW

New Zealand doesn't see many overseas jazz artists, expatriot pianist Mike Nock makes regular appearances in Auckland, but the memory of performances by Keith Jarrett and the Alexander Von Schlippenbach group five years ago, became overbearing in the absence of any other concerts of note since then.

Flights of inspired nostalgia aside, we do occasionally get visits from artists in a more mainstream style, one of these being the second visit to Auckland of the Chicago Jazz Exchange with vocalist Elaine Hamilton.

The tour has been hastily arranged with limited publicity, and the small audience at the Maidment on Thursday night was evidence of it. The group consists of a pianist, bass player and drummer, all excellent musicians comfortable in playing a diverse array of musical styles, especially in a South American/Latin groove.

The trio seemed content to work as an extended rhythm unit, with emphasis on interplay and swapping brief improvisatory ideas as a band, rather than one soloist developing a solo on a structure provided by the other instruments.

After opening as a trio, they were joined by vocalist Elaine Hamilton and for the next ninety minutes performed mostly Jazz standards all delivered with the tightness and professionalism that comes with ten years or so together as a group.

Elaine Hamilton is a fairly good Jazz vocalist, she makes up for anything lacking in range and depth with an ability to listen to and compliment what the bands doing behind her. The songs ranged from the popular 'Honey Suckle Rose' and 'Sweet Georgia Brown', to the bop classics of Dizzy Gillespie's 'A Night in Tunisia' and Thelonious Monk's 'Round Midnight'. Both of these seemed to suffer from a lightweight approach, there is a point where professionalism becomes too obvious for it's own good. We also could have done without the standard americanisms of patronising the audience, I mean some of us are certainly deserved of much praise, but sweeping generalisations really do little to an already well developed sense of cynicism.

Overall? An enjoyable performance, in no way taxing on the mental and auditory processes. The improvising was kept within safe limits, mostly sacrificed to achieve a well balanced sound from very professional performers who play well and enjoy it. Perhaps too safe for my tastes, but appreciated all the same.

SEMAJ

SHRIEKBACK

Mercy Dash, Ready for this

Nothing special about this one. It goes da, da, da, 1, 2, 3, 4, are you ready for the mercy dash. The B-side 'Gated Joy' fares a little better, slightly reminiscent of 'all lined up', but without the subtlety.

AN

22A/23 THE ORANGE JUICE

Orange Juice springs from a similar source to the commotions, but their river has run dry. The sing-song allure of 'Rip It Up' and 'I can't help myself' is matched by only one song here, the sly and witty 'What Presence?'. The only thing that stops this record from being strictly easy-listening territory, as a reviewer of an earlier single pointed out, is the fact that Edwyn sounds like he's singing with his mouth full of winegums and thus is too irritating to be allowed to burble on in the background.

As anyone who watches Radio With Pictures can tell you, Edwyn Collins and Zeke Manyika, the other half and rhythm section of Orange Juice, have parted company. Hopefully their new ventures will see a re-emergence of their not inconsiderable respective talents. Their partnership of late seems to have stifled everything but Edwyn's monotonous mumbling.

- Paula Morris

THROW YOUR ARMS AROUND ME/UNBELIEVER

Hunters and Collectors Festival

Hunters and Collectors latest single is a live version of the catchy soul tune, 'Throw your Arms Around Me'. H & C are following a new direction since the loss of their guitarist and percussionist. Soul power is the theme. Gone are the days of biting vocals, distorted manic guitar and jungle rhythms. A more controlled upfront sound is the end result of thoughtful arrangement of the tight horn section, and sparse use of slide guitar.

The B-Side 'Unbeliever' meanders along well recorded but bland. It shouldn't really be here.

-A.N.

'LA FILLE MAL GARDEE' THE ROYAL BALLET COMPANY OF SADLERS WELLS

Tours by prestigious foreign ballet companies are a rare event in New Zealand and are always heralded by the media as 'not to be missed'. As such, they present a problem for ballet enthusiasts here, who are forced to pay \$28.50 to squeeze into the hot and outdated St James. For most students, the asking price is extremely prohibitive. There were no student concessions for the Royal Ballet's visit to Auckland, although the matinees were cheaper overall than the evening performances. From the promoter's point of view, with around 250 people to pay (from the principal dancers to the theatre ushers), the price of tickets was within reason. Certainly, there was none of the \$50-for-a-reasonable-seat business that marked Kiri Te Kanawa's last visit here.

If affording to go to a ballet in Auckland is a problem from a patron's perspective, then staging it is an even greater frustration for the visiting company, limited by the choice of venue here. For many people, the deciding factor when the cost is so high is the choice of the ballet itself, and many were disappointed to see that 'Giselle' was to be performed yet again instead of 'Sleeping Beauty', which is being performed in Wellington. The reason for this is the size of the stage at the St James, the only near-suitable place for full scale ballet in the city. The stage is simply too small for both the scenery and the company to fit on it at the same time. This is a rather sorry state of affairs. There has been much controversy over the cost and design of the Aotea Arts Centre, but Auckland's shameful lack of a large, multi-purpose theatre complex is something that should be rectified as soon as possible. The marvellous spectacle of the Royal Ballet performing Tchaikovsky would perhaps have been more tempting than 'Giselle', which the N.Z. ballet put on fairly regularly and which the Bolshoi staged when it visited Auckland a few years ago.

'La Fille Mal Gardee' was the other

ballet performed during the 'royal visit' to Auckland. Premiered in 1789, Herold's comic ballet is also a well-known favourite with major companies; the performance we saw was arranged by John Lanchbery from the 1828 version, with choreography by the celebrated Frederick Ashton. It is a charming ballet, with the silliest of stories (the rough course of true love, naturally), memorable music and lots of showcase dancing for the romantic leads, the comic characters and the corps de ballet. On Saturday-evening, the leading roles were taken by the soloists Sandra Madgwick and David Yow, both young and enthusiastic performers. Yow seemed rather nervous, (the audience could tell by his facial expression when an especially difficult leap or hold was coming) but was supple and energetic. Madgwick was the treat of the night; a lively and expressive dancer with exceptional acting ability, she seems destined to become a celebrated principal with the company. The important comic roles of the widow Simone, played in drag by David Morse and the rejected suitor Alain, (a dead-ringer for Pinocchio) played by Graham Lustig, were brilliantly carried off. Alain's antics with his red umbrella (with which he flies across the stage at the end of the second act) and the widow's faultless clog dance were sublime comedy as well as superb ballet. The rest of the company were kept busy performing elaborate sequences using ribbons and sticks, acting round a live horse, and trying not to collide with the scenery.

English conductor Bramwell Tovey seemed well pleased with the Auckland Regional Orchestra, which entered into the fun of the ballet with a bright and spirited performance. The audience certainly enjoyed themselves. Hopefully the next visit of the Royal Ballet will see a more suitable (and comfortable) venue available. There is certainly more hope of that than getting the tickets any cheaper.

- Paula Morris

Campus Radio BFM Alternative Top Ten Wednesday 27 March.

1. Don't Go - Left, Right & Centre
2. Sleepwalker - This Kind of Punishment
3. True Men Don't Kill Coyotes - Red Hot Chilli Peppers
4. Zoo Look - Jean Michael Jarre
5. Brain That Wouldn't Die - Tall Dwarfs
6. Radiation - Topp Twins
7. Let It All Blow - Dazz Band
8. New Day Rising - Husker On
9. Rock the Box - Sylvester
10. The Flower - Expendables

High flyers

Lay of the Land - The Fall/World Destruction - Timezone



Pro SCM Workshops

April 9

FRANK GIBSON & ANDY BROWN

April 10

BILLY CHRISTIAN & BILLY NUKU

Bookings: Phone 768-115

penpushers

YAPS: The Complete Guide to the Young Aspiring Professionals

Pearson Phillips
Arrow Books
Distributed by Wholesale Book Distributors

The annexation and absorption of cultures, nations, or belief and value systems by more powerful or cunning forces is part of the shape of human history. At times what is useful to the dominant force is appropriated from its source is a kind of cultural phagocytosis rather than merely obliterated. This process is quickening in this highly intercommunicative society, and hardly has some new subculture evolved than its most superficial characteristics are transformed into marketable commodities and peddled back to the larger mass of the population. Thus a profound growing sensitivity to the 'third world' can become the basis for a line of chick designer clothes displaying ethnic motifs, affordable

subcultural influences that transformed it and then confessed the mutant value system on a new generation of notaries, giving them an avant-garde or even rebellious air, but all the time only enhancing its own efficiency. Its adherents have even more energy, are less likely to die of cancer, and are altogether better servitors of the machine.

For them at least, this book will not be construed as a satirical expose which is its excuse, but as a guide to the behaviour and rituals necessary for the innovation of success in the business world.

The only reason for YAP existence lies in the accumulation of money, status and property, and this is done by relentless work and the refinement of their expertise in their chosen commercial speciality. To facilitate the whole process, because rapidity of ascent is crucial, all facets of the YAP's life must be made to serve this aim of meteoric rise and total accomplishment. The book is therefore divided into chapters entitled 'Dressing Up', 'Transport', 'Sports' and 'Holidays', 'Wining and Dining', etc. It must be remembered that none of these things are done for pleasure, but merely to serve the obsessional drive for success.

The satire, such as it is, lies in the author's slightly ironic but essentially accurate description of their clean, streamlined, and asinine living profiles. I found the author's inventorial style led to a uniformity of tone that, after a couple of chapters, only served to reinforce the almost Blakean spiritual desolation of the subject matter. The grimy satanic mills of the industrial revolution have been exchanged for an abstract wasteland whose surfaces are no longer inferior brick, but black reflective glass, and whose limits, being spiritual and mental rather than physical, seem more pervasive and deadly. The enemy is now, indeed, within. 'What demon/ Hath formed this abominable void/ This soul shuddering vacuum.' (William Blake). Unfortunately for many of the readers of this book, it will not serve as a scourge or a remedy to folly and an infected vision, but as a mirror in which they may with satisfaction discern their own lineaments portrayed, and so recognize themselves amongst the chosen by the Beast.

Nigel Hooper

'THE SECRET DIARY OF ADRIAN MOLE, AGED 13' 'THE GROWING PAINS OF ADRIAN MOLE'

Sue Townsend
(Methuen)

Adrian Mole has problems. His skin has gone to pot, his parents are splitting up, his pet dog is either at the vets or standing in front of the television and his one true love, the treacle-haired beauty Pandora, is going out with his ex-best friend Nigel. He longs to 'wander the world having experiences', but instead must confine the outpourings of his unappreciated intellect to his secret diary, which he begins on the first day of 1981, aged thirteen and three quarters. Adrian realises he is at a Crossroads in his life. He scorns his Noddy wallpaper, painting his room black, and trades his Peter Pan dressing gown and Winnie the Pooh pyjamas for new bri-nylon models when he goes to hospital to



have his tonsils out. He reads everything from 'War and Peace' (in two days) to 'Sex, the Facts' to aid his transition from unwitting innocence to maturity, as he faces every adolescent crisis imaginable along the way.

Adrian Mole realizes he is surrounded by madness, decadence and 'uneducated peasants'. He longs for the day when he will buy his first studio flat in Hampstead. His report on the ill-fated school trip to the British Museum is just one example of the intellectual isolation he feels: '1.30 (pm) enter British Museum. Adrian Mole and Pandora Braithwaite awestruck by evidence of heritage of World Culture. Rest of class Four-D run berserk, laughing at nude statues and dodging curators.' He knows his intellectual nature is the cause of much of his unhappiness, and identifies with the disquiet of other great minds (especially that of Malcolm Muggeridge): 'We feel things more than other people. We know the world is rotten and that chins are ruined by spots.'

Adrian joins the Good Samaritans at school, and ends up a slave to cantankerous communist Bert Baxter, the dirtiest old man imaginable. His heady romance with Pandora insists on going wrong. She has no intention of marrying him as soon as they turn sixteen. Pandora burns her collection of Jackie comics because they 'don't bear feminist analysis'. She devotes her time to campaigning for the Anti-Nazi league, organizing a school Nativity play (in which the three wise men are reviled as capitalist pigs and Mary goes into simulated labour on stage) and arbitrating between her mother, who joins the S.D.P., and her father, who stays loyal to Labour. Nigel changes from being a punk at weekends ('His mother lets him be one providing he

wears a string vest under his bondage T-shirt') to being the attempted founder of a Gay club at school. Adrian and his friends are children of our times; Nigel decides not to run away to avoid his 'O' levels when his father buys him a set of video cassette study aids, and Pandora breaks up with Brian Box Henderson by leaving him a 'Dear John' message on his word processor.

