

CRACCUM



This year the University has suffered an unexpected increase of 800 students which has meant the facilities and staff-student relationships in some Faculties have been placed under great strain. So as not to be caught with their pants down once again, the University will be placing restrictions on enrolment next year, mostly at the Stage One level.

The recommendations are as follows:

- a) That pre-enrolment again be required for admission to those courses of study in which it was required in 1976 PLUS certain additions - for example any paper in BCom, Part One.
- b) That enrolment week be one week earlier (ie Monday 14th February - Friday 18th February inclusive) to allow time for assessment of numbers, redistribution and laboratory streaming after 18th February.
- c) That in accordance with the maximum level of intake in each Dept., the excessive enrolments will be treated as provisional.
- d) That students wishing to enrol for Stage One papers in the Depts of Accountancy (for other than BCom), Anthropology, Art History (other than for BFA), Botany (including Biology for Arts or Science), Education, Geography, Psychology, Sociology, Zoology shall be required to name an alternative paper of second preference in another Dept, preferably not one of those listed above. Take note that the Arts and Science Faculties, which have always been the last-standing bastions of open entry, are now losing their status as such. In Anthropology and Art History, for example, some papers are being restricted by 100 or more.

There are eight graded criteria for selection of students:

- 1) First year students with Junior Scholarship, A and B bursaries, Higher School Certificate, Sixth Form Certificate with 12 or less in the best 4 subjects; UE and a break of 2 years since leaving school; and NZ Certificates; previously enrolled students with 100% pass and with grade B or better, in last year of study, in at least half of all papers



what will you study next year ?

enrolled for.

- 2) Other students with 100% pass of papers enrolled for in their last year of study (grades B,C, Restricted D).
- 3) Students technically subject to the "exclusion provisions but with 100% pass of papers enrolled for in last year of study.
- 4) Special cases, hardship, sickness etc (Head of Dept's discretion).
5. Other students with 60% pass of papers enrolled for in last year of study.
- 6) First year students (not qualified under 1) with UE only.
- 7) Students with 50% pass in papers enrolled for in last year of study.
- 8) Others.

A maximum of 5% of the roll in Faculties with limited space will be allocated to overseas students, and those students who enrol late, without prior permission, will be given lowest priority.

The University Council suggests that such a system preserves open entry into the University. But does it? Immediately the recommendations were brought before student representatives they were met with strong disapproval for varying reasons. AUSA opposed the report of the Senate Committee believing that:

- a) The selection guidelines are totally unacceptable because of the emphasis on academic criteria.
- b) The policy on overseas students is unjust in that it deprives overseas students of access to courses that provide important developmental aid.
- c) No alternatives to limited student course choice were considered.
- d) No special application was made to the Government to allow the provision of adequate staff and facilities to cater for the increase in roll.

e) The University Council has not stated to the Government and to the public its opposition to being forced to implement these limitations, nor has it adopted a policy to prevent their extensions in the future.

The President of AUSA, Mike Walker, opposes the above criteria on the grounds that the whole validity of the University Entrance exam is denied by placing the UE qualification 6th on the list. He also feels that these limitations are setting a bad precedent for the rest of the NZ Universities. One basic argument against the guidelines in general is that, because of the academic emphasis, students who are conscientious and interested in their work but who haven't got what it takes to get A passes aren't taken into consideration. The system of second, and in some cases third, preference means that those Depts whose papers are under heavy demand, will end up with the cream of the intelligentsia, while students who don't quite make the grade will be channelled into other Depts which can afford to increase their rolls. In a lot of cases this will mean those students who can't afford to slack around will be forced to take a subject they're not interested in. Other students with a course in mind for a particular career may find they are unable to take it.

It all boils down to the fact that if you're an average student your chances of doing what you want are restricted. And the University tries to tell us that there are no exclusion measures involved!

No thought has been given as to how teaching methods, time-tables etc. could be altered, or rooms used more efficiently to cater for the strain. The University is reluctant to appoint new staff or to extend the facilities because of the financial restrictions. Surely the only logical solutions are, not to limit course choice in such a short-sighted manner, but to make concrete plans for a second University in Auckland, or to spend more money on the other NZ Universities to cater for the varying degrees which Auckland offers.

Julie Pendray

MALAYSIAN STUDENTS CUT BACK

Malaysian students may not actively oppose the Government's cutbacks in their numbers, according to one Malaysian student leader.

"We don't want to seem to be unreasonably demanding," he told *Craccum* last week.

But the students still plan to endorse all NZUSA action lobbying the Government.

This year Malaysian students made up 78% of all overseas students in New Zealand, says the student leader. The announced cutbacks will chop this proportion to 40% next year.

"The measures will be taking away more than 240 places," he claims. "This is a drastic cutback in the aid programme."

At the same time the New Zealand places are being taken away, the Malaysian Government plans to phase in a restrictive University scheme that may cut many non-Malay Malaysian students out of New Zealand, according to the student leader.

Fraser Folster

Universities not consulted?

Universities and student groups have been left in the dark over the Government's recent policy change on Malaysian students, according to University Counsellor Brian Lythe. "There's been a total absence of any adequate explanation of what's going on," he says.

As Overseas Student Counsellor at Auckland University, Lythe has looked carefully at the apparent Government arguments for cutting back the numbers of Malaysian students in Universities from 562 this year to 300 next year. He believes none stand up to close scrutiny: "If New Zealand students think this is just an issue for Malaysians, they ought to think again. It's clear to me this is just the first round of economic cutbacks to Universities."

He warns local students that things are not going to be "rosy" with regard to access to New Zealand education institutes. "This is what has come through talking to Alan Danks," he claims. Danks is Chairman of the University Grants Committee which funds New Zealand universities.

"The documents I have seen show three types of justification," says Lythe. "A letter from the Secretary of Labour to the Overseas Students Admissions Committee talks of a recent 'discussion over the imbalance by nationality of overseas students studying in New Zealand.' I have never heard of any discussion on this!"

Lythe believes the reasoning is faulty, and the Government could just as illogically pick on other imbalances, e.g. men against women. The argument, he says, doesn't stand up to scrutiny.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Brian Talboys wrote earlier this year to NZUSA, claiming that Malaysians tended to dominate the numbers of overseas students resident in New Zealand. A cutback and an increase in numbers from other countries would "enrich the educational social and cultural life of our universities."

Brian Lythe disagrees: "If that was the real reason, at the same time as there was a reduction in numbers from Malaysia, there would have been an announcement of increases from other countries." The point was raised, says Lythe, at a recent meeting of the Overseas

Students Admissions Committee meeting in Wellington. A representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was very vague in reply, saying the department was looking into the matter to assess "geographical limits."

Even if students from other countries were encouraged to apply for places left in the aftermath of cuts in Malaysian numbers, Lythe says it's too late for 1977. Applications closed on 1 July and according to Lythe one student from Iran will replace the 270 Malaysians next year. "The point is that it seems clear there's no intention of keeping numbers at the same level," he says. "There's a reduction, despite the arguments."

What makes Lythe most suspicious is the argument that by cutting back on Malaysians, New Zealand can give priority to the educational needs of the Pacific area. He claims this is belied by a clause in the 1976 Overseas Students Admissions Committee Handbook which says that OSAC will only consider taking Fijian students studying Arts, Commerce and Science "in exceptional circumstances."

The majority of Malaysian students in New Zealand are of Chinese ethnic origin, and ironically while these students are being squeezed out of New Zealand their home Government plans to implement a scheme that will slash Chinese numbers in the Malaysian Universities. "The Malaysian Government will allocate places in Universities according to ethnic proportions in the population," says Lythe. The effect, he notes, will be that Malaysians of Chinese or other culturally different ethnic origins struggle to gain an overseas tertiary education, because they will be cut out of their home Universities.

