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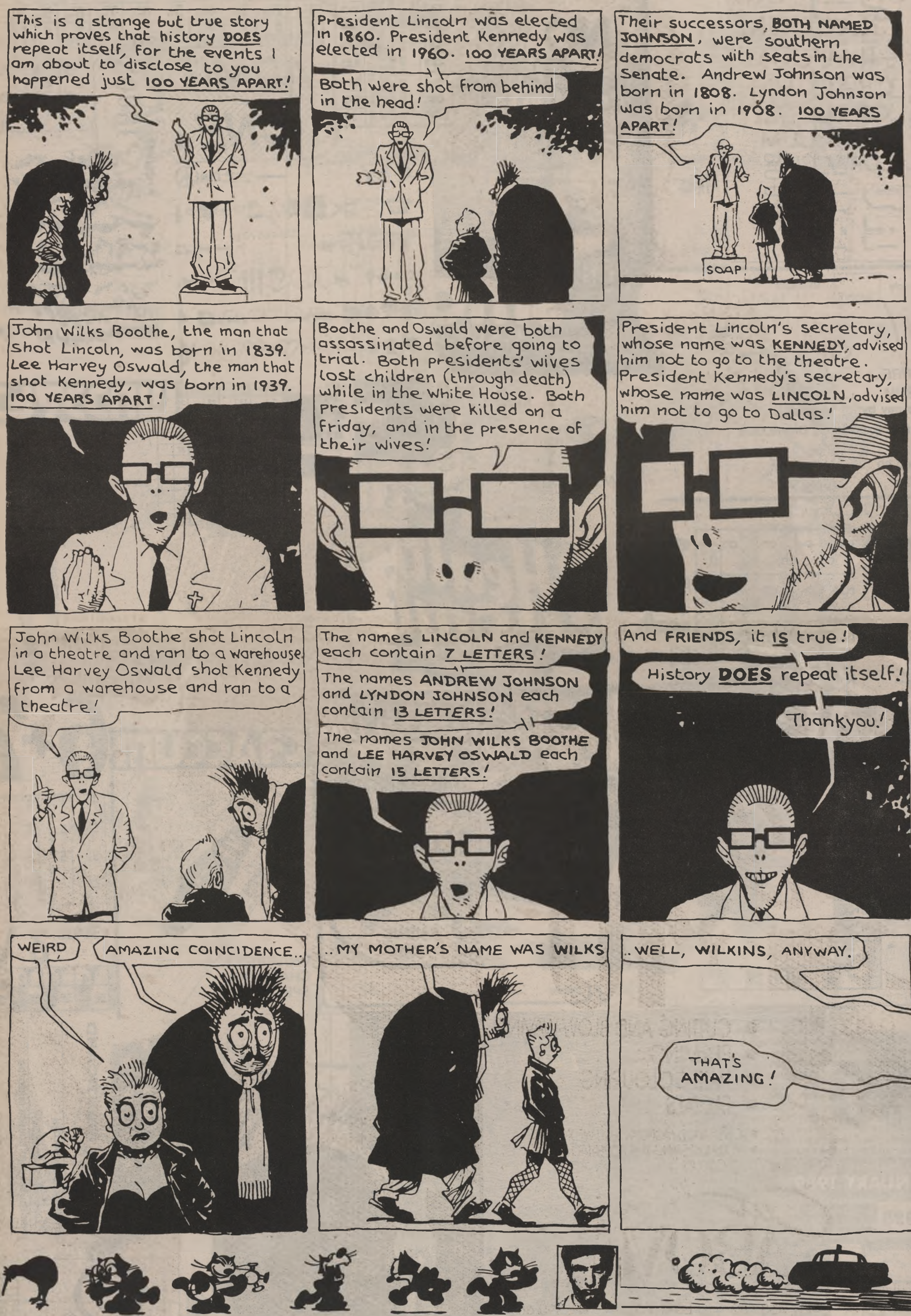

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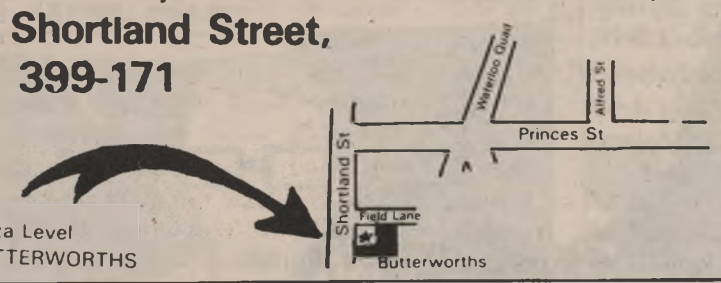

Art: Shawn McManus

Let's Be Brief:

Police are animals;

We need a custodial service to hold people charged so that the Police can't get their filthy fucking hands on the accused;

There is no test to make sure that judges are sufficiently psychologically mature to handle their great power-

Mr Speight says that judges know better than anyone what a felon is like because they are so well-informed yet last year a judge let a multiple thug loose because he "didn't know that he was a dangerous person";

Mr Vautier says that society doesn't approve of sodomy - since when has a court judge been such an expert on anal intercourse?

The petitioners for the S.G.M. are cowards - they use a system of attack which is forbidden in law, that of hiding the accusation against someone so that they cannot make an adequate defence; CRACCUM will be seeking legal advice on the legal status of something so contrary to the ethic of law and about possible charges against the petitioners for defamation... Keep posted!

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A.U.S.A's POLITICAL CHANGE: AN OVERVIEW

To many the archetypal student would seem an unusual being, vocal, frank and freespoken whilst at the same time, strangely apathetic. Frequently it seems many want change, many need change, but few force change. This is no more evident than in the political arena where significant change is long overdue.

Typically, however, political change and its various manifestations seem to be shrouded in an indifferent and apathetic mystique. In evaluating the specific issues and problems facing the general student body, I spoke to three different people, all with widely dissimilar viewpoints and yet a largely similar conclusion.

It is generally acknowledged by most that the system and operation of the Auckland University Students' Association (A.U.S.A.) is in need of significant refinement and substantial alteration. In addition the broad aim of the Association has been questioned, a consensus somewhat surprisingly emerging. Most agree that the central purpose of the Association is to promote the general good of the students. This, of course, leads to endless arguments over just what the general good of the student is and how best to promote it. Wayne McDougall, current Treasurer of the A.U.S.A., perhaps best sums up this goal as "the need to maximise student benefit from their fees". Certainly according to this year's President, Des Amanono, the current system falls well short of meeting house.

Amanono argues that the current organisation is beset with "petty factionalism, ideology and barrow-pushing," a situation, he contends, conflicts with the central objective of the A.U.S.A. Steve Barriball, past member of the Executive, agrees that the A.U.S.A. is rather directionless at the present time. Barriball stated that, "the existing Constitution is rather an amorphous mess" adding that "the actual objectives are very varied" and that they "don't have any logical integrity within them."

So what exactly are the problems confronting the Association? As has been established, the central line is that of defining and achieving the general good of the student. A number of underlying problems arise from this. Some such as the constitutional review presently being undertaken, and the so-called 'breakaway' by faculties such as Engineers are obvious indicators of discontent. Others, such as the changing nature of the student population and the alleged disorganisation and inefficiency of the Association and the resulting desire for some form of restructuring, are less apparent but no less important. The cumulative effect of these problems is that political change is both necessary and is, at the present time, occurring.

Clearly the change in the nature of the student population would necessitate a change in the role of the A.U.S.A. As Barriball noted, students today seem "much more vocationally-oriented," more concerned with study rather than political or social activity.

Wayne McDougall is less succinct, stating "the apathy of students plus the necessity that they concentrate on their degrees has taken away the driving force that's required for a political body." As McDougall noted, "these days students want to see value for money," a clear indication that the Association's role has to be redefined from its old, more politically-oriented form. Amanono agreed with this observation stating that "fees paid out by students should help further their general aims, goals, wants." Thus, a change in these desires of students should logically prompt similar change within the Association.

However, inefficiency and disorganisation seemed to prevent this from occurring. Much of this stems from what is perhaps an outmoded structure supported by an outdated Constitution. Amanono asserts that the A.U.S.A. is largely "all thought and no action" and that the Association is making continual and unfulfilled promises of restructuring. Additionally, Amanono maintains that the organisation is at the present time "too big" and is unable to "properly represent all students". He believes that a possible solution is to break down the University students' structure into "much more manageable and more representative" smaller units such as a faculty. He also acknowledged that there is a question over the viability of breaking the University into "autonomous little pieces" but noted this was the contention of the current bureaucracy—he asserts that "once to protect itself".

While both Barriball and McDougall see a need to restructure, both seemed intent on achieving a less radical, more constitutionally oriented solution. Barriball, as part of the A.U.S.A. constitutional restructuring committee, recognises the constitution's shortcomings, noting "I think the entire Constitution has grown up in a piecemeal fashion... I think it's time for quite a radical revision of the A.U.S.A. Constitution." He added that as a member of the Constitutional Review Committee, it was his aim to resolve these problems and achieve a tenable consensus.

McDougall is similarly critical of the present system, recognising its inefficiency as an inevitable result of a body attempting to reconcile two totally diverse aims—that is, political inclination or administrative bias. He stated "A.U.S.A. is set up primarily as a political body" and that the current desire of students towards having a more service-oriented Association has led to "a political structure trying to provide administrative service." A possible solution in his eyes was some form of restructuring with "perhaps more emphasis on services and administration—with politics as an important, but subsidiary, goal."

The principle opposition to such reforms, McDougall believes, would come from "people who have a vested interest in the status quo." It is McDougall's sentiment that this combined with the apathy will prevent such changes from occurring. Thus McDougall, like Amanono, advocates separate bodies of political and administrative functions, albeit in a different form. This question of the constructive and conflicting aims of a politically-based organisation versus that of an administrative-based body, has lead to calls of separate orgsaisations being established.

Matt's weight brought the man to the ground

This is supported to a degree by many. Over the yeara there hns been considerable debate over just what A.U.S.A. policy should be and the extent to which it should be a political body at all! Almost all tend to agree that the Association is at present a political organisation; it is the desirability of this that it is being challenged. McDougall contends that "We've got to move away from political committees administering the business aspect." Such action have, in his opinion, lead to the inefficiency and disorganisation that cripple the Association.

Amanono sees a continued focus on political issues as inappropriate and an indictment upon the present system. What he would like to see is an effective network with a certain delegation of power, each with responsibility back to a central organisation. Such an administration would be responsible for administrative issues, with political debate being contained to "individual manageable units."

Barriball reiterates this argument, but on a more ethical ground. According to him the "A.U.S.A. is an organisation which was compulsory for students to belong, which took students' money and should, therefore, try and cater to the needs and beliefs of these students." Thus, in his eyes the Association should provide a focus for debate, not for decision.

Such a system has precipitated considerable dissension over the years. Wrangles over structural and constitutional affairs have been frequent as have allegations over inefficiency and disorganisation. Perhaps the most dramatic manifestation of the current shortcomings of the system is the so-called 'break-away' by the Engineers and the Medical School from A.U.S.A. In 1985 the Medical Students paid reduced fees, apparently because of their distant geographic location and their inaccessibility to the facilities and services of A.U.S.A.. Barriball admits that "there is a certain amount of merit in their argument" while regretting that a compromise solution wasn't considered.

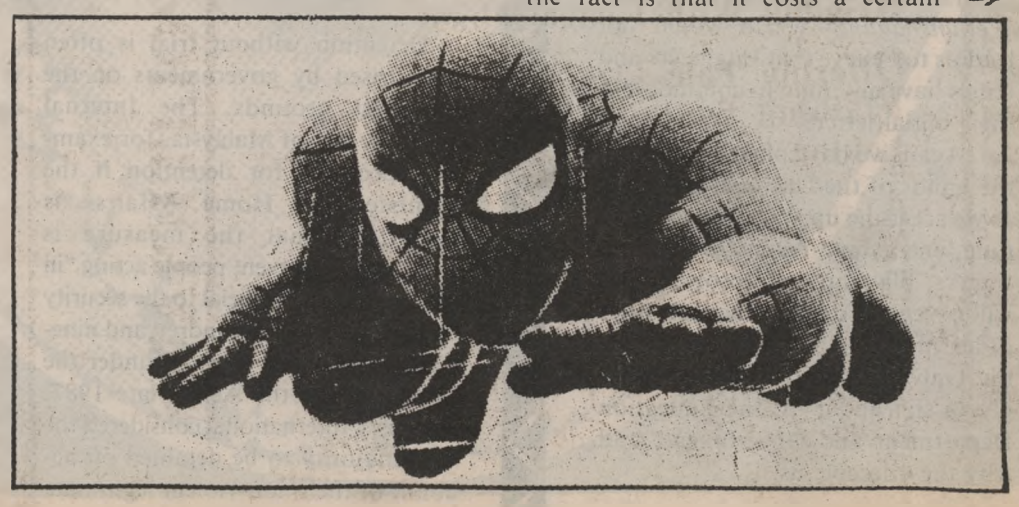
In 1988 the Engineers mobilised in a similar action and voted themselves back half their fees. Barriball was less lenient towards the actions of the Engineers. Nonetheless, he acknowledged that, "Particular groups have become dissatisfied with the constitutional inadequacies and have moved to break away in one form or another". He added that "the ostensible reason they [the Engineers] gave was that A.U.S.A. was not providing value for money. That's the reason that was given... there's certainly been a lot of doubt as to whether that was the true motivation or not".

When pressed further on this point, Barriball's response was guarded, suggesting that students should look individually at how the "Engineers have in fact spent the money they have been granted".

Amanono, A.U.S.A. President and one of the instigators of the Engineers' move, backs the argument that this move was politically motivated. He asserts that the Engineers' move was an attempt "to get the A.U.S.A. to serious;y look at restructuring itself... The only way we [the Engineers] could hurt A.U.S.A. enough into changing was to remove a section of money." Thus, he states that the Engineers move was an attempt for force change upon an institution that was both inefficient and unwilling to change. He added that "it's a shame that the people that attacked us did not see the actual ethics behind the move; they looked at the very shallow financial level."

McDougall, however, sees Amanono's argument as little more than fictitious fabrication. As far as its being a political move, McDougall argues that the "political motivation has been given as an excuse to justify these moves that are simply greed." The Engineers' argument that they were trying to force change is, according to McDougall, "completely bogus, brought up six months after their action in an attempt to justify it. Essentially, all they have done is take advantage of student apathy." The argument of Amanono and others that students' money should be spent on parties and the like, if that is the wish of the students, made no impression on McDougall. He contends "Why should just the Engineers receive the benefits?"

As apparent as the difference in opinion over this issue between Amanono and McDougall is the central issue over just what is for the general good of the students. McDougall argues that "the point of the fact is that it costs a certain →



amount of money to provide the common-rooms, to clean the place, to clean the toilets, to provide the cafeterias, to provide CRACCUM and Student Radio and the Engineers aren't contributing their fair share." Such a selfish action is certainly deserving of disdain but no more so than the Engineers' ostensible call for greater accountability.

As is clearly apparent, any form of reform, change or reassessment is clearly going to provoke dissension in one form or another. Within the A.U.S.A. we have a situation of conflict: conflict of personality, conflict of interest and conflict of attitude. Des Amanono concludes that "the major conflict is a conflict of interests between the general student body and the interests of those people who are in political positions within A.U.S.A." This is not vastly different from Wayne McDougall's contention[?] that "what we have is a conflict between effective management and student control of student affairs."

Perhaps it is appropriate to return to Amanono's stated aim as President: "to be more in par with student feelings". Just how do you define 'student feelings' and how can one be 'in par' with them? While almost everyone recognises the general good of the student as being paramount, the widely differing answers to this question mean a resolution is unlikely, at least one that will satisfy all.

The Association has to reassess its function, purpose and aims and try and move towards 'student feeling'. this is, of course, not easy, as students' wants tend to be unpredictable and subject to change. It is perhaps time that students took a more active role in their own affairs. Students have, it seems, possessed the means to effect change, but seem unwilling to achieve the ends.

PETER MALCOURONNE

[1. When Des said "It's a shame that the people that attacked us did not see the actual ethics behind the move...", that's absolutely true! However, it is also a shame that the Engineers have an image and reputation—cultivated and nurtured by them and willingly possessed by others who need such images in their *Weltanshauung*—which would not lead us to believe that Engineers and ethics have anything in common but their initial letter!

2. Again we have played right into the hands of the University: as long as we are using up VAST amounts of time, energy and resources pointing fingers, blaming and absolving, we will *never* get to tackle the **real** issues of learning, and the way it affects us, the University, and why they don't give a shit about us, the Education Department and Government, and why they deceive us...]

AMNESTY REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

What Is Administrative Detention?

Chia Thye Poh has spent half his life in prison in Singapore. A victim of the practice of 'administrative detention', he has never been charged or brought to trial. Chia Thye Poh is a former member of Singapore's opposition Socialist Front, who was arrested in 1966 after a demonstration against the United States' involvement in Vietnam. The following month he was issued with the first of a series of two-year detention-orders under Singapore's Internal Security Act 1960, which allows indefinite detention without trial. Amnesty International views him as a prisoner of conscience, held because of his political beliefs and in order to deter opposition political activity.

In many countries the executive authorities are allowed to detain people without charge or trial. Many governments give themselves the power to arrest people without a warrant and to hold them for long periods during which detainees have no right of appeal, or appeals are rendered meaningless. Such governments are able to circumvent the authority of the courts and to detain people against whom they have no evidence of a criminal offence.

Under these circumstances there is an increased likelihood of arbitrary arrest and detention contrary to Article 9(1) of the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Consequences.

Some of the most persistent human rights abuses documented by Amnesty International occur during periods of administrative detention. People whose arrests would never have been approved by a court of law are arbitrarily detained, often for the purpose of intimidation, or to carry out coercive interrogation. Detainees are often held *incommunicado* are are often tortured.

Many governments use administrative detention as a routine tool to stifle political dissent. Opponents of governments are imprisoned for their non-violent exercise of their basic human rights, typically the right to freedom of expression and belief, and to freedom of association.

Some Examples.

Detention without trial is often authorised by governments on the broadest grounds. The Internal Security Act of Malaysia, for example, provides for detention if the Minister for Home Affairs "is satisfied" that the measure is necessary to prevent people acting "in any manner prejudicial to the security of Malaysia". One hundred and nineteen people were arrested under the provisions of the Act in late 1987. Amnesty International considered the vast majority to be detained on account of their non-violent legitimate social, legal or political activities.

Administrative detention is being used on a massive scale in some countries, such as the Israeli Occupied Territories, where the number of people being detained has increased dramatically since the beginning of the Palestinian uprising in December, 1987. Between July, 1985, and December, 1987, two hundred and eighty-five people were administratively detained. By the end of August, 1988, the figure had risen to 2,800. Detainees include students, trade-unionists, journalists, lawyers, members of professional organisations and other people who had voice opposition to Israeli policies.

The situation in the Occupied Territories illustrates another of Amnesty International's concerns: that under administrative detention many detainees do not receive full and precise reasons for their detention and are thus unable to challenge effectively the grounds on which such detention orders are based. Palestinian detainees are typically held on orders which do not mention specific dates or incidents. Furthermore, Israeli regulations have made the procedure of review in the detainees' cases complex and difficult.

Administrative detention has also been widely used in South Africa. Under the Internal Security Act of 1982, senior police officers are permitted to detain indefinitely anyone who they "have reason to believe" has committed or intends to commit offences connected with State security, or is withholding information about such offences.

A national state of emergency was declared on 12 June, 1986, and an estimated 30,000 people have been detained under the 1986 declaration and successive states of emergency. Among the detainees are many prisoners of conscience, including community and welfare leaders, trade-unionists and political activists, who had neither used nor advocated violence.

The state of emergency was extended for a further year in June, 1988. Approximately five hundred of the detainees arrested upon imposition of the 1986 state of emergency and "rearrested" under the succeeding reimposition of regulations have now been in detention for three years without charge or trial.

What Is Being Done?

Amnesty International submitted a paper to the United Nations in July, 1988, in connection with a study on administrative detention being carried out by the United Nations Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that anyone who is arrested must be informed at the time of the arrest of the reasons for the arrest and the charges against him or her [Article 9(2)]. The right of those arrested or detained to challenge the lawfulness of detention before a court of law is enshrined in Article 9(4).

Amnesty International believes all detainees should have the right to challenge their detention by recourse to *habeas corpus* or a similar legal procedure.

The fact that the United Nations Human Rights Commission is renewing its detection of the practice of administrative detention worldwide is positive and encouraging. Where governments continue to use administrative detention as a means of neutralising dissident opinion, Amnesty International will scrutinise this conduct and bring evidence of the abuses of human rights to the attention of the international community.

(Condensed from *"A.I. Focus: Administrative Detention"*)

See our noticeboard in the quad' for further information about Amnesty International's work on campus.

To The Editor (s ?)

Craccum, a source of free expression within A.U.S.A. Free expression of what ? Certainly not views that demote or condemn minority groups like gays, feminists or groups like N.O.R.M.L. And yet cartoons that condemn and mock christianity seem to have free press. Hypocrisy taken to it's extreme.

It seems that you poke fun at something you know nothing about. Christianity is not about confession of sin, a set of rules you must religously follow or being a woofter. It is knowing our creator God as a friend, and accepting his guidance so we can enjoy life to the fullest.

The fact that massacres have been committed in Jesus name seems totally irrelevant to me. People who are twisted enough to do this will obviously use any excuse for it. God cannot be held responsible for those who use his name without knowing him. It's like punching someone in the face and then excusing your action by saying that it was God's will. It doesn't make your claim true just because you said it.

Jesus did not 'Fuck it up' by dying on the cross but rather provided a way out of this mess for us all. He broke the chains of hell and death to offer us all eternal life ; resurrected as risen Lord. Do not be decieved, God is not mocked. Jesus Christ is alive.

Jesus Christ Demon Crusher rules

Evan

Excitement on the Boat

On the Ferry to Dover there was a plan of the boat on the wall. Nowhere was there any marking, indication or arrow on it. Beneath stood the words:
You are Here.

THE PILE-DRIVER AND HIS MEANING IN A POST-MODERNIST WORLD

It's a post-modernist world out there, kids, and the new big daddy of this theoretical hard jive is Mr **Jean Baudrillard**, who is into getting 'hyper'. Like 'hyper-conformist', to soak in aspects of the prevailing social order, to simulate that order, to consume to the point over over-consumption, thereby setting up a 'collective retaliation' of that society.