Adults are a puzzle to Adrian: 'I don't know a single sane adult. They are all barmy. If they are not fighting in the Middle East, they are dressing poodles in plastic macs or having their bodies deep frozen. Or reading 'The Sun' because they think it is a newspaper'. His parents are the 'nouveau poor'. His father is made redundant, and, despite his efforts to join the Falklands Task Force, ends up as a canal bank renovator. His mother is 'not like the mothers on the television'. She spends his family allowance on gin and cigarettes, and holds women's rights meetings in the living room. His parents are continually on the brink of divorce, and after their two chaotic affairs Adrian ends up with an unexpected half-brother and half-sister, along with a growing suspicion that adulthood is 'not all staying up late and having your own door key'. Yet he somehow survives being a 'one-parent-family child with an unemployed, bad-tempered father', resolving to remember when he is rich and famous that he 'once knew the sour taste of poverty'. In the meantime he continues sending his 'juvenilia', such as the poem 'Norway! Land of difficult spelling', and his story about a hamster with an incurable disease, to the BBC. His diary ends two months after his sixteenth birthday. Perhaps Sue Townsend will abandon her creation at this point for good, which is rather a pity. I've never laughed so much in my life.

Paula Morris

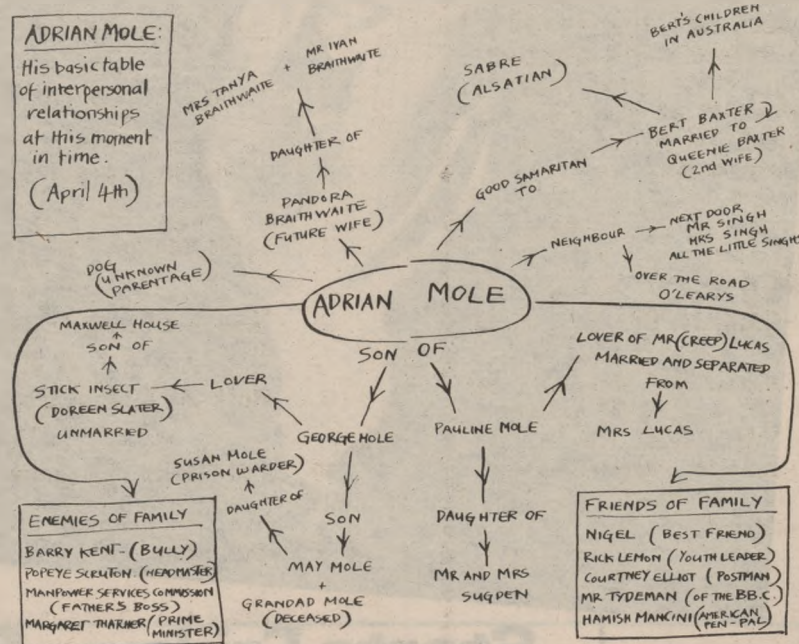


only by the rich. At the same time, the new consciousness that gave birth to this flowering of ideas is misunderstood, ignored, changed beyond recognition, or reduced to a slick little slogan as mindless as a jingle on a soap advertisement.

Beginning in the 50's with the beat artists and poets, and gathering momentum through the 60's and early 70's, a new awareness was born (or revived) that was in many ways antithetical to the scientific materialism and consumerism and numbing conformity which preceded it, and, if this book is anything to go by, is superceding that brief and colourful interregnum. The last strains of Art Pepper's band and what all of that signified and promised are dying away, drowned in the well-heeled tramp of graduating commerce students marching in serried ranks to join the fray on corporate battlefields, oblivious of what was gained and thrown away.

All that remains of the cultural revolution of the preceding 25 years are residual concerns for diet and health, a sexual permissiveness that has nothing to do with freedom, and the cold leftovers of a way of speaking whose major substance has been consigned to the wastemaster.

The Corporate behemoth has assimilated and transformed the



ACADEMIC HARASSMENT IN PALESTINE

'The pattern of Israeli treatment of the universities (in the occupied territories) over the past five years has been one of harassment going beyond what might be reasonably justified on the grounds of public order and security.'

This is one of the main conclusions of an independent mission of inquiry whose report was published recently by the International Commission of Jurists, based in Geneva, and the World University Service in London. The mission comprised three distinguished academics: Adam Roberts, Reader in International Relations at St Anthony's College, Oxford; Boel Joergensen, President of the University of Roskilde (Denmark); and Frank Newman, Ralston Professor of International Law at the University of California, Berkeley, and a former justice of the California Supreme Court.

Their 88-page report, written after visiting the region and meeting both Palestinians and Israelis, calls for a fundamental reappraisal of the relationship between the Israeli military authorities and the Palestinian institutions of higher education in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The authors' main conclusions and recommendations include:

- There is an undeniable conflict of interest between these institutions and the Israeli authorities. The Universities reflect the widespread desire of Palestinians for some kind of statehood; the Israeli authorities oppose that aspiration.

- Since 1979 there has been a crisis atmosphere at the universities, due mainly to the rapid expansion of the six institutions of higher learning, the growing presence of Israeli settlers, the imposition of a relatively harsh policy towards the institutions and the growth of student militancy in response.

- Military Order 854, introduced by the Israeli authorities in July 1980, and giving them extensive and extraordinary powers over the universities in the occupied territories, should be rescinded.

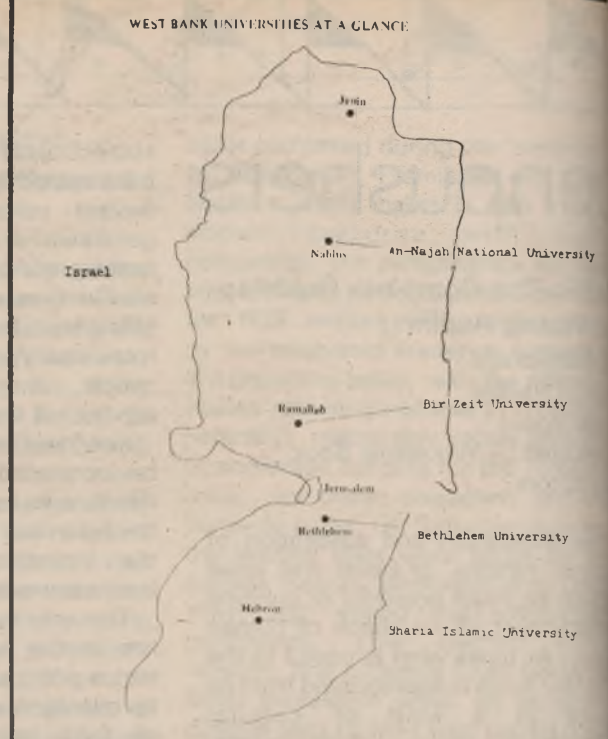
- Military intervention on campus and the closure of universities should occur only as an 'absolute last resort'. Such interventions are bound to be viewed critically on both international legal grounds and because of their serious implications for academic freedom.

- Israel has a duty to protect the inhabitants of the territories. Failure to observe this may have contributed to the murder of three students at Hebron University in July 1983. We remain deeply apprehensive about the potential for violence in a situation where armed settlers are in close proximity to Palestinian universities.'

SUPPORT BIR ZEIT UNIVERSITY



Hands off Palestinian students.



- There is a clear and urgent need to reconsider the wide range of administrative measures and practices affecting universities, including particularly:

1. Measures restricting the import of foreign funds, books, and educational equipment.
2. The imposition of customs and other charges on imports for educational purposes.
3. Refusal of planning and other permits.
4. Book censorship policy should be reconsidered, including the stricter censorship of Arabic books than of English language publications.

The international community must act to ensure that a basically defenceless people, faced with a foreign occupation and the presence of armed settlers, is not the victim of discriminatory treatment in higher education or other matters of such a kind as to lead to a status of educational disadvantages and permanent inferiority.'

Friends of Palestine



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NEW MOVES IN EUROPE

GREECE

BALANCING ACT

David Lange is not the only Prime Minister doing a balancing act with Ronald Reagan these days. Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou also treads the high wire, apparently determined to introduce a nuclear-free zone into the Balkans while at the same time remaining in NATO.

And Greece has officially rejected the long-held premise that the Soviet Union presents a military threat to its security. The declaration seems certain to further move Greece along the road to ridding itself of nuclear weapons.

Greece recently refused to hold a scheduled joint military exercise (code-named 'Zenith') with the United States. Further, it announced that henceforth no future military exercises on Greek soil will be allowed if they are directed against the Soviet Union or any other socialist country.

'Our armed forces were organised on the basis of the principle that there supposedly exists a danger in the north', Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said, 'but our policy is based on the premise that we do not consider the threat from the north to be real'.

This declaration seems to be of considerable historic importance, considering that Greece has usually been considered a close ally of Washington's Cold War politics and remembering that it shares borders with Bulgaria and Albania. Before World War Two Greece was governed by a monarchy with openly pro-fascist sympathies. After abjectly caving in to the German invaders, this monarchy was restored with the return of the allies while communist resistance forces were crushed. Most recently Greece was ruled by 'the colonels', a military junta which finally left in disgrace after a military debacle with Turkey over Cyprus.

Three years ago Harvard-educated Papandreou of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), was elected on a platform of immediate removal of all nuclear warheads from Greece. Since then he has been accused by critics at home of soft-peddalling on this undertaking while pursuing right-wing economic policies domestically. Inflation is currently running at 19% and unemployment is high. Public and private debt figures are continuing to rise to worrying proportions while the government has cancelled price controls. It has also stated that those state enterprises experiencing financial difficulty may be handed back to private hands after having been 'restored to health' with government aid.

These economic problems have contributed to a leftward voting shift. To counter this, in January the Pasok-controlled parliament pushed through a new electoral law that rearranges proportional representation in such a way as to favour Pasok and the parties of the Right. Critics charge that the pence and disarmament stance is an election movement designed to win votes and offset rightward economic steps at home.

Whatever the motives, Mr Papandreou is continuing to press for the Balkans to be declared the world's next nuclear-free zone. Last month he visited Moscow and in a joint communique with the Soviet Prime Minister, Nikolai Tichonov,

support was affirmed for nuclear-free zones in the Balkans as well as the Eastern Mediterranean, against the militarization of space and for an international conference on the Cyprus dispute.

In addition, agreements were signed for negotiations to open on the building of a gas pipeline to convey Soviet natural gas; for preparations to construct a \$900 million aluminium plant using Greek bauxite to be financed by the Soviet Union; for an expanded trade pact that will boost Greek exports to the Soviet Union by 70%, and for the building and repair in Greece of \$240 million worth of Soviet shipping in the next three years.

All of which has not endeared Mr Papandreou to the Reagan administration, these announcements coming as they did in the midst of his threat to call for the withdrawal of US tactical nuclear warheads from US bases in Greece.

The issue came to a head when the proposal for a nuclear-free zone was frustrated by Turkey's refusal to support it (after US pressure). Mr Papandreou said then that if his plan was not approved he would *unilaterally* order the removal of US warheads.

Although he signed an agreement in 1983 allowing the US to maintain its bases there, he presented the agreement at the time as a timetable

for the removal of the bases in five years.

Although Greece remains in Nato, Mr Papandreou says his country's participation is 'inactive' and Greek forces will take part in Nato exercises only outside the Aegean region and has reiterated the ban on Greek-American military exercises in Greece directed against 'the danger from the north'.

ROMANIA

Romania continues to call for the removal of all nuclear arms in Europe. During a recent visit to Romania by the British Foreign Secretary Lord Howe, President Nicolai Ceausescu took the opportunity to explain his country's peace plan.

Under the Romanian scheme, initially only the Soviet Union, Britain and France, being nuclear powers already, would be allowed to keep their nuclear arsenals. American nuclear weapons would have to go from Western Europe while Soviet nuclear weapons would have to be removed from East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Romania also believes Nato and Warsaw Pact countries should have a say in the new round of arms control negotiations, rather than leaving the talks to the US and the Soviet Union.



ASIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP

With the UN Declaration of 1985 as the International Year of Youth, with the theme Participation, Development and Peace, the Asian Students Association (ASA) regards as important the need for Asian students today to seek channels through which they can have a relevant and meaningful involvement in national and international social developments. It was with this in mind that ASA organised the Asian Students Workshop - 'An Assessment and Re-examination of the Asian Student Movement in Meeting the Realities and Challenges of the Eighties'. The Workshop was held at Khon Khaen University, Thailand from December 21 1984 to January 2 1985. It was attended by student delegates from Thailand, Bangladesh, India, the Philippines, Japan, Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Iraq, Yemen, Jordan, Pakistan, Australia and Aotearoa. NZUSA, a member of ASA, was represented at the Workshop by three delegates. The following is the report of the Workshop by one of the delegates, HEAH LEE LEE.



The Military overpowers the Students, Thailand, 1976.

In the Third World the most pressing problem is repressive laws restricting student activities. In the developed world the problem is one of student apathy rather than repressive laws.