"Middle and lower class Malaysians have been coming to New Zealand to study," he says. "With Australia placing severe restrictions on entry, with a recent rise in UK tuition fees by 40-200%, with the USA and Canada being two or three times more expensive, New Zealand has the cheapest education system."

Lythe believes the current announced policies will "perpetuate poverty" and allow only the rich Malaysians to gain an overseas tertiary education.

Fraser Folster



Don Carson (centre) & Brian Lythe (right)

Were Universities responsible?

Some Universities may have convinced the Government that Malaysian students were more trouble administratively than they were worth.

At a recent meeting of the Overseas Students Admissions Committee documents were tabled that revealed three Universities wanted changes in procedure that would cause a chop in the number of Malaysian students coming into New Zealand.

The most restrictive measure was fielded by Victoria University Registrar Mr W.E. Dasent, who wanted OSAC to make offers of places to overseas students only up to 31 January each year. In the case of Malaysian students, the move is significant. The majority study for Commerce or Engineering: this year 201 of 210 Commerce places were filled and 86 Engineering places were filled, four over the quota according to OSAC figures.

University Grants Committee Chairman Alan Danks reported to OSAC that the Malaysian Government had an arrangement with the Cambridge Overseas Examination Syndicate to produce joint examinations. These will ultimately be taken over by the Malaysian Government, when English will be replaced with *Bahasa Malaysia*, the national language. Most Malaysian students sit the Cambridge Higher School Certificate exams.

OSAC figures on offers of places in the Engineering Intermediate stage for 1976 show a total of 138 applicants. Only 52 of these were lodged before 31 January, and only eight of these were Cambridge HSC holders. Between the end of January and 10 March of this year, another 86 offers were made - 55 of these were to Cambridge HSC holders. The majority, if not all, would be students from Malaysia.

The effect of the Victoria University measure on a proportional basis in Engineering would have been to cut numbers to a probable quarter of this year's level.

Waikato University Registrar Mr I.T. Snowdon was also concerned about Cambridge HSC difficulties. He asked OSAC whether Cambridge results could be obtained at an earlier date or whether another basis of selection could be devised.

Student accommodation for late-comers was an administrative headache at Otago University. Senior Assistant Registrar Mr J.W. Ascroft suggested to OSAC that Cambridge HSC holders be denied places in New Zealand Universities until the year following their passes. "Not only would it ease the accommodation problem," he argued "but it would also mean that students would not start off with an additional handicap of having missed two or three weeks' lectures." He noted

that Otago had "considerable difficulty" in accommodating the late students.

One change that OSAC had proposed earlier was that the \$100 deposit payable by all overseas students applying for places in New Zealand Universities be abolished. Ascroft, on behalf of the Otago University Vice-Chancellor, was quick to respond.

The deposit served a "very useful purpose" he told OSAC. "The deposit is required to protect us against loss of income in residential halls in retaining beds for students who do not turn up to enrol."

By way of comparison, former International House Warden Graeme Campbell told *Craccum* last week that in 1975 the Auckland student hostel had over 400 more applicants than places.

Waikato Registrar Snowdon said his University was "alarmed at the implications of the decision". He informed the OSAC Secretary that the certainty of the \$100 deposit enabled Waikato to meet Immigration departmental requirements for guaranteed accommodation, essential for the issue of a student permit.

"To meet this need," he reported, "the University has developed over the years a programme of leasing flats adjacent to the campus." Snowdon said the financial basis making this practical was the OSAC requirement on accommodation. This imposes "financial penalties" if overseas students fail to "reside for one year in the accommodation allocated by the university."

Snowdon submitted that the requirement for a deposit was greater in the case of late acceptance of Cambridge HSC students. He claimed that in many cases, guaranteed accommodation needed to be held long after lectures started.

Waikato-Otago lobbying has resulted in overseas students having to pay their deposit directly to some but not all Universities.

In Auckland, the accommodation problems voiced by other Universities will have a serious spin-off at next year's enrolment.

Graeme Campbell predicts that with enrolment pushed forward a week earlier than usual, hostel accommodation in O'Rourke Hall and International House will not be available for Malaysian students still waiting for Cambridge HSC results. And next year, Jean Begg Hostel - a normal overflow accommodation centre for late arrivals - will not be available.

Some problems, which the Universities face because of Malaysian students, will not be around next year.

Fraser Folster

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An amendment which will probably be more clearly understood by the general student population concerns the Association fees. It is suggested that the building levy be increased by \$4, *making the total fee \$38*. Changes concerning ATI students are also proposed. Those who are full-time at Tech and part-time at Varsity would pay, in total, \$6 per paper taken at University.

This may seem to leave the Welfare Officer in the lurch, but she/he will become the liaison officer between Executive and the students, as well as being "concerned with the *welfare* of the students. To add to the confusion, a

If these proposals are agreed to they will take effect from 1978. The reason for this is that they were only dreamed up a few weeks ago and by the time the meeting comes to vote on them, new officers under the old constitutional rules will have been elected for next year. As a compromise, the officers scrapped from the 1978 Executive could become members without portfolio on the 1977 Exec, and "shall have such duties as the Executive deems appropriate." It is also proposed by way of a short-cut that the Welfare Vice President and Education Officer elected this year hold their positions from 1977, rather than waiting until 1978.

Jill Ranstead

Last year, losses and subsidies to catering operations totalled \$52,000 or one third of the Association's income from student fees. With that not so admirable record behind them, AUSA Exec decided to call in Hutchinson, Hull and Co., Chartered Accountants and the Association's auditors, to investigate the catering's system with a view to making it a more economical proposition. Their findings and recommendations are tabulated in a massive report which is to be presented at the Winter General Meeting next Wednesday for adoption. The following is a brief explanation of some of the main proposals.

Such as keeping closer control over catering operations. The administrative assistant would be required to make a weekly performance report, so as to facilitate prompt detection of any 'adverse trends'. Cutting down other clerical chores would also relieve the Accountant of these duties and allow him room for more efficient financial control over catering operations. He would also make an internal audit check on day-to-day operations and provide a monthly report of these for the Exec.

idea, with all cost increases throughout the year being absorbed by the subsidy. This is to come out of general funds (?) and, hopefully, savings made in other areas. It is also recommended that all prices be set at the start of the academic year. These will probably be set in anticipation of price rises during that year.

The subsidy system will also allow for closer surveillance over expenditure and management. Any ineffective action taken by the Catering Manager to counter 'adverse trends' is to be recorded as a loss for that year, rather than camouflaging it with more subsidy money.

Storage was another area covered by the report (this bloody thing is getting to me). There has been very little supervision over the stores, allowing tremendous potential for pilferage. They were also somewhat disorganised. It is recommended that the Catering Manager keep a record of theoretical stock levels, to compare with the results of regular stocktaking. Any discrepancies could then be detected promptly. More efficient organisation of storage space would also allow more room for bulk buying, which would be another saving.

Resigning the entire catering block is one of the less worthy recommendations. Their idea is to put all catering services - the milk bar, coffee bar, restaurant, and Uncle Tom Cobby and all - under one roof, on one floor. Students would eat in what space was left on the ground floor, and on the next. The reasoning behind this is that with all the facilities jammed in together there would be no need, eg, for two hot sergeries - the restaurant would share the peasants' lot. However, Miles Warren has already seen to it that any such drastic overhaul of the architecture is well-nigh impossible.

What the report, in effect, advocates, is a general tightening-up of procedures to keep a closer control over where the money is going. It also advises ways in which profit can be increased in order to reduce, and if possible, eliminate the deficit, such action proposals being self-evident. The report was made by efficiency experts, and as efficiency is what we are after, it is overall a sound and sensible document.

Jill Ranstead

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As the national union of New Zealand university students, NZUSA has a federal structure. Its constituent members are the seven university students' associations at Auckland, Waikato, Massey, Victoria, Canterbury and Otago Universities, and Lincoln College. Members of these students' associations are automatically members of NZUSA.