To simulate is to revolutionise. Capitalism is a nasty piece of work, but its main attraction is its ability to produce objects that attract the simulator in me.

In a famous article written in the 'fifties by **Roland Barthes** (the Structuralist godhead) we find out he's a pro-wrestling fan'. But, of course, it's obvious. Wrestling offers the purest form of consumption. It works like a 'progressive solidification of signs'; things become clear, the truth of all gesture is known, all meaning lies unobstructed.

Barthes writes, "Nothing exists except in the absolute, there is no symbol, no allusion, everything is presented exhaustively, leaving nothing in the shade, each action discards all parasitic meanings and ceremonially offers to the public a pure and full signification, rounded like nature."

The French have a way with words; I like that "rounded like nature". He must be thinking about **Rick 'Nature Boy' Flair**, N.W.A. Champ for years. But maybe not.

What he likes is the way the signs point clearly, unhindered by symbols or contradiction. Wrestling is an open vision of unfettered capitalism; it gives opportunity for people to change personas like underpants—to even change one's ethnicity: witness the large white 'one man gang' emerging after an 'African' ceremony to be 'Akeem', an African prince who yells "Yo" and has a large radio on his shoulder.

Wrestling has a knack of assimilating current political and social twists—like all the Russian teams were obvious 'bad' guys, but now with *glasnost* we have the good Russians like the N.W.A's Nikita Koloff. The switch from bad to good happened overnight, the signifiers and codes flashed brightly, the fans consumed the information instantly, old Koloff became the people's champion in a matter of seconds. Such is the brutal, changing world of late capitalism.

If we follow Mr Baudrillard down the structuralist path of simulation, we are either going to become complete bourgeois swine or cadres in the new revolution.

My belief is that if we concentrate on the utmost purity of pro-wrestling, if we oversimulate the wonders of the squared circle, then capitalism hasn't got a chance; it's out for the count, consumed to death—as Marx said, "Capitalism creates its own grave-diggers", proletarians with pile-drivers.

KERRY BUCHANAN

AMAZON

WOMEN AND TRADE-AID

We are all involved in a network of trade which touches every person on this planet. This is the reason why 'Economic Welfare' has become such an integral part of international politcs. N.Z. Says "no nuclear ships in our harbours" and the U.S. of A. dangles an economic sword over our heads. We don't agree with apartheid, so we try and change it through the most effective way we know how—trade sanctions. But underneath these overt forms of trade-war there is another much more entreched battle bring waged. This also involves each one of us. It could perhaps be considered a trade-massacre rather than a trade-battle. If we knew about it, how we are affected by it and how we can hamper it in some way, would we still remain supporters of it?

So far, so cryptic. This article will try to explain what the 'massacre' is, who is affected, how, why and what alternatives there are.

The aim of trade is to make a profit. Buy where cheap, sell where expensive. Now, where there is a profit to be made you will also find entrepreneurs. But as more and more entrepreneurs find the profit-making source, the profit margin will decrease. This is basically the way that free competition is considered to work.

There are complications. Once a company has started and begins to grow, it develops 'Economies of Scale', i.e. the bigger the business, the cheaper it can turn out the product, due to efficient machinery, streamlined management and money available for such things as advertising. Consumers will naturally prefer the cheaper, well-advertised product. But this means that any but the already well-moneyed will be severely hindered from entering the well-established market. This may be obvious but the implications are not necessarily so. With the specific example of the tea-trade I'm going to try and uncover some of these implications. I use tea because of the clear stages involved, but the trade of sugar, coffee, canned pineapple or even christmas decorations would illustrate much of the same underlying pattern.

Tea is produced mainly in developing countries. (Being a labour-intensive industry, growers go where the labour is cheap.) It is grown on tea-estates, processed on or near to the estates, then transported in bulk to the tea-auctions. After being bought, the tea is shipped to the consumer countries where it is packaged and sold. At each stage there is a pillaging of the producer-workers and the producer-countries by the estate owners and the big-business interests (who are very often one and the same).

Women comprise the backbone of the tea-industry. They are the tea-pickers, paid piecework (i.e. by the amount picked). The rate of pay is determined by the estate which also decides on the minimum quota to be picked each day; if a worker does not pick this amount, she is penalised. Estate workers live in unsanitory, overcrowded, badly lit and poorly maintained rows of rooms. Schooling for workers' children is provided by the estate but insufficient teachers are provided and they are badly underqualified. Medical care on the estates is also poor, intestinal diseases are common among the workers and their children, but dispensaries available are inadequately stocked.

Because of the need for money, pregnant women work up till the birth of their child and as soon after as possible [they return to work]. It is not unusual to see women tea-picking, carrying a child on one shoulder, a bag of tea weighing 13kg on their head, some of them pregnant. Infant mortality on the estates is as much as 107 deaths for 1000 live births.

So why then don't they just leave and find employment elsewhere? The answer is simple: there is no other work. India and Sri Lanka rely so heavily on tea as a foreign-exchange earner that they must continue to produce tea. (Tea brings in 50% of Sri Lanka's foreign-exchange earnings: it creates employment for over half a million people.) Rural areas in developing countries are supporting fewer people—where there was a level of subsistence farming there is now cash crops and unemployment. So the people drift toward the cities where they live amonst the poverty in shanty towns, yet the chances of employment here are higher than in the rural areas.

The tea-pickers, then, and their families are the casualties of the trade-war. Their wages and living-standards are below the poverty level, yet they are the most important part of the tea-industry. Their labour is used but the benefits of it go to others. By contrast, tea-estate managers live affluent life-styles in luxurious houses.

From the estates tea goes in bulk to the auctions, held in Calcutta, Colombo, Jakarta, Mombassa and—a hangover from the colonial days—London. Auctions are probably the most ideal way to sell tea. Yet there is a remarkable lack of free competition in them. The practice of one representative bidding on behalf of many buyers, and the tendency buyer have of dividing their lots outside the auction rather than bidding against each other, is the reason for this. In Colombo, where 100 buyers were registered, 12 of them accounted for 75% of the sales. Auctions discourage smaller buyers because of the large lots in which the tea is sold. The consequences of this tricky play is the stabilisation of the tea at an artificially low price, which is sometimes lower than the cost of priducing the tea.

Many of the estates are owned by the large companies who also buy at the auctions. So why do they engineer such low prices for the tea? Unlike the producing country, foreign companies are content just to break even on their estates—they can make up their losses from the sale of packaged tea. (In N.Z. packaged tea is worth about twice as much as unpackaged; in the U.S. it is worth as much as 7 times.) Producer-countries have little or no retail outlets for their packaged tea, so they cannot keep their tea-industry functioning in a healthy state unless they are getting sufficiently high prices for their bulk-tea sales.

After the auctions the 'power' of the tea becomes centred in the hands of a very few. Two companies—Lipton and Brooke Bond Liebig—control half of the world's tea. In Great Britain four companies account for 90% of the retail market. In New Zealand one company alone controls 75-80% of N.Z's tea sales—Quality Packers Ltd, an Auckland-based company owned by L.D. Nathans.

What we have, then, is a tea-trade which is based on a large group of heavily exploited people—the victims of this trade-war—and countries which systematically despoiled of what was theirs, with little power to reclaim their lost income, due to the impediments in place. The victors that emerge are a few elite companies who grow rich on the land and sweat of others.

This story of exploitation is an old story—it has gone on for generations. But there are alternative to it. They are known as alternative trading organisations (A.T.O's). These trading organisations are dedicated to finding a new trading system which does not rely on the stripping of the resources from the many to benefit the few.

New Zealand's own home-grown A.T.O. is called **Trade Aid**. Products sold in Trade Aid shops come from producer-groups across the 'third world'. These groups fit certain criteria. "Each group must participate in some form of collective decision-making and profit-sharing; or have the potential to develop this." This prevents one person from taking control and netting the lion's share of the profits.

"The group must have the potential for change within itself and the wider community." Trade Aid also recognises the added oppression suffered by women in developing countries and so uses positive discrimination in favour of groups operated by or for women. Also groups working to revive or preserve their cultural heritage are given preferential consideration.

Many of the products Trade Aid deals with are crafts: rugs, pottery, bags, jewellery, lace and leather. But increasingly they are moving into commodities: coffee, cocoa, soap, tea.

Trade Aid tea comes from Tanzania and from two tea-gardens in North India (Assam and Tripura). The local workers took over these latter two formerly neglected gardens with the help of a government loan. Despite severe marketing problems (for a long time they were obstructed from entering the auction system by vested interests; when finally allowed to enter, tea-buyers collaborated in such a way that only cheap prices were offered even for the best of the co-op' tea), progress on the tea-gardens has been promising. In '85-'86 the Tripura co-op' could offer employment to only 85 persons.

ARTICLES

In '86-'87 this had increased to 132 people. Earnings for workers/members have increased 33%. A primary school and a creche (which also caters for working mothers in the surrounding areas) has been started. The tea is individually packaged within India—this means thst the added value from the packaged tea goes to the producers and to India as a whole. The government loan is being paid back sooner than planned.

The key to a trading system that is not founded on the poverty of the majority is the consumer. Consumers have tremendous power by just being consumers. Hence, not buying products from South Africa is heavy pressure on South Africa. The process also works positively; if consumers preferentially buy a product, it is a tremendous boost to the producer. So in your grocery and gift shopping try to become more aware of the peopla behind the product you are buying. If that product comes from a line of exploitation, then look for an alternative.

Your local Trade Aid shops are at 74 Pitt St, ph. 771-367, and 521 Great North Rd, ph. 781-318.

SHARON THOMPSON

INTUITION

or, Something Inside Knows What's Best

You've probably all gazed in bored abstraction at the desks in front of you and discovered some basic enthusiastic gem such as "I think, therefore I am". there's also another 'thinking' that belongs to what is our intuition—it's our inner voice. Usually timorous, it's a whisper in the roar of the crowd called 'intellect'. Once you get used to it and know and listen to it, it ceases having laryngitis and turns into a strong presence. Conversely, denied it can turn into an inner screech, also affecting our bodies manifestly as pain(s), illness, etc.

Our intellect is programmed to doubt and often override the intuitive voice: "What a foolish idea!" "I must be out of my mind" "Where did that come from?"

All it takes is being aware of your gut feelings, trusting your hunches, being aware of what you know/feel you want to do, as opposed to doing something by rote or popular consensus. Don't rationalise so much! You'll find there's then less "if only I had..." and "I should have done... like I first thought."

It's a matter of practice and wee trials and errors until you learn to hear and to differentiate.

Basically, if in doubt, don't! Try to remain a somewhat detached observer on apparently illogical thoughts and rationalisations. Pay good attention to feelings and the inner dialogues.

Notice what happens when you follow your true intuition and notice how you feel and what happens when you ignore it.

Start with small choices—you'll always get the right answer.

ENJOY HERBS

Currently In Season:
Sage/Pineapple Sage/Lemon Verbena

Application: skin, teas, baths.
Location: growing in most gardens and even on campus! Check your local plant-nursery, if in doubt, to identify by sight and smell.

Sage: *(salvia officinalis)* grey-green, slightly furry, pungent leaves. Legend has it that a bit of sage hung above the doorway absorbs any ill-fortune which may enter the home.

Pineapple Sage: paler green leaves, fruity pineapple smell. Big bush; tubular scarlet flowers, now out. Leaves and flowers for a nice pink herb tea (handful of flowers, 6-8 leaves in water) and in the bathwater with rosemary and lavender for relaxation and cleansing. Best used fresh.

Lemon Verbena: a beautiful fragrant bush or small tree. Also flowering, but we use leaves. If it is crushed, refreshing lemon scent.It is used to improve complexion.

Make a tea infusion with a good handful of fresh leaves. Let it sleep and cool. Dampen a clean cloth with this and scrub face gently. Repeat twice a day. Can also splash on after washing. Should see results/improvement in about 9 days. Use it also in your bath.

UNIVERSITY FEMINISTS

University Feminists meet every Tuesday, 6.00pm, in Womenspace. We have an area on the main Noticeboard in Womenspace where the minutes of our previous meetings are posted up. All women are welcome to join!

WOMENSPACE COLLECTIVE

We meet every Monday, 6.00p.m. in Womenspace. Come and help write articles for CRACCUM! All women welcome.

REPLY TO WARREN BROADBANKS' ARTICLE IN 'RECENT LAW'

The purpose of this article is not to embark on a legal argument. The reason for this is that 'legal' terminology as such is often inaccessible to those other than the learned. Thus what is of general pertinence becomes relegated to the 'elite'. This is not to say that we have abandoned 'objectivity' or astute intellectual analysis—we have merely couched it in accessible language.

The primary aim of this reply is to address the assumptions that belie the arguments expressed by Warren Brookbanks in relation to sentencing options for the category of conduct called "sexual violation".[1]

The penalty for "sexual violation" under section 128B of the Crimes Act, (Amendment 1985,) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years, unless having regard to particular circumstances the court is of the opinion that the offender should not be so sentenced—a penalty which up until 1985 was reserved only for rape.

According to Warren Brookbanks, "strict application of s.128B Crimes Act 1961 to sexual violation falling short of serious sexual assault in circumstances where the offender (sic) has suffered minimal emotional trauma or little or no physical injury arising directly from the sexual assault is contrary to the wider principles of the C[riminal] J[ustice] A[ct]" as "the aim of the legislation is to punish those who use serious violence".[2]

This statement reveals an important obfuscation [confusion, bewilderment] of sexual violation with sexual assault. As the writer presents it, s,128B Crimes Act, (Amendment 1985,) includes conduct that may not always involve serious violence. However, even a cursory read-through s.128 sub.5 shows that the definition of sexual violation is non-consensual:

- oral sex (fellatio/cunnilingus);
- penetrating anus/vagina by: any part of the body; any object;
- continuation of the above after consent has been withdrawn.

We submit that any of these acts forced on a person against her (in the generic sense!) will, constitutes violence of a serious nature, regardless of the consequential emotional and physical trauma; further, that none of the above acts (in spite of the victim and offender relationship) can be described in terms of "relatively non-serious sexual offending".[3] Moreover, New Zealand is committed to eradicating discrimination on the grounds of sexual difference in order to achieve equality between men and women.[4] Any law which reinforces such discrimination is contrary to the wider principles of this commitment. We would also question the authority of the writer to judge the degree of trauma suffered by a victim of sexual violation. (The woman who may appear to be untraumatised is often the women who has in fact sustained long-term abuse.)

Due to this (mis)perception as to what constitutes 'serious violence', W. Brookbanks then nostalgically returns to the pre-1985 sentencing options. The resulting overprotective attitude toward the offender convicted of sexual violation is somewhat misplaced, as the degree of violence is at present a factor in mitigation.

It is our submission that s.128B Crimes Act, (Amendment 1985,) is a more accurate reflection of the reality of sexual violation for women than its predecessor. Vaginal penetration is not the only means by which men attempt to assert their power over women. That "sexual violation" takes into account women's experience indicates a radical shift in focus that women have fought for—a shift from the male genital (penis/erection/penetration) to the

CONT'D

woman's body (violation/annihilation).

Effectively, women are articulating their body and not merely remaining the "blank page" upon which (male) legislators scrawl their rules.

W. Brookbanks' second argument furnishes strong evidence of the traditional perception of the public-private dichotomy of legal reasoning. The private sphere is constituted as the family in which non-consensual sexual conduct is categorised as immoral or "boorish and insensitive".[5] In the public arena of contract, employment and politics the same conduct is criminal. This evident inconsistency is sustained by the doctrine of 'natural order' of sexual differentiation. An order based solely on 'sex' and totally ignoring the 'gendered subject'. This essential theory has served to mask the misogyny inherent in patriarchal institutions. That Law is the prevalent systemic morality in a society is conveniently obscured by this epistemology.

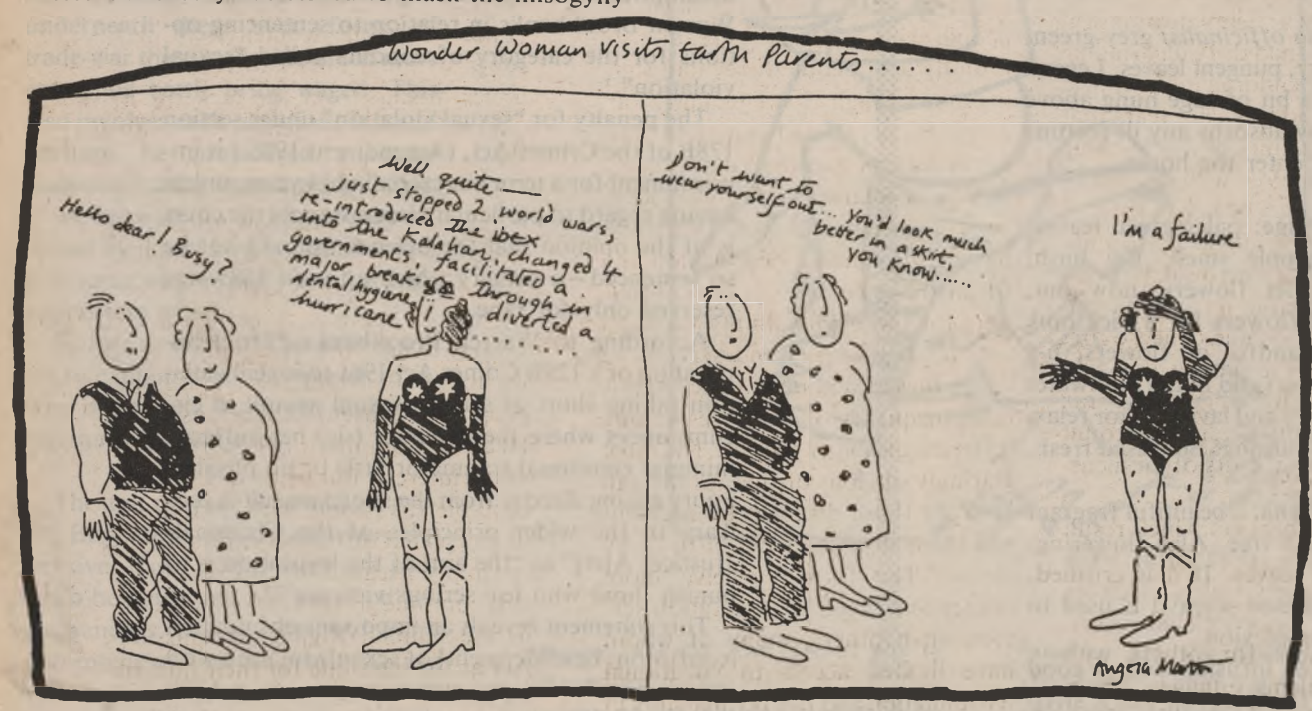
In 1888 Wills J. in relation to sexual violation in marriage spoke of "the futility of trying to teach morals by the application of the criminal law to cases occupying the doubtful ground between immorality and crime...".[6] Vestiges of this still survive today. Quoting his Honour's above statement, W.B. further refers to "permissible non-consensual sexual conduct"[7] (might this bear any relation to Dr Green's permissible non-consensual medical conduct), which if prosecuted as sexual violation runs contrary to "the more important social goal... the retrieval and restoration of caring domestic relationships".[8]

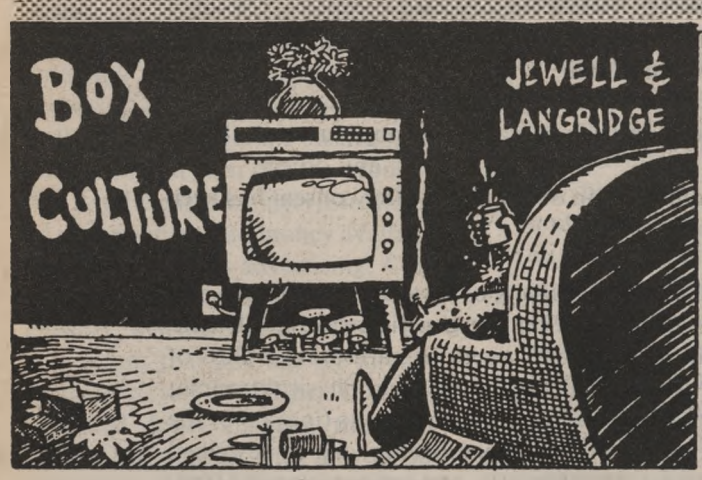
The bizarre idea that sexual violation can be accommodated in a caring domestic relationship is indicative of the proprietary nature of the "relationship whereby a contract of marriage cements the authority and right of the husband to the wife's body." Consensus is a non-issue. The individual's voice is silenced in order to protect this inviolable and sacrosanct, private domain—the family.

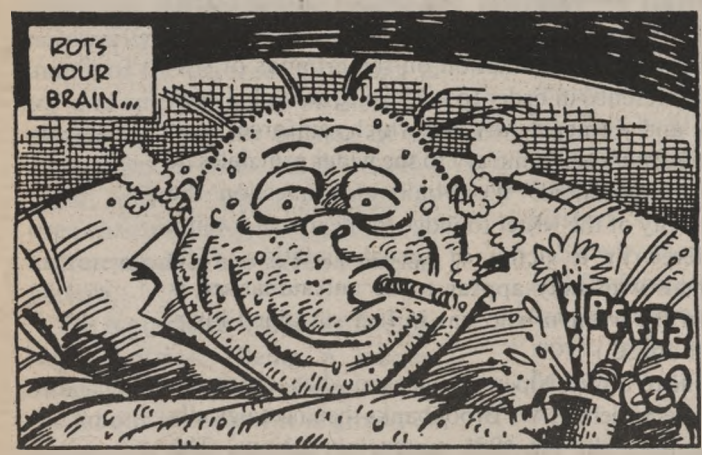
The verdict in *R v Taylor*,[9] where the High Court found that a husband who pushed his fingers into his wife's vagina in the context of a domestic row was guilty of sexual violation, is of deep concern to Warren Brookbanks who comments on the sever consequences that can flow from a... charge as sexual violation... that before 1985... could at worst have been prosecuted as indecent assault.[10]

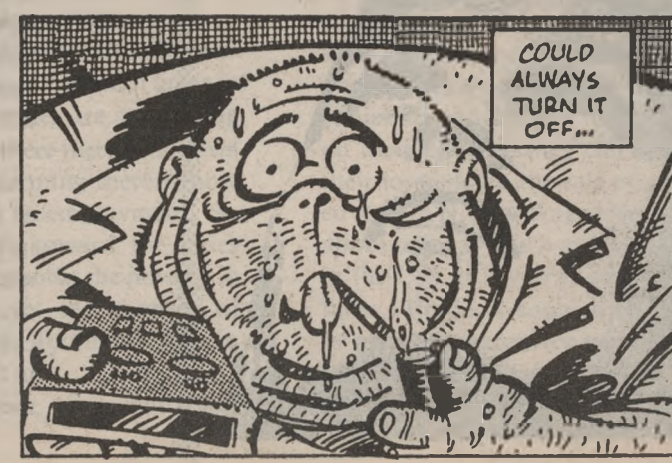
To justify this concern W. Broadbanks then delves back into the swamp of 19th-century pretension to find that "the mysteries of sexual impulses and intercourse are well nigh insoluble—and arriving at the truth in cases of imputed misconduct is enormous, hence the futility of the application of the criminal law.[11] All this the writer considers to have "a peculiarly contemporary ring".[12] It would appear that the writer seeks to repeat legal history which has maintained the agendas of male hegemony by ensuring that issues which threaten to initiate change become non-justiciable in a court of law.