To have my plane delayed at Noumea for two days and then to arrive at Bangkok and discover that to my dismay there was no one at the Airport to meet me, was not exactly how I would have chosen to start off my experience at the workshop. Somehow, however, I managed to meet up with the rest of the participants. With those involved coming from such a diversity of economic/political/social backgrounds, the Workshop promised to be a rich and intense experience of sharing and learning from each other - and I was not disappointed.

Exposure Programme

Delegates on arrival were divided into small groups for exposure trips to either rural or urban areas in order to gain some experience of the conditions in which Thai farmers and workers lived and worked in. I was part of a group which went to spend some time with workers in an industrial area near Bangkok. We visited a textile factory (a joint Thai-Japanese venture) and were taken on a guided tour of the factory by one of its supervisors. Great pains were taken by the supervisor to explain to us how cloth was made. But not one word was said about the terrible conditions under which the workers worked - the deafening noise (my eardrums literally hurt) the unbearable heat and the chemical stench. We were however informed that management preferred to have women rather than men working at the factory because the monotonous nature of the work was more suited to them.

Workers and their entire families live in houses no bigger than the bedroom of an average size house in Aotearoa. No facilities for rubbish and sewerage disposal exist.

The minimum wage prescribed by law is 66 baht a day (NZ \$7) but only 50 percent of the work force receive this rate - the rest get less. Legally workers have the right to join unions, but in reality the law is again largely ignored - workers involved in union activities are frequently dismissed or even beaten up or killed by gangsters employed by the employers. The government not only lacks the political will to enforce the laws but often is in active collaboration with employers in suppressing workers' rights - many top government officials are also employers.

But workers are not passively accepting this denial of their basic rights. At a local trade union meeting that we attended I was struck by the high spirit and level of political awareness of the

workers there, most of whom had hardly any education at all. Their songs and skits were about the hardships of workers' lives, about repression by their employers and the government and about fighting back. We were extended a warm welcome and told that despite our different nationalities we were all one people. Many posed eager questions about the condition of workers in the countries we came from - there was much interest shown in workers from Aotearoa.

Reflections on Exposure Programme

After the various groups returned from visiting the workers and peasants, we got together to discuss our experiences and compare them with conditions in our own countries. It was clear that the problems faced by Thai workers and peasants were not peculiar to Thailand. In most other Third World countries, workers are exploited in much the same way - low pay and poor working conditions with the government aiding employers in their exploitation of workers. Peasants throughout the Third World also fare no better - there's the same old story of poverty and exploitation.

Local capitalists are not solely responsible for the exploitation of workers and peasant, foreign dominations also plays a destructive and exploitative role in the economic, social and cultural lives of the people. That multinationals are in the Third World to exploit the cheap labour there is no secret. Peasants in the underdeveloped countries have been persuaded to switch from subsistence farmings to cash-cropping for export to the developed countries. But the prices they receive for their products are too low for them to earn enough income to acquire the basic necessities of life.

In N.E. Thailand, peasants are so impoverished that it is quite common for them to supplement their diet by eating lizards, worms or whatever they can dig out of the ground or catch from the trees, but the results of rural poverty are much more tragic than that. There is the continuous mass exodus of young Thai women (who could be as young as thirteen) from the poverty ridden rural areas to Bangkok to work as prostitutes. Then there is child labour which though illegal is widespread.

Western consumerism has also taken its toll on the people's lives. On our exposure trips we quite frequently came across colour televisions in the midst of poverty, and foreign aid seems to be

benefitting the donors more than the recipients. In Thailand for example, while foreign aid has helped to improve the country's transport system, the effect of it is not so much to facilitate the transport of local produce to the markets but to make imports more accessible to the local population. The result is that many poor people are spending beyond their means - to such an extent that often they have to resort to selling their children in order to sustain their standard of living. Western consumerism has also undermined the people's social and cultural traditions. There is increasing materialism - the desire to have your own possessions - in place of the tradition of sharing.

The exposure programme raised a number of issues which were explored in greater depth at the Workshop.

Workshop

As a lead-in to the workshop, there was a panel discussion on 'The Role of Student Movements in Social Change in Asia'. The speakers were past or current student leaders from five countries: Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Australia and the Philippines.

Gurmit Singh, co-founder of ASA, described the present Malaysian student movement as a shadow of what it was in the '70's. Repressive laws restricting student activities provide only part of the explanation for this. Malaysian students are also too divided by differences in race, religion and language to be able to see who their real enemies are.

Thengchai Vinitchakul, a former political prisoner, traced the history of the Thai student movement from the '60's to the present day. From 1957 - 1972 there was in existence in Thailand a repressive military dictatorship. On October 14 1973 the people inspired by the enthusiasm and courage of the Thai Students, overthrew the military regime, ushering a period of civilian government which allowed more political freedom than before. But October 14 1976 saw the force of the Thai ruling class re-asserted, with over three hundred students massacred at Thammasat University and thousands arrested and detained without trial. Over three thousand students and intellectuals fled into the jungles to join the outlawed Communist Party. Today, repression is more subtle than the dictatorial suppression immediately following the 1976 coup - what the people have to contend with now is a 'deceptive'

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WORKSHOP

democratic regime'. The legacy of 1973-76 cannot however be underestimated. In 1973, the people brought down the government, there is an awareness of their potential to change society. However 1976 illustrates with clarity the strength of the ruling class - they will not give up gracefully.

The workshop itself was divided into three parts and was essentially aimed at studying the development of the student movement in the past decade, and its current role in the context of the present social, economic and political situation which Asian peoples are confronting at the local and regional level. Workshop 1 was built around the theme 'Sharing Experiences of National Student Movements'. It was noted time and again that students are an integral part of the societies they live in, that students as a sector have in the past taken their place alongside other social sectors in demanding progressive social changes and that they have a responsibility to continue doing so. Yet currently amongst the student community in Aotearoa, there are those who believe that students can isolate themselves from 'politics' and should do so. Inspiring stuff.

One workshop also discussed the problems facing student movements today and ways in which to build up a strong progressive student movement. In the Third World, the most pressing problem is repressive laws restricting student activities. In the developed world (eg, Aotearoa, Australia and Japan), the problem is one of student apathy rather than repressive laws. To deal with the problem of apathy, it was suggested that students should be organised around specific issues which they can easily identify with but which will lead them to make the connections with broader social/political issues. For eg. involvement in activities against the violations of human rights which leads to an understanding of imperialism and dictatorships.

It was pointed out that student movements must build strong links with other sectoral movements and community groups. A student movement which is out of touch with the social realities that exist will not be an effective force for social changes. This is the lesson to be drawn from the massacre at Thammasat University in 1976. One of the main reasons why the Thai Student movement was so easily crushed by the ruling elite in 1976 was because the students did not have the support of the people at the grass roots level.

As a lead in to Workshop 2, there was an open forum on 'Imperialism, Militarism and Human Rights in Asia'. The guest speaker was Dr. R. David, director of Third World studies centre at the University of Philippines with Dr Kiangsak

from Kasetsart University, Bangkok, as a commentator. Discussion was lively and stimulating. According to Dr David, imperialistic subjugation, militarisation and the gross violation of human rights have become the hallmark of Third World existence. These three problems cannot be considered in isolation from each other as they are all inter-related. Global capitalism has tried to solve its persistent crisis not by continuous technological advance but by plundering Third World resources in order to sustain life styles in the First World. The key collaborators in this game of imperialistic plunder are the repressive client regimes of the Third World which are propped up with modern arms to subdue their populations. These authoritarian regimes exercise power through either the flagrant violation of human rights or by offering development as a trade off for democratic rights. Such human rights violation breeds popular resistance to these regimes which become even more repressive and militaristic. As a result their need for more military assistance reinforces their dependence on the imperialistic powers, and so goes this vicious cycle of dependence, militarisation and repression. Thus dictatorships are not aberrations in our political history but part and parcel of the scenario of global imperialism. As such we must be wary of the real prospect that the collapse of the present dictators may mean only the replacement of these personalities while the exploitative system itself is carefully preserved.

Kiangsak however questioned whether the above theory could be applied to all Third World countries. On the case of Thailand it is not true to say that the local ruling class is directed from abroad. The state serves local capitalists first, not foreign capitalists. Authoritarian and militaristic regimes are necessary not only to sustain imperialistic domination but also to allow exploitation by local capitalists. The exploitive role of the latter must never be underestimated, and imperialist powers like the U.S. do not want to see the growth of militaristic regimes which are blatantly oppressive but want authoritarian regimes with 'human faces' - i.e. which are 'deceptively democratic'.

The theme of Workshop 2 was 'Analysis and sharing on current social and political issues'. It was to provide participants with the opportunity of sharing insights and experiences of how imperialism, militarism and violations of human rights affect the lives of our people and to identify common trends. It was clear to all of us that despite the diversity of backgrounds that we came from, the issues confronting our people were basically the same - any differences were merely differences in degree and form - gross violation of human rights, economic exploitation of the poor masses by the rich/ruling elite, militarisation and imperialistic domination. The developed world is not free from oppression either. In Australia and Aotearoa, the indigenous peoples are deprived of

their land and culture by the white majority. At the same time the developed world is directly involved in the oppression of the Third World - exploiting the latter's resources in order to sustain its standard of living and participating in the subjugation of indigenous movements for national and social liberation. The U.S., Australia and Aotearoa for e.g. are propping up the repressive Marcos regime in the Philippines with economic and military aid. Student activists in the developed world have a responsibility to help end the economic/cultural imperialism committed by their countries in the Third World.

Workshop 2 also identified 'burning' issues which need particular attention in the area of international solidarity work. For most Third World countries, the burning issue is political repression. For Aotearoa, the struggle of the Maori people for self-determination and the campaign to stop the All-Black tour of South Africa were singled out as a priority area for action. Support was also declared for the struggle of the Kanak people, for independence and the campaign for an independent and nuclear-free Pacific.

Conclusion

The Workshop was not without its shortcomings. Lack of time allocated for discussion meant that quite a few issues were not gone into with sufficient depth. Language barriers were another problem. We used English to communicate with each other as it was the only common language we had. But it meant that for those participants whose command of English was poor, their participation in the workshop was seriously handicapped.

These problems are however insignificant compared to what was achieved by the workshop. It brought together student activists from all over Asia and in doing so enabled us not only to share our countries' experiences with each other but also help us to more clearly identify the common threads running through our different struggles. This can only strengthen co-operation and solidarity work between our countries.

For me personally, the denial of basic human rights and its immense cost to human lives have become that much more real because of my experience in Thailand. It is one thing to know in your head that injustice exists in many parts of the world but to see it for yourself or to hear first-hand accounts of it from the victims themselves, is a different thing altogether. I can still remember quite vividly the film that I saw at the Workshop on the Massacre at Thammasat University, Thailand, in October 1976. Soldiers armed with anti-tank guns 'ripping' into unarmed students. Or the film about the Kwangju Uprising in South Korea - where the people of Kwangju rose up against the country's dictatorial regime. Three thousand people - including women and children - paid with their lives for daring to demand basic human rights. Many of the delegates at the Workshop had either already tasted imprisonment for their political activities or live in continuous fear of it. The delegate from Bangladesh had to be smuggled across the border to get to Thailand as attending the Workshop was illegal. Then there was the Tamil delegate from Sri Lanka who didn't utter a word throughout the workshop. We thought he was a spy, but it turned out that he had been arrested at Colombo Airport on his way to Thailand and was only released on the condition that he did not say anything 'political' at the Workshop.

The people of Aotearoa enjoy some of the basic human rights that are being denied to many peoples in the Asian region, but it must be remembered that such rights were not given freely in the first place - they were fought for and won by those before us at some point in the past. It is dangerous to be complacent about what we have got because it is only too easy for such rights to be eroded away. While it is true that there is not in Aotearoa the glaring injustices prevalent in the Third World, the fact is that inequalities exist within the context of our society - no less unjust are the discriminations against the Maori people, Polynesians, women, the working-class, lesbians and homosexuals.

At the Workshop, it was pointed out that a valuable lesson learnt from past and present struggles is that freedom, justice and democracy must be fought for and sacrifices made - as they are not given freely. I think this lesson is of as much relevance to Aotearoa as to any country in the Third World. ♦

...Then there was the Tamil delegate from Sri Lanka who didn't utter a word throughout the workshop. We thought he was a spy, but it turned out that he had been arrested at Colombo airport on his way to Thailand and was only released on the condition that he did not say anything 'political' at the workshop.