August Council 1976 is being held in Wellington at the Victoria University Union Building, from Thursday 19 August to Sunday 22 August. Sessions each day will run from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m., 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.,

and 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The first and last days will be taken up by plenary sessions and the second and third days by "commission" sessions (which are sub-committees of the Council in such areas as Accommodation and Welfare, Education, Finance and Administration, International, National, and Women). All members of NZUSA are entitled to attend its Council meetings as observers. So if you are in Wellington between 19 - 22 August, and would like to see at first-hand how your national union works, feel free to come along.

An important function of August Council will be to elect the Association's full-time officers for 1977 - the President, General Vice-President, Education Vice-President, and International Vice President. These four officers, together with the seven Constituent Presidents and the Chairman of the New Zealand Student's Arts Council, comprise the National Executive, which meets regularly between Council meetings to direct NZUSA's work.

The General Vice-President is responsible for implementing the Association's national policy and its policy on welfare and accommodation. National policy covers a wide range, including drug law, the environment, opposition to

The Education Vice-President's responsibilities include all aspects of university education, especially student bursaries, teaching methods and assessment, and NZUSA policy on other aspects of the education system.

The International Vice-President is responsible for implementing the Association's policy on overseas students and international affairs. While NZUSA's international policy covers a wide range of subjects from nuclear disarmament to East Timor to Southern Africa, action on this policy is concentrated in New Zealand.

Whether currently a member of NZUSA or not, you may apply for any of these positions, but your application should have reached the 1976 NZUSA President (John Blincoe) by 5.00 p.m. on Monday 9 August. But if you're keen and very brilliant, they might accept a late application. The elections will be held on the first day of August Council, i.e. Thursday 19th. Applicants are strongly advised to be present, or at least arrange for a Constituent delegation to speak for them. Each position carries a salary of \$4,568 per annum. Also, reasonable expenses incurred by an officer-elect in moving to Wellington to take up office will be met by the Association.

John Blincoe

GEE WHIZZ



Boy! you can't hardly hear yourself think around here for the cannonade of back-slapping over the Education Action Day. As the International Affairs Officer congratulates the Education Officer and the House Committee Chairperson toasts the President, and the Social Controller admires himself, it's all getting too much for a young boy like me to take. Seems to me it was the chance to order around school-teachers that provided their greatest reward.

There was some difficulty over last week's editorial (the interview with our new President N. Confidence). Appears that a number of the gentleman's closest supporters were upset to find that he had talked to the press without their knowledge. Howsomever the differences have been patched and the group will be running a full ticket in the executive elections this week.

Noticed the following in the Engagements column in Saturday's Herald: Those two noted equestrians Timothy Danaos and Donna Ferentes have announced their engagement - there was some fuss at the Engagement party by a jilted suitor but she was ignored.

Mr David (Jason Calder) Merritt, our AVP-elect, can look forward to the formidable task of filling Mr Cook's shoes with the knowledge that, at seventeen, he is the youngest Vice-President this Association has seen. While he may not have the accumulated savoir faire and political acumen of his predecessor, we all wish David a jolly good time just the same and trust he will enjoy playing with the Cafeteria.

Following the staggering success of the July 23 FREE dance, a further event of similar nature and identical cost is being mounted in the Theatre next Term. A concert/lecture by some of Auckland's leading jazz musicians will be staged on Tuesday of the second week of next term. Once again admission will be FREE.

For all those people who have amused themselves over the past few weeks by tearing down posters in the quad, I have prepared a long, and thoughtful speech. I had intended to deliver this speech today to you all (at least those who have read this far) but I got bored. So, here are my thoughts on the matter condensed to the form that seems most fitting: NYAAAAAAAH !!!

The editor says I can go after this paragraph, so if I can just think of something to say I can finish and get back to the library... No, it's no good - I can't think of a single thing - not a thing - there must be something - there must be ... I'm doomed. It's all getting too much for a young boy like me to take. See you in the Library next term.

Mickey

Flo and Eddie competition on Music page

FOOD FILE JAWS

For a nation surrounded by so much sea we New Zealanders eat a very small amount of fish - and don't say the Russians have fished us out because there is more than enough fish if we care to catch it. This week's recipe is for an extremely easy and cheap fish dish that any student could manage providing such simple things as oven, dish and fish are available.

Enough white fish to serve 4. Try lemon fish (shark) - no bones and cheap, but don't overcook. Or catch your own.
250 grams rice well washed
250 grams of frozen peas, or better still mixed veg

1 can condensed soup mix (chicken or tomato) mixed with 1½ pints of water
Salt and pepper
Any herbs you want to add, eg. saffron
Mix all together and place in a largish covered casserole dish.
Bake at 200°C or 400°F for about 40 minutes.
Do not overcook, look at it about the 20-minute mark, as the rice absorbs the soup and the fish tastes horrid if dry. Add more water, if looks like it will dry out before the rice and fish are cooked.
Happy fishing and eating.

Sue

Law School Sexism

The Law Students seemed doomed to controversy at their Law School Dinner. Last year we had the Stapleton fiasco. In 1976 the true conservative nature of the legal profession was again highlighted.

Earlier this year a group of women had protested against the sexist bias at Law School. The outcome of this protest was the setting up of a Women's Sub-committee in the Law Students' Society. This Sub-committee arranged for a woman speaker to speak at the annual Dinner. They were instructed by the main committee to avoid politics, but, above all, to avoid feminism, as they were determined this year to have no controversy. Finally Mrs Ann Gambrell, a practitioner from downtown was asked to speak. She had little to say, no doubt partly because of the jeering from a large male section of the audience. She did mention that she had been given no instructions as to content except the plea to be witty. Had the Law Student's Committee really been concerned to avoid controversy they would have ensured their speakers were better instructed.

The second speaker, Mr Leary, apparently a respected barrister, proceeded to explain how to become a successful lawyer. To achieve this it is apparently necessary to rapidly acquire class bias (one ensures that Ponsonby people pay in advance), racist tendencies (we were treated to an imitation of a "sly Maori's" speech patterns) and sexual prejudices. Mr Leary's speciality is rape defence, it seems - at least he decided it was a suitable topic for after-dinner humour. After endorsing a number of the myths about rape, he arrived at the classic - "You can't thread a moving needle".

At this point a woman rose and announced her objection to such comments. She was booed and jeered by the male section of the audience. The speaker, obviously encouraged by this, replied - "I won't bother answering you. There are plenty of young bucks here who can deal with you later." After proclaiming that his attitude showed why so few rapists are convicted, the woman walked out, followed by a few other people. They returned after the speech, when the interjector was congratulated by more angry women and some men, including the Dean.

The evening showed to many the prejudice inherent in the Legal Profession. The enthusiastic response Mr. Leary received from a large male section of the audience, is evidence that his attitudes were not uncommon ones. With lawyers playing such an integral part in the administering of law, such prejudices have a dominant effect on society. It is a disturbing phenomenon for those hopeful of finding any justice in our system.

M. Cleaver
S. Glazebrook

SENATE REPORT

Senate on Monday 2nd decided to request Deans of faculties and the Higher Education Officer to investigate course loadings under the assessment system. This followed complaints from students about not having time for their own activities. Michael Kidd criticized the October reporting time for this, as meaning no action could be taken on reducing work loads until 1978. He drew the University's attention to the fact that course content is being decided now, and now is the time to get action for next year.