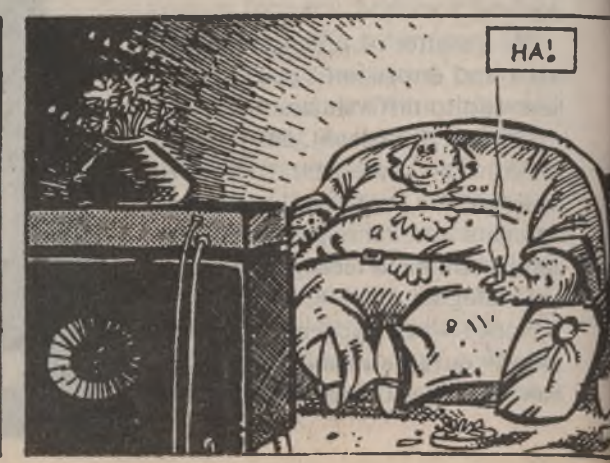
1. Recent Law, October 1988, Vol.14, No.9; Sexual violation—A critical look at some aspects of current sentencing policy; W.J. Brookbanks.
2. Ibid. p.323, para.4.
3. Ibid.
4. 1977, NZLR, 142 at 144.
5. Op.cit. supra n.l. at 326, para.3.
6. R. v Clarence (1888), 22 QBD.23.
7. Op.cit. supra n.l. at 327.
8. Ibid.
9. 1983, 5 Cr.App. R(5)241.
10. Op.cit. supra n.l. at 326.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.











DISABILITY? DISCRIMINATION! AND LEGALLY SANCTIONED

Discrimination against people with disabilities remains legal in New Zealand. Here the Human Rights Commission outlines the current position and the arguments for their inclusion in legislation.

When the Human Rights Commission Act was passed in 1977, it made unlawful, discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital status, and religious and ethical beliefs. (The Race Relations Act 1971 had already outlawed discrimination on the grounds of race.)

Both Acts prohibit discrimination in the following areas:
employment, education, the provisions of goods and services, housing and accommodation, and access by the public to public places, vehicles and facilities.

Disability of any kind was not included and has not been since. Neither does the proposed Bill of Rights include any mention of disability.

Pressure has been growing to include disability in the Human Rights legislation when it is reviewed later this year. The Commission itself has strongly recommended its inclusion to the Minister of Justice, who has indicated his support.

But for many people with disabilities discrimination is still an everyday experience. There are a number of regulations and pieces of legislation which go some way towards equality, but in practice it is still a long way off for many people.

Those with psychiatric disabilities who are committed to psychiatric institutions are deprived of their civil rights in the same way as prisoners within the criminal justice system. They, and people who are seriously developmentally disabled (intellectually handicapped), may also come under the provisions of guardianship legislation, and the recently passed Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act.

For those whose lives are less constrained because of their disabilities there are still barriers. The 1987 Education Amendment Act goes some way to providing equal educational opportunity for all, but there is still doubt in the minds of the sight- and hearing-impaired communities about the adequacy of resources and support necessary.[1]

Some parents of secondary-school students with developmental disabilities have had difficulty finding places for their children in their local high-schools and there are fears that negative community attitudes may work against children with disabilities under *Tomorrow's Schools*.

Unequal educational opportunity means that people with disabilities are under represented in tertiary institutions and there is some concern that those who do get to them will be further penalised by a graduate tax which would not take into account the extra financial costs often incurred by disability.

Many of the barriers which result in discrimination are physical: steps for wheelchair users, toilets which are not accessible for wheelchair users, slippery surfaces for others with mobility problems, dangers from construction sites which spill on footpaths, are just some which make our environment unwelcoming. The provisions of the Disabled Person's Community Welfare Act and the N.Z. Standard 4121, 1985, have not resulted in the hoped-for access to public places.

But access is also about access to information, a particular problem for people who are blind and for profoundly deaf people for whom signing may be their first language. This group faces real difficulties because of the lack of qualified interpreters.

New Zealand's welfare system, both governmental and voluntary, has grown in an ad-hoc fashion and for many its complexity creates barriers for those who simply want access to the benefits and services to which they are entitled. Added to this is an inequality of resources among different disability groups. The most glaringly obvious of these is the gap between those disabled by accident and those disabled from birth or by illness. The former receive more money and better rehabilitation services than others, many of whom have limited access to vocational rehabilitation and live permanently in poverty.

But the barriers are often in the minds of those who are not disabled. Such barriers are prevalent in the area of employment. Equal Employment Opportunity initiatives, such as those provisions for programmes and their monitoring, have so far made little difference to people with disabilities. Many feel that the shrinking state sector has worked against them. They are sometimes among the first to be made redundant.

There are special schemes and employment initiatives run by the State Services Commission, the Department of Labour and some other organisations, but in today's rapidly changing economic and business climate, nothing is certain. While work on the open market is still a distant dream for many, the sheltered workshops are closing.

Gender and race further compound injustice. The 1986 *"Review of the Employment of Disabled Persons in the Public Service"* showed men with disabilities in a range of 23 occupations, while women were in a range of nine. For Maori there are issues arising from the lack of bicultural acknowledgement by many service agencies.

People with disabilities have begun to take action in improving their own situation and in response to higher expectations changes are at least being talked about with emphasis on 'empowering' and 'enabling'. Advocacy is a current issue, with the proposed patient advocates and Health Commissioner attracting much interest. But while it is still acceptable for people with disabilities to be treated differently and unfairly simply because of disability they will continue to see future inclusion in the Human Rights Commission Act as the base-line for their human rights.

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Read This...

Microcomputers and the Auditing Process

John Williams, Computer Audit Manager with Peat Marwick, looks at microcomputers and the changes they are bringing to the auditing profession.

Popular fiction normally holds that auditors are green-visored, anemic, bookish types who pore over long columns of numbers far into the night in the search for that elusive goal, the material error. Not any more! The last five years have seen a dramatic change in the way the audit divisions of the major accounting firms do business - pen pushing and paper shuffling are out and state-of-the-art microcomputers are now an integral part of the audit process.

Surveys have shown that micros enhance productivity, quality and consistency of work. Audit firms have found that they give their professionals a substantial edge in ensuring the accuracy of financial statements, especially with tight deadlines or last-minute changes. These days virtually all organisations utilise computers to process accounting information, with the major uses for the auditing and accounting professions being spreadsheets and word processing. These tools are now as important to the professional as the calculator, photocopier and fax have been in past years.

Peat Marwick, both in New Zealand and overseas, took the lead in audit use of microcomputers when in 1984 we announced that the Apple Macintosh would become an integral part of our auditing practice. Since then, Apple's spectacular growth has been well documented. The Mac has been the foundation for their success and, just like the Apple Corporation, it too has grown phenomenally - the latest Mac boasts 24 times more processing power than the original 1984 model in the same size body. This consistency has obvious advantages - we have been able to use exactly the same technology, but with more and more powerful software, for five years. Peat Marwick have clearly picked a winner, as the Mac has proved to be a valuable business tool and much more than the "toy" Apple's competitors claimed it would be.

As a leading audit firm both in New Zealand and overseas, we have always been proud of our innovative approach to constantly improving our quality service and cost effective audit procedures. Harnessing the productive power of the Mac is simply a further example of this approach. Internationally, we expect to spend over US $3 million per year on software research and development in addition to our continued purchases of hardware, aimed at meeting Peat Marwick's objective to provide every professional with access to a microcomputer for use on every audit engagement.

Macs are used daily in our audit offices throughout New Zealand. We expect that constant rises in demand for Macintosh technology within our New Zealand audit practices will see our Mac population double annually for at least the next two years. That's quite an investment, but one we believe is critical if our audit partners and staff are to retain Peat Marwick's audit edge.

So, our commitment to effective and efficient audits by the use of technology is clear. But what is the practical effect for you? What do we use the Macs for? Do you have to become a computer freak to work on an audit?

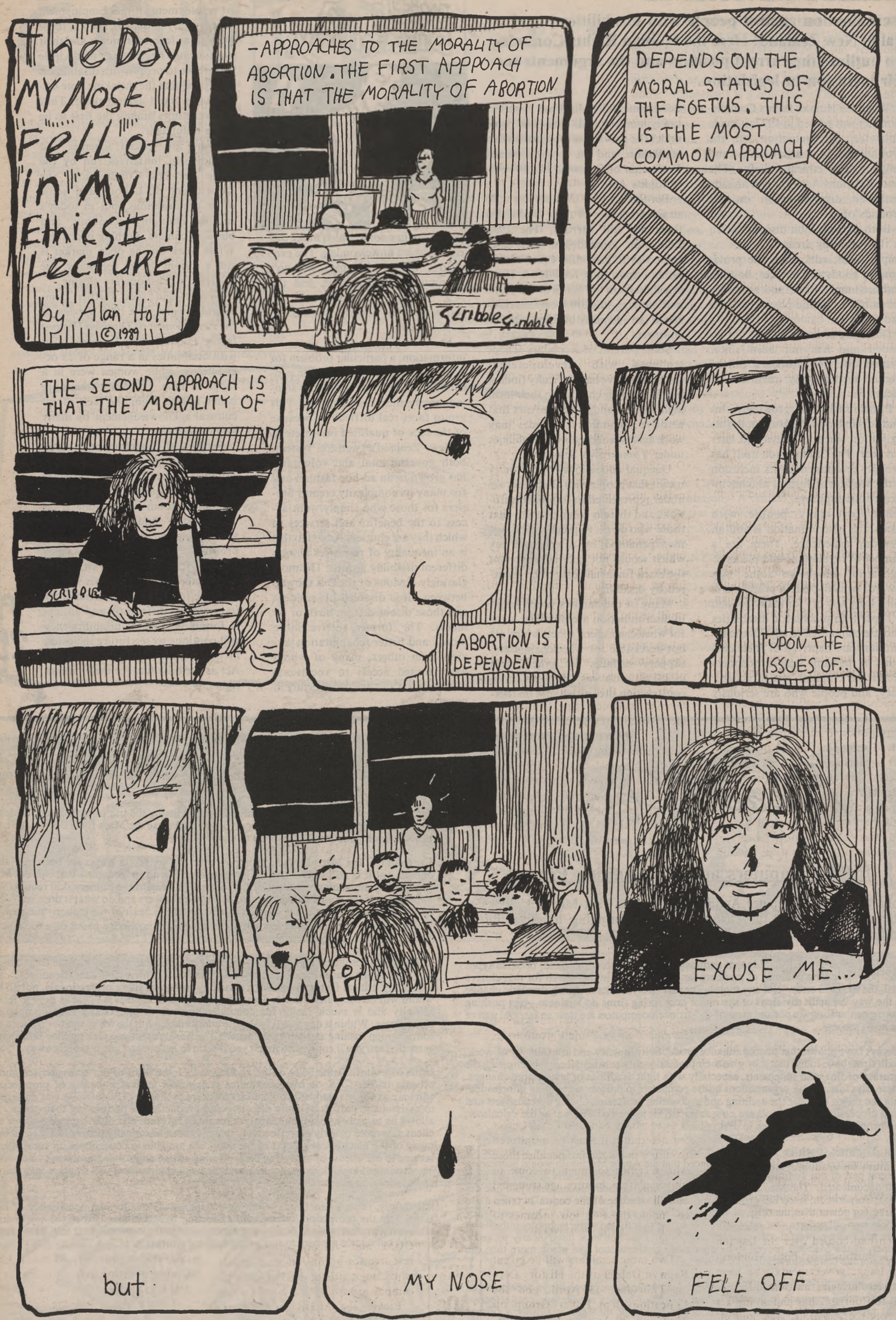
Far from it! The Mac allows us to improve the quality of our audits for both staff and clients, but it is still only a tool. The computer has no judgement - that can only be provided by our audit professionals, and judgement remains the primary skill required of an auditor. If the computer can be used to crunch numbers and do what it does well, the auditor can dispense with the mechanics and get to the heart of the matter - the part in which you can exercise your accounting training and knowledge based on experience. There is simply no substitute for that.

There is also absolutely no need to worry about being unable to cope with the technology. The over-riding reason for our choice of the Mac was its incredible user friendliness - an absolutely critical factor as micros are used by more and more professionals, not all of whom will be computer literate. Our own surveys indicate that the Mac is easy to learn initially and is much easier for computer novices to understand than competing technology. Within a day you'll feel quite comfortable with the Mac, and our balance of formal group training and self study materials will ensure that you pick up Mac skills with ease. In fact, you'll enjoy it so much you'll want to get out and use it straight away.

If the Macintosh is the body of the audit tool, then the heart of our computerised audit process is SEACAS - a microcomputer system that utilises a variety of proprietary software as well as standard commercial software packages. The software was designed to assist audit staff to be more effective and productive in performing their tasks. It allows us to gather, assimilate, analyse, evaluate, present and distribute all manner of client data more quickly and effectively than has been historically possible. By reducing many of the mechanical aspects of the audit, we are able to concentrate on substantive service to our clients by analysing data, offering advice and solving problems. You will be encouraged to think more, not less, and the work environment will be more interesting and challenging as a result.

Put simply, micros benefit the client by enhancing the quality and consistency of the audit, help the profession by constantly boosting technical standard of the work, and allow audit professionals to better use their knowledge and experience. It may have taken a while, but micros are here to stay in the auditing profession.

thank you!



Binocular juice

THE LOAN RANGER

This Free and Public School

Interested staff and students were entertained and elucidated by **Ian Carter**, professor and Head of Sociology Dept, at the inaugural seminar organised by A.U.S.A. to inform about the government's current moves to introduce User-Pays in tertiary education.

Mr. Carter began by warning against initiatives to charge full fees to overseas students, which may result in a lessening of their numbers as "they provide a richness to universities not possible from solely home-based students". He cited changes in stance towards overseas-student policy by both the Muldoon and Lange governments over the last ten years and concluded that government had shown an "irresistible tendency to tinker" with education policy. The implication being that this would also occur with any Loan Scheme instituted for N.Z. students.

He also found a parallel between the document *Learning For Life* and the *Baker Report*, prepared for the Thatcher government, which has become stalled in Britain because banks are not prepared to underwrite the scheme. This is understandable in the light of the U.S. experience, where $575 million seems to have disappeared because of 'computer error'. Theoretically, this loss would be covered by the U.S. government, who have refused to accept liability in this case and jeopardised their agreement with U.S. banks.

In N.Z. the system is even more complicated because of various exemptions and the delayed payment system. Obviously N.Z. banks are approaching the Loan Scheme with trepidation. As well they should!

Mr. Carter noted that National party policy, if elected in 1990, involved scrapping the Loan Scheme and replacing it with a 'voucher system', which would ensure that every N.Z'er received one free degree ("pick a degree, any degree..."). He feels the Loan Scheme cannot work and must "crash around the ears of its architects", but felt its positive effects were the 'shaking-up' of staff and administrators in tertiary institutes who face new questions about their roles and the services they provide.

Though overall participation rates in N.Z. tertiary education were 'respectably' high (refer Table 1) this country has traditionally shown poor rates of 'core-participation' (students aged 18-24). Three reasons were cited for this situation:

1) N.Z. dominated, traditionally, by the primary industry and an agrarian ideology which placed more value on agricultural training than university education;

2) Relatively flat income distribution, kept flat by succeeding governmental policy, which saw little premium on graduate wages;

3) A low unemployment rate until post-WW2, which did not provide incentive for tertiary education.

The 'paper-shuffling' economy which had ensued over the last ten years, nurtured by both Muldoon and Lange governments who have allowed "growing income differentials to flourish", has had an impact on core-participation rates, and increasing unemployment has meant an unprecedented number of 7th-formers remaining at secondary schools.

This situation is resulting in a "time-bomb ticking at the heart of the N.Z. university system" as ever-increasing numbers of students compete for ever-decreasing resources. The *Watts Report* (1987) noted that "real resources per student had been falling at the rate of 1% per year for the last 25 years." Thus, though Learning For Life commits the government to post-secondary education, there is "no more fat left in the system" to fulfil this commitment.

Mr Carter believes, after many years involvement with N.Z. universities, that both the Lange and the Muldoon governments have inherited better universities than they deserve and the present administration is now faced with two choices:

1) They rise to the challenge to provide more and better services with a massive injection of capital (taxpayers' money);

2) They freeze expenditure, which must result in a continuing decline in those services, and scrap open-entry.

Using the Elley-Irving Occupation Distribution Scale (refer Table 2), Mr Carter posed the question "what are universities for and whom do they serve?" Pointing to the high participation rate in university education of the children of people in the highest occupation scales, he concludes that "Auckland University is not a class-blind institution", it transmits cultural capital from one small group to their children.

He asks "do we wish this kind of position to continue?" and feels that the Loan Scheme will encourage and perpetuate this class-structure.

Mr Cater then discussed the difference between the traditional hierarchical, prestige-based structure of Oxford-Cambridge universities personified in the towering spires and cloisters of Auckland's campus as opposed to the 'fake-Scottish' architecture of Otago University as evidence that "buildings **do** mean things, they are solid things that personify non-solid ideas and objectives." For Otago University is N.Z's oldest and is the embodiment of the Scottish rather than the English model of university, which used the 'democratic education of its citizenry' as its prime social goal and supported the concept of 'this free and public school'. N.Z. is the last remnant in the world of the Scottish university system. Therefore, the choice facing N.Z. is between the hierarchical Oxbridge system of "cultural capital handed from one small group to its children" and the democratic open-entry Scottish model.

Though the Loan Scheme may actually be the best system of implementing a user-pays, restricted entry to tertiary education, Mr Carter warned that it it must be monitored to ensure that it did not penalise those who sacrifice so much to come to university (e.g. mature-age students) and allow some of the capital accrued to enable those in low incomes to continue coming to university.

Two more seminars will be given: **Raewyn Dalziel** of the History Dept on Thursday, 13 April, and the **Education Dept Policy Group** on Thursday, 20 April, both 1pm B28.

A.U.S.A. believes that these seminars are an important contribution to our overall understanding of this very important issue. We will be reviewing all seminars for CRAC-CUM and videoing them as a resource for groups and individuals who cannot attend; this includes off-campus groups.

Please see Merilyn Chambers, Loans-Out Scheme Campaign Coordinator, in the office behind the T.V.-Room, 1st floor, Student Union Building, if you wish more information or to become involved in activities planned for the next few months. A.U.S.A. would also like to take this opportunity to thank Mr Carter for giving so freely of his time and knowledge.

Teenaa koe, e Ian, kia kaha too mahi, e ngaa tauira maa, teenaa koutou katoa.

MERILYN CHAMBERS
L-O.S.C.C.

TABLE 1

Tertiary Students per 100,000 population

U.S.A.	5145
CANADA	5090
STH KOREA	3672
PHILLIPINES	3621
N.Z.	*3255*
AUSTRALIA	2464
U.K.	1795

(from UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1987)
includes all tertiary institutes, e.g. techs and teachers' colleges.

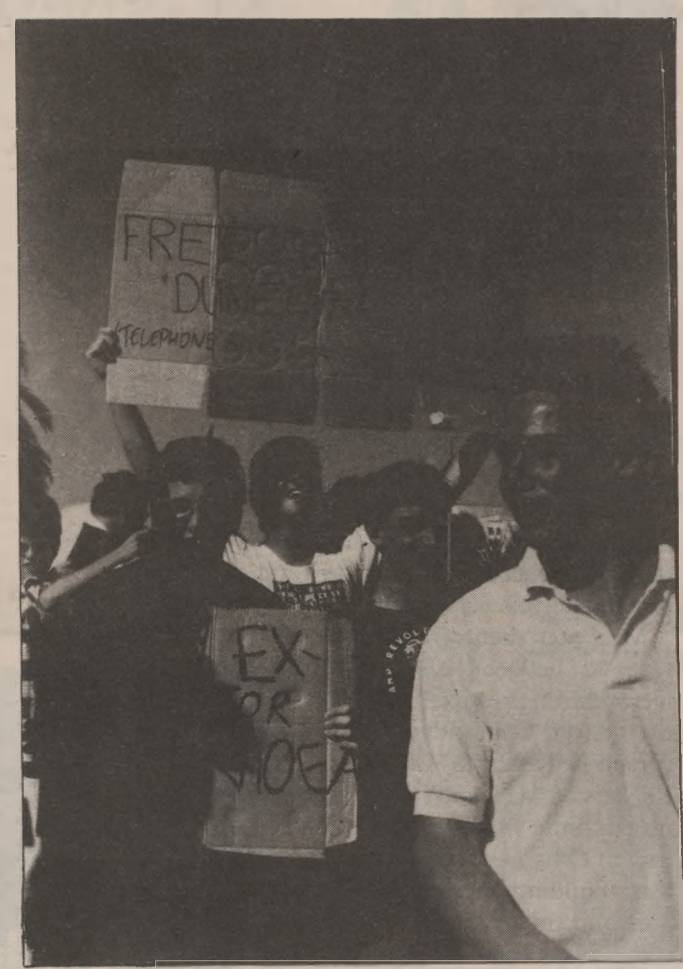
TABLE 2

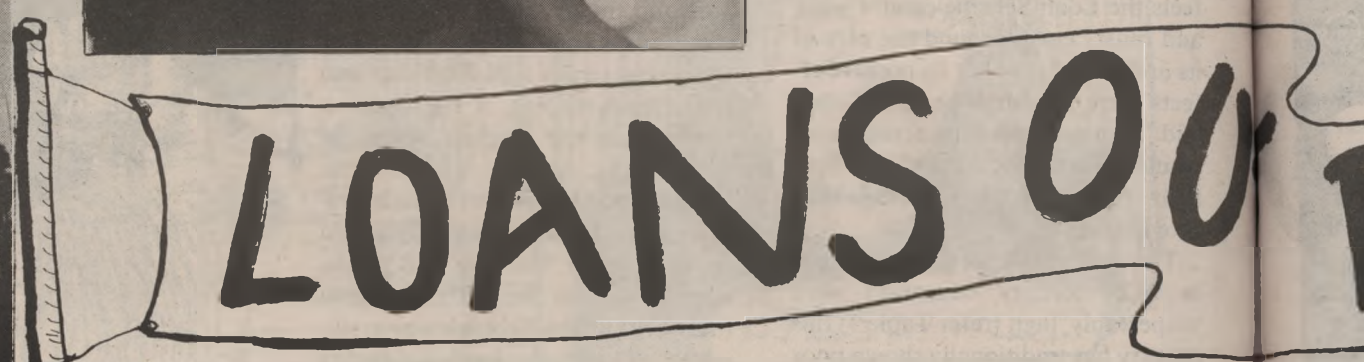
Elley-Irving Occupation Distribution Scale

N.Z. – 1985			Auckland Uni, 1987	
Male	**Female**	**Scale**	**Father's Occ.**	**Mother's Occ.**
7.5	2	1	28	15
11	6	2	29	25
23	24	3	20	27
33	35	4	16	24
17	21	5	4	4
8.5	12	6	3	5

This shows student participation rates at Auckland Uni' by parent occupation. Unfortunately no codes were given to help decipher this.

issued subject to fare orders and bylaws
40c
GST inclusive
Must be produced on demand or another fare paid





LOANS IN – LABOUR OU DEM

Last Thursday saw students actually getting off their bums and doing something about the great Student Loan Scheme threat.