Military vs Students, Philippines

WAITUHI DEATH

The Labour Party victory last year was seen as good news for environmentalists. Along with legal protection for four North Island forests, legislative changes to the National Development Act and the banning of nuclear ships, there was also the promise for a strong new department of state - a Ministry for the Environment. Such a ministry would control the administration of the vast tracts of public land and waters with a strong emphasis on holistic resource management. More importantly, it seems that the ministry will be instructed to attend to the community and in particular to ensure that special attention is paid to the demands of the Maori community. The Labour government's responsible attitude to resource management is outlined further in the following article.

LABOURS BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. Labour recognises that the fundamental purpose of a sound environment policy is to ensure the management of the human use of the biosphere to yield the greatest sustainable benefits to present generations while maintaining potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.
2. Labour will therefore implement a strategy to integrate conservation and development so that:
 - a) We move to a sustainable economic base by shifting from the use of non-renewable to renewable resources.
 - b) Those resources are used to achieve the ends of social justice.
 - c) Our trusteeship responsibilities for future generations are recognised.
 - d) Our remaining endangered species and ecosystems and representative examples of our full range of plants, animals and landscapes are protected.

This broad holistic approach touches on our ethical responsibility to future generations and ultimately the cure for our disrespect of the environment lies in ethics.

Until such time as conservation and development is integrated we will need a strong ministry with statutory power to stop despoilation of live environment and to control use of natural resources. The environment summit on the 9-10th of this month was an important phase in the ministry's establishment and furthering the awareness of Labour's environmental policy. Participating groups and individuals invited to the summit represented a wide range of interests, included were environmentalists, developers, politicians, and civil servants. Despite this, a high level of consensus was reached. Russell Marshall summarised the forum and the submissions in his closing address.

"Now these are the things which ... this forum together with the submissions has left largely beyond contention.

"Firstly, that a new Ministry is to be set up.

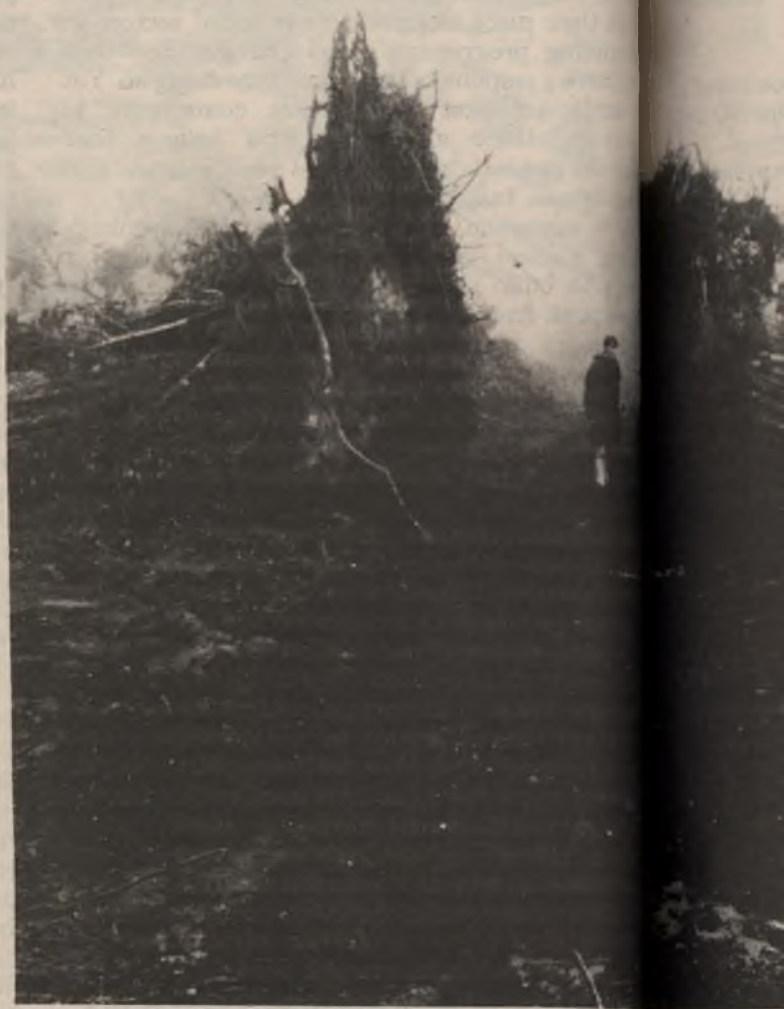
"Secondly, that the definition of environment must be broad and not restrictive.

"Thirdly. The Ministry must have status and must be effective in terms of central government policy, and this should be achieved by some form of control function.

"Fourth. It must have an effective presence and a different sort of effectiveness at the regional level. And its job at that level will be to communicate the strategic guidelines agreed by the Government and help maintain Government sensitivities to the regions. So that it will be in a sense a two-way traffic.

"Fifth. The Ministry will have oversight of certain natural resource statutes to ensure consistency and coherence. The priority is to deal with land and water use but ultimately I believe the Ministry should act in relation to other natural resources as well.

"Sixth. It will have a planning function, which will be inter-sectoral, but must not be removed from the practicalities, and will rely primarily on the processes it administers both at national and regional levels.



Private contractors cleared 40-100m wide protected forest ... Now the forest service say the area is for pine.

"Seventh ... It will have a role in conflict resolution.

"Eighth. It will have an active information and education role.

"And Ninth. The processes it administers must be based on public participation and community involvement."

"... The Ministry must serve developers and the needs of the community as a whole, particularly in the built environment, in the workplace and the employment context generally.

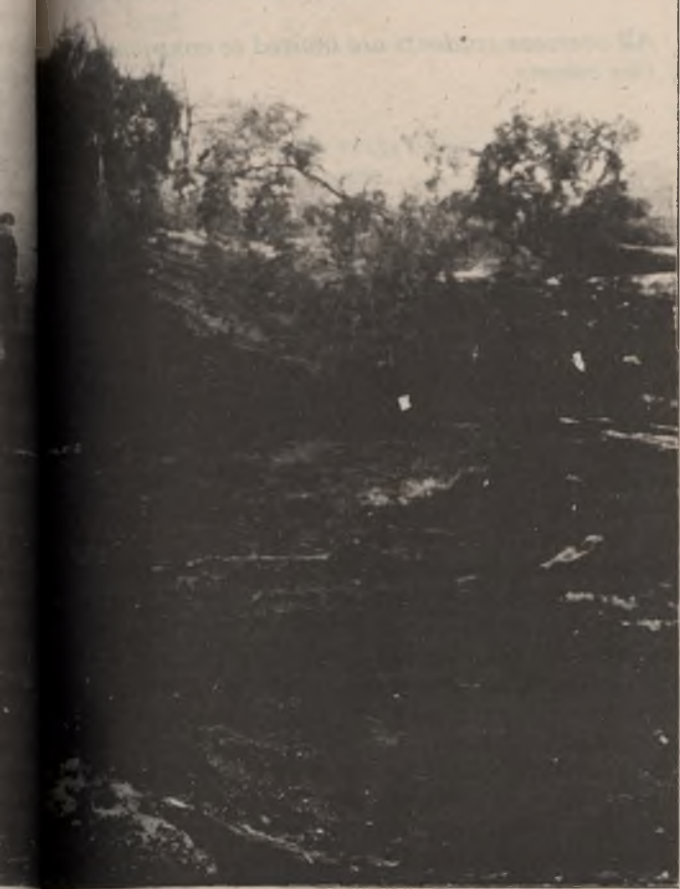
... It must also give weight to social and cultural concerns, with special provisions within its operation for taha Maori. For example it clearly needs to bring the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi to its work on natural resources.'

It was also agreed that there should be a separate nature conservancy to deal with protection of fragile habitats. Further that, a commissioner for the environment should be given statutory independence, a strengthened Nature Conservation Council, and a new advisory body to replace the Environment Council.



OF A FOREST

Maori expression that is used when an important person dies. It relates the fall of a shade giving Totara' at Waituhi should signify the end of the Forest Service control of our precious forests.



100 ha of protected Halls Totara even at an altitude and by over 1 km of native forest. The area in natives as it is too high



WHY WE NEED A MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Compared with other Western democracies NZ has large areas of public owned land. All this land (and harbours) is administered by a large number of government agencies eg Forest Service, Lands and Survey, Rural Bank, Ministry of Works, Railways and Harbour Boards. Which agency administers the land tends to determine what use it is put to. For example, the Ministry of Waste and Destruction have control over our wild and scenic rivers but are also the main dambuilders and irrigation promoters. Of course each agency has a few environmental people but they don't get a big say. Under proposals for the new ministry Public Lands would be taken away from the powerful government agencies. This new ministry could then contract the relevant department to develop the land thus through the contract it could control the type of activity. It would also have greater public accountability because it would commission a management plan calling on all interested parties. Presently if the Forest Service want to 'manage' a state forest they write the management plan.

WAITUHI

The recent Waituhi clearing is an example of why we need a ministry which will have control over public lands - especially native forests. Under the King Country management plan part of Waituhi state forest (30 km east of Taumaranui) was zoned for conversion to exotics and part was zoned for protection as 'natural environment.' Permission was granted for a lowland area to be cleared and planted in exotics. However, the private contractors also cleared 40-100 ha of high altitude protected Halls Totara (a relative of the more common Totara). Could they have wandered in to this area by mistake as was suggested by forest service officials? The two clearances are separated by over 300m in altitude and by over 1 km of native forest. To get there would have involved a conscious decision on the part of the forest service officers involved. In direct violation of their own management plan this area of 300-500 year old trees was bulldozed over in four days. The trees were left in windrows to rot, many trees were over 1m in diameter. Now the forest service say they will replant the area in natives as it is too high for pine.

Participants at the environment summit were scandalised and called for the stripping of the Forest Services control over native forests.

The Forest Service are acutely embarrassed over this and the two recently discovered illegal clearings near Reefton. In a desperate effort to save their empire they have variously offered protection of other West Taupo forests as compensation; a review of policy for native forest operations, and even full legal protection for all state indigenous forests. After visiting Waituhi I would say that the production attitude coupled with the negative view of public involvement of the staff is still too strong for them to have any control of native forests.

There is a Maori expression that is used when an important person dies. It relates the loss to 'the fall of a shade giving Totara'. Well perhaps the fall of these 'shade giving Totara' at Waituhi should signify the end of the Forest Service control of our precious forests.

Mat Kindley EAO

Refs. *Earth FOE Bulletin* No. 30.

N.Z. Labour Party environment policy April 1984.



"As you see, we've preserved as much of the centuries-old forest as possible."

OVERSEAS STUDENTS COLUMN

THE NOSE HAVE IT

'We've had it up to here eh' says Lim, as he gently taps himself below his matter of fact chin with his right hand, raised horizontally in a manner known to one with karate grace.

'Enough is enough, eh mate', suggests Tevita, with much plea in his voice. 'I mean we feel real cut off most of the time. Take *Salient* (or other Campus papers) for instance; nothing for us, by us, of us in it, eh', claims Tevita, confidently, suggesting that change from the past and present dilly dallying is overdue.

Like Liam, a 20 year old Law student from Malaysia, and Tevita (23) a student from Fiji studying Sociology, all overseas students I talked with expressed a strong desire to see regular weekly column in *Salient* (or other campus papers). Its significance, they maintained, cannot be over emphasised. Besides the sundry announcements, the column will undoubtedly be used as a means of expressing 'our views, our experiences and our reaction to things New Zealand'. 'And', continues Loata (from Samoa) 'such a step will hopefully wake overseas students from their feelings of being left out.' Right on. Clearly, lack of access to participation gradually gives birth to complacency. I couldn't agree more.

Lili, a Thai student in her early 20s who's been listening intently to the discussion, tilts her head slightly and with a faint smile on her otherwise expressionless face, whispers: 'Kiwis have this unique opportunity of learning something of world cultures by allowing us to write, speak and show.... and, she continues, now rather cryptically serious, 'we, the overseas students, being something like Simmel-strangers here could be used by the Kiwis

to help them see themselves from, as they say, the outside.' Hear hear, we all lipped, not knowing what else to say, while pretending the philosophical basis of her suggestion was ... old hat (?) to us. I, for one, felt a little (shall we say) uncomfortable realising some sort of challenge had been issued. I gulped.

I've got enough notes for my first article now. 'Thanks,' I said, not unlike one who is rather short of breath.

And left. Quickly!

Incredible as it sometimes seems, we the overseas students, are not the only people in Aotearoa (or New Zealand). And what to do about all those Others can occasionally pose a serious social psychological problem indeed, a pressing and perennial social psychological problem. The worst of it is that these Others, sometimes referred to for some unknown, no doubt oblique, reason as Kiwis (carefully note the anthropomorphic insult disguised as national identity) desperately want (need?) our humble attention. If we just so much as try to ignore them, or even pretend to ignore them, they will shut off your water or your lights, or disconnect your telephone line, your love, your life, your love life!