Amongst the verbiage from the pile of Committee reports at this month's Senate meeting there are some very interesting statistics. Figures for pass-fail rates in 1975 at Auckland University show that the overall 'success rate' has risen steadily in the last five years: 63% in 1971, 66% in 1973, 73% in 1974 and 75% in 1975. These figures are for full-time students. It does not include part-timers or provisional admission students. The percentage of students who failed all papers continues to decline: 24% in 1971, 21% in 1972, 14% in 1973, 13% in 1974 and 11% in 1975. Suffice it to say however, that for first year full-time students, results for the girls are consistently better than for the guys. Nor can our resident chauvinists point to the small numbers of women in, say Engineering and Architecture as an explanation for high percentages.

The number of female first year students in the Arts faculty actually exceeded the males last year, but the higher success rates still pertain. We are indeed invincible!

Harking back to the figures on overall success rates, I find myself looking for some explanation for such a consistent trend. Is it tied in with the trend toward an older student population? Does it have something to do with (horrors!) the application of in-course assessment? Is the emphasis on courses shifting in a way that has more meaning and interest for students? Are teaching methods improving? Are new courses being introduced which students perceive as being more applicable to their goals and philosophy of life? Does the introduction of a paper system allow more flexibility in structuring individual degree courses? Lastly, (dare I even think it!) in these troubled times are we becoming ever more motivated to get a job ticket?

It seems to me that these questions and many others that I hope people will write in and ask bear serious investigation. We tend to base complaints and demands for change on hearsay and on the opinions of our most persuasive orators. It would be more constructive to look for strengths in the system and build on these.

Liz Winkworth/Michael Kidd

Academic Notebook

Student-Centred Learning

Four simple ways in which it is possible to shift the emphasis of university courses somewhat away from lecturer-centred teaching and towards student-centred learning without demanding the kind of fundamental change in statutes or regulations (such as the abolition of grading of students) which the university authorities would be bound to resist:

1. Departments can refrain from specifying the title of one or more courses each year, so that interested students may get together to nominate an area which they would like to study, given the resources of staff, library etc available.
2. Rather more conservatively, even if the lecturer does define the broad subject of a course in

advance, he/she may still choose to prescribe say, only half of the detailed content of the course, leaving it to the students, as a group or individually, to define and present material according to their own interests, for the other half of the course.

3. More simply still, I find it makes a surprising difference if students nominate their own topics for assignments (with the assistance of lecturers if they want it), rather than having them "handed out" by lecturers.

4. Again, there is nothing to prevent more departments from doing something that a few departments do already: decide how each course is to be assessed at the beginning of the year in consultation with the students taking the course.

It's only when you have stretched existing regulations to their limit that you can reasonably argue that they need to be radically altered.

Mike Hanne

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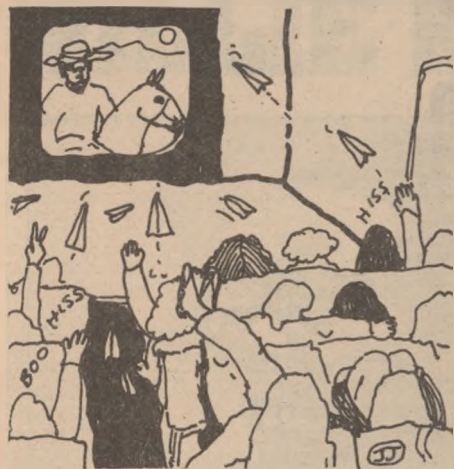
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newsbriefs



The Long Sleep ?

It appears that the All-Night film programme operated by Film '76 may be put to sleep - permanently. The usual reason of finances, linked with the behaviour of those attending, has been cited by Ros Clark the Theatre and Activities Manager. Approximate expenses, based on the programme of June 27th, show an income of \$37, and an expenditure of \$120 - such high costs because of the expense involved in hiring films, and staff wages. It is therefore recommended by the Theatre Management Sub-Committee that All-Night film screenings will be permitted only if Ros Clark is satisfied that the afore-mentioned problems can be prevented.

Studass Fees Increase

Studass has requested the University pay the \$100,000 plus to improve the Cafeteria facilities during the next summer holidays. The University's response has been to 'recommend' that the building levy on students be raised. This will probably add \$4 to our fees next year - if you agree to this at the Winter General Meeting. And if you don't?

Children's Theatre

We all know that when little children grow up they become university students - especially when they have been subjected to 'the arts' at an early age. Ros Clark, Theatre and Student Activities Manager, must be working on the long-term plan - the kids are gaining ground. In the upcoming hols she is directing *7 For A Secret That's Never Been Told* - a play for children which she has written and previously produced in Edinburgh. It is to be performed in the Little Theatre from August 21st to 28th (excluding Sunday and Monday) at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. and adults (i.e. students) are not admitted without a child. Ros Clark also plans to 'involve students' in workshops for children in 'all aspects of the arts', to be held under her direction from third term on Fridays and Saturdays in the Little Theatre.

Booking the Old Maid

Students are also advised that priority bookings for 1977 for student groups in both the Old Maid and the Little Theatre are open until September 17th. Special student concessions are available, and although finals may block the very idea of another year, early bookings are often essential. For further details contact Ros Clark, Theatre and Student Activities Manager, at AUSA ext 52.

Where the Money Goes

The following is an account of the expenditure of Auckland University over one month :

Salaries and wages	1,262,803.78
Other recurring charges	433,415.50
Progress payments on buildings	727,279.13
Scholarships, Bursaries and other charges	1,255,152.52
Research Grant Payments	161,655.02

\$ 3,840,305.95

Which means that the salaries of 1400 staff amounts to a little more than the bursaries and scholarships made to us 10,000 students.

U.K. University Fees

University students in Britain will be facing massive fee increases in the next academic year. The present average fee of most courses for native students is 182 pounds. This is to be increased to 658 pounds. Postgraduate course fees are rising from 182 to 758 pounds. Overseas students will also be paying more, although the differential which has existed between the fees charged to them and the home students is to be abolished. Where they once paid 416 for the same course a home student paid 182 pounds for, they will now be paying the increased rate of 658 pounds. That is, if they make it through the limitations which are to be set on overseas student numbers.

Drive-in Hamburgers

MacDonald's drive-in restaurants are likely to become a feature of the New Zealand landscape - the giant US-based hamburger corporation have already triggered off the proposed national chain with the recent opening of the first greasies bar in Porirua. You can't miss them - a hideous 'M' shaped monolith looms up above each.

Students Arts Council

Frank Stark is new chairperson of NZ Students' Arts Council. And the Northern Region of Arts Council is to receive a levy of 65c a head next year. This will pay a regional co-ordinator and make several thousand dollars available to encourage the arts in the region.



New Chair for Department

The University is proposing to construct a second chair in the Department of Philosophy, as from next year. One wonders whether the additional professor is to cement or counterbalance the current preponderance of hardline logical positivists in the Department.

Will Rec Centre be Ready in Time?

Progress on the Recreation Centre is evidently slower than expected. It was hoped that it would be ready late this year, but now the architect is concerned that it won't be completed by the new deadline of mid-February. Which doesn't augur well for having the building opened early in the first term of '77

Junketing

Don Carson, the latest victim of NZUSA student politics, appears to have been forgiven - by AUSA anyway. Auckland's student politicians, bombarded by a long memo from Carson earlier this term have given their blessing to a six day Australian excursion, guaranteed not to offend any Israelis, eskimos, afghanistanis, etc.

THE CLOSED UNIVERSITY

The prerequisite for reading this editorial is digestion of the facts contained in the front page feature dealing with University restrictions on enrolment for 1977. Being well schooled in University procedure, you will now all obediently turn to page one and read the said article. In order to ensure you study it properly, you will not be informed till later whether the facts contained therein are examinable material.

Finished ? Very well, let us proceed.

Briefly: there are too many of us and not enough room and money from them. So in true pragmatistical fashion, they have put some limit on the numbers of us. The detailed regulations on next year's enrolling are a bureaucrat's heaven and a student's nightmare, as many shall discover six months hence. The real crunch is in the provisions to 'redistribute' (the Vice-Chancellor's euphemism) students among various departments in Science and Arts. This signifies that you may not be allowed to enroll in your chosen subjects, especially at Stage I, and will therefore be directed to second-choice papers.