It all started around 1pm with a great escape act outside the cafeteria which drew crowds to the quad' area to see what all the insult-throwing was all about.

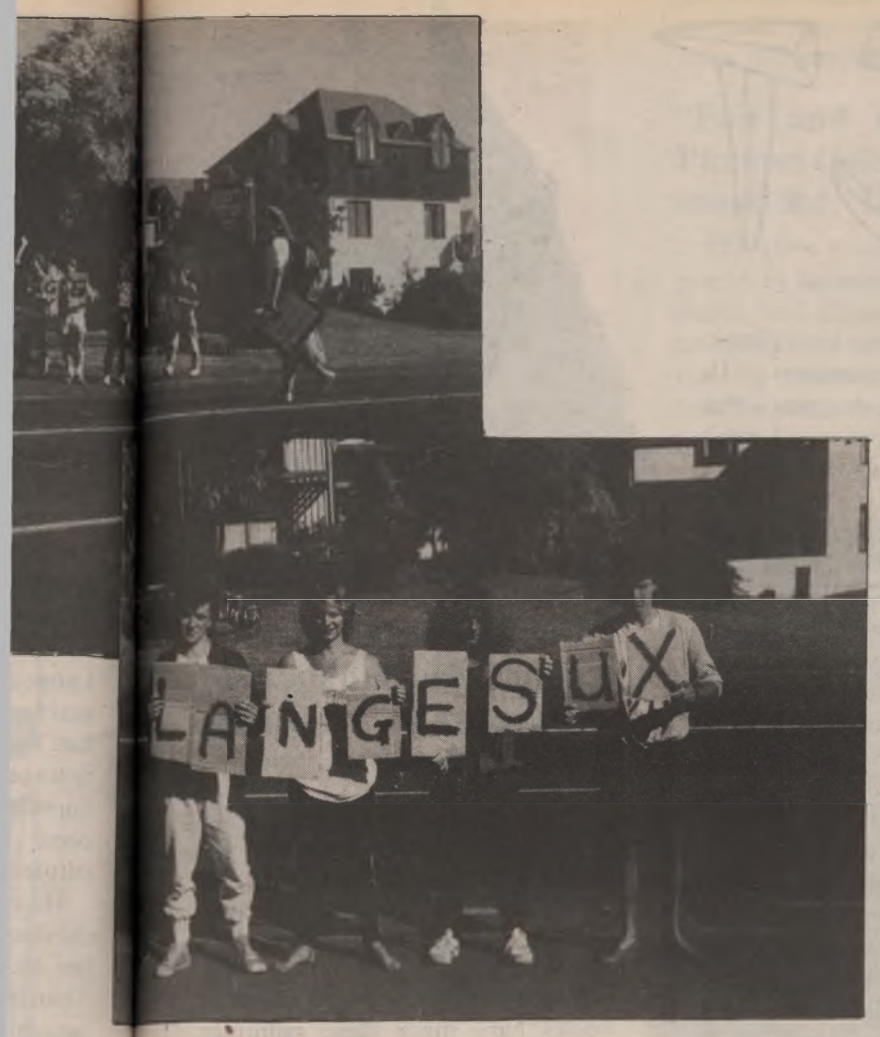
As soon as the escapee had escaped out of his straitjacket, microphones were bombarding students with facts about the Loan Scheme and bursary. Fliers were flying and placards were being painted.

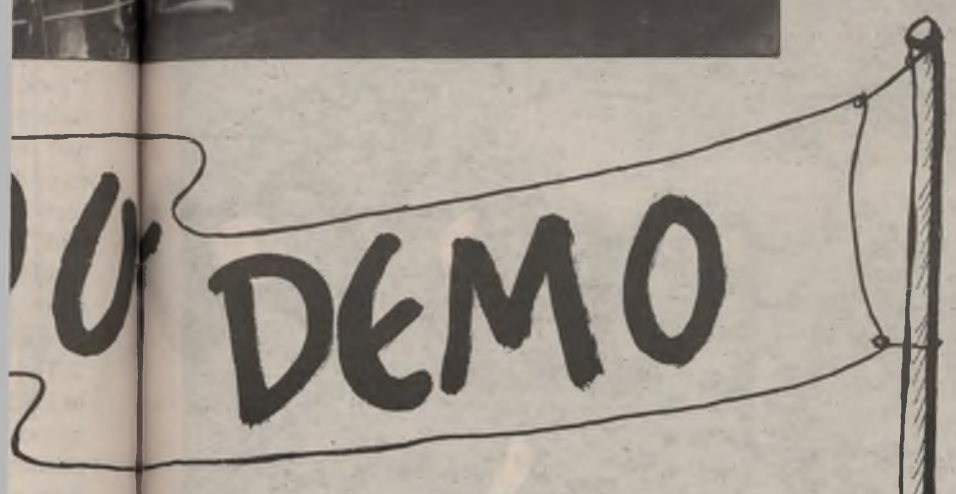
By 2.45pm, two bus-loads and many carloads of students were practising their demonstrating skills on sing motoris A.R.A. had their share ly placards make sure that the demo get too seric (the "honk if you're sexy rd mislead rest into believing that all sing cars w actually showing their).

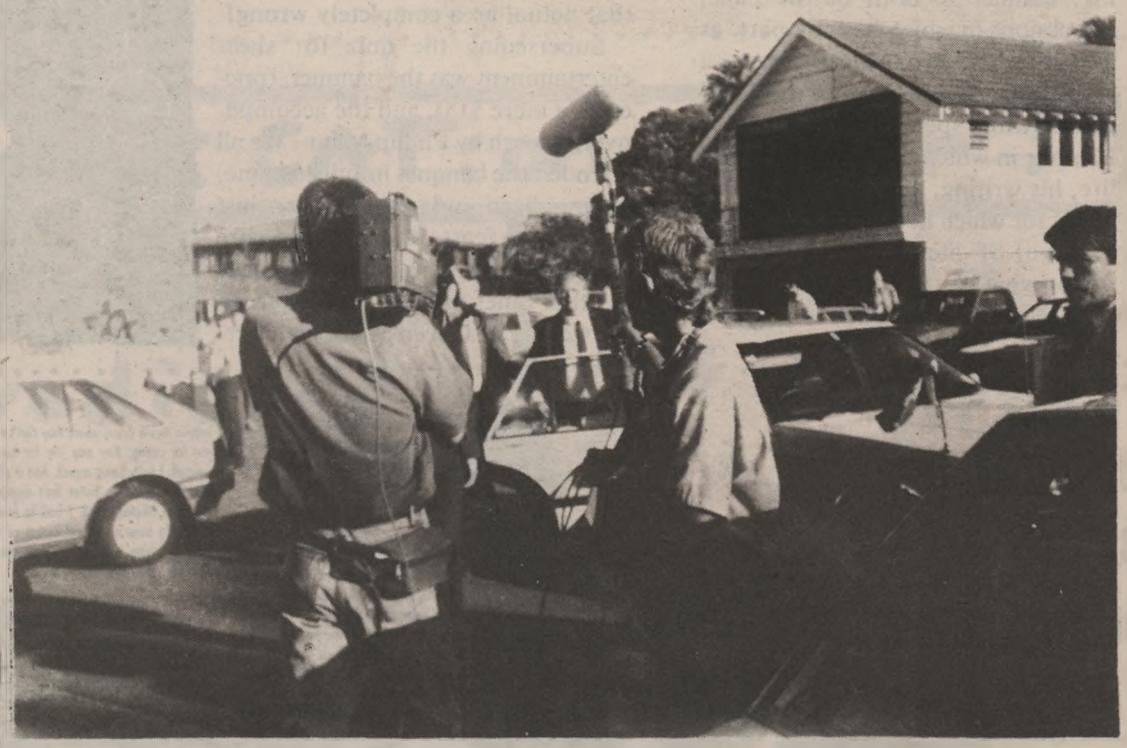
Ella, Whaitiri, Des an n relieved boredom every now an en by lead chants "Education is a R Don't tell us money's tight!" and re ng people in strategic positions. The set up barr and barricades and st round looki serious.

And finally, the big ev no, just an e barrassed lost little Min

At 4.15, everything m the P.M's rolled in, everyone starte ting and cha ting at once, the camera eporters wo







UR OU DEMO'

ting skills on sing motorists. ıd their share ly placards to that the demo get too serious if you're sexy rd mislead the lieving that all ssing cars were ıowing their).

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lly, the big no, just an em- ost little Min everything the P.M's car veryone starte ing and chan- e, the camera eporters woke up and the police came to the alert.

Lange got out of his car, waved at the T.V. camera and disappeared into the building; everyone shouted and chanted some more... and that was it. So everyone went home thinking of what a nice day they had had and waited for the 6.30 news... No? Well, the 9.30 news, then.

[* Ella Henry (Media Officer), Whaitiri Mikaere (Resource Officer), Des Amanono (President) and John Henderson (Cheerleader).

ARTIFACT

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

"CONSCIENCE '89"

Science-Fiction Convention Easter, Auckland.

What did you do at Easter? Nearly one hundred people sharing a common interest gathered at Abby's Hotel, just off Queen Street, on Easter Friday afternoon for an event that lasted four days. They came from Whangarei, Wellington, Dunedin, Christchurch, Hamilton and elsewhere in the country, as well as from Australia, to attend "ConScience '89". Their common interest was science-fiction—and the desire to have a good time as well: on both counts I believe everyone considered themselves fairly sated by the conclusion of the con' on Monday afternoon.

As is usual for an SF con', there was a Guest of Honour, New Zealand's very own SF writer, **Phillip Mann**, a much under-rated but critically acclaimed author of four SF novels since 1982. Mann, who is currently working on his fifth novel, is a fascinating and delightful person to talk to, and was a great hit at the con', which he came up from Wellington (where he is an Artistic Director of theatre and a reader in Drama at Victoria University as well) to attend. He won over his audience easily with his charismatic, yet unassuming, manner in both of the panel discussions in which he took part, as well as his two solo efforts—a reading from his work and later a fascinating speech as Guest of Honour in which he talked about his life, his writing, and most of all, his aliens for which he is renowned in the world of SF literature.

But what of the convention-goers themselves? SF fandom, to dispel a popular myth, is not populated by spotty, adolescent males who talk of nothing else but SF—well, at least not in New Zealand, anyway. Of the people who attended the con' most were in their twenties and those that weren't were nearly all older, not younger. From chatting to various fellow con'-goers over the four days I found that, when not indulging in SF, these people were librarians, various types of schoolteachers, secretaries, students, bank-clerks, photographers, researchers... you name it! Whatever age or occupation though, everyone was considered an equal at the con', nor did it make any difference whether this was your first con' (as in my case) or whether you were a seasoned veteran. We were all there to have a great time, and one was had by all, thanks to the the dedication of the principal officer, **Maree Sole**, and her committee, as well as the incredibly patient and liberal-minded staff at Abby's Hotel.

The events included two discussion panels, the topics being firstly *"The Role Of The Heroine in SF"* and secondly *"Science Fiction Fantasy—Where Do You Draw The Line?"*. Both began with the panelists talking and ended up incurring major input from the audience, becoming side-tracked and overrunning the allocated time for each panel. There were talks on 'fringe' areas of SF like modelling and role-playing, as well as an auction and a "Trader's Fayre", during which people generally parted with their money in the cause of expanding their collections: buying books, posters, models, slides, magazines and even, believe it or not, a handkerchief!

There were many other activities and an in-house video system screening such shows as *"Star Trek"*, *"Blake's 7"*, and *"Dr Who"*, 24 hours a day, but one of the highlights of the con' was the quiz, in which the participants formed into teams to answer fifty questions from SF. This resulted in much hilarity, especially when a certain team whose members shared a collective in one particular area of SF managed to get a rare question on that actual area completely wrong!

Superseding the quiz for sheer entertainment was the banquet, (priced at a mere $15), and the accompanying speech by Phillip Mann. We all attended the banquet in full costume, having been judged on these just prior to the feast. Many people wore their often rather stunning costumes at other times as well: if you were in the vicinity of Queen Street on Saturday morning, you may have glimpsed three different generations of Dr Who doing his/their shopping—that was certainly an experience I won't quickly forget!

After the banquet it was off down to Metropolis nightclub in the hotel basement, where we danced and drank and danced some more until 3am, at which time we retired to the fifth floor for a party in the hallway outside the infamous Room 505, scene of many a late-night/early morning party that weekend!

For me, a novice SF con-goer, "Conscience '89" held many rewards, some hilarious, like winning the award for "Most Ludicrous Costume" for our group entry as The Three Doctors, and others personal (but no less fun) and all highly memorable. The initial entry fee was a mere $40, plus later expenses such as the banquet and mass pilgrimages to fast-food outlets. The whole weekend was worth every cent. All profits went to the Guide Dog Service of the Royal New Zealand Foundation For The Blind.

The really good thing of course, is that it's happening all over again next Easter, in Auckland. I can hardly wait...

PAUL SCOONES

ARTFUL / ART'S ACHE

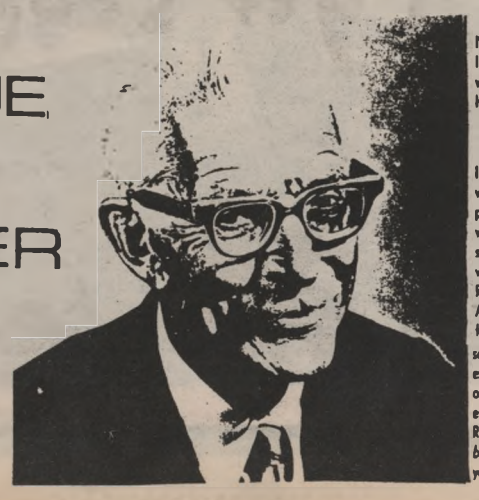
"The Readers Digest Collection: Manet to Picasso" Auckland City Art Gallery Till May 7

From the American-based Readers' Digest collection of about 4000 artworks, on tour are 42 from the Impressionist/Post-Impressionist part of the collection—many by the world's leading artists in this field.

While numerous reproductions in books have made these paintings familiar enough, there's always something to be gained from seeing them 'in the paint' (though red tape on the floor around each picture ensures you can't get comfortably close.

The most famous works—**Monet**'s *"Waterlilies"* and **Degas**' *"Dancers"* live up to expectations and assert their masterpiece status among the collection. Much of the work, though, while revolutionary and daring in their day, today no longer

THE UNIQUE BAT-BUTLER



Interview by John Gore

I've done very little acting in recent years. I did a few television shows. I don't know why they didn't employ me more. I could have used the money!

Didn't you act with Laurence Olivier in *Richard III*?

I did, but not in the film with Larry. There was a *Richard III* stage production and I played Edward. I did play Shakespeare with Olivier and John Gielgud in a great stage production of *Romeo and Juliet*, where they alternated in the part of Romeo and I was the Prince of Verona. Alec Guinness was in it too – he wasn't famous yet. It was a great cast – and I saved it! Actors who have not had stage experience miss something. That extraordinary man William Shakespeare said everything better than anyone else. Really amazing. I was thinking of *Macbeth* in bed the other night. You know, you're impoverished if you've merely been a movie actor, where they don't pay you for acting, they pay you for being yourself. I hate being myself. And a propos that, Batman's butler isn't anything like Alan Napier at all. I had to invent somebody sane in this wilderness of lunacy. (Looking over at Julie Newmar) You know, she's nearly as tall as me!

Yes, I took her shopping in London last week and everyone's head was turning.

Yes, I was the tallest actor in the world for many years. I'm six foot five. Then I met an actor – I forget his name – who said he was six foot seven. Who wants to be, anyhow? I've spent my whole life pretending that I'm a nice looking fellow of six foot!

Do you ever wish you could go back to England?

Of course, I've been back many, many times, but no. My life has been a mixture of luck and good fortune. I happened on a little house over here on the coast, the most beautiful sight in the world. I bought this house for $6,750 and I've lived there for fifty years. So it's my home – my little dog lives there with me.

Have you got your own butler now? That was one of Adam West's jokes!

No, no. He had the wrong idea of what a butler really is. He's a cellar-man, he has the keys to the liquor, as in 'bottler'. I never knew what Alfred's jobs were. They were never delineated in the script at all. I just knew he had to be sane and agreeable in this wilderness of lunacy.

Presumably he had the keys to the Batcave?! Did you enjoy it when you had to dress up as Batman or in the All-Cycle?

I enjoyed it all, I must say. I said to myself, 'What on earth are you doing here? You who have played the Prince of Verona with Larry?' And I said, 'I'm having a jolly good time and they're paying me well!' I wish I could come over and see your production.

Yes, the *Batman* TV series has had a terrific response. In England, they've shown in for the first time in fifteen years in the mornings. People are fanatical about them, as they were in the Sixties. England had more of a craze than the States.

Yes, it was an inspired combination of wit and complete lunacy . He was a clever man, Bill Dozier. And from the actors' point of view, he was a blessing, because he didn't interfere with anything. He hired me and said 'Do it'.

So you weren't directed – you directed yourself?

Yes, we had many different script-writers and Alfred turned out quite different week after week. I just played him as a combination of intelligence and good humour.

Julie says a lot of things were not rehearsed. You'd just shoot straight onto the camera. Did you find that difficult or did it help the style of it?

It gave it a certain freshness and we weren't exactly playing Shakespeare!

But you had to act it?

Many of us had been actors. Because I differentiate between performers on the television and genuine actors who want to appear as somebody else other than themselves. And 'personalities' who want to do no acting at all, but just want to 'Be me!'. Alfred certainly wasn't Alan Napier. But it was Alan Napier who invented Alfred.

holds a challenge and has to be appreciated from the perspective of their time.

Landscape, of course dominates the show, one of the more distinctive being **Van Gogh**'s *"Thatched Rooves at Anvers"*, full of fresh greens and swirling line. A more unusual but striking work is **Chagall**'s *"The Three Candles"*—full of mystical romance, and bold and selective use of colour.

Among the sculpture (which includes work by **Picasso** and Degas) one of the more interesting works is **Giacommetti**'s *"The Forest"*—a group of standing figures so highly attenuated that they appear from a distance like twigs. Though cast in bronze, they have actually been painted over, achieving an effect closer to papier mache.

Gauguin also appears in this collection, and very apt too—apparently he actually visited the Auckland City Art Gallery while stopping in on his way to Tahiti in 1895.

Almost all the paintings are set in highly ornate golden frames which attract attention in their own right, and seem to function more as assertions of the importance of the paintings, rather than to complement the individual works.

But all in all, a rare opportunity to see such major work in New Zealand - admission's only $4 for students with your ID.

Linda James—"10 Dancing Women" George Fraser Gallery, 25a Princes St. Till May 12

These seven large bold canvases are based on the dancing women in an early renaissance fresco by **Ambrogio Lorenzetti**. Her paintings focus on the heads of the women, blowing these up to massive proportions. While retaining the form of those in the frescoes, she uses her own technique, often bold colour and line, and an underlying surface built up with strips and patches of canvas.

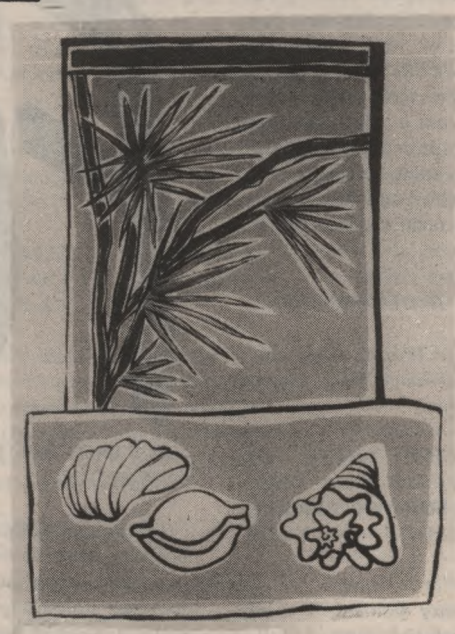
"Fact and Desire" Real Pictures Gallery 300 Richmond Rd. Till April 28

This show of manipulated photography by **Jennifer French, Deborah Smith** and **Elizabeth Thomson** is brought under the theme of the relationship between fact and desire—how the world is and how we would like it to be.

Deborah Smith's double exposed photos illustrate this idea in a series called *"Darwin Attempts to Classify Desire"*. Images of old engravings are superimposed on photos which suggest a more factual and evolutionary approach to life—mainly museum details such as animal skulls and a species chart.