Living on the same two islands (just two islands ... ha ha) with them can be a hazardous and bothersome business. They incessantly weave oppressively sticky nets of obligations; they continually construct (confining you within) dreary walls of pathetic prohibitions; they regularly become increasingly obsessed with insane and dangerous desire to educate, to medicate, to cultivate, to europeanate!

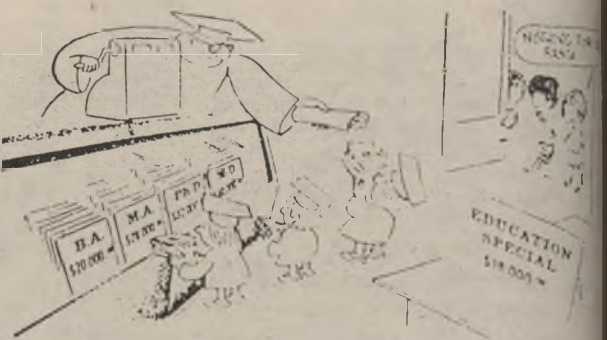
But even among such strange mainly pale creatures it is sometimes possible to find

comforting allies. Some, you'll be surprised to find lie in ambush waiting occasionally for years, just for a fleeting chance suddenly to spring out and befriend you - you, the unsuspecting, innocent overseas student. Weeeee!!!! Furthermore and strangely enough, the overseas student may rarely see in person these Kiwis (they are strictly night owls living under cover!) Since these Kiwis are often being held captive, in large numbers, in remote nuclear families, in schools and churches, in clubs and pubs, in cars and in offices, in occupations and preoccupations.

But, somehow some of them manage to smuggle (secretly?) out little messages which, in one strange undecipherable way or another, announce (secretly!): 'I'm on your side.'

- Loong Wong on behalf of
Zaiem Baksha for NOSAC

All overseas students are invited to contribute to this column.



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THIS WEEK FEATURING

TUES 7pm
I'm Okay, You're Okay

WED 8pm
Inside Out

THURS
INTERNAL FRAGMENTS

MON (WOMEN ONLY)

LION RED

DON'T GO (TO SOUTH AFRICA)

South Africa is the only country in the world where the majority of the population are calling for total military, economic, cultural, academic and sporting isolation from the rest of the world.

But what good will such a boycott do?

HART national chairperson, John Minto, says that since the call for total isolation of South Africa comes from the vast majority of the people there, they must be pretty confident it will have effect: 'It is important to realise the black majority are suffering not just from racial discrimination but from racial oppression and racial exploitation.'

is another brick in the wall of our existence.'

The opposition to a trade embargo from the 5 oil companies who supply 85% of South Africa's oil - Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex and Total - and the companies who supply military technology such as Plessey, Phillips, Marconi and ICL is being

would bring home the fact that the world does *not* approve of what they are doing to the majority of the population, the way they claim the world approves.

The vast majority of South African sports people support and demand the sporting boycott. Black sports people - the South African Rugby Union - see a total sporting boycott as the only way normal sport will come to Azania.

Bruce Cronin

NO OF COURSE THE RUGBY UNION SHOULDN'T GO AND SEND A TEAM TO SOUTH AFRICA



YES I GUESS YOU COULD CALL ME A LIBERAL LECTURER

I MEAN I DON'T LIKE TO BE UNPOPULAR

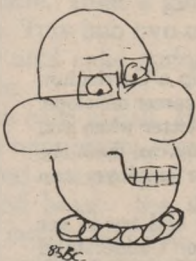
challenged by Anti Apartheid groups overseas. SPORTING LINKS

New Zealand has some trading links with South Africa but by far New Zealand's most significant links are sporting and cultural. NZ is the last white outpost in the Afrikaners' eyes. The other white colony, Australia, banned sporting contact in 1971. And the Afrikaans have never been on good terms with the colonial British, especially since the Boer War, and WWII where the current South African leadership backed the Nazis.

Rugby is extremely important in the white South African culture. According to Minto, 'Rugby is the last amateur sport they haven't been banned from. Their most highly prized sporting links are with the All Blacks.'

The stopping of the 85 tour would therefore be immensely demoralising to the white regime. It

SOUTH AFRICAN LECTURERS HERE? OH NOW YOU'VE GOT TO BE CAREFUL WHEN IT COMES TO ACADEMIC FREEDOM. IDEAS ARE PRECIOUS AND CAN'T BE HAMPERED, NO MATTER WHAT I MEAN WHAT ABOUT MY SABBATICAL?



The call for the total boycott is not taken lightly. It is a call of desperate people.

TRADING LINKS

South Africa is extremely dependent on its links with the outside world. Nearly all the country's industrial, mining and military technology is imported. 90% of the country's oil is imported. It has been estimated that South Africa could survive at most 2.7 years if an effective oil embargo was imposed.

One past South African Prime Minister said, Every time a South African product is bought it

CHRISTIANITY & GAY RIGHTS

I want to ask a question of all those Christians who believe that homosexual acts between consenting persons are condemned in the Bible as immoral. *Does it necessarily follow, therefore, that these people should be classed as criminals and punished by the law?*

I can think of many activities that bible-believing Christians would class as immoral, but would not want to make illegal or punishable by law: eg getting drunk in the privacy of one's own home, praying to other gods, teenagers committing fornication. (One could mention other activities that are biblically immoral, but are both legal and regularly practised by Christians: - eg paying unjustly low wages, exploiting Third World countries, farming with ecologically unsound principles, making atomic bombs, etc. But that is another matter.)

If a couple is involved in homosexual activity in a way that does not impose upon, embarrass, harass or disadvantage anyone else, is there really a case for making it illegal? Apparently we decided 'No' with respect to female homosexuality centuries ago.

Some Christians will respond: 'But if we legalize homosexuality, where will it end? Hotel bars and public toilets will become unsafe for youngsters. Soon there will be homosexual brothels and massage parlours.'

I suggest the opposite could happen. We should find it easier to get the support of the more responsible members of the gay community to stamp out homosexual harassment, assault and prostitution. Women are waking us up to the widespread problem of (hetero)-sexual harassment and

forcing us to take measures to get it stopped. Once consenting homosexuality is legalized, I see no reason why responsible gay and non-gay people should not unite to foster the attitudes and enforce the rules that will serve to eliminate sexual harassment of all kinds.

Those who use the bible to find out what is ethical and moral, should note carefully that the Word of God has a heavy emphasis on compassion. 'Jesus had compassion on them' is a frequent phrase, together with that wonderful word Agape and the Old Testament word 'justice'. To have compassion is to feel in sympathy with. If I am compassionate, I must bear in mind that the gay person has the same feelings toward his own sex as I do toward the opposite sex. I am lucky. My sexual orientation and feelings fit in with 'God's plan' and society's 'norms'. I can marry and have a 'legitimate' outlet for my physical and emotional needs. To go through life avoiding marriage and sex would require heroic courage of which I doubt myself capable. Yet we glibly demand this of homosexuals as if somehow they can magically deny what we daily affirm in ourselves. Jesus had compassion! Perhaps that is why he never once mentioned homosexuality.

Some Christians may feel that the Bible condemns homosexual activity as immoral. But even on that premise, do we not deny the greater purpose of the gospel if we condemn homosexual people to the Underworld?

- Ray Galvin
Maclaurin Chapel
University of Auckland



AS SERVICE ADVISORY CAREERS

APPLYING FOR A JOB

When you leave University with your hard won degree, remember that you have devoted 3 - 4 years of your life to gaining a valuable qualification. You have gained knowledge and skills; you have shown you can apply yourself to a task and succeed. You have a solid foundation on which to build a career.

What does an employer look for?

The answer is this is not straightforward. An employer looks at a number of qualities in an individual and weighs the qualities according to the job to be filled. The employer will almost certainly look at academic results, your personality, the way you submit your job application, behave at an interview and your outside interests.

What do you look for?

Make sure that you get good experience and challenging work. Don't be frightened to take responsibility. Don't take a job just because it is highly paid, look for other things as well. Be flexible in your choice of work. Make sure that the job offers you a career path. Be prepared to read and extend your knowledge. If you have a high level of academic ability think about postgraduate studies.

What should you do?

First write a proper job application. Draw up a Curriculum Vitae for yourself and keep adding to it as your career develops. Get your C.V. neatly typed. Draft a covering letter when you apply for the job saying briefly how you feel you can meet the employer's requirements. Make sure that the employer can readily contact you to invite you for an interview.

When you go for an interview, dress neatly and try to act normally. Answer questions honestly. If you don't understand the question ask the interviewer to clarify the question. Be positive. Don't be too set in your ideas, be prepared to explore alternatives with the interviewer.

Your impressions when you go for the interview are important. Are the people courteous and friendly? Do they appear to know what they are doing? Are the surroundings pleasant or untidy and scruffy? Do the employees look happy?

When you have the Job

Even though you are valuable you still have a lot to learn and you will need to keep on learning throughout your career. Some of the things you will learn haven't yet been discovered.

Plan your career and keep reviewing your progress and your future directions. In the last resort it is up to you.

JOB VACANCIES

ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE OR NEAR GRADUATE - Farmers Trading Company. A person is sought to set up a new department dealing in the drafting of plans and extensions. Salary will be dependent on qualifications.
Contact: Mrs Valley
Phone: 799-220 Extn 777

INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANT - Graduate in Law, Political Studies, or B. Comm/Management Studies
The New Zealand Shipowners' and Maritime Employers' Association Inc. are looking for one of the above graduates as an Industrial Assistant. The person employed would assist and be responsible to the Executive Officer for the carrying out of research into industrial relations matters, although research into broad commercial and legislative developments and concerns of relevance to the association will also be required. Applications close on 12 April. Please apply in writing to:
The Executive Officer
P.O. Box 1022
Wellington
Phone 735-077

B E (ELECTRICAL) IN ELECTRONICS - Ministry of Transport
The Ministry has a vacancy for a registered Telecommunications Engineer or Engineering graduate in their Head Office, Civil Aviation Division, Engineering Division. The work would be in communications, navigational aid and radar engineering services to various divisions of the Ministry. It includes the evaluation, planning, procurement and installation of telecommunications equipment and systems in New Zealand the South Pacific region. Applications close on April 3.
Please send to:
Executive Officer (Personal)
Ministry of Transport
Private Bag
Wellington

ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE - Planning Officer, City Planning Department, Palmerston North.
A vacancy exists for a Planning Officer (Architectural) within the Policy and Research Section of the City Planning Department. The position involves a number of wide ranging and varied tasks, including civic design, housing stock assessment, housing development design, miscellaneous photographic and drawing tasks. Applicants should preferably hold a recognised architectural qualification and it is desirable to have had some practical experience. Formal applications close Friday 19 April.
Conditions of appointment obtainable from:
The City Planner
Palmerston North City Corporation
Private Bag
Palmerston North
Phone: 68-199 Extn 861

ACCOUNTING GRADUATE - James Hardie & Co
This firm is looking for a B. Comm student majoring in Accounting who has successfully completed ONE YEAR OF THEIR B.COMM (or more), who is wanting to complete their degree on a part time basis. The company will allow

approximately six hours per week off for study. This is a salary position with a competitive salary plus benefits.
Contact: Mark Kamphorst, Personnel Manager Ph 599-919

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE GRADUATES - Plessey NZ Ltd
This company has a range of positions available for top graduates in electrical engineering and computer science. The company is involved in design of computer base control systems for New Zealand and export.
Contact:
Peter Goldsbury
Ph 836-4189

ACCOUNTING GRADUATE OR UNDERGRADUATE - Kodak
Kodak has a position vacant at the present time for International Accounts Clerk with some general accounts work. The position will progress to assisting the Accounting Manager. The accounts section at Kodak is computerised. They are preferably looking for an accounting graduate but are willing to allow an undergraduate to take up to 5 hours per week off tertiary study.
Contact: Andrew Bolland Ph 778-950

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATES - Applications close April 1985.
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Assistant Auditor (2 positions), Audit Office, Christchurch
Assistant Auditor (2 positions), Audit Office, Dunedin
Assistant Auditor, Audit Office, Rotorua.
Assistant Auditor, Audit Office, Tauranga
Librarian, Ministry of Defence, RNZAF Base, Auckland
Assistant Advisory Officer, Department of Education
Examinations, Transport & Bursaries, Head Office
Assistant Advisory Officer, Ministry of Energy, Electricity Division
Assistant Investigating Officer, Commission for Environment
Assistant Advisory Officers, Housing Corporation of Porirua (3), Lower Hutt (3)
Assistant Investigating Officer, Inland Revenue Department
Assistant Advisory Officer, Department of Internal Affairs
Statutory Bodies Finance, Head Office and Recreation Arts Youth, Head Office
Assistant Advisory Officers (2 positions), Department of Labour
Assistant Management Support Officer, Department of Labour
Employment Officers (Auckland Area), Department of Labour
Employment Officer, Department of Labour, Manukau
Assistant Advisory Officer, Department of Maori Affairs
Scientist, DSIR, Ilam Research Centre, Christchurch
Technician, Physics & Engineering Laboratory, DSIR, Lower Hutt
Technician, DSIR, Chemistry Division, Wairakei
Assistant Advisory Officer, SSC, Head Office
Assistant Survey Officer, Department of Statistics, Auckland
Assistant Research Officers (3), Department of Statistics, Head Office
Assistant Engineer, Ministry of Transport (Telecommunication)
Solicitor (Marine), Ministry of Transport

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HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE FLATMATES



EASTER FEASTER

Now its Easter time so all chocolate addicts can over indulge with good reason - gleefully devouring marshmellow bunnies. So when you want something to take your mind off your study, and since it's Easter and you're allowed all those naughty sweet things, try this chocolate cake to end all chocolate cakes. The only difficulty is that you have to buy some chocolate and refrain from eating it till the cake is made and iced! This is a layered cake (jam, boysenberries and cream is in between) so you need two 20cm round cake tins - grease with butter all round then sprinkle with flour till evenly coated. Preheat oven to 350F. This makes a large, filling cake.



CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE

125g wholemeal flour
2 tsp cocoa
200g plain chocolate
6 T water
200g butter
200g raw sugar
8 eggs, separated

Filling:
8 T jam
4 T water
1 tin boysenberries
1 pint cream - whipped
Icing:
300g icing sugar
30g cocoa
100g plain chocolate
100g butter
4 T milk

Sift flour, baking powder, and cocoa. Break chocolate into small pieces and put with the water into a basin over a pot of hot water - when melted remove and leave to cool. Cream butter and sugar together until fluffy - beat in egg yolks one at a time beating well after each one. Mix in chocolate (cooled) then fold (use a spatula or metal spoon disrupting as little as possible with up and down strokes) in the flour. Beat the egg whites until they form soft peaks then carefully fold in to cake mixture. Treat it gently and lovingly to avoid choc stodge. Turn into two cake tins and bake for 50 minutes or until cake springs back when you touch it in the centre.

When cake is cold cut each cake in half. Bring jam and water to the boil - boil for one minute - then brush over the cake. Put whipped cream and drained boysenberries in between and brush the top with leftover jam. Make sure the cream isn't too thick or close to the edge or the icing won't spread well down the sides.

Melt chocolate, butter, milk over hot water. Beat in sifted icing sugar and cocoa until thick. Quickly spread the icing all over the cake (a little patience is needed but its worth it) and leave the cake to cool before devouring.



Womens Community Video

Women's Community Video has taken a new lease on life - in the form of five P.E.P. workers - and is currently wanting to extend the use of its considerable resources to women on campus (and any other women who would like to use them).

W.C.V. is about providing access to equipment, training skills, a comprehensive videotape library (relevant to women), workshops and providing the people and resources necessary to make documentaries, dramas etc.

Video as a medium is accessible, comparatively cheap and manageable. It does not require extensive training, although it is a very exciting and rapidly advancing medium, and many women may feel inspired to increase their knowledge once they have been exposed to the basics.

So, what better way of introducing oneself to this most useful (and powerful) medium, than by taking advantage of the discount available to students - for workshops and membership.

The tapes in the W.C.V. library include subjects as diverse as a documentary on the Rixen factory strike, dramas on social problems, as well as overseas videos. These (and operators) are available for hire very cheaply or at half price to women on womens groups who become members. This is only \$4 a year for students.

If you feel like having a look at the video year or finding out about workshops (which are often impromptu), W.C.V. now has an office in St Benedicts hall which is on the corner of St Benedicts street and East Street (just off Symonds St) - very handy to Auckland Uni or you could write to P.O. Box 78060, Grey Lynn.



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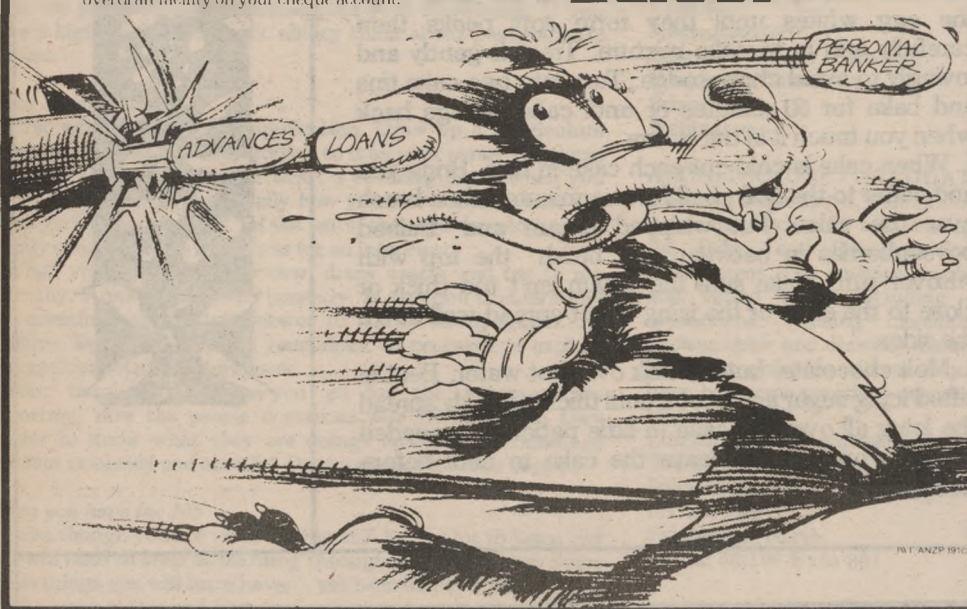
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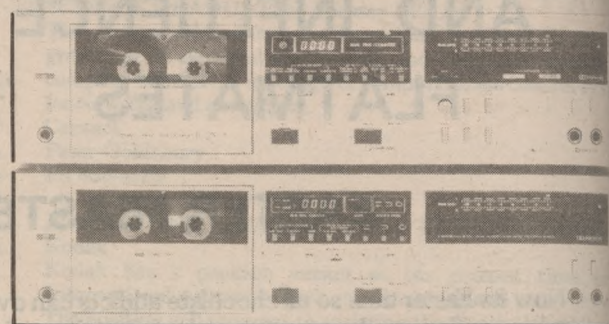
For the convenience of students, Autobank is located on campus at Auckland, Waikato and Victoria universities and in Dunedin, close by.



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D-570

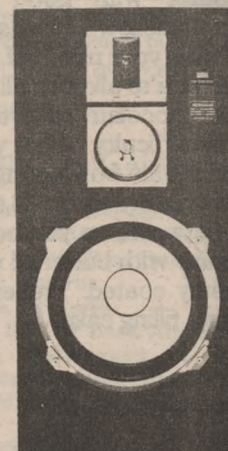
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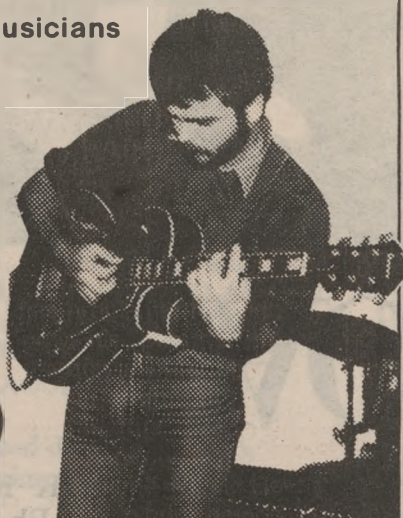
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A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING IS TO BE HELD IN THE REC. CENTRE AT 1PM THURSDAY 4 APRIL.
THE FOLLOWING MOTION WILL BE CONSIDERED:
'THAT AUSA OPPOSE THE PROPOSED 1985 ALL-BLACK TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA.'
BE THERE.



CHAPLAINS' CHAT

The Man and The Donkey

In ancient times, kings rode war horses impressively caparisoned to demonstrate their might and power.

Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey. He knew that in taking this symbolic step, he was going to certain death.

Why did he do it?

He was challenging the entrenched forces of selfishness, pride, prestige and privilege. His cause spelt death to malice and spite, jealousy and cruelty in things large and small. It was a moral appeal, but he offered himself as the catalyst of change. 'He is our peace.'

Somehow the donkey has a strange dignity of its own. On Palm Sunday, donkey and rider have the same message. Here is a king who comes meekly, riding upon an ass, an unerring symbol that his victory is not to be won by swords, spears, guns, much less the unspeakable blasphemy of thermo-nuclear war.

This is the way to life and peace, the way of humble service, living love, doing the truth, no matter what it costs. All other roads lead to death and destruction.

Who dares to ride with him to Jerusalem?

Robert Kennedy said 'For every ten men who are willing to face the guns of the enemy, there is only one willing to brave the disapproval of his fellows, the censure of the colleagues, the wrath of his society. I believe that in this generation with the courage to enter the moral conflict will find themselves with companions in every corner of the world.'

-JMK for the University Chaplaincy

VOXPOP

Why did you come to University?

'I wanted to do social work'
-Roger Pokura
Psychology



'There was no job I wanted to do, so I decided to keep going to school, which happened to be University.'
-Frances James
Science (Masters)



'It was a natural progression from school...I wanted to get a degree - slowly'
-Nicola Bush
Law Intermediate



'Well I want to do law...I don't know what I'll do if I don't get in...I don't qualify for anything else.'
-Libby Gilligan
Law Intermediate

STUDENT NEWS

IT'S NOT BERET FUNNY ►

Informed sources tell me that the President has lost his brain I mean beret. Last seen at the Law Main last Thursday, it is believed to have passed into the hands of comrade Jackie Clark, noted celebrity and check-out operator in the Cafe. Mr Watson, known as 'the WALLY', is threatening legal action if his beret is not returned. The matter has been left in the hands of Mr Bob Lack, esteemed secretary and Presidents wardrobe keeper. Anyone seeing the purple beret, or anything resembling it is asked to report this to the nearest police station. (honest!) * See also letters.

STALLED AGAIN ►

On a far more serious note, the university harassment procedure is still fighting its way through the bureaucracy. Last Senate implemented TEMPORARY (for which you should read PERMANENT) measures to overcome AUSA arguments, promising a review to come out of Departmental responses. Each section of the university was last year asked to comment on the procedure, responding by May 1. Noting that the receiving body is the Registrar, I wonder how many responses will make it to Senate?

CO-OPERATIVE LECTURERS ►

This year AUSA has planned a major exercise to gauge student opinion about their courses. A crucial element of this project is the co-operation of lecturers, as accurate results depend on the Association being allowed to survey students in class.

So far, approximately 350 lecturers have been approached for permission to survey their classes towards the end of the courses, and the response has been very promising with more than 150 agreeing. More lecturers will be approached in the next few weeks and it is hoped that enough will agree to make the survey worthwhile.

It is intended to publish the results in a student guide to university courses in 1986.

WATSON/WEBB - LOVE ALL ►

Re Discipline Committee:

We must point out that the person who wrote last weeks column is in fact the person bringing the complaint against Graham. Therefore take what you will from the comments.

The whole thing has become a bit pathetic, and a colossal waste of time. Aren't there better things to do?

AUSA: WE'RE SO TUFF ►

Did anyone catch the comedian George Similovichi in the cafe the other week? For those of us that found the act too gross and disgusting to watch, take note, we're not alone. Cautioned by people who had seen the show before, several exec members attempted to postpone the act until Mr Similovichi's material had been checked against association policy. The move lost at exec and polite suggestions were given instead.

DID YOU KNOW?
THAT IN 1928,
412 PEOPLE SAW A GIANT
PURPLE FLYING
SAUCER IN
HICKSVILLE
CALIFORNIA?



SCIENTISTS NOW BELIEVE
IT WAS THE WORLD'S
LARGEST BERET!

ORR 85 Believe it or leave it

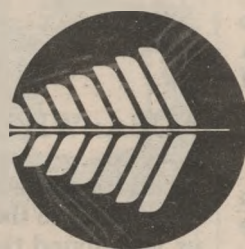
Getting there is half the fun



with this card, getting there is also half the price



- The International Student Identity Card (ISIC) gives full-time students a 50% stand-by concession on airfares throughout New Zealand.
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- The National Bank also offers a range of free services through the Bursary Back-Stop scheme if you undertake to deposit your bursary payment with them.
- Get all the details and application forms from your local Students' Association office, STS sales office, or any branch of The National Bank.



STS

Student Travel Services (NZ) Ltd

The National Bank
of New Zealand Limited



He WATSON About?

"I do not object to people looking at their watches when I am speaking. But I object strongly when they start shaking them to make sure they are still going."