There are two questions to be asked about this redistribution process. The first concerns the specific preferential criteria approved by Council, criteria which are pernicious in many details. The grading of students is - not surprisingly - largely on academic grounds. This will work against some of the more enlightened enrolment possibilities, such as that which provisionally admits persons over 21 and without UE. These persons fall into the eighth and last category, succinctly labelled 'others'. UE - the supposed statutory qualification for university study - admits you to the sixth category. If you drop only one paper this year, you are in the fifth category when enrolling in restricted papers next year. In a paper which looks likely to have too many enrolments students will be graded A (accepted) or B (liable for redistribution) according to their academic record. Only those in the highest category can be automatically assured of a place in any paper of their choice. It is obvious that, unless the regulations are handled with such flexibility and understanding that they become nonsense, there will be numbers of students who are not permitted to study what they want.

The second question concerns the beginning of the end of open entry to the Arts and Science degrees. Are these traditionally open general degrees now to become restricted? On what grounds? And restricted to whom? Is open entry a value and ideal to be preserved? The University Council is not at all sure, and given the task of balancing budgets, buildings and security of tenure for less-than-useful staff, one can see why. The Chancellor has exercised considerable sarcasm on the suggestion that the University should publicly affirm its commitment to open entry.

If a university is a place for advanced education in a broad sense, then entry to it should be open to all who wish to benefit from this. This University is obviously not such a place, so the cynical could well argue that one should not struggle to allow more and more people to enter its granching machinations. The closedness of this University does not lie primarily in any new enrolment regulations: they are only a symptom of a bureaucracy which has few principles on which to base its decisions, and of an institution without direction. It is so far from displaying the kind of flexibility, purposeful teaching, relevant knowledge and social motivation that I would want to see in a University, that it's hard to know where to begin when issues such as enrolment limitation arise. We require a reformation bordering on revolution.

Allan Bell

P.S. The facts in the page one article are examinable only for those who care for their education.

CRACCUM

Auckland University Student Paper

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Music Editor.....	John Robson
Photographer.....	Paul Gilmour

A thousand thankyou's to our proofreaders Helen Rea, Paul Chrystall, and Kennedy Warne (who also made his debut in the reporting dept). We likewise extend our everlasting thanks and adulations to Sue Weston and Nicki Dench who after a great deal of pestering persuaded us to publish an environmental article. May our reporters Julie Pendray and Marianne Tremaine, and arts editor Louise Chunn flourish like the flowers in Arabian oases. Thank you too to John Robson for the graphic on the music page and Judy Johnson for the others. Shalom.

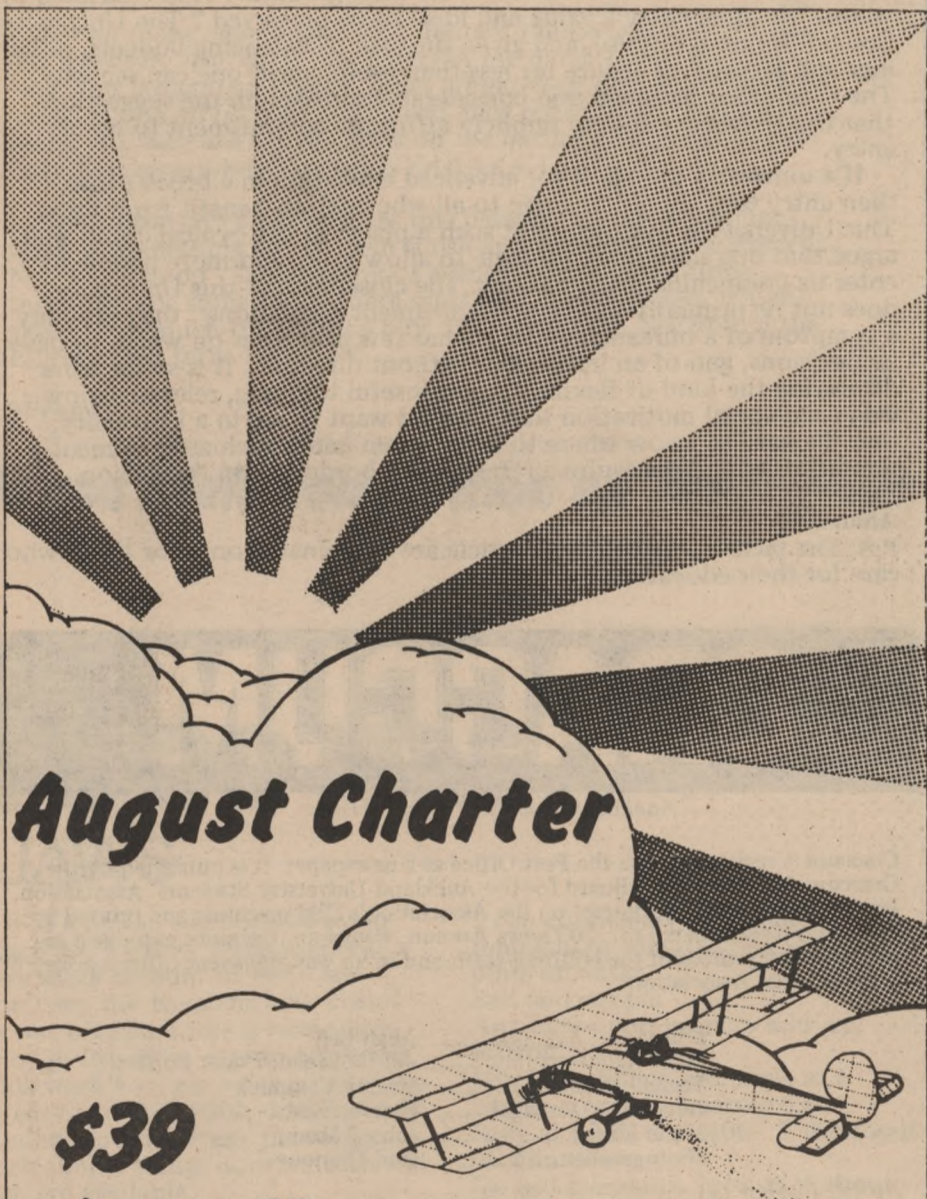
end of year charter flights

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WILLIE MAE REID *Woman, Black, Worker.*



Gains made by Blacks in the United States since the Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964 are being eroded, according to Vice-Presidential candidate Ms Willie Mae Reid.

Speaking on campus last week Reid claimed that affirmative action programmes initiated as part of the civil rights package were now being revoked, and she called for the formation of a political party for American Blacks. Employment was the most immediate priority that Blacks had to face up to. Reid claimed that the 22 million Blacks had the highest rate of unemployment in the US at 25%, against the national average of 8%. "A Black political party could organise the Black community on a national scale in the United States, and demand that Blacks not be the first people laid off jobs because through discrimination they were the last people hired on those jobs."

Her solution was that Black people would have to demand through an organised response that they be given the right to continue to work whether or not the economy was having problems.

Reid is Vice-Presidential candidate for the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party and was toured in New Zealand by the Young Socialist and the Socialist Action League. She comes from the Bible Belt area of the South that has spawned Jimmy Carter and George Wallace. Raised in Tennessee, she spent three months a year as a child picking cotton in

the rural South.

After the civil rights struggles in the mid-sixties, Reid left the South to work with the Black community in Chicago:

"The civil rights movement specifically related to conditions in the South. In northern cities racism existed, discrimination existed, but it was much more subtle."

Reid said she faced different problems such as police brutality, poor housing and poor schools. These were not covered in civil rights legislation.