Jennifer French's hand-coloured photos have the distinct style of early New Zealand postcards, with corresponding subject matter dominated by memorials and native trees.

The work of Elizabeth Thomson has the appearance of being halfway between photography and drawing. By means of *photo-etching* and *aquatint*, she creates scenes of fantasy, most of these particular works combining images of faces swarmed with insects. The use of colour, in being so subtle and selective, is extremely effective and really sets these off.



Claudia Pond Eyley "Wings Over Water" currently at R.K.S. Art

"A Women's Decameron" If Anything Photo Gallery 26 Kitchener St. Till 28 April

A highly varied show featuring work of 12 photographers, including **Fiona Clark, Brigid Eyley, Caroline Bensinger** and **Denise Ellery**.

While there's too much to discuss individually, the work ranges from manipulated photos and those concentrating on technique, to the more traditional, intent on capturing subject matter. Themes are from portraits to landscape and nature studies, to 'holiday snaps', to the arty and less obvious. A worthwhile and interesting exhibition, and even better, much of it is very affordable.

Van Gogh's "Thatched Roofs at Anvers", part of the Readers' Digest Collection at the Auckland City Art Gallery.

Richard Killeen at Sue Crockford Gallery, Achilles House, 45 Customs St E. Till April 28

Killeen in these latest works continues to use photocopied-up computer graphics, in combination with other images, bound together with subtle shades of paint. Images recur from work to work, each a wealth of references and diverse images. While some works seem like enlargements of individual pieces from one of his many-pieced works, others show Killeen returning to the frame.

Claudia Pond Eyley—"Wings Over Water" & Edward MacKenzie—"Meccano Art Beautiful" RKS Art, 41 Victoria St W. Till April 28

Like Killeen, Claudia Pond Eyley also uses photocopied-up pictures like computer graphics. These and other images recur in this strong and consistent series. All her work is distinctly New Zealand, including her lighter decorative prints like *"Wings Over Water"*.

Edward MacKenzie's Meccano constructions are the fun part of the exhibition. He combines pieces of meccano and the boxes they came in with other elements—from photos to a tooth brush holder. Together with clever titles and visual puns he creates small scale, often quite accessible novelties.

Mirv

MICHAEL LAMB idles away half an hour with TIM FINN in the TOWER OF BABBLE, Babbage House. They discuss wilting penises, Gertrude Stein, Robert Graves, Architecture, Ozone and playing it by ear.

Tim Finn

PHOTOS BY RUPERT E. TAYLOR

FINNEGAN'S WAKE

SO, TIM, WHAT'S IT LIKE BEING BACK?

It's been very hectic, I was here for two and a half months over Christmas/ New Year period and that was like being back, this is more like an extension. I've been promoting the album for a month now so its building up its own sort of head of steam, and you have less interaction with the community you're in and we're just focusing it all more on very particular circumstances and people and its work you know, so its, I can't really say what its like to be back this time, except that its been hectic and very productive. The time before, that two and a half months it was rather wonderful to be back. I was able to really steep myself in the place...

DO YOU LIKE BEING IN AUCKLAND, AS A CITY?

I like the racial mix in Auckland, I find that quite stimulating. I like the beaches that are on the West Coast, I particularly like the West Coast beaches, I like being able to go to the art gallery and see **Colin McCahon** exhibition that was here, I like... there's various things I like a lot, I like being able to go and run through the Domain... Parnell Baths...

YOU'VE LIVED HERE A LOT...WHEN YOU WERE AT UNIVERSITY...

Oh yeah, we were here for years, I was at boarding school for many years in Auckland and then I went to university.

SO WHAT DO YOU THINK OF HOW ITS CHANGED?

Well there's been a lot of destruction. They call it the City of Sails when it should be the City of Cranes, they're everywhere, they're like predatory birds really, leaning over the city. They pulled down the Melba, the hotel, all that area, they were going to put up three big towers, it was all pre-crash money and then because of the crash they ran out of money so now they can only put up one tower, so you,re going to have about an acre of concrete, and one miserable tower sticking up in the middle like a wilting penis. Its rather an embarassment what they've done and its rather humiliating I think to the people of Auckland. Pulling down His Majesty's that amazed me they did that...

THAT,S RIGHT, THINKING ABOUT YOUR SHOW THERE WITH ALL THE STUFFED BIRDS...

Yeah, that's right, if the walls could talk... the place had an atmosphere all of its own, they could have kept at least the shape of it, the inside and the facade, and then maybe turned it into a crafts centre or a shopping centre, or whatever but at least kept the form of it, but no, down it went. So I'm disgusted by a lot of that, but I guess you get the city you deserve, although I believe in Wellington where people are more politically active they did virtually try and lie down in front of the bulldozers and even there they didn't get very far so I guess there's a limit to what you can do to stop it. The building over there next to the Temple Of Higher Thought [Mr Finn gestures towards the EPSON building] which I used in my video, its probably the ugliest building I've ever seen in my life. We were fantasizing while we were making the video what we'd like to do to the architect... the best idea was we would dangle him from a crane and keep rubbing him constantly up and down outside the building so that he was eventually mashed and became part of the facade of the building, blood and entrails...

A NICE BIT OF DECORATION...

Yeah, even though I'm anti-violence, you can't help having violent thoughts.

SO DO YOU THINK OF YOURSELF AS A VERY POLITICAL SORT OF PERSON, NOT SO MUCH IN YOUR SONGS...

I'm not party poltical, I think everything's political, you and I talking is political, that's my belief, politics is the science of life and there's a certain degree of application we all need to make as to how we conduct our lives, what our values are and where we stand, that's all politics. What I say to you, what you say to me...

BUT I MEAN DO YOU GET INVOLVED IN THAT IN A LOCAL SENSE, LIVING IN AUCKLAND, YOU LIVE WHERE, LONDON RIGHT? DOES THAT ENVIRONMENT DIRECTLY AFFECT YOU IN A POLITICAL SENSE?

Well it can, it has done, the song about committing suicide on Downing Street is very much a reaction to it, to the unemployment, to that guy's desparation, and also therefore by association with unemployment generally and with my own unemployment. I mean I can only react to things, I think, that effect me emotionally. I can't write songs out of the intellect so I have to be able to relate to something in an emotional way before I can write ...and I guess I've been unemployed...being a self-employed musician you have many months go by where you don't have to do anything and you can start to feel very disconnected... in fact I think that's one of the biggest dangers of unemployment is the lonliness and the fact that you feel useless, you're not part of the social fabric, and so I was able to write about it because I could in some small way understand it, not because I wanted to make a statement from the intellect.

SO WHEN YOU WERE DOING, SAY, YOUR B.A., WHEN YOU WERE A STUDENT, WHAT WAS YOUR OUTLOOK THEN, WAS IT FRIVOLOUS...?

I was purely hedonistic. I'd been at boarding school for five years and my year and a quarter at university was just pure hedonism. Then I realized it was a waste of time for me and I needed to get out into the real world and I had like twenty-two jobs in three years and that was the best education I've could have had... yeah, it was just pleasure: sex, drugs or whatever, after boarding school and repression I needed to have a year or two of just complete hedonism...

SO WAS MUSIC PART OF THE HEDONISM?

Not really, music had always been more spiritual for me, I had great reverence for music. I would never say it was a hedonistic pursuit, even though it did bring me great pleasure, but it was much more than a physical kind of pleasure, it was a definite uplifting nature to it for me and that has remained really to this day. I music is a way of, again, its a way of connecting up the dots, its not even so much a self expression, I mean if songs come through you, you let yourself be open to them, I mean the best songs have always taken me by surprise, I never knew where they →

The Comics Screen

The Addams Family. Projected TV pilot.

The Adjuster. Comic character in development from Marvel & Columbia Pictures TV.

The Airtight Garage. Moebius' SF graphic novel. Animated full-length feature. Co-production between Montreal-based animation firm Productions Pascal Blais & Starwatcher Graphics.

The American. Dark Horse Comics hero in development as film or TV series.

American Flagg! Movie. Dick Rosetti, producer.

Andy Capp. Separate British & American TV pilots in works.

• **Annie**. Separate movie & Broadway musical sequels in development. Movie, to have been directed by Lewis Gilbert, is now in limbo *again*!

• **Antman**. New World developed a script. Unlikely.

• **Archie**. Movie. Warner Bros.

Babar. *Babar: The Movie*, an animated project to debut in spring 1989.

• **The Batman**. Movie from Warner Bros. Script by Sam Hamm. Director: Tim Burton. Filming begins in September. Projected Saturday morning animated series didn't sell.

• **Beany & Cecil**. Returns as a Saturday morning animated series on ABC. All new episodes from DIC.

Beetle Bailey. Movie.

Betty Boop. Movie. Pierre Spengler, producer. Richard Fleischer (whose father & uncle, Dave & Max Fleischer, created the character) may direct.

Blackhawk. Film.

Blade. Movie based on *Tomb of Dracula* character at New World. Script by Lee Goldberg & William Rabkin. To be directed by Tom De Simone.

Blondie. Further half-hour CBS animated special planned.

• **Brenda Starr, Reporter**. Movie starring Brooke Shields & Timothy Dalton. Release delayed by rights dispute.

Bugs Bunny. *Bugs Bunny & Tweety*, hour animated series, on ABC Saturdays.

• **Bullwinkle**. Natasha & Boris Badenov are to resurface in a live-action comedy *Our Boy Badenov* starring Sally Kellerman and Dave Thomas. Script by Charles Fradin. Charles Martin-Smith, director. Filming begins soon.

• **Captain America**. Cannon Film dead (?). Broadway musical in development.

Captain Teen & Company. Rankin-Bass is developing as Saturday a.m. animated series.

Cathy. Further animated TV specials to appear on CBS.

The Chameleon. New comics character. Joint production between Marvel Productions & Ohlmeyer Communications TV.

Chip & Dale. Animated characters to star in new syndicated series for Disney.

Conan the Barbarian. Two different *Conan III* script treatments were prepared. Sequel in limbo.

Copperhead: The Legend of Mongrel. Joint Marvel & Laurel Entertainment project developed by Jim Shooter & director George Romero. Reportedly dead, though Romero would still "like" to do it.

Cracked. Superhero parody movie in development.

Crossfire. TV pilot. ABC.

Daffy Duck. "The Duxorcist" in release. Another new short "Night of the Living Duck," follows.

Daredevil. TV and movie incarnation discussed.

Delta Tenn. TV series in development by Shaun Cassidy to star herself.

came from, I didn't write them consciously, they were just suddenly there, and then if they strike a chord in other people then they're useful, they have a function...

YES, YOU'VE WRITTEN A LOT OF THEM NOW HAVEN'T YOU?

Yeah, over the years, I've written a lot of songs and there's only a handful that I would say are really good, but I don't think any of them are terribly bad but I think there are a few where I achieved some kind of excellence and they're the ones that keep me going really, they are the standards by which I measure everything else...

AND THEY'D BE...?

I'm not going to say... because it changes for me and also other people may have their own opinions.

WELL, I STILL LIKE *"FOR YOU"*... ON THE WHITE CLOUD LABEL

Yeah, well that was the first song we ever wrote. It was a very self-regarding song, a lot of the early **Split Enz** stuff was, it was when we created our own mythology and wrote about ourselves as much as anything else.

BUT ALSO LISTENING TO YOU PLAY AN ACOUSTIC SET AT THE ALBUM LAUNCH, IT LINKED BACK TO THAT VERY EARLY STUFF... MALMSBURY VILLA AND THOSE SONGS...

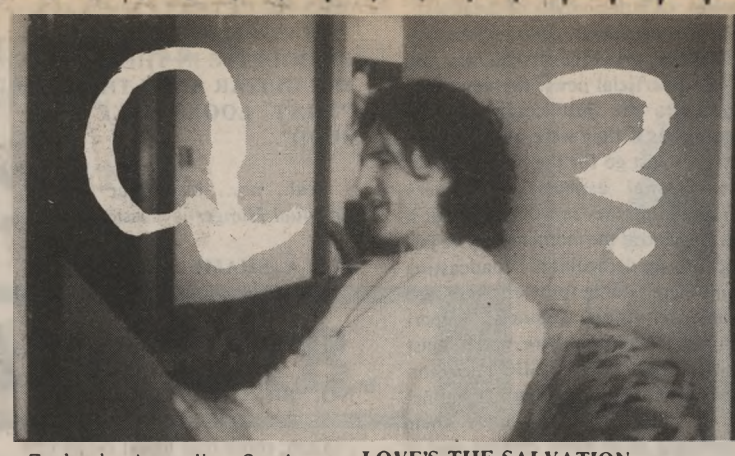
There's a direct line, its been somewhat obscured over the years by all sorts of different albums, different images but really there is a direct line going back to those days and I feel it now more strongly now that ever, specially being back in Auckland for so long. Usually I'd only get as far as two weeks and be haunted by the place and just couldn't wait to get out because it made me feel uncomfortable, too many ghosts, but I got way past that point this time and I actually realized that I'm not afraid of it, that there's nothing to fear and its actually part of me...

YOU'RE AFFILIATIONS ARE REALLY TE AWAMUTU THOUGH...

No, just as much as Auckland, I mean Te Awamutu's changed beyond recognition, there's so many buildings pulled down and the house I grew up in is now an old folk's home, its a strange irony. We went there for a visit and there were some very odd pods walking around with, you know, support frames and being served up their soup, and its quite disturbing something like that. But Auckland is more... I was in Auckland for so many years, from the age of 12 right through until 23, 24.

AND NOW YOU'RE A LONDONER...

Not really, I'm in London for two or three months and then I'm gone again, I can't stand the place beyond three or four months, its enough...I'm a wanderer, I'm a nomad now, I've been travelling for 3,4 years constantly, London, L.A.,



New Zealand, Australia, South America.. I was talking to **Dave Dobbyn** the other night•I'm amazed how much travelling he's been doing, he's a little bit of a wanderer... it gets into your blood after so much touring and you don't see the necessity to be stuck in one place, neither Dave nor I are wealthy people but we have enough money to travel and meet up with people in different places...

SO TO KEEP TRAVELLING, IS THAT PART OF YOUR LONG-TERM PLAN?

I don't really have a long-term plan, there's a natural rhythm to my life now which involves travel and involves recording... not like a plan, I don't scribble in the details, its just a broad sketch, that's it.

PLAY IT BY EAR...

Play it by ear... yeah, I reckon, that's the best way, remain fluid. The biggest fear I have would be of being stuck, being rigid. That's why in a song like *Young Mountain* I talk about little Mussolinis screaming in your mind, its like the fascist that comes into your consciousness after a lot of experience and says "no, no" or "YES,YES" and you start to see things in black and white, because of the weight of experience, I discard that weight really, throw away all the emotional baggage and be fluid and spontaneous, that's the trick but its not easy...

DOESN'T IT MEAN BEING A BIT OF A SOLO ACT... PERSONALLY... FAMILY...?

No because it means more to me now than ever, family and friends, and its by being outside the group that I've made myself more vulnerable and its more important for me to rely on friends and family. When you're in a group you're in a self contained world and it can get very selfish and very ignorant. Somebody said that the definition of stupidity is a wanted empathic power and I think that can develop within a group because you lose the ability to identify with other people, you just become you're own self-sustaining world. So I think I'm breaking that connection, even though I have great love and loyalty for this city it was very important for me to break it at the time I did, and there were two catalysts for that, one was, for me, the surprising success of *Escapade* and the other one was falling in love... those two got me out.

LOVE'S THE SALVATION...

A kind of liberation, its a catalyst in many cases...

SO DOES THAT 'LOVE' END UP ON THE ALBUM?

In a way, there's not that many love songs, there's a few and they're not always happy ones... love is a sting in the tail, it always does... that's the beauty of it... it would be a dulling experience if it was one dimensional.

WHAT WAS IT LIKE WORKING WITH HERBS?

It was great. I wanted to do that song [*Parihaka*] with them, I wanted to hear their voices on it and first of all I wanted to hear their reaction to it, as Maori people. I needed to run that song past them, make sure I hadn't stepped on anyone's toes... and they were very enthusiastic and wanted to do it so that made me feel good about it. It was a great pleasure to work with them, we did a video together and that'll be the next New Zealand single.

NOT *"NOT EVEN CLOSE"*?

No, that'll probably be the next single internationally, but in N.Z. it'll be *Parihaka*.

I THOUGHT *"NOT EVEN CLOSE"* STUCK OUT, BENT MY EAR, BIT OF A GEM. SO WHERE DID YOU DREDGE THE GERTRUDE STEIN QUOTE UP FROM?

There's a compilation book of New Zealand authors, put together by... was it Xerox for Zebras or something?

RICHARD VON STURMER?

No, he didn't put it together though, but I think the book is called that. It was an anthology of quotes and excerpts from New Zealand authors, about 20 authors and it was together by a poet/writer, Scottish sounding name... McSomebody•... I'm terrible with names... anyway I found the quote and thought it was great. I'm shameless about appropriating quotes and I think they're pearls of wisdom we ignore at our peril. I've been reading **Arthur Miller** lately, *"Time Dreams"*, and it's just full of quotes - like he was married to **Marilyn Monroe**, for instance, and he describes her as "a self-destroying babe-in-the-woods, absentmindedly combing back her hair with a loaded pistol", things like that absolutely jump off the page...

DON'T QUOTES START CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES AFTER A WHILE?

Absolutely, that's the beauty of them.

A CONTRADICTORY WORLD...

That's the way it should be, there's no definitive truth, I don't believe in black and white, like the onion that peels itself, you never get to the bottom of it... I was in Cuba about a year ago and that's one thing I found out about Cuba, they'd be told one thing and the next day something would happen that completely contradicted it. I was trying to understand that society because I became fascinated with **Fidel Castro** and Cuban music, the fact that Fidel landed in Cuba with 84 men and most of them were killed on the landing and he was left with about 8 men and he said, "we have won" and seven years later he marched into Havana... the power of that idea... we really can change the external world by maintaining a strong internal world...

YOU PLAY THE GREENPEACE CONCERT AND YOU WHIZ AROUND THE WORLD WHICH IS IN A BIT OF A MESS AT THE MOMENT•HOW DO FEEL ABOUT ALL THAT...

A personal responsiblity. I think the danger is to blame the corporations and say it's all the bogeymen, it's all them... each of us in our own lives... it's now becoming apparent that one of the main two contributory factors to the ozone disaster is the common refigerator and air conditioning in cars, so each of us has to look at our own lives, I'm as guilty as the next person about being slack about it but I'm trying now to change that, and... recycling newspaper, recycling glass, all that... those are all political decisions you make in your own life... that would be my basic philosophy towards it and apart from that of course we must address the issue of what the corporations are up to... we went up to the Greenpeace offices talking to them... we went around and talked to people lookking after different areas and they've all got their computers hooked up worldwide, and they're getting information in all the time...

A VERY SLICK OPERATION...

Amazing... they're the experts now. It would be ridiculous if conservation and ecological awareness became a trendy issue and we forgot the fact that there are actually experts there waiting to help and get the whole thing going.

THE POWER OF THE MEDIA WORKING BOTH WAYS: YOU'RE A MEDIA PERSON WITH POWER•TAKE THE EXXON CORPORATION AND THAT OIL SLICK AND THEY'VE DONE THIS BIG MEDIA NUMBER WHEREBY THEY'VE FOUND A SCAPEGOAT, THE CAPTAIN AND THEY SAY HE WAS AN ALCOHOLIC AND DRUNK, MAYBE THE GUY WAS SITTING ON HIS BUNK HAVING A BEER AND THE OIL FALLS OFF THE BOAT SO NEXT THING THE CORPORATION HAS MADE HIM BECOME THEM, THE VILLAIN...

Yeah, the refusal to take responsibility, it happens all the time...

SO ARE YOU A MEMBER OF GREENPEACE?

Yeah, I'm a paid up member, I support them, the least one can do I suppose. More importantly I feel now I've met some of them it makes a difference... in a human kind of way, I'd like to keep that up, keep in touch...

SO YOU'RE IMPRESSED BY THE WHOLE ...

I'm impressed by the dedication and expertise.

GOOD. NOW WHAT SORT OF ADVICE DO YOU HAVE FOR THE STUDENTS OF THE COUNTRY?

Leave. Get out in the real world. Unless you've got a reason for being at University, but if you're just there in a waffling sort of way like I was I think it's better to get out into the world. Although everybody's got their own life to lead too, I don't preach... sometimes it's useful to have a couple of years breathing space after school and university can be a good place to go and shake off your education rather than pursue it...

THESE DAYS IT SEEMS TO MORE A HIGHLY AGGRESSIVE, COMPETITIVE PLACE FULL OF WEALTHY YOUNG STUDENTS WHO ARE GOING TO GET WEALTHIER, WHO WANT REALLY HOT COMMERCIAL DEGREES...

Pg 20 →

Dolph Lundgren takes up arms as *The Punisher*.

DNAgents. Option lapsed on CBS-TV movie. Picked up by UA for feature.

• **Dennis the Menace**. CBS Saturday morning animated series cancelled.

Donald Duck. Donald makes cameo appearances in animated syndicated TV series, *Duck Tales*.

Elektra. Movie scripted by L.M. Kit Carson & Jim McBride. McBride may direct.

Elfquest. Movie in limbo.

• **The Executioner**. Movie. Sylvester Stallone stars.

Fantastic Four. Movie in development with Neue Constantin.

The Far Side. Movie version of Gary Larson comic panel. To be directed by Alan Rudolph. Alive Films production.

Felix the Cat. Animated feature, mostly done in Hungary, for New World.

The Flash. Movie. First draft script by Jim Strain, from a story by Todd Holland. Viewed as unlikely at this point.

• **The Flintstones**. Movie scripted by Steven de Souza. To star Jim Belushi & Rick Moranis. Joel Silver, producer. For Tri-Star release from Taft Entertainment/Keith Barish Productions. *Flintstone Kids* cancelled.

Garfield. Animated specials continue. Saturday morning series version, *Garfield & Friends*, debuts this fall on CBS (includes adaptations of Jim Davis' *U.S. Acres*). Movie, *Garfield's Judgment Day*, also planned.

• **The Green Hornet**. Movie. For Taft Entertainment/Keith Barish Productions.

Green Lantern. Rights nearly acquired by 20th Century Fox. Deal fell through.