- Lord Birkett

Speaking at the beginning of lectures to publicise events etc various Executive members has begun. This is an attempt to let people know what is going on/coming up regards Students Association activities. It is hoped people will grow to listen, so as to increase their knowledge of the place.

Last Friday I was in Wellington for a meeting of all the country's Student Association Presidents. The National Body needed much persuading to finally grant Auckland's request for more extensive details of their activities. Some may recall a discussion of this issue with reference to a confidential letter to an earlier issue of Craccum. It is felt more details will give greater accountability.

Having just arrived back from O'Rorke Hall, and from visits to other halls, I must say hostel life seems to be encouraging. Unfortunately those at O'Rorke just experienced a raid from the T.N. (Tonites the Night) military. Many hostel people can be seen at Shadows and university dances getting in to much fun. Where are the rest of you?

The Student Representation Petition is going well, and at the Autumn General Meeting, considerable progress was made. In conclusion, I'll give notice of two coming events.



Smoking marihuana can ruin mental health and soundness of mind. Is that what you want?

Tuesday 2 April 12 noon Council Room. The Inaugural meeting of N.O.R.M.C. on Campus, a group being established to aid Marijuana Law Reform. Education on the issues involved, and tactics for political action are likely to be features of the group. If you support decriminalisation of Marijuana please come along - or contact me if you have a strong interest yet cannot attend.

The other important matter is the Special General Meeting to be held at 1pm Thurs 4th April in the Recreation Centre, to discuss the Association's policy regards the 1985 All Black Tour of Sth Africa. Those who called the meeting want us to oppose the tour, which I expect will mean at some stage commitment of student monies to this course, be it passed. I am aware there is also a strong body of students who wish us to support the tour, and a number who consider the wisest line to take in light of the divisiveness of the issue is a line of no policy on the tour, similar to that of Otago. So whatever you view, don't think just a certain bunch of people will turn up, but come along, bring your friends, and vote how you feel you should be, in making your Association act in the best interests of students.

I'll probably be speaking among others, and I'm sure with this tour issue you won't be shaking your watches as it approaches voting time.

-Yours Wally

JESS SEZ



Well a pretty short column this week. The main thing I'd like to let you know about is the NZUSA meetings which occurred over the weekend.

The first of these was a National Executive meeting, which includes the Presidents of all the Constituent associations, ie your President on campus, and then your NZUSA staff (that's us).

Student Job Search and summer employment was one of the main items of discussion with most campuses feeling that under-employment and low pay rates had been a real problem over the summer. Under-employment, as some of you will know too well, refers to the common situation when students get only casual or short term jobs like gardening, a couple of days labouring etc. Overall it was felt that the affirmative action programme for women and minority groups had worked well, although there was some concern about pay rates for women in rural centres. These often were up to a \$1.00 lower than the men's.

Also high on the agenda was the review of the bursary system which was thrashed out thoroughly on Saturday at a General Meeting of NZUSA. This is under wraps until we meet the Minister on 2 April so we will give you all the details next week.

One controversial matter at National Executive was the subject of NZUSA sending delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow in July. Those in favour of sending delegates felt that any opportunity to build links with other student organisations would be beneficial to New Zealand students. The major argument against sending

delegates related to the whole theme and aim of the conference which was felt to have the potential of becoming a propaganda exercise on behalf of the Soviet government. It was also felt by many that NZUSA should stick to its policy that the priority in international links should be in the Asia and Pacific region. In the end the decision not to send delegates was carried 14-13. As VUWSA President Stephanie Haworth is presently in Moscow at the preparatory committee meeting for the Festival she will probably come back with more information and the matter is likely to be raised again.

One other thing I'd like to talk about is renewals for ISIC cards (these are the cards which give you 50% discount on air travel within New Zealand). We have had a lot of problems with students asking our assistance to get their ISIC card returned to them in time to travel back to campus at the start of term. We don't really have the time to chase these up and nor do Student Travel Services have the time to look for specific applications. At this time of year STS receive hundreds of applications every week and are working flat out.

At this time of year STS receive hundreds of applications every week and are working flat out. My real gribe is to say that all you students who were here last year have had since October last year to get your card renewed for 1985. In case you didn't know this applies to all returning students. So this year avoid leaving yourself without the card and causing hassles to us and STS by renewing your card before the end of the third term.

Sorry about that rave. Better stop while the goings good. Hope you are getting into study and fun,

Lots of love,

TE KAKANO

Kia ora ano ra tatou!

Well, at the moment I'm sitting at my desk at head office after a very hectic two weeks on my campus tour. So far (up to March 25th) I have been to Massey, Waikato and Tamaki (Auckland). I've had a great time so far.....

At Massey I was welcomed in style that was very moving for me. I had a good discussion with the Maori students at my forum and one evening with the Tu Tangata students. I visited Turakina and Hato Paora to tell them about our wonderful university life and about the All Black Tour to South Africa. I attended a meeting of an anti-racism group and talked to them about committing to fight racism in Aotearoa, and I had a good chat with the Vice Chancellor about ethnicity data. I also had a good meeting with the Maori language lecturers.

Hamilton was a bit more laid back and I essentially did the same things. I went out to the Regatta at Ngaruawahia and I was impressed with the spectacle. At Auckland I spent some time with the people working on the Wai-ora project, as well as doing my work on campus and visiting Hato Petera and Queen Victoria.

It was really great getting out there amongst all you fullas to hear what you all had to say and to get to know some of you. Ki a koutou i manaaki mai i ahau, tena rawa atu koutou. A special thanks to all who drove me around, supported and looked after me.

I'll be in Christchurch from March 28 - April 1 and then on to Dunedin from April 1 - 5.

What's coming up? The NZ Maori Council is making an application for a third TV channel to the Broadcasting Tribunal. There are several other powerful groups applying for the channel, but the New Zealand Maori Council are hopeful that the



Broadcasting Tribunal will have the foresight, sense and wisdom to support the Maori bid. It will be a big victory if we get it and an important contribution to our development as a Rangatahi o Aotearoa (Maori Youth Council) and has agreed with the idea of having young people on the New Zealand Maori Council.

A Bill of Rights will soon come before Parliament that myself and many other people will be writing submissions on. Many of us feel that a Bill of Rights will see the Treaty of Waitangi go out of existence and that we'll lose our major negotiating base.

There's a hui on at Turangawaewae from April 26 - 28 to discuss Maori Representation in Parliament. Questions like should the Maori seats be increased, decreased or abolished will be addressed.

Don't forget about Te Huinga Rangatahi which is on at Kirikiriroa marae, Hamilton from May 10 - 14. It is to be hosted by the Waikato University Maori Club. It is our national youth forum so kia kaha and come to the hui. Get in touch with your Maori Clubs and Associations about travel to the hui.

Last but not least I will be sending out my survey of Maori Students by April 12. You'll have three weeks to fill them in, so they all need to be back to me by May 3, so I can get an initial idea about how well you are all doing and report to Te Huinga. So PLEASE fill them in and send them back, I'm prepared to beg if I have to, even grovel in order to get your filled in survey back.

PROVERB OF THE WEEK:

'Whaia te iti kahurangi
ina tuohu koe, me he maunga teitei'

'Pursue life's treasures, if you must bow down,
let it be to a lofty mountain'

So, go after all the treasures in life, academic success, your Maoritanga etc. If you can't do this, let it be because of a major problem, not because you're lazy or can't be bothered.

As I have said before, we should be pursuing academic success and our Maoritanga not just for ourselves, but for our marae, hapu and iwi. Use this idea as a source of strength for when work gets tough or tedious to get you through.

Ka mutu ake i konei, noho ora mai koutou ki o koutou kainga.

- Pakake

NGA TUHI MAI

◀ THIS IS MEAN ▶

Dear Pam and Birgitta,

What does the Chairperson of SRC do, besides chair SRC meetings? It seems to me that this must be the member of the Executive with the least amount of responsibility. For about an hour's work a week, he or she (as it happens to be this year) gets to be one of the elite group we affectionately know as 'the Exec', and for whom we all have the utmost respect.

When the event occurs, and it can't be too far away, that Exec members start to receive honoraria, the position of SRC Chairperson will be still more desirable.

For the above reasons, I intend to stand this year for SRC Chairperson in the AUSA Executive elections.

Yours etc,
Julian White

◀ BAD, BAD GIRLS ▶

Dear Craccum,

I would like to point out to those people who bothered to read my review of Mary Flanagan's book 'Bad Girls' that only the first quarter of what I actually wrote was printed. The remaining three quarters of the review presumably ended up in the bin. It must have been mistaken for Graeme Watson's column.

Yours sincerely,
Paula Morris

◀ SHADY FUN ▶

Dear Editors,

Your student news correspondent finds Shadows equipment so uninspiring (Craccum 19. 3.85), but at least the same thing cannot be said of the human element. Staff this year have been seen clearing tables, washing dishes and serving customers. (Yeah, I know it's hard to believe given last years experience, but it's true!). They have also been seen smiling, laughing and even saying 'Please' and 'Thank you'. I for one believe Wally (who is he?) is not jumping the gun in saying Shadows turnout is, and will, continue to be way above last years. 'Come back, all is forgiven' - you have got to be kidding. Perhaps your correspondent has to pay for his/her drinks this year. Sour grapes maybe?

Yours,
Bertie Wooster

◀ IF YOU DON'T KNOW BY NOW ▶

Dear B & P,

What does Nga Tuhi Mai mean?

Yours faithfully,
Claude Hooper Bukowski

P.S. It might be a good idea to remind readers, every now and then.

◀ CATHOLIC DISCRIMINATION ▶

Dear Editors,

Are Roman Catholics now the only minority group on campus which our Student Union considers that it is acceptable to allow discrimination against them to continue?

For over 30 years now at Auckland University we have all acquiesced in the continuation of the centuries-old anti-Catholic prejudice with the presence of the McLaurin Chapel on campus which was given to the University to be used as the university's non-denominational chapel but with the specific provision in the trust deeds that Roman Catholics were to be excluded from the use of the chapel. (Waikato University also accepted a similar gift from the Protestant bigoted Goodfellows in the mid '70's).

If the trust deeds had stipulated that all black people or females were to be excluded from the chapel would there have continued the same inactivity which we witness now? Or is it just that religious bigotry is still alive and thriving among the supposedly middle class student liberals of today?

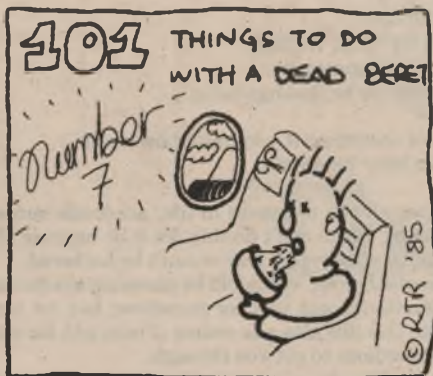
Yours sincerely,
Ambrose O'Halloran

◀ BERET HOLEDAY ▶

Dear Graham,

I've run away on holiday to Queensland. Having a wonderful time. Wish you were here,

Love
The Beret



AN AIRSICK BAG ON THE WAY TO QUEENSLAND



◀ WELL, WELL, WALLY ▶

HELLO,

We have read the Craccums to date and have just been shocked to learn that WALLY (MOTHR) is now President of AUSA.

Could the Democratic process be so bad, and students so naive to elect a boy like this.

We have worked (he didn't) with the newly elected President in past holiday schemes and are SHOCKED to find that someone so inept, grossly incompetent, bad tempered, lazy, and a burden, can possibly be elected.

We've been abroad over the last 6 months and only on re-enrolment did we find this inane act.

This is not an attack on WALLY (MOTHR) but a statement on the gullibility of students who were obviously tricked into electing this BOY. We hope CRACCUM has the foresight to publish this letter.

Yours in total disbelief,
John & Gerry
(Wally Awareness Group)

Boys will be boys. Because you lads worked against Union regulations, my sticking to them was not lazy. I make no excuses for your lack of political awareness. Cutting down mangroves in my mind bears little relationship to President AUSA. Come in and see what I do some day - or is naive criticism indicative of your laziness, ineptness, gross incompetence, fickle temperament, laziness, or maybe too much of a burden. (Haven't I heard that somewhere before). Do respond personally to me, your mothers are probably sick of your winging.

Reunited,
Wally

◀ A MEANS TO AN ENDO ▶

Dear N.U. Endo,

I'm not quite sure which NUR Endoi-ing, however, a brief explanation. Parent Action has actually been organized and active over summer, so it has bods that are contactable. Many of the other womens groups have not been operative over summer so (at the time that the article was printed) no one was sure who was still actively involved in what.

Since I am here, working with as many groups as poss (including Parent Action), and generally know what, if anything, is happening with those groups, and am reasonably easy to find, I ended up as a contact for lots of groups.