"My involvement was with particular groups in the Black community organised around specific issues," she said. She soon realised that she needed to have "a political perspective" and "an on-going party" so she joined the Socialist Workers Party in Chicago. "It became very clear in working with the socialists that the scientific view of oppression which the socialists have places the indictment where it belongs - on the economic organisation of society."

As a Black woman contestant in the US Presidential elections Reid wasn't entirely convinced that class and race issues were inseparable: "Because racism and sexism play a very crucial role in Capitalism, it would be necessary for all of the victims of Capitalism - those of us who were only exploited, those of us who were exploited and oppressed - to be able to come together and use the power of our numbers in the population to bring about the successful change."

But she was looking optimistically to the future with a wary eye over her shoulder. Post-Watergate Court actions by the Socialist Workers Party had produced 5000 pages of files from the FBI and 200 pages from the CIA on illegitimate political activities: "The American people are beginning to see that not only does our Government lie and hide behind illusions to victimise individuals, but what is also becoming clear is that our being the staunch bearers of democracy has simply been the rationalisation that the Government has deliberately used to cloud the fact that we are the greatest violators of democracy!"

Reid claimed that violations of the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights by the CIA and FBI coupled with the economic crisis Americans faced in 1974 opened people's eyes to what was happening: "People in America are beginning to see for the first time that there is a real difference between the illusion that we've been led to believe America is and the reality of the way our society functions."

Reality for Black people in the aftermath of Watergate was the continuation of "institutionalised racism" which kept Blacks at the bottom of the economic scale: "We must represent ourselves in the arena where the budget is divided up, to dictate exactly what's going to happen in American society. We

must organise ourselves on Black priorities and have Black individuals who will be committed to our Black priorities and who will represent our overall political organisation in the political arena."

An economy that needed unemployment could not be disposed of easily, Reid warned, claiming that the private enterprise system needed unemployment: "I know that I am a victim of triple oppression," she said. "I'm victimised as an individual that must sell my skills on a labour market to get income so I can live. I'm victimised because I am black, because of the racism that exists in the United States."

Reid claimed she was also victimised because she was a woman, and women played a special role in American society: "Since I am victimised this triple way, and since I am attacked on all fronts, I must be prepared to join with other people like me in all of those individual protests to protect myself the way I am being attacked: as a Black, as a woman, as a worker."

Before she left New Zealand, Reid was due to exchange ideas with local Maori and Pacific Island activists and women's groups. Her lessons may soon be applied.

Fraser Folster



"Drum in Grafton Road". Acrylic on Black and White Photograph

AN EXHIBITION OF RECENT PAINTINGS BY

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MOLLER'S GALLERY, 313 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND
16th AUGUST - 27th AUGUST

film 76



Old Maid Theatre

7.30 pm

Tuesday

August 10th

THE LION IN WINTER

STUDASS ELECTIONS

Monday 9th, Tuesday 10th.

A Beginner's Guide to Studass Elections

With our conspicuous failure to elect a President two weeks ago, it is to be hoped both we and the candidates do a little better in the Studass elections on Monday 9th and Tuesday 10th.

These elections divide into two neat (perhaps) parts: those for Executive positions and those for other posts. As presently constituted, the Exec consists of four officers and eleven voting members. The two Vice Presidents have already been elected. You all know who won the presidency, and nobody has yet stood for Treasurer. Nor are there any candidates for Environmental Affairs Officer, a non-voting position created only last year.

Most notable candidate at these elections is that political phenomenon, Mr Bruce Clement, who is standing for no less than 12 positions - for which there is no space to enumerate. We will let Clement's policy statement, which is remarkable for its creative orthography, speak for itself.

It seems probable that the reading age for next year's Executive may be somewhat lower than in 1976. The calibre of many candidates is unimpressive, and it would not be surprising to see No Confidence win through in the battle for Publications, Student Liaison, International Affairs, Social Controller, House Committee Chair, and the Sports and Societies Reps. Such cavalier results would however make a quorum for Executive meetings hard to reach and cast serious doubts on the ability of the Association to throw up a competent Executive for 1977. The trouble seems to be the juvenility of many candidates, a number of whom have received their political education in the Room 113 Social Club - a body largely given to intoxicants, games of chance, and lusty exercise of the tongue. If after these elections there are still several Executive vacancies to be filled, that will be the opportunity for alternative candidates from beyond the in-group of the Association to come forward.

The non-Executive positions up for grabs are Students Arts Council Rep, three places on Senate, and one on Council. The Arts Council Rep's main job is to organize NZSAC's tours when they arrive in Auckland. Senate and Council Reps bear the responsibility of representing students on the committees that rule this University, and the positions usually go to senior students with some knowledge of the University's power structures. Council is our highest governing body, and Senate is the most powerful institution where most decisions controlling your University education are made or ratified.

STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER



Jill Frewin

First year BA: in with TKS, Tramping Club, and the 113 Social Club.

Next year the position of S.L.O. will become defunct. This means the duties of the person elected will not be clearly defined. If elected, I would see my role as working in the welfare and education field as this is where my interests mainly lie. My main points are:

(1) Reorganising Contact which has sadly lacked this year. Contact should be an information centre as well as introducing ideas like peer counselling.

(2) The idea of a dentistry service has been thrown around all through 1976. We need concrete moves in this direction so the idea can materialise before the end of 1977.

(3) As a first year I can appreciate the problems of people just starting university. We need more action towards getting the first years assimilated.

SOCIETIES' REP



Steven Bright

A 20 year old, 2nd Professional Engineering student who is a resident of O'Rorke Hall and a member of Field Club and TKS.

I see the job of Societies Rep. to represent (not surprising) the views of the non-sporting clubs and societies on campus on matters which concern them at executive meetings. The societies rep should also know what is going on in the various clubs so that better use is made of the facilities in the student union especially in weekends. I consider that at the moment the S.U. complex is not being used as well as it might be and if elected would attempt to increase participation in the many clubs on campus, not because bigger is better but because I think that participation in a University society would decrease the feeling of a production line stereotype which is gained if the university is thought of as purely an academic institution.

BUSINESS MANAGER



Henry Harrison

I am standing for Business Manager with the expectation that the Winter General Meeting will make it a position without portfolio. I have had experience as Publications officer with the publications finance which is one of the major areas of the Business Manager's concern. However I would be more interested in having a generalised position as I could then involve myself in those areas which interest me. I have a wide variety of experience in Studass including International Affairs 75 Publications '76, Union Management Committee in '76 and considerable involvement in the Association's social life including assisting in Orientation '76. I feel I can make a worthwhile contribution to next year's executive as well as providing an element of continuity from this year to next year.

EDUCATION OFFICER



Clint Baker

I propose to utilise the position of education officer of AUSA to minimise the pressures and problems that students are faced with as a reaction to the frequently overwhelming and apparently inflexible university teaching/learning system.

One area of acute conflict with the controlling body of AU is assessment, workloads and workload scheduling. The relief of this intra-connected problem is, I believe, complex but I feel that the essence of relief lies with greater student participation in decisions about their own education. This academic problem is often excentuated by the addition of psychological pressures stemming from inadequate and unevenly distributed bursaries - the lack of which excludes many potential students. I believe that with constant pressure from the Student Associations a more equitable situation may be reached.

PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER



Chris Tennet

PLO candidates usually stand on the strength of their pretty faces, but Chris Tennet is somewhat handicapped in this respect and is standing on a definite policy. He is going to push to have the infamous coffee bar reopened. The reason he gives, after the expected ecological spiel, is that ABM liquid tastes awful, due in part to the low-grade plastic they use.

His other qualifications - well he's not a Trot, he's against the tour and education cuts, and for a nuclear-free zone (at least) and abortion reforms. It's all the usual attitudes but he's got the right qualifications. Chris Tennet is outspoken, frank and colourful. Creating controversy is second nature to him but he is more than capable of doing a snow job on the public should Varsity's reputation be damaged. That's what being Public Liaison Officer is all about.