Hagar the Horrible. Animated CBS special.

Heavy Metal. *Heavy Metal's Burning Chrome*, animated movie based on William Gibson story, in works.

• **He-Man**. Animated syndicated series continues.

• **The Incredible Hulk**. TV movie reunion with Bill Bixby, Jack Colvin & Lou Ferrigno, *The Incredible Hulk Returns*, aired in May with great ratings, so more TV-movies may follow. Animated Hulk segments part of *Marvel Universe* syndicated series.

Iron Man. Movie versions proposed.

The Jetsons. Movie long in development, Paramount. Gary Nardino, producer.

Jonny Quest. Syndicated animated series. Live-action movie to be written & directed by Fred Dekker. For Taft Entertainment/Keith Barish Productions.

Judge Dredd. Movie. Scripted by Tim Hunter & James Crumley. Hunter will direct.

• **Lone Wolf & Cub**. Another live-action film adaptation. Edward Pressman, producer. First was 1981's *Shogun Assassin*.

Luke Cage & Iron Fist. Movie in development. Being written by Michael Janover.

• **MAD Magazine**. CBS-TV special produced by Hanna-Barbera airs this season, incorporating animated versions of features like "Spy vs. Spy." Viewed as a series pilot.

• **Mandrake the Magician**. Movie, scripted by William Hjortsberg, considered dead.

Marvin. Half-hour animated CBS TV special.

• **Mighty Mouse**. CBS Saturday animated series, *Mighty Mouse: The New Adventures*, continues this fall for a second season. Ralph Bakshi, producer. Animated movie mulled.

• **Mindmaster**. New Jack Kirby comics character created for Empire movie unlikely.

Mr. Magoo. Movie. Steven Tisch, producer.

Motley's Crew. Sitcom TV pilot in development.

Neil the Horse. Animation/live-action project in development.

That's what they say, its become much more conservative. But there'll be a reaction against that soon. The world is always looking for a reaction, and if there's an era of conservatism there's bound to be an era of liberalism just round the corner. Other people say otherwise. **Tom Wolfe**, he says the next twenty, thirty years are going to be very boring, dull decades because of the economic recession it's all going to be tighten our belts, hold on hold on, maintain maintain, and if jobs are hard to come by there's kind of a paranoia running through the workforce with everyone just holding onto their jobs... but I think human spirit will prevail, which is contradictory and anarchic in its essence, it's not conservative at all...

YOU THINK WE WILL BREAK OUT OF THIS BAD CYCLE WE'RE IN... PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION...

You're talking about capitalism there, who knows... all the great political philosophies have lost a lot of their power... the ideas are still great... the socialist idea is still a wonderful one but its power to influence us and affect our imaginations seems to have greatly lessened. Look at the 'thirties when there were artists like **George Orwell**... they were all passionate socialists...a great romantic crusade... that doesn't seem to happen anymore... yet the idea is still good.

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE ROMANTICISM, WHERE'S IT GONE, HAS IT GONE INTO *THE FACE* MAGAZINE?

I don't know, I remember seeing an interview once with **Robert Graves** and he was asked about what era he thought we were about to enter and he said, well, we've had the matriarchal society, the patriarchal, the age of technology and now the next age is going to be the one of psychological magic... he didn't mean magic like black magic or white magic, he meant I suppose the power of the mind, what we're capable of dreaming up and actually realising from within as opposed to having some external philosophy that's like a mother or a father figure, that we're going to be alright if we all become socialists... the idea that all comes from within, again the power of the idea... anything to escape the present. But the present is all we have, we can't escape it...

EXCEPT IN THE MIND...

Except in the mind, yes, the ultimate choice is what we do, how we use our minds, how we use our psychology, our imaginations, to escape or to create.

AND YOU'RE A ROBERT GRAVES FAN...

I've read his poems and enjoyed them, I wouldn't say he's my main man.

HE'S ONE OF MY OLD FAVES. *THE WHITE GODDESS*, HAVE YOU READ THAT?

A wonderful poet... I haven't, no, I've been meaning to...I have read some of his Greek Myths, the way he's translated a lot of the Greek Myths... and various anthologies of his poems.

SO YOU SQUEEZE IN TIME FOR READING ...

I read all the time, I have to... planes, hotel rooms, I've always got a book on the go and I think its one of the best ways we can live our lives is to have a book as a companion... to inform what you're experiencing and help give you some images for it, and a way of understanding it, some framework. It's amazing how books come along just at the right time, and somebody can recommend a book, its a great thing to give to somebody I think, is to tell them about a book, it's a gift...

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN PREDICTING THE DECLINE OF THE PRINTED WORD BUT IT SEEMS TO KEEP COMING BACK.

Well I hope so. A lot of children these days don't read very much. In America the illiteracy rate is staggering. That was one thing in Cuba, they were boasting about how the illiteracy rate was much higher in America and it's in fact true, the figures are incredible, I can't remember them but its very very high... that's television, the power of television, that's frightening, television is probably the most important medium now for influencing our values and changing our opinions, and if you look at television in America, there's so few documentaries, so little analysis of the news... it's all soap operas, game shows, fundamental religious broadcasts and very superficial news, the news programmes are just competing for ratings as if they were a soap opera so they just go for the more violent, sensational aspects... it's very frightening, they're worried about it in England at the moment they've just opened up deregulated broadcasting and there's going to be all these new cable television channels; Rupert Murdoch's right in there, and it'll just lower the standards, BBC television the standard is very high, Channel Four, ITV, they all have their moments of extreme quality and it will be like what happened to the newspapers, Murdoch took over and it suddenly was all page-3 girls and a mixture of trash... they're very worried at the moment that it will happen with television, who knows...?

I SAW AN AD' ON TELE' THE OTHER DAY FOR... WHAT WAS IT...? R.T.R. COUNTDOWN, THEY HAVE SIMULTANEOUS INTERVIEWS RUNNING WITH YOU AND PHIL JUDD... SEEN MUCH OF PHIL RECENTLY?

I have yeah, I saw him in Melbourne, I see him everytime I'm back...

SO YOU'RE MATES...

Yeah, we get out on the golf course and chase a white ball around, as a way of talking to each other, it's like it's useful to have something else to focus on, we can just kind of talk whereas if we sat facing each other it could be a bit intense...

SO YOU SEE EYE TO EYE AGAIN?

Yeah, we always did... it was because of the fact that we saw eye to eye... I mean if ever there was a problem it was almost like having a problem with yourself... there's a bond there that will outlast any ups and downs...

DO YOU THINK YOU'LL GET ANYTHING MUSICALLY HAPPENING TOGETHER?

Last time we worked together was *Big Canoe*, he played some great guitar, but we didn't actually write anything...

WAS HE IN THAT *"YOU SAVED THE WORLD"* CLIP? THERE'S A SILHOUETTE IN THERE PLAYING GUITAR AND I THOUGHT "THAT LOOKS LIKE PHIL JUDD"...

Yeah, no... his guitar solo on *Spiritual Hunger* is classic Judd.

IT'S A SHAME ABOUT THAT ALBUM...

The **Schnell Fenster** album?

NO, "BIG CANOE".

Yeah, those that like it really like it but they're very much the minority, it wasn't given a lot of airplay. I guess that's a big part of the reason but now that it's past it's just part of the body of work, it assumes its own place... as opposed to how well it did, I think that's what happens to them all eventually, they... when you think of an album like *Astral Weeks*, the **Van Morrison** album, which every critic would probably put in their top twenty albuns of all time and I think it sold 50,000 copies at the time... sort of puts it in perspective...

TIME SORTS THINGS OUT...

Yeah...

AND WHAT DO YOU THINK OF SCHNELL FENSTER...?

Oh yeah, I'm a fan of them as people, its hard for me to be objective. I like listening to their records, just like I like listening to **Crowded House**, because I know the people involved... yeah there's a lot of musical ideas there, lots, and I think the next album is probably got a little more clarity about it, they'll probably get a bit simpler with their sound, but there's something about that barrage that's good as well.

SO WHAT'S ON THE SCHEDULE... L.A. TONIGHT TO DO A GIGETTE...?

Yeah, I am, I'm doing a 'gigette' in L.A. with... **Neil's** in town so he's going to sing a couple with me, and **Mitchells** will play keyboards and we've got a percussion player from Peru and **Richard Thompson's** going to be there... so we'll be like an acoustic ensemble...

ACOUSTIC? A SMALL CLUB...?

Yeah, just a small club...

WHICH SONGS WILL YOU DO, HIS SONGS OR YOUR SONGS?

He played and sang on *Crescendo*, and also on Young Mountain so we'll do those two together, and there'll probably be one at least, old song...

AND THEN?

Then I'm back to Europe for a week, going to Switzerland, Sweden and a few other places, and then back to America for a tour in May, a full tour... I'm really looking forward to that, all the major centres, I've been longing to get back into just performing, where that's the main thing of the day.. as opposed to the promotion side which is rather exhausting, and you give away a little bit of yourself everytime, you end up feeling very drained at the end of the day, but its necessary. I don't mind doing it in principle it's just the reality, its a little gruelling.

NECESSARY, WHAT, TO SHIFT THE ALBUM?

To oil the wheels, the whole thing starts to move, you talk to the media, people start talking about it, yeah definitely, and then it helps draw attention to the fact that there's an album out there... and I'm proud of that album so... I'm happy to work for it...

I THINK YOU GOT THINGS HAPPENING WITH THE LAUNCH, IT WAS PRETTY AMAZING AS THOSE THINGS GO... [the album launch took place at Samoa House, Beresford St]

It was a good night... the *fale*, being in that room for a start, it was a great atmosphere, you didn't have to work hard, it was just there... the atmosphere... that's what its all about.

- oOo -

* The books referred to were "We Xerox Your Zebras" by Richard von Sturmer (his own press) and "Moments of Invention", edited by Greg O'Brien and Robert Cross (Heinemann Reed, 1988). Reviewed CRACCUM 1988 and 1989 respectively.

THE ACCUSED
Dir: Jonathan Kaplan

For a film dealing with an issue as sensitive and divisive as rape, "The Accused" delivers its dose of social comment with stinging intensity.

Jodie Foster, who is no stranger to contoversial roles, succeeds in bringing to life the character of gang rape victim Sarah Tobias, who must struggle to obtain justice in the face of a society which judges her before even considering her assailants. From the opening scenes we observe the impersonal nature of the system as Foster confronts humiliating procedures before her emotional welfare is at all mentioned. Although the film acknowledges attitudinal and structural changes, the image is one of a legal and social framework still entrenched in a system of twisted values. This is seen in the ordeal of court procedure, the distorted motives of the legal profession and the way in which Foster is publicly crucified before having a chance to air her testimony.

Kelly McGillis gives a flawed yet honest performnce as Foster's lawyer, Kathryn Murphy, who must fight what seems a no-win situation. Indeed it is, for no matter how successful the legal outcome may be, Tobias' emotional scars are ironically permanent (an aspect strangely downplayed through-out the film). However, the rape scene forcefully illustrates the sickening and ultimately violent nature of forcible sex.

The immense power and credibility of Foster's performance highlights the victims ordeal, however the film's mushy conclusion fails to re-inforce the social questions raised earlier. Yet it remains a powerful example of film-making – technically stark, and direct in its message. On the basis of Foster's Oscar winning performance and its social relevance, "The Accused" is "The Essential".

RICHARD TOMPSETT

EAT THE RICH
Director: Peter Richardson

Violent, revolting revolution. This **Comic Strip** bad-taste extravaganza shoots us all along a roller-coaster of depravity, until we are either violently ill, or laughing hysterically.

'Eat The Rich' involves the winding together of two tales of revolution, one social, the other political. The first involves Alex, a black ambisexual waiter, who is thrown out of his work place, Bastards, a super trendy restaurant, and decides upon his own brand of small-scale anarchy, robbing a social security office, and absconding to the countryside. In the second, an East End yobbo thug is elected to the position of Home Secretary, much to the delight of fascists and Sun readers. The head of MI5 (a soviet mole), seeks to remove him from office several times through scandal, but only increases his popularity with the masses, who sympathise with his 'human' vices, and finally enlists the help of Alex.

The pleasure of the movie comes from:

a) he largely unkown cast, using their own names and overacting marvellously;

b) he cameos by dozens of familiar faces, who usually get their comeuppance, badly;

c) he **Motorhead** soundtrack, which sensitively underlines the script's subtle nuances;

d) he scything satire, from the endangered species menu of Bastards, to the alliterative-headline-reeling Sun reporter, to Nosh, the Home Secretary, telling the unemployed they're all 'lazy bastards'.

Check it out and savour the meaning of the title.

MARK BROATCH

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18	9.00 PM
19	6.00 PM
20	6.00 PM
21	6.00 PM, 11.00 PM
22	11.00 PM

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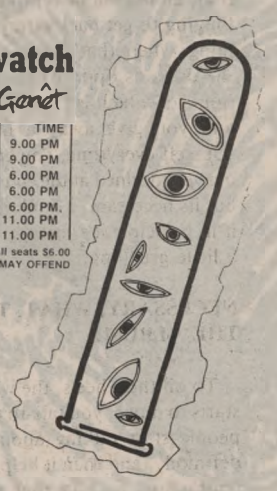
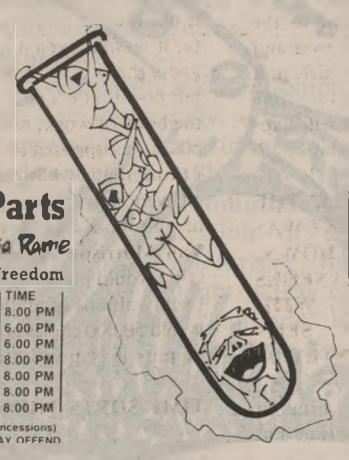


Female Parts
Dario Fo/Franca Rame
From Farce to Freedom

APRIL	TIME
15	8.00 PM
17	6.00 PM
18	6.00 PM
19	8.00 PM
20	8.00 PM
21	8.00 PM
22	8.00 PM

$11, $7 (concessions)
CONTENT MAY OFFEND



COMPETITION - FEMALE PARTS

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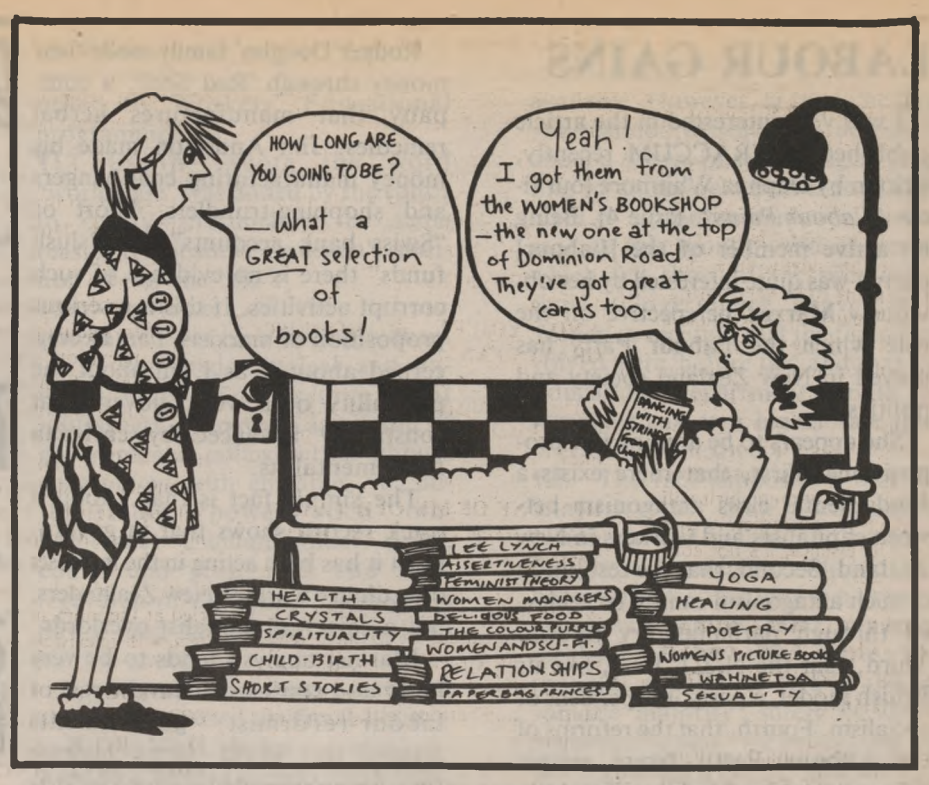

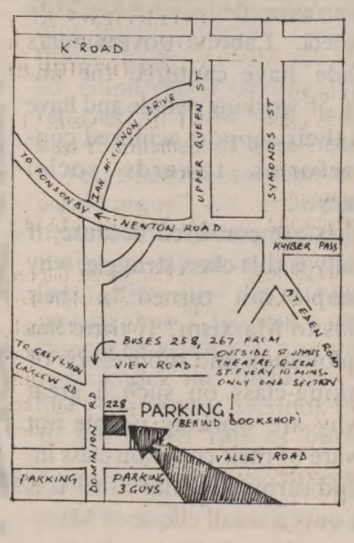

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FEMALE PARTS
Dir: Bernie Harfleet, Tommy Honey, Stewart Main.
Maidment Theatre, University, until 22 April.

It makes one proud to be a thespian, it does, to see such performances. 'Performances'? Such a shoddy word for what was in reality a breath-taking, hilarious like you wouldn't believe, non-stop energy filled tetralogy.

These four short pieces written by **Dario Fo** (and **Franca Rame**) and translated from the Italian by **Olwen Wymark** (already a 'name' in modern playwrighting circles) are brought together under a single title. Individually they examine in a humorous (and therefore observable-without-rejection) way various facets of being a woman in a man's world. They examine the stupidity of liberal catch-phrases (with the emphasis on *catch*), they examine sex, possession, fantasy and desire, responsibility and the lack thereof, the use of women as a social football and of men as a jackhammer of Society.

It was like crying twice: first because of the sheer intensity of the laughter and second because of the close-to-the-bone truth of it all!

In the first part actor **Sue Haldane** started the show with a bang, as it were! *'Waking Up'* shows us the way that so often we may look at the very serious things in our life and then let the thought slip because of the intrusion of a 'practicality', a key in this case. Whereas there were one or two occasions when Sue looked as though she was scanning her mind for the next line (very common on opening night), her energy and ability to hold an audience with a strong determined voice rapidly repaired that in the audience's mind.

'Waking Up' is written in the funniest of ways and the skilled actor portrayed it so well. In the second piece, *'Woman Alone'*, actor **Helen Burnett** displayed a gut-achingly funny character: the script itself was somewhat more poignant which allowed more room for the humour to come out in the character portrayed. With a manifestly different voice to the previous a clear division in character/story/message was obvious from scratch (intentional? doesn't matter!). 'They' say that the making of humour is in the timing; that being so, it was well made! I found this second piece flawless and, when I had not expected anything to be funnier than Sue Haldane's previous number, I was mistaken. If I had a hat, it would be off!

After intermission (it's like a movie, i'n it?) *'The Same Old Story'*... **Miranda Wilson** bounced about on a trampoline with unbelievable skill, dexterity and control! This human mobile was a constant joy to watch and hear (how on earth did you not lose breath?)

Again the poignancy and determination of the script advanced on the previous two shorties. The story of a rag-doll who taught a small girl rude words, though, was simply tearful in its hilarity. Thinking all the way, "how does Dario Fo do it? It just keeps coming/going!" we felt almost exhausted by the end. Having seen Miranda act (extremely well) several times before, I would not hesitate to call this the best performance of them all, a true culmination and combination of the self-esteem needed to do such a role from the inside and the theatrical expertise which translates ink and paper into this ballet of words.

The fourth piece, *'Medea'*, which used all three actors (and all three directors) I found a little sloppier. I thought Helen Burnett's voice more jarring—not through her inadequacy but through its being juxtapositioned with two 'air' rather than 'earth' voices (she had already proven her talent earlier, so this is no slight on her!). On many occasions the three had to speak synchronistically, a tough feat at the best of times. Almost always this was precise and well carried choral work, but unfortunately it was only 'almost' always—for the unpedantic, though, this meant little. This triune piece with all its historical weight and unavoidable social message was most effective in its lack of humour yet natural progression from the previous three opera (plural of 'opus', silly!) Perhaps the difficulties inherent in 'Medea' were a blessing in that this final scene rapidly brought us down to earth and face to face with The Woman as a unit, a force, a Sphinx, a challenge, a controller of destiny,...

This is all part of **Murray Lynch**'s new "TheatreLab", a training project through the Maidment Arts Centre. If "Female Parts" is anything to go by, then **Jean Genet**'s *"Deathwatch"* will have to be a miracle to better it—and, knowing Murray, it just may well be that!

THE AIDS

RAIN IN MITI MITI
A festival of original performance
JULY 10–16 LITTLE THEATRE
Proposals invited in Drama, Dance, Poetry, Film, etc. by May 1.
Contact Michael Walls 765-993
Catherine O'Connor 375-934
Maria O'Connor 788-382
All new works are welcome and will be considered.

FESTIVAL OF ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE 9—16 JULY, 1989

Miti-Miti is an isolated town at the end of a long road on the west coast of Northland. Rain there is fresh, rare and life-giving. It is not surprising that the title of **Hone Tuwhare**'s poem, *"A fall of rain in Miti-Miti"* is the tentative title (subject to Hone's approval) of a festival of innovative works.

If you have any proposals of unperformed creative new work from anywhere across the media spectrum, submit your ideas before 1 May to Theatre Workshop:

Michael Walls, 765-993
Catherine O'Connor, 375-934
Maria O'Connor, 788-382

This is a rare opportunity. Consider it well—but quickly!

LABOUR GAINS

I was very interested in the article published in CRACCUM recently, written by Daphna Whitmore [our title: *"Labour Pains"*, Issue 4]. Being an active member of the [Labour] party I was quite interested by her obviously Marxist perspective on the role which the Labour Party has played in New Zealand society and politics.

She appears to be arguing five propositions. First, that there exists a fundamental class antagonism between capitalists and workers in New Zealand. Second, that the resolution of such antagonism cannot be achieved through parliamentary reform. Third, that the N.Z.L.P. is, like its British model, a party independent of socialism. Fourth, that the reforms of the Labour Party "were simply reforms aimed at heading off a working class revolution". Fifth, that the N.Z.L.P. is a concealed party of the bourgeoisie, acting totally in the spirit of the ruling class, sharing in the super-profits of big-power imperialism.