Parent Action is not the only exception. Women in Law, Women in History, Women in Medicine and Women in Science & Engineering also have their own contacts.

Yours contactably
Bidge

P.S. Women in Architecture is functional and women in Social Sciences is starting. If I may say it without being flooded by nasturtiums - contact Bidge if you want to know more!

◀ POLICE MATTERS ▶

Dear Craccum,

M. Morgan's letter about the Handbook article 'In pl clothes...' calls for clarification.

(a) Orientation Handbook had two editors, one of whom is not 'he'. Neither of us are 'decidedly anti-police.'

(b) The article was not written by either of us. It was lifted from the 1980 Handbook and updated by a law student who knowledgeable in police matters. It is important to record that there were NO factual errors in that article.

(c) We hope the day when material in any student publication censored because advertisers disapprove of content is a long way off. Student publications are edited by students, not advertisers, with service in mind, not profit. As an aside, an advertiser has expressed disappointment with Handbook content.

(d) M. Morgan has obviously never been in a situation of conflict with the police e.g. Springbok Tour marches. Police do arrest without reasonable grounds - ask anyone arrested outside the Stanley St tennis this year for breach of the peace. However even when people have committed an offence (and this USUALLY the case) they still have rights. It is important for people to know what those rights are. The introduction to the article pointed out that most contact with the police will be innocent 'e.g. lost car keys...' To leave an article on arrest rights out because most people won't be arrested, is a bit like leaving out an article on gay rights because most people are gay.

(e) The bit about leaving out an article supporting the tour simply untrue. No such article was ever received.

Thank you, M. Morgan, for your comments. Should you wish to discuss this further, please contact us through Studass.

John Pagani & Roberta Henshaw
Orientation Handbook 85 Editors

P.S. There haven't been enough P.Ss in this years letters.

◀ YOU COP IT ▶

Dear Ed's,

I must take issue with your correspondent, M. Morgan, in his/her blind faith in the impartiality of our Police system. It has been consistently shown that since 1981, the Police system has deteriorated dramatically along with their credibility standing in society - and with good reason. Perhaps the ad should be as follows:

(1) If you see a member of the Police force, avoid them - they are highly unpredictable and especially antagonistic to young people, and those with 'funny' haircuts or skin colour.

(2) If a member of the Police wants to make an arrest s/he will. If you have done nothing wrong, you will be charged with Breach of the Peace (an archaic law recently revived which means nothing but is used by the Police to remove anyone from anywhere).

My contention is that to place such trust in our system of enforcement is both naive and dangerous. Wake up Mr. Morgan - your living in the eighties.

Pro SCM Workshops
Bookings: Phone 768-115

CHUCK MORGAN MARTIN WINCH

MURRAY MCNAB

2 p.m. April 13 (Guitar)

11 a.m. April 13 (Piano, Synthesisers, keyboards)

INNER CIRCLE
COFFEE LOUNGE
Canterbury Arcade
Students welcome

7am - 5pm Mon - Fri



General

THERAPEUTIC GROUPS

Resource Person - Lorna McLay. Dates and Times - One Group: Thursdays from 5.00pm to 7.30pm. Runs from 11 April until end of term. 2nd Group: Tuesdays from 11.00am to 1.00pm. Runs from 2 April until end of term. These groups will be for people who wish to resolve specific issues relating to their lives. Common issues are confusions relating to personal and sexual identity, to your future career and to relationship difficulties with parents and/or partners.

ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING WORKSHOP

Resource Person - Theresa Liew. Dates and Times - Saturday 30, Sunday 31 March 10am - 4pm. This workshop will be aimed at identifying areas of difficulty, and learning and using assertive skills. There will be an opportunity for practice, group feedback, homework assignments, to help increase effectiveness in coping with interpersonal situations. This workshop will improve confidence of students in their everyday situations. There will be three follow-up sessions for one hour on Wednesdays, 3, 10, 17 April, 5 - 6pm.

STUDENT LEARNING UNIT

Resource Person - David Simpson. STUDY SKILLS WORKSHOPS: Small group tutorials and workshops will focus upon key topics as organisation of work, note-taking, reading efficiency, essay writing, preparing for assignments, the resuscitation of collapsed motivation, improvement in concentration and similar topics. The same workshop each week will be offered Monday 1pm, 12pm and on Wednesdays, 12-1pm, 1pm.

LANGUAGE SKILLS WORKSHOPS: Small group tutorials and workshops will be offered to students whose first language is not English, as well as native English speakers, to improve their oral and written expression and composition skills. Both kinds of workshop begin in April and are repeated in second term. See the Counselling Service Secretary for times and to enrol.

INDIVIDUAL HELP WITH STUDY PROBLEMS: Diagnostic evaluation of learning and study problems and individual remedial tuition, by both psychologists and trained teachers, will be available throughout the year by appointment. See the Counselling Service Secretary to make an appointment, Tel: 7894, 7896.

Ext. 7895, 7896.

KNOW YOURSELF AND HELP US HELP OPERATION HOPE

Saturday 30th April 1985, starting at 10.00am in the Downtown Cut Above. All staff and students giving their time free to do something that may get paid to do during the rest of the year.

Deal of Paris - N.Z.'s leading Haircare firm they are donating products to the effort, and all we need is for you to want your hair done in the new superb way you would expect at the Cut Above.

Breakfast will pay the same price you would pay in a restaurant the week, and we will be turning over the money to OPERATION HOPE. It isn't just about doing good works...

NEED YOU MOST OF ALL

Moroccan hair will look good, and you will be helping the starving people in Ethiopia ... perhaps the best excuse you ever had to look good. Call us now for an appointment at 790987 or 790987 OR simply drop into Downtown Cut Above, 3 Lower Albert Street, South Trilios ... this Saturday from 1.00pm.

KNOW YOURSELF AND HELP US HELP OPERATION HOPE.

MAORI: A NEW DAWN

Public meeting showing Maori: A New Dawn, a controversial BBC documentary on socialism in New Zealand banned by TVNZ. Followed by guest speaker. April meeting of Auckland Central branch Corso Wed 10 April 7.30pm Corso 74 Pitt St, Newton. ALL WELCOME.

GRADUATE STUDY AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Margaret Hardiman, External Relations Consultant to the London School of Economics, will be available to discuss with interested students the opportunities for graduate study and financial support at the London School of Economics.

Interested students should contact the Careers and Advisory Service to make an appointment for Wednesday April 17th.

Careers and Advisory Service, in the rear section of the Upper and Lower Lecture Theatre complex.

Opportunities are available in: Accountancy, Anthropology, Computer Science, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Management Studies, Statistics and Operational Research, Philosophy, Political Studies, Psychology and Sociology.

HOPE FOR A NEW SOCIETY BICULTURAL RELATIONS (Final Week)

Wednesday lunchtime 1-2:30pm Newman Hall Lecture Theatre (downstairs). A programme for a better Aotearoa. All Welcome. Contact Edmund ph 32-618

Quoting people on RAZOR:

'It's a bloody good show old chap,' says John Blight.
'You sound like a bunch of failed suicides,' reckons Stephen Jewell.
'You're too cerebral for comics,' maintains Mark Hemming.
'I'd rather read one than eat one,' insists Tony the Tiger.

Thanks guys. (Who are these people?)

RAZOR, the Also Culture, Also Comics Magazine is out now, available in the University Bookshop. Its the one with Aleister Crowley, Bob Jones, Cornelius Stone, Alfred Hitchcock, Humphrey Bogart, Anthony Perkins, William Burroughs but not Joan Collins on the cover.
'Poor guy looks like a pinecone' says Stephen Bissette.

Politics

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Main Hall of the Recreation Centre at 1.00pm on Thursday 4 April 1985 to consider the following motion;

THAT A.U.S.A. oppose the proposed 1985 All Black Tour of South Africa.

HOMOSEXUAL LAW REFORM

Any people interested in helping write an AUSA submission in support of the Homosexual Law Reform Bill please see Graham (President) or Colin (Welfare Officer) as soon as possible.

Pro Workshops

GEORGE CHISHOLM

April 15

(Trumpet)

BRIAN SMITH

April 17

(Tenor Saxophone)

Bookings: Phone 768-115

Clubs

ACOUSTIC MUSIC (EX FOLK)

PARTY TIME!! All players and appreciators of acoustic music welcome! (I know there are still some old hippies on campus). Come to ROOM 237 Student Union; Wed 3rd April; 8pm and we shall drink and be merry!

Ride offered to Dunedin over Easter. Leave Thurs morn. Back Tues. Ph 882-235.

Bass Guitar Lessons. Learn to play properly. \$10 lesson, Ph 882-235.

FRIENDS OF KESTON COLLEGE

We are a group of people who support the work of Keston College in Kent, England. The aim of this college is to provide accurate information on the state of religious belief in communist countries eg the USSR. We are similar to, and work with Amnesty International, with attention on persecuted individuals.

ORIENTATION MEETING: Tuesday April 2, 7.30pm start. MacLaurin Hall, Princes St.

Focus on Valeri Barinov, who is a Christian rock musician imprisoned for his beliefs. We will be playing music recorded by Valeri before his arrest, which has been smuggled out to the West. Guest speaker: Cameron Martin, a teacher, who will speak about Valeri and what we could do to help him. All welcome. Contact: Ralph Taylor Ph 607-593 (nights).

Common Room. All welcome.

Elections

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE - CHINA

Applications are now open for selection of three NZUSA delegates to an International Youth Year Conference in Beijing, China. This 'Friendly Gathering of Youth from the Asian and Pacific Region' is to be from May 10-24th.

During the gathering a 3-5 day seminar will be held to discuss the 'Role of Youth in National Development'. Delegates will be expected to present a paper on this issue in relation to New Zealand.

Following the seminar delegates will spend one week touring local provinces and will meet with the All-China Federation of Students to exchange information about university issues.

Applicants should enclose a curriculum vitae and should display a reasonable understanding of NZUSA and the issues surrounding national Development. All students are eligible to apply.

Delegates may have to provide a portion of their travel costs, but all internal travel, accommodation, and board will be provided by the Chinese people.

Applications close on Wed 10th April, and should be sent to:

International Youth Year Conference, China, NZUSA, P.O. Box 9047, Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON Ph 856-669

Further information can be obtained from your campus students association.

STUDENT UNION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for one position as an AUSA representative on the Student Union Management Committee. The term of office is from the date of appointment to 31 October 1985.

Applications should be made in writing and should be given to the Secretary by 5pm on Wednesday 3 April. An appointment will be made at the meeting of the Executive to be held that evening.

Religion

CHAPLAINCY TRUST BOARD

Applications are invited for two positions as AUSA representatives on the Chaplaincy Trust Board. The term of office in each case is until 31 December 1985.

Applications close and appointments will be made at the meeting of the Executive to be held on the evening of Wednesday 3 April 1985.

CHRISTIAN PEACE & DISARMAMENT GROUP

Meeting on Friday April 12th at 1.00pm at the MacLaurin Chapel Hall. Discussion topic: 'The Foundations Of Peace And Justice', led by Ray Galvin. All people welcome, Shalom.

Nga Wahine

WOMENS MEETING

Tuesday 2nd April 6pm in Womenspace. Meeting of Uni-fems, Womens Rights Collective and other interested women. Responsibilities of two groups to be identified. Groups then to get together individually to outline and prepare coming activities. Refreshments available. For further information contact Bidge in Womenspace X 858, Sue 695-443, Charlotte 765-273.

Sports

WOMENS RUGBY KICKS OFF IN 85

Womens rugby is being organised for the 1985 season in Auck. In lieu of this, a varsity team is being set up. If you're interested in playing, Ring: Ros Brown 771-015, OR: sign up on the Rec Centre noticeboard. No previous experience is necessary - Give it a go this season.

WINTER TOURNAMENT

Auckland is hosting the New Zealand Universities Winter Sports Tournaments to be held in August this year.

Applications are invited for the positions of Tournament Controller, Tournament Treasurer and sundry helpers.

A small honorarium will be paid and a large amount of work will be expected. Anyone interested should see the Sports Officer or the Secretary as soon as possible.

Film

VINCENT WARD - FILM MAKER

Those who missed the question session with Vincent Ward, director of the film *Vigil*, during Orientation have one more chance to hear him - this Thursday April 4th at 7.30pm at the Auckland City Art Gallery. Vincent is this month's speaker in the Gallery's 'NZ Film makers' series. He'll be talking about film-making, screening some examples of his work (sequences from *A State of Siege*, *In Spring One Plants Alone* and *Vigil*), and answering any questions about his films. This will happen in the Art Gallery's new auditorium on the corner of Wellesley and Kitchener Streets.

FLICKS AT THE MAID

Monday April 15th 1.05pm. 'CLASS', admission \$1.00.

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