Chris Brady

For too long this University has been dead, has lacked life, indeed has been the very epitome of lifelessness. And so a plan formed itself in the mind of one of the most outstanding men on this campus - Let the role of Public Liaison Officer assume a new importance, and become an office worthy of its most noble and illustrious past. Let the people of Auckland hearken to the voice of the incumbent of this office, who, from next year on (1977 Anno Domini) will issue all press statements in LATIN, the language not only of the world's most magnificent empire but surely of the Gods themselves; paying all those employed by the Students' Association in DENarii; and compel all members of Executive to don the TOGA.

Finally, in an effort to give the public some genuine Roman education, we shall hold a regular series of CHARIOT RACES in the QUAD, with marvellous prizes of denarii and WINE.



Janet Roth

A Young Socialist, Feminist, and 4th year Arts student. One of the best examples of public

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liaison activity by the Students' Association was the recent Education Action Day. Instead of confining itself solely to campus, the Association went out to involve all those affected by the cutbacks and by thus doing ensured that our demands were more effectively heard. The Students' Association should play this role both within the University and on national political issues. Its primary role should be that of defending the needs and interests of the student body, not one of Cafe manager or building supervisor.

If elected I would work towards the Association becoming this Trade Union type of body. I would press for our involvement in such campaigns as that against Gill's restrictive abortion bill, as that against the repressive laws directed at Malaysian students. For our fighting the University on such issues as limitations on enrolments and increases in workloads.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER



Q.C. Maxwell-Jackson

Culture is not just for the "high-brow" elite, it is of vital importance to every student. Culture encompasses not only the wide sphere of the arts, but also the students' way of life. It is through the development of their culture that students can become fully integrated.

If elected I would encourage cultural clubs to contribute more to the student body in the way of exhibitions, demonstrations, performances, and student involvement. I would encourage the Conservatorium of Music, the Faculty of Fine Arts and whatever is going to emerge from the plans for Drama to let the rest of us enjoy the benefit of their talent and qualifications.

I would try to ensure that on every weekday there was at least one activity of cultural interest. I should insist on a review of the use of the tired Old Maid so that it can become the real focal point of campus culture.

SOCIAL CONTROLLER



Mervyn Prince

A third year Engineer.
Policy: Acceptance that we have majority of students travelling into Varsity. Take into account by timing of events. Dances when held, aimed at students or friends exclusively, i.e. presentation of ID necessary with nominal cost.

Encourage faculties to have stronger student ties by giving them a common denominator i.e. what they are studying. On the same reasoning of a common denominator encourage clubs by working in with societies representative so that the maximum is made of the whole of the Universities Resources.

We have established groups of older students and assistance to them is best given by coordinating existing facilities for their further enjoyment.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



Peter Gleeson

A 3rd year Arts student, majoring in Political Studies.

Visits by nuclear warships to NZ ports

pose two main dangers; firstly that of a nuclear reactor accident, and secondly that of making NZ a nuclear target. Muldoon justifies these visits on the basis of our involvement in the ANZUS treaty. It is Studass policy to oppose these visits. The role of IAO is central to the formation, development and carrying out of such policy.

The Association needs an IAO willing to campaign and organise against all cases of political injustice and oppression. Support must be given to the right of self determination for all oppressed peoples. For example, opposition must be shown to the apartheid system in Sth. Africa (and NZ's support of that system through sporting contacts). The political rights of any overseas students must be defended.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON



Denis Purdy

I am a second-year Science student, majoring in Maths. Member of TKS, Friends of Hart, etc.

As House Committee Chairperson I would use this position as a free-ranging executive position, aiding various other executive members in their various projects, and get involved in the carrying of political campaigns.

I am a supporter of the anti-apartheid movement and would work on that. Also of great importance will be the issue of overseas students, both to do with limitations of enrolments and Malaysia's new extra territoriality laws.



Bruce Clement

CANDIDATE for most things

You've probably met the clement at some time or another: if not he's that amiable idiot that wanders around offering gratuitous help (or hinderance, if his fancy takes him that way); anyway these elections the "dreaded" Clement is standing for quite a few positions, why(?) you may ask - and quite rightly so; yes (you guessed it) this time the Clement as a reason for his actions viz:

The more observant among you will have noticed that the "no confidence" ticket 'romped home' in the presidential elections (no kidding?); and so Clement decided to offer himself as a "dissatisfaction" candidate. This means that if you are unhappy with the "official" candidate or with the present incumbent (or his jack up) or with the actions of the walker fan club (-K-A the Executive) then at last you have a candidate: voice your protest vote Clement. Ah-ha you are (or at least you should be) saying to your self: this is just a cheap ploy to get Clement elected! A fair and somewhat reasonable assertion: unfortunately unfounded as the vagaries of the AUSA constitution prevent the Clement from holding that many positions, so for those other 11 positions a VOTE FOR CLEMENT (please do) is a vote against the current corrupt regime and the general political situation it is foisted upon us.

as the alleged reason for this rave is a policy statement I suppose I had better give some, so here goes:

Immediate action on:

Coffee Servary,
Martian immigration
Ciggy machines
Gay rights
Bursary Levels
Foot Powders
and the ever popular; student bar on campus.

P.S. clement can be found most times in or around the quad or in room 113 (1st floor studass) or phone me at home 364-800.

(Spelling as in the original)

SENATE & COUNCIL

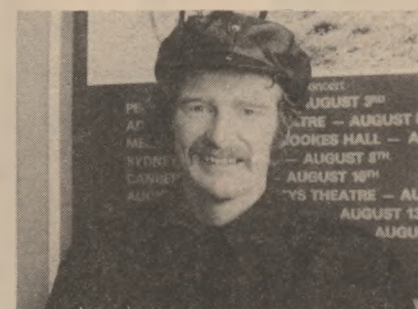


Michael Walker

I am standing for Council for two reasons.

1. To see through what I have started. I said in my election that I would get the administration running smoothly and move onto more important areas of interest to students. This is being done and I intend to see this secured in the new Deed of Management. As Council representative I intend working in Education Committee on the issue of student workloads.
2. Continuity of the experience gained this year is necessary. There will be a lot of new blood in Executive and hopefully the Presidency. I would assist the new President without getting in the way.

It's time there was a clean-out. Many of our most valuable workers have had the sense to move on this year. I intend doing so as soon as I have nothing new to contribute.

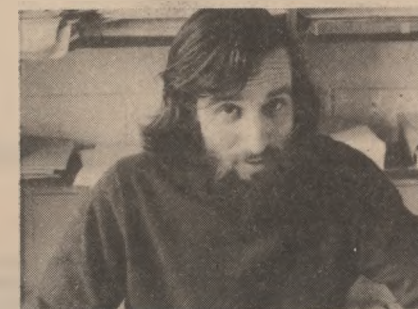


Michael Kidd

Senate Rep since July 1973, Student rep on Discipline and Academic committees.

A student representative on both Council and Senate would be ideal to articulate student opinion and ensure a smooth throughflow. The University needs to be put in its place in several areas. The limitation of enrolment provisions, the heavy coursework due to continuous assessment, financial arrangements for catering and running of Studass, the cost-of-living bursary, the cutbacks in research grants.

Education must be for the service of student needs not for the research or academic pursuits of staff. Several events over the last year have convinced me that students are not being educated to their potential as human beings but, rather to service the dictates of the business world.



Allan Bell

As CRACCUM editor this year, I have tried to report on the decisions of Senate so that students are aware of what is being decided for them. This has been a difficult task since almost all University committees, including Senate, are closed. I intend to press for the information from these governing bodies to be made more available. The more I learn of this University's educational decisions, the less I like the kind of thing we are being given. Open information and significant student participation are means to an end: making this University into a place of purposeful education, rather than the sprawling directionless system it is at present. This won't be achieved in a year: but something can be done.