Assuming that such a class does exist in this country and that they enjoy such super-profits, the suggestion that the N.Z.L.P. shares in such profits or acts in the spirit of the ruling class, is untrue. They are a Marxist's theoretical conclusions. What the reality should be, if Marxist class-struggle is an accurate analysis of the political economy, is, however, not the reality.

If the Labour Party has been such a faithful and effective servant of the capitalist interests, where are the wages of this service?

The Labour Party, being a Party of the ordinary New Zealand working person, is not a wealthy party as one might expect of any instrument of capitalist control that Daphna accuses us of being. The reality is that if any Party has been bankrolled by big business it is the National Party. Being an ordinary New Zealander's party, we are funded by Trade Union donations, Labour shops selling jam and cakes, meat raffles at flea markets, raffles and regular member contributions such as the victory for Labour fund started in the early 1980s.

If we have been such a great tool of capitalist suppression of the workers in New Zealand, one would expect a remuneration more in keeping with our true worth to our interests—certainly enough to enable us to own our own Head Office, instead of renting one floor of a second-rate office bloc *(sic)* in Wellington. It is a ritual in the Labour Party to fork out $5 in raffle tickets at a $20 fund-raising dinner for food worth $10.

Daphna should have done more hands-on research before leaping to the conclusion that the N.Z.L.P. was getting a kick-back from capitalist interest for screwing down the workers.

Nor could it be argued that individuals within the party have made any pact with business interests to the same end for remuneration. Such an allegation is as hard to prove as it is to disprove by outsiders. We all know that Labour M.P's are no different to any other people. They like to wear nice clothes, drive late-model cars and live in attractive houses. However, the Caucus has in its ranks few millionaires. Interestingly, two we do have are Rodger Douglas and Jim Anderton.

Rodger Douglas' family made their money through 'Red Seal', a company that manufactures herbal remedies. Jim Anderton made his money manufacturing coat-hangers and shopping-trundlers. Short of "Swiss bank accounts" and "slush funds" there is no evidence of such corrupt activities. If this is a serious proposition of marxists, I am as concerned about it as I am about the possibility of a world government conspiracy advanced by christian fundamentalists.

The simple fact is that Labour's track record shows that in government it has been acting in the interests of ordinary working New Zealanders, not a cartel of capitalist overlords.

Marxist analysis tends to be very bitter and confused about the role of labour-reformist governments around the world—bitter because they have succeeded where Marxists have failed. Labour governments world-wide have captured the imagination of working people and have through their support achieved concrete reforms towards social democracy.

Marxists are confused because, if there really is this class struggle, why have people not turned in their thousands to Marxism? If there has been exploitation and suppression of the working-class on such a great scale, why are working people not more aware of their common class interests and turning to Marxism? It is because only a small clique of Marxists dream of revolution, or perhaps dream of sitting in the ninth floor of a remodelled Beehive as ministers in a New Zealand version of the politburo.

Marxist government is basically obnoxious to most New Zealanders. Marxist government is not obnoxious to Daphna, who states in her article, "A notable exception to the worldwide economic depression of the '30s was the Soviet Union, which was building socialism. There society was being organised under the rule of the working-class with a system of co-operation, where planned production was possible."[1]

Most New Zealanders do not want a revolution, not because they do not know that they are being exploited by a capitalist elite, but because they are not. The equal opportunity provided by the Labour governments has enabled people to get ahead, to coin a phrase.

Marxist attacks on Labour governments are a sociological excuse for political failure and a way of disguising their irrelevance to the New Zealand context.

People require four things: they require food to eat, clothes to wear, somewhere to live and something in life to aspire towards. In a democracy this is achieved through parliamentary reformist governments, not through 'glorious worker revolutions'.

Equal opportunity, not Marxist egalitarianism, is the tool by which true social justice is to be achieved. I am happy that the only criticism Daphna can really level against the first Labour government is that such reform was achieved and headed off a worker revolution.

The Labour governments of 1957-60 and 1972-75 achieved much in the way of social reform. Attacks on the 1958 budget by a Marxist using National-party terminology only demonstrate the classic extreme-leftist art of half-truth and cynical attempts to rewrite history. The so-called "Black Budget" was a consequence of the previous National government's mismanagement: it was a compilation of tough decisions. It costs Labour the 1960 election, but gave New Zealand a sound base to achieve job-sustaining growth and prosperity throughout the 1960s.

The third Labour government, too, was a workers' government. Among other achievements it was responsible for a proper domestic-purposes benefit and a self-funding superannuation system, capable of pouring investment back into the New Zealand economy and seeing that the profits from investment in our country's industry found their way into the pockets of ordinary New Zealanders.

New Zealand has been hard hit by an international recession which has resulted in unacceptable levels of unemployment. Only a Marxist would argue that this was a result of the Labour government's colluding with big-business interests. New Zealand's factor costs and lack of competitiveness have put people out of work in the area of manufacturing and in some export areas. The job losses from restructuring in the public sector are a contributing factor in the current level of unemployment.

A restructured economy is more competitive internationally. Being competitive will create jobs.

Sale of state-owned assets will free up 20% of budget expenditure which currently goes on interest payments on the massive "Think Big" debt. Under a Labour Government that money will go into a better health system, an effective social welfare system and a better education system from preschool through to university.

Reform of the tax system has hit the rich like they have never been hit before. I ask comrade Daphna, is it the trade-mark of a government in the pocket of the capitalists to introduce a capital gains tax, to tax fringe benefits, to introduce an unavoidable tax like G.S.T?

The reality is that the Labour party is still the party of the working New Zealander. When I started at Varsity in 1985 I received about $44 weekly in bursary; if I were still living at home and had started this year I would receive $108 weekly. It is a Labour government that makes it possible for many New Zealanders to go to university and at a time when the country's debts are enormous!

Daphna asserts that the N.Z.L.P. is a party independent of socialism. If it is independent of the socialism she applauds, the Soviet version of the 1930s, then I am relieved to hear it. Socialism, however, means different things to different people, as does religion to Jimmy Baker or Colonel Gadaffi.

The simple reality which Daphna refuses to acknowledge is that New Zealanders are no more socialists than individualists, the great majority of whom do not think in abstractions as Daphna does.

They do not see the state as a committee of the bourgeoisie or a machine to be controlled by any "class". What more is the state than ourselves? It is our collective method of diffusing amongst us the means by which we enjoy civilised society and, thanks to Labour governments, the means by which to achieve personal and community advancement.

Daphna does not appreciate this fact. This lack of understanding on her part only seems to demonstrate that all that she and other Marxists really understand about New Zealand society and politics and the N.Z.L.P's role within them both could be set out at length on the back of a postage-stamp with a carpenter's pencil.

SEAMUS DONEGAN
President, Princes St Branch, N.Z.L.P.

THE EDITOR'S SIDE—SALAD

When we argue about the merits or detriments of this person or that party, we will often get hooked up in 'defending' what hasn't really been attacked. However, the biggest error always seems to be the presumption that a positive act is somehow a counter-argument to a criticism and vice versa.

In examining history and the people who made it, we cannot afford to overlook the detrimental acts and attitudes of otherwise 'good' people merely because they are 'good'•just as we cannot afford to discolour the beneficial things done by those we consider 'wicked'. History, in a sense, needs to be amoral.

The major thought which stood out in Daphna Whitmore's article, which we entitled *Labour Pains*, seemed to be less that Labour has sold out as an ultra-left socialist, working-class party and more that it never has been such. It had had the opportunity to prove itself a workers' party and it never took it. Labour has been centre-*facing*-left.

In times when left-wing politics was almost unheard-of and the only examples of it were revolutionary, media-magnified cases, anything left of conservative was too far. Labour had gained an *image* of being left-wing when the reality was somewhat different.

However, Labour is not to be *blamed* for that, simply because there has not until recently been the same need for organised socialism that there was in Europe. New Zealand had a relatively satisfied middle-class and a working-class which believed that hard work made this country and is, therefore, a virtue•the concept of 'exploitation' had not entered the picture on a national scale. People's hatred of the wealthy stemmed only from the poor's lack of essentials and not through any political awareness of oppression.

Now that it is 1989 Labour has a lot of answering to do, but more along the lines of why haven't they become the party that we *require?* Questions about historical fulfilment and betrayal are riddled with their own labyrinthine problems. We can say "Labour has not been the party we assumed. Do you want to become that party or shall we create one and vote for them?"

(Incidentally, another indicator that Labour isn't really socialist in the Marxist direction relates to the S.I.S., which was set up as a small-pond C.I.A.-clone to counter the illusory 'commie threat'. The fact that a supposedly 'socialist-oriented' government hasn't shut it down and has actually embraced it leads us to further doubt.)

Both Daphna's and Seamus' articles seem based (to two different degrees) on the idea that the N.Z.L.P. and the Government are sufficiently synonymous that the actions/omissions of one are criticised/praised as if actions/omissions of the other. This is as false as the habit of rubbishing a political theory because we feel a country, which chose to use that label over itself, has breached some ethical/economic rule (e.g. "Communism is bad because in China..."; yet few people say "Capitalism is bad because in the U.S.A....". 'If there is no instant need to be nationalistic, we may as well be philosophically loyal!')

ON SEAMUS' ARTICLE:

¶4 Being returned to a six-figure income following a repetition of the same unfulfilled promises as previously—that sounds like a pretty good 'wage of service' to me.

¶6 To work **for** something we don't have to be employed by it or reap benefits from it. I can work **for** something merely by trying to do the opposite—but badly! There is no automatic inference of being "payrolled", "funded" or of "remuneration"—that's too conspiratorial!

¶11 It's dangerous asking questions in print, even rhetorically,—they tend to get answered: children in capitalist-facaded countries still learn that socialism#Marxism#communism#totalitarianism#suppression of all freedom#prison/death/torture for anyone having a thought/action of their own nor using "comrade" in every second sentence and "imperialist capitalist bourgeois dog" in the others. By adulthood it is well-ingrained.

Furthermore, with so many satisfied middle-class people and the lower-class spending all its time simply trying to survive, there is not much time for a) any significant revolutionary change, or b) educating themselves on alternatives to capitalism, of which Marxism is merely one. That is why this government has been as opposed as any other to Workers' Educational programmes.

¶13 In the quote the word "worldwide" was added by the editor to clarify—presumably the same reason for Seamus Donegan's addition of "of the '30s".

¶20 Criticism of the Labour government for high unemployment is, as suggested, illogical and unproductive. To assume that joblessness' existence is as a result of governmental policy/action imbues government with enviable, yet unjustifiable, power—such omnipotence! Unemployment exists, comes and goes, rises and falls, regardless of what party has been 'in power' and despite any attempts to kill the problem!

Employment in many areas of work had reached artificial highs—as did the Stock Market—spurred onward and upward by optimistic sounding business people. Like most artificial things, it could not be sustained; employment (and market) levels returned to those they would have had if allowed to grow 'naturally'.

Yet, to claim that "only a Marxist would argue", etc., is an equally unnecessary and insupportable opportunity to attack a group that you don't like—like the Chinese suggesting that V.D. was a capitalistic disease of affluence: any opportunity to knock the 'baddies'.

¶24 We cannot overlook the benefit of the higher rate of bursary now available. However, at the same time you cannot dissolve an argument about a *history* of something by pointing to an action which is the fulfilment of a promise made real as current as **this month**—and an action which fell short of the promise at that! (Government conveniently 'forgot' to mention that the figures involved were 'before tax' and that the Education Department would be removing tax at a higher rate than previously indicated.)

¶26 The fact/supposition that the 'majority of New Zealanders' (whatever that means and however that was established) do/do not believe/think something is no reason not to say what we think nor to be idealistic. If we only express the thoughts and desires held by this insomatic 'majority', surely we would never evolve past "We believe that the sun is god and it imbues animals with the spirit of life to be transmitted to us when we eat them!"

¶28 Expressions like "Daphna does not appreciate this fact" are a cheap and typically patronising way of shitting all over someone while you have an audience netted in the paragraphs of previously sound (yet always arguable) debate. Subtlety: great! Metaphor: great! Excrement: fucked!]

POSTMORTEM

ERNEST: "Life then is a failure?"

Dear Aidan-B.,

I am sitting at the word processor with a rising feeling of anger.

A group of A.U.S.A. members has called a Special General Meeting of the Association to discuss a variety of motions. One of these is a motion of no confidence in five members of the Executive, namely:- Michael Heath-Caldwell, Alison Adams-Smith, Kevin Hague, Leigh Rampton and Fiona Stevens.

We are now placed in the position of having to spend time, energy and money to defend ourselves. Frankly, we have enough constructive work to do already. Having to fight this battle means that we can put less into the campaign to stop the loans scheme and into our A.U.S.A. work generally—work which you elected us to do.

The major difficulty that we face in mounting a defence is that no charges have been made. The petitioners have not stated what they are unhappy about and, since we don't know any of them, we can't even ask. The natural inclination is to examine the list of members with whom they are dissatisfied. The pattern should reveal the motivation for the attack. This is where our opponents show their true cunning, however. **There is no pattern!** *[emphasis ours—Ed.]*

Only two actions by the Executive have drawn any criticism that we are aware of. One of these was the decision to commit the Association to spending $26,000 on a campaign against the loans scheme. This criticism was voiced at the Student Representative Council by Wayne McDougall, Angus Ogilvie and Richard Foster. Their motion to ask Executive to reconsider their decision was resoundingly defeated and, while all of the people listed by the petitioners voted to spend the money, plenty of others did too, without the dubious distinction of being listed.

The other issue has only come to light in the latest edition of "Gidday" in which the Executive is criticised on a number of very shakey grounds for not appointing Mark Barlow and David Jackson or Richard Foster as Capping Controllers, drawing the [false] conclusion that the Executive was axing capping activities. This is of course nonsense. Capping is proceeding as it usually does and I imagine that the author of the article would find the greatest difficulty defending the rather dubious logic of appointing people to positions simply because they are the only candidates. Maybe the petition is related to this matter. But Michael voted for the appointments and a number of other Exec. members voted against without being included in the petitioners' list.

Whatever the reason behind the petition, I reject absolutely the cowardly values system that sees individuals who have not bothered to raise concerns which they may have with the Executive members themselves, but resort immediately to the maximum sanction (and relative anonymity) of a no-confidence motion. On the two motions that I have raised as possible grounds for the petition, I stand resolutely behind the decisions that I made at the time.

The General Meeting will be in the cafeteria at 1pm on Wednesday, 19 April. I look forward to the opportunity to meet my detractors and express my feelings towards them. I hope your readers will join us.

Yours in anticipation,

Kevin Hague

Endorsed by:-
Michael Heath-Caldwell
Fiona Stevens
Leigh Rampton
Alison Adams-Smith

Supported by:-
F H Nixon
Richard Cornes
Jo Mackay
Kura Taumaunu
Ngawai Simpson
Dot Barrington

Let's go home right now and make ugly children

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to the Michael Lamb 'review?' in the March 28th issue of CRACCUM. This article was fictitious enough to justify criticism and I have written this letter with the approval from "Black Doris" and "Fatal Jelly Space".

First[ly], the event at the Albion was a private party, not a gig as implied and the concept of reviewing bands at a party as if it was a paid public performance is a printed lie!

Second[ly], Mr Lamb fails to mention the "Fatal Jelly Space" performance, which was excellent and well received.

Third[ly], the poet 'Mr Tait' was not so warmly received, yet Mr Lamb writes "the house was humming with who's thises and he's greats". Mr Tait's delivery was very entertaining, but most people saw it as a chance to chat and rush off to the bar between bands. I am sure that Mr Tait did not perceive "himself capered off to new heights of local infamy". These descriptions are simply false.

Fourth[ly], "Black Doris" was also excellent and the crowd loved them. However, Mr Lamb's description of the band was once more wildly inaccurate.* Why is Bob's powerful and sharp vocal style described as "discreet"? How can "Black Doris lend some of their Velvet Underground records"? A Black Doris/Velvet Underground comparison is as ridiculous as the Chainsaw Masochist/Ramones one that follows. Black Doris do not have any Velvet Underground to lend. More fiction* from Mr Lamb.

Chainsaw Masochists do not sound like the Ramones and not play covers. Yet Mr Lamb states "a kind of ten tangoing chainsaw version of the entire Ramones playlist at triple speed." This statement invites charges of liable *(sic)*. If so tedious why the applause and the packed dancefloor for the duration of the Chainsaw Masochist set, and more importantly, why was this blatant fact omitted? Mr Lamb has a compulsive aversion towards [to?] reality.

Finally, real music journalists (Chris Knox, Colin Hogg, Dominic Roskrow and others), Campus Radio BFM listeners (voted "These Walls" 1), Christchurch student radio UFM (voted "Absence" 3), T.V.N.Z. (supplied free film) and Flying Nun (forwarding Arts Grant application) have a different viewpoint on Chainsaw Masochist. It may seem petty to mention these facts, but after earning this reputation we are aware of how fragile public perception can be (meaning those who have yet to see or hear the band). The media is powerful and Mr Lamb treats his responsibilities lightly. I suspect he played a good-band/bad-band insult/compliment literary exercise with no concern or knowledge of musical reality. Some people who have never heard of the Chainsaw Masochists will have read the review but not this reply and now think that Chainsaw Masochist are a second-rate Ramones cover-band. In this respect the damage done is irreversible.

Darren Francis
(Chainsaw Masochist)

[Apparently, fine-browed sir, you misunderstand the function of a reviewer. A reviewer isn't here to be nice to fledgling bands—although callous nemesis is equally out. Nor can they ever be incorrect about what they think—only about certain facts! You discredit yourself by referring to anything with which you happen to disagree as "fiction" and its variables. What you offer is a counter-review in the guise of a letter. If you wished to write a review, why not do so?

You also credit Mr Lamb with colossal power over the audience. Personally I doubt the effectiveness of a critic in dissuading/encouraging audiences and I don't think the public are that woolly-eyed to be thus directed.

There is nothing inappropriate about reviewing a private party—no-one has 'laid down the law' by universally declaring gigs, concerts and the like to be the sole resting-place of the Picky-Eyed.

Many awards and 'citations' were bestowed on the Bay City Rollers—that doesn't mean that they were any good!

Overall, however, what you wish to say IS relevant (not "petty" at all, o timid one!), well-written and as true as anything can be, I guess. Thankyou.]

BASTARD BOX

1. "Why am I reading this crap?"

The title to the first part of this so-called "Bastard's Box" is exactly what you should be saying to yourself right now. Any decent-minded person cf. Non-Auckland University Student, will indeed call this utter crap. But if you're my interesting friend, Steven, a member of A.B.A., or a Vogon, you should get a kick out of it.

My one and only aim is to make people think why a Bastard outlook on life is so hard to live with; basically we are all Bastards in one way or another cf. "Bastards I Have Met" by Barry Crump. So therefore. we are all hard to live with.

I am, in his mind, a Journo Bastard; I'm not satisfied until everybody knows what and who I seem to be. I would especially like to thank these facets of our community: Militant feminists; the Batman Appreciation Association; Lecturers and other so-called University staff; people who believe in religion, especially Evangelic Christians; Diane; Yuppies; and the Editor.

All these people suck dead albatross farts [do you get wafers with it?] As such they are also very funny, very obnoxious and very difficult to offend. But I will try, if the above-mentioned Editor will let me carry on this mind-bogglingly bastardish column.

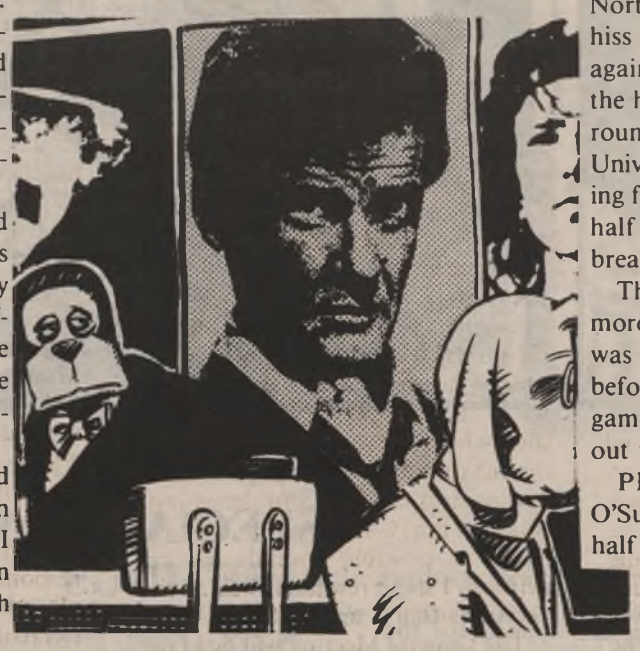
Everybody else also sucks dead albatross farts, but not quite as much as the above-mentioned Groups. I suck dead albatross farts better than everyone else, but not quite as much as the above-mentioned Groups.

Well, that was an introduction. If it actually gets printed I will be amazed, but this has to be better than a Wankers' Window or a Lesbian Corner... oh, hang on, they do have one of those in the paper. At least I haven't written any of my poetry, which is worse than a Vogon's. By the way, I haven't actually said anything; this is a sign of being a Journo Bastard who only has a limited amount of space to crap on, but at least it's better than a Politico Bastard who gets paid well for doing it.

P.S. Ha, ha, Diane, that'll teach you to tell me to piss off!

Well, that was a waste of time.

[I wouldn't have thought militant feminists were "difficult to offend"!]



SOCCER REPORT

University 5 Eastern Suburbs 2

University A.F.C. started off the Northern League 1st Division with a hiss and a roar. A home fixture against Eastern Suburbs produced the highest scoring game of the first round. On an immaculate ground University produced excellent attacking football and in an event-filled 1st half the home team led 4-2 at the break.

The second half was a slower, more controlled encounter, which was scoreless until a few minutes before full-time when Varsity put the game well beyond Suburbs, totalling out the match at 5-2.

Player-of-the-day was Peter O'Sullivan with two well-taken first-half goals.

University 0(0) Ngaruawahia 0(0)

Our next game was a second-round Chatham Cup game against one of our first division companions, Ngaruawahia. The odds were stacked against University because on a sub-standard pitch and in windy conditions the team was plagued with injuries,

The game, as expected, was a hard-fought physical encounter and after two hours of tiring football the score remained 0-0. The game was therefore to be decided on penalties, which University ended up winning 4-2.

Player-of-the-day was Brett Hjorth and University hope for success in the third round of the Cup on 25 April.

University would like to make special thanks to their sponsor, *Civil and Civic* for their support so far this season.

I. MALONE

from pg 11

ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

I am writing a thesis on people with disabilities on the screen. In particular I'm looking at:

how films and television have portrayed people with disabilities

the issues raised;

how the subject has been approached – in terms of comedy and tragedy;

what might be done by film and television to improve their representation of people with disabilities.

In order to make the project socially useful as well as academically challenging, I would welcome the knowledge and opinions of anyone with an interest in people with disabilities.

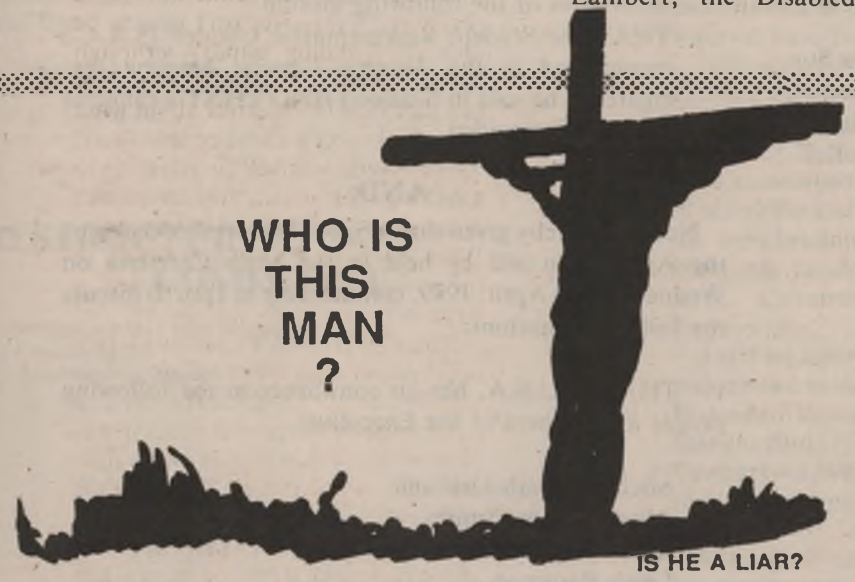
I can be contacted through John Lambert, the Disabled Students' Resource Officer, Student Union.

John Corbutt

[' In 1960, the President of the U.S.A., John F. Kennedy, passed a Bill to create throughout the U.S. 2200 institutions for the mentally disadvantaged to solve the all-too-familiar problem of mixing disabled people and criminals in a prison.

Little more than 500 of those institutions were built, little more than 1% of them were able to keep within their patient accommodation ceilings and at the close of the 1980s little more than 30% of them remain open. The cause is that perpetual gulf between the political idealism of Kennedy's "need to nurture a more caring Society" and the obligation to put their money where their photo-opportunities are.

Very little is different here!]



Throughout the last 1900 years many descriptions have been attached to Jesus of Nazareth. He has been called a good man, a prophet, a philosopher, a miracle worker and the Messiah. People across the world and the ages have ascribed to Jesus many positive things. Only the handful who orchestrated His crucifixation had anything severely negative to state about Him.

Yet Jesus did not profess to be just a good man with a good message. He made the extraordinary claims to be the Son of God, the Messiah. He was bold to state that He was "the way, the truth and the light". In fact He willingly died rather than renounce those claims.

Who is Jesus? We are left with three alternatives. Jesus was either a liar, a lunatic or legitimate (the Son of God).

IS HE A LIAR?

If Jesus was not the Son of God and He knowingly made this claim then He certainly was history's master of deceit. As a liar His success would be unsurpassed. His charade convinced His twelve closest friends, hundreds of other regular followers, His family, countless others who died because they believed His tale and millions today whose lives have been changed because they were duped by His deceit. The only ones in history who accurately assessed Him were the Saduccees and Pharisees who plotted His death.

If Jesus were a liar He certainly could not be classified as a good man, a prophet or a great teacher whose precepts are a good way to live. He would have calculatingly led billions of people over the centuries astray. He would have been responsible for millions of people dying because they followed Him. Also He was so intent to be convincing in this lie that He was willing to be killed without resistence.

History's judgement of Him would have to be categorically revised. The dividing line of history A.D. and B.C. would have to be renamed since His birth divided Historical time. No liar should be so honored.

Yet all the evidence points to the preposterousness of this conclusion. The prior statements themselves destroy the credibility of the postulate that Jesus was a liar. No one could fool that many people who knew Him so well for so long. Somewhere in the chain of history His devious plot would have been found out. At the very least His followers would have dwindled in numbers and eventually disappeared if His claims were false. History shows the very opposite has occurred.

IS HE A LUNATIC?

The second option to examine brings to question the sanity of Jesus. If He is not a liar then perhaps He was suffering from a pathological delusion of granduer or some complexity of psycho-emotional disorders that led Him to believe He was something or someone other than who He was. He claimed to be God's Son, the Messiah, the Saviour of the world.

Obviously, if He was not lying or telling the actual truth then He must have been a very disturbed and sick man. For three years His appropriated identity consumed Him. He was so convinced of His deluded identity and imaginary powers that he bade others to follow Him, healed the sick,and performed miracles. So convincing and compelling was His demeanor that others left all they had to follow Him, travel with Him, partake of His teachings and observe the miracles He performed.

For someone to be so deluded there would have to be some observable evidence of flaw in character or personality. There would have to be some erratic irrational behaviour to coincide with such a sick person

Contrary to this, modern psychologists have examined the Gospels and found the person of Jesus to be remarkably stable and consistent. Psycho-emotional disturbances are exacerbated and become acutely evident under stress and duress. The behaviour of Jesus under the most intense and stressful circumstances imaginable, facing death on a cross, portrayed stability and no evidence of any aberrant behaviour to indicate such a disorder. Some have even pointed to Jesus as a model of mental and emotional well being.

Certainly those who knew Him best, the twelve who lived with Him day and night for three years, would have detected some notion of mental disorder or inconsistncies in His life if such were to be found. To the contrary, so convinced of His claims were they, that each eventually died rather than denounce their belief in Jesus' claims.

Such evidence and understanding of human nature can point to only one conclusion: Jesus was not a lunatic.

IS HE LEGITIMATE?

If Jesus is not a liar and not a lunatic then the only other explanation for His remarkable claims (being the Saviour, the Son of God, the only way to know God) and His deeds (the miracles, rising from the dead and dying on the cross to forgive man's sins) is, they are legitimate.

This is the only conclusion consistent with the facts. Jesus' life was an historical fact. Legal experts have examined the Gospels and have stated that if they were introduced into a court of law, their testimony would be irrefutable evidence as to the person, nature and deeds of Jesus. Corroborating testimony of eyewitnesses is the strongest legal evidence possible. The four Gospel writers provide this.

There is more evidence to prove the veracity of Jesus and the New Testament than exist to verily later secular writings and events that are accepted as fact.

Jesus is universally depicted as a good man with admirable teachings. Many religions even claim Him to be among their prophets and holy men.

Every attempt has been made by man in the last 1900 years to minimize, dilute or refute the claims Jesus made about Himself. They are willing to embrace His teachings without embracing Him as Lord and Saviour, His stated identity.

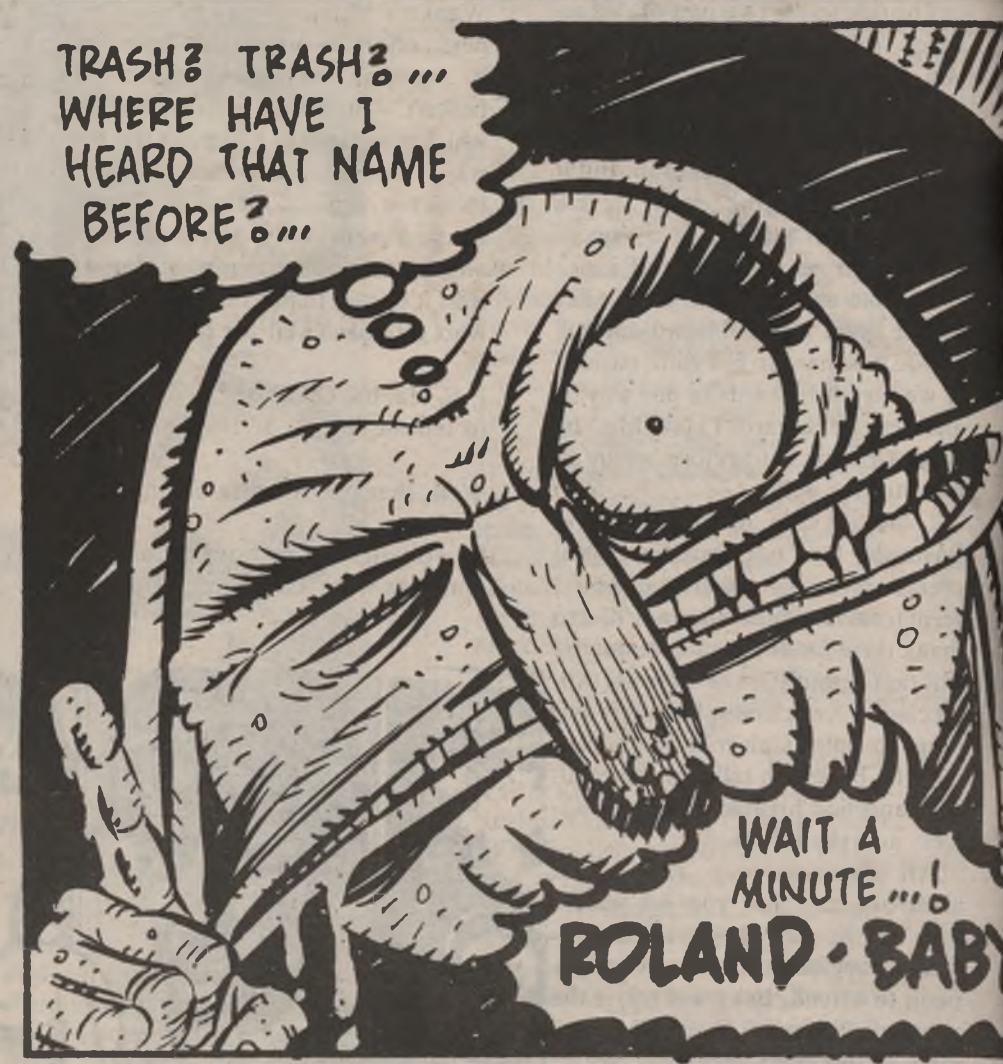
One cannot logically or consistently embrace the teachings of Jesus without fully embracing Him as Lord and Saviour. If He is not, then people have embraced the teachings of a liar or the ravings of a lunatic and few in history have been willing to assert this.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, Jesus asked Peter the most poignant question in history. This is the question you need to ask yourself-- "Who do you say that Jesus is?"

If He is legitimately God's Son and died on the cross to reconcile man to God, how will you respond? You can ignore it, you can reject it or you can embrace it! The choice is yours and the consequences are eternal

KNUCKLES



NOTICES

For EXHIBITIONS take a look at the Gallery Reviews on the "Artefact" page.

WORK OFFERED

TYPESETTER

An experienced person is required for the day-to-day administration of the A.U.S.A's typesetter (including both its use and its maintenance). Payment will be on a commission basis with typesetting wages.

Contact Ella Henry, 390-789 x826.

BY-ELECTION

Nominations are opened for the position of Overseas Students' Officer.

All Members of the Association shall be eligible for nomination, provided that their subscription has been paid before nomination.

All nomination must be in writing, made and signed by at least three (3) Members other than the Nominee and delivered to the Secretary of A.U.S.A.

The Term of Office shall be from the time of appointment until 31 December, 1989.

Nominations close at the first Student Representative Council meeting in the Second Term, when an election will be held. Watch S.R.C. noticeboard for details.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Main Cafeteria on Wednesday, 26 April, 1989, commencing at 1pm. If a quorum is not reached or the business is not completed on the Wednesday, the meeting will commence or continue in the Main Cafeteria at 7pm on the same day.

The agenda will include:

Consideration of the Annual Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 December, 1988.

Consideration of the Annual Report of the Executive for 1988.

Consideration of the following motion

THAT the Student Representative Council (S.R.C.) recommend to the Autumn General Meeting that cigarettes be sold in Shadows AND THAT a range of brands be provided.

AND

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Main Cafeteria on Wednesday, 19 April, 1989, commencing at 1pm to discuss the following motions:

1. THAT A.U.S.A. has no confidence in the following people as members of the Executive:

   Michael Heath-Caldwell
   Alison Adams-Smith
   Kevin Hague
   Leigh Rampton
   Fiona Stevens

2. THAT A.U.S.A. has no confidence in Aidan-B. Howard as CRACCUM editor.

3. THAT Shadows reduce the prices on drinks sold as follows:

   A jug of beer no more than $3.00. All other drinks to be reduced from their existing cost by 15% and rounded to their nearest 10cent denomination.

4. THAT tomato sauce be provided free with all chips sold by A.U.S.A.

WHO AM I? WHAT IS THE NATURE OF REALITY? WHY ARE WE BORN AND WHY MUST WE SUFFER AND DIE? ZEN BUDDHISM IS A 2500 YEAR O LD TRADITION THAT COMES TO GRIPS WITH SUCH QUESTIONS AS THESE AS THEY RELA TE TO OUR LIVES HERE AND NOW IN THI S VERY MOMENT. THIS WORKSHOP IS AN OPPO RTUNITY TO EXPERIEN CE ZEN PRACTICE DIR ECTLY AND WILL INCL UDE: INSTRUCTIONS O N HOW TO DO ZAZEN (ZEN MEDITATION); CH ANTING; WORK PRACTI CE; TALKS BY ZEN SO CIETY MEMBERS ON SU CH AREAS AS ZEN IN DAILY LIFE, ZEN AND HAIKU, FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION; AND TA PED DHARMA DISCOURSES BY ZEN TEACHERS J OHN DAIDO LOORI SENSEI AND BODHIN KJOLH EDE SENSEI. THE DAY IS ESPECIALLY DESIG NED FOR BEGINNERS. THE SUGGESTED DONATI ON IS $30. LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED. FOR INFORMATION AND BOOKINGS CONTACT JIM JI NMON LANGABEER: PHONE 521 1571 OR WRITE PO BOX 18175 GLEN INNES.....

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ZEN SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

ONE DAY INTRODUCTORY
ZEN WORKSHOP
SATURDAY 29TH APRIL
9.00 AM – 5.00 PM

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND MARAE, WHARE KAI (DINING HALL), ALTEN RD (OFF SYMONDS ST), CITY.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND BOOKINGS CONTACT JIM JINMON LANGABEER PH: 521 1571 OR
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GETS TRASHED!

BY ROGER LANGRIDGE

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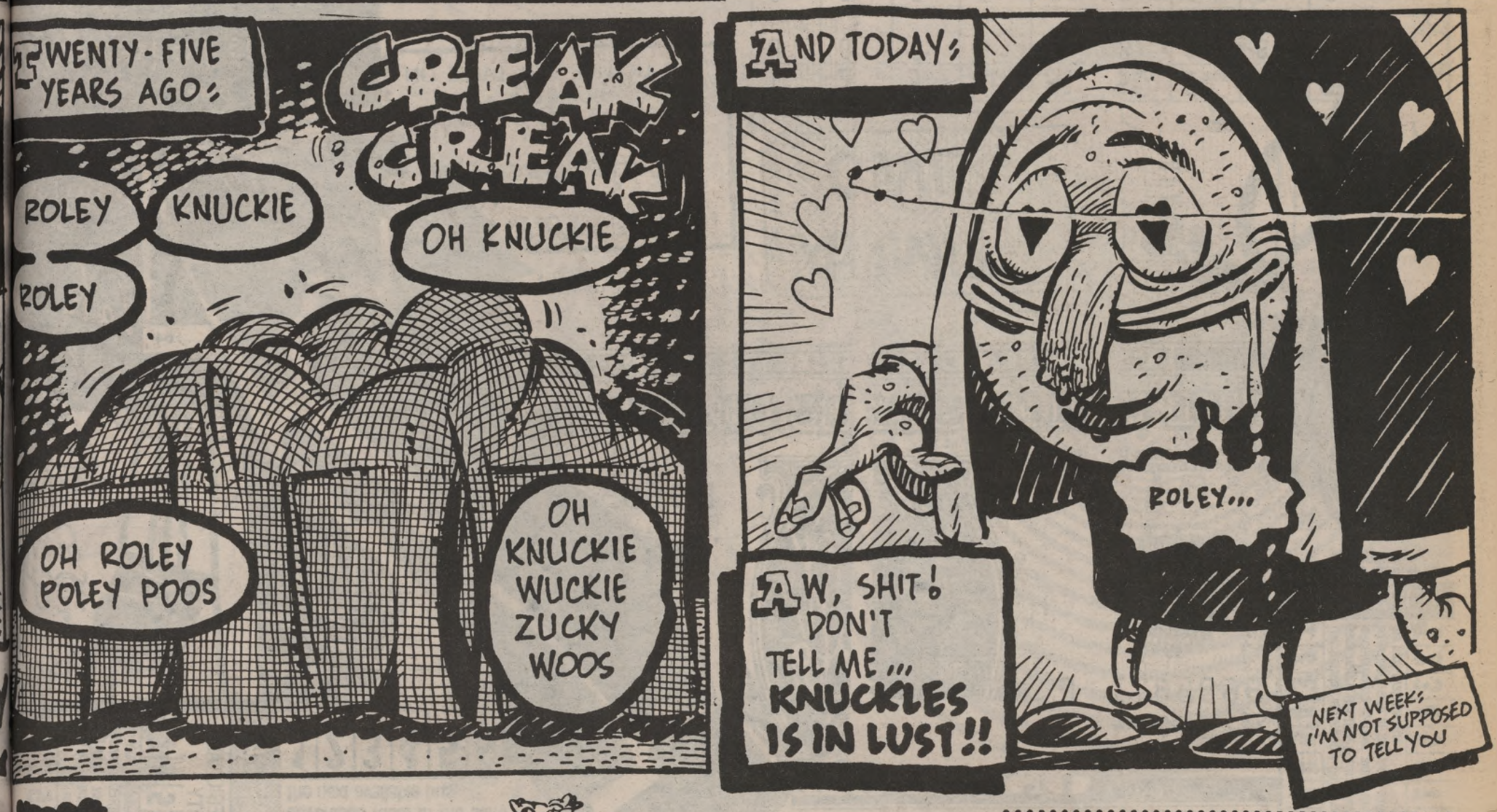
PART 1



PROPERTY FOUND

Would the following people please come to the custodians' office in the Student Union Buildings to reclaim their lost items:

M R J Alexander	Hagan Provan
Catherine Amner	Simon Roberts
G N Archibald	Rachel Searle
Alice Bartlett	Salesh Shankar
Dion Brown	Rachel Snowball
Clayton Chisholm	V F Stanley
Lisa Crook	Alistair Thompson
Jody-Lee Edwards	Megan Thornley
Daniel Hincliff	Sean Timings
Lisa Jarvis	Aukilani Tuiai
T W Johnson	Mark Turnock
Sylvia Leggett	Roy Vanderbrink
Michael Modgill	Helenka Wodzicka
T G Nicholas	Anthony Worth
Deborah Oughton	Adrienne York
Joan Ping	

Please Note—the claimants will need to be able to produce acceptable I.D. before items will be surrendered.

RESTRUCTURING COMMITTEE

Meetings are held each Monday at 1pm in the Council Room.
Get involved—Be There!

PHILSOC/STUDENT LIFE DEBATE

"The Resurrection of Jesus is a Tenable Position to Hold"
Thursday, 27 April, 1pm. B28

The Editor has rapidly developed a case of R.S.I. as the sole typist for this god-forsaken publication for you thankless brats. We will pay lots and lots of your money to someone who is fast and accurate to do the work for us. Please contact the Editor.

FIELD CLUB

The Field Club is the Club to join if you like travelling to out-of-the-way places; if you're interested in the natural world around you; if you like meeting lots of people; or if you just want to have fun.

Although the club was originally founded by a group of undergraduate students wanting to do extra-curricular field-work, its activities have broadened to include a variety of scientific and social activities and its membership includes students from all faculties including Law, Arts, Commerce, Science and Engineering.

Trips we have planned for this year include one to the Hunua Ranges, Mt Ruapehu, Kawarua (30km north of Dargaville), Mt Tarawera, Tawharanui, Motokowao Island (off the Coromandel Peninsula) and more.

We also have a champagne breakfast, raft race, dances, parties, streambashies, etc.

If you're interested in joining the club or knowing more about it, pin a note to our noticeboard (situated next to the Library overpass), come and sit with us at lunchtime in the Rudman Gardens, or check out the noticeboard and come to our next event.

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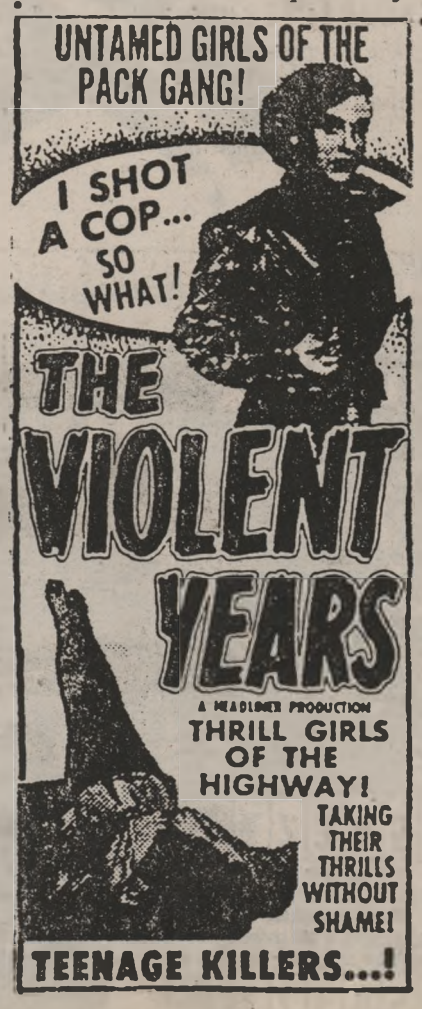

P.S There isn't a choice between raw offal and 'Paris Texas'

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