I have done an MA here, and am now finishing a PhD in linguistics; studied at universities in West Germany and England; and think I have some ideas and experience to offer as Senate Rep.



Belinda Clark

A third year Arts and Law student.

This position is an important one since as the University grows more bureaucratic and expansive yearly, it is crucial that students have an effective voice on Senate (the controlling body of the university) if they are to have a hand in policy forming and implementing.

I feel the most pressing issues to aim for are the reduction and consistency (between depts.) of Internal Assessment workloads, and to ensure that the criteria for the proposed limitation of enrolments are acceptable to students.

I would conscientiously undertake to represent students' views on these issues, and on any others (eg Staff-student relationships, emphasis on marks and exams) that concern students. I would be available at all times to discuss problems with groups and individuals.

ARTS COUNCIL REP



Adrian Picot

Present Incumbent. Policy: 'More of the same'.

NZ

Trash

the peoples watchdog

O'BRIEN

PREGNANT

COURT TOLD

ON SALE NOW

WHY ARE YOUNG PEOPLE FLOCKING TO THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH?

162 Grafton Road, Auckland.



If you watch *Something to Look Forward To* on television, you must have enjoyed the recent guided tour send-up. The "stately home" was a New Zealand state house described as "post-depression Ministry of Works set in a rolling 29 perches of land". In the hall was a plastic chandelier and three plaster ducks flying towards the kitchen. In the garden, the inevitable gnome.

Not that I have anything against gnomes. An honest gnome is far preferable to some of the latest gnome substitutes. But the thought struck me that in another fifty years that weather-board and tile box and others like it might well be all Auckland has left in the way of "historic" buildings.

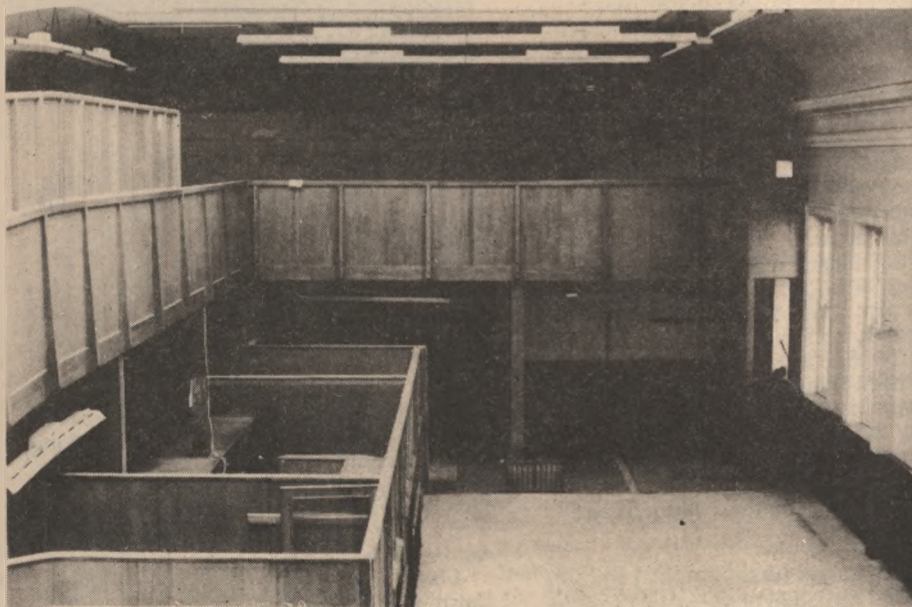
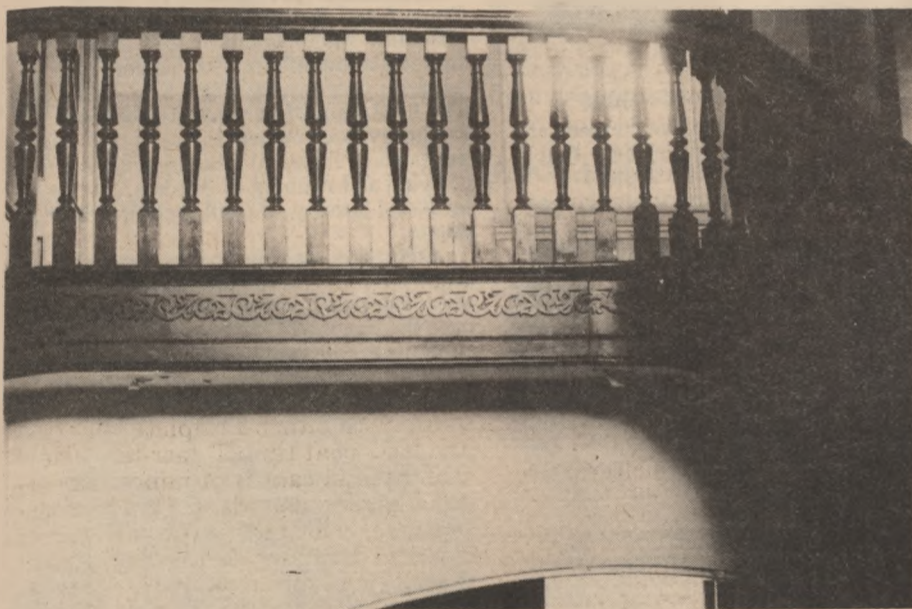
Land is money. An old building may be an important community landmark but to a developer it is only an embarrassment if it is standing on his valuable site. One building goes after another - Osborne House, the Junction Hotel, the Regent Theatre, the National Bank in Jean Batten Place.

Someone has said that a city without old buildings is like a man without a memory. People need a past and buildings are an important part of that past. The contrast of old buildings and modern architecture adds to the richness and variety of a city. An Auckland example is the Old Customhouse across the road from the West Plaza Building.

The Customhouse was built in 1888 to a design by Thomas Mahoney, a local architect. Mahoney had recently returned from a trip around Europe and the United States and he was influenced by the French Renaissance style which was very fashionable overseas. Along with Old Government House and the Supreme Court, the Custom-



The Customhouse



Photos by Louise Wilson

house was one of Auckland's earliest public buildings.

The departments of Lands and Survey, Agriculture and Customs occupied the Customhouse until 1972 when they moved to the State Insurance Building. Now that it has been empty for four years the Customhouse has a very uncertain future. The figure of two million dollars has been quoted as the cost of essential maintenance and renovation. I had to wait to see inside the building because the Minister of Lands was pondering the problem of what to do with it. Finally he had the brainwave of offering it as a not particularly welcome gift to the Auckland City Council.

Although it makes sense to have the building administered by Auckland City rather than central government, the council does not have a spare two million dollars. And if they did there is still the problem of how to use the building. One suggestion has been to use part of the building as a performing arts centre and part for a commercial use. The central position would also make the Customhouse ideal for use as a craft market like Sydney's Argyle Street Bondhouse.

If another four years is allowed to pass, inflation will increase the cost of maintenance to much more than two million. And left to itself the condition of the building can only deteriorate. At present the Lands and Survey Department are looking after the building and an administrator from the department showed a CRACCUM photographer and me around. Because of the substantial figure needed for repairs I expected the building to be crumbling away, but apart from peeling paintwork it was in surprisingly good repair.

The building is divided into two large rooms, one with steps up to a kind of gallery, some medium-sized rooms and several small offices. The rooms are complete with late Victorian trappings, silver-painted heaters, leadlight windows, an intricately tiled foyer, rimu and kauri counters and cupboards and an imposing wooden staircase linking the two floors. The staff cafeteria on the second floor looks just as it must have when it was crowded with clerks drinking cups of tea.

But it would be unrealistic to imagine that an empty building will be allowed to sit forever on one of the inner city's prime sites for redevelopment. If it isn't used in some way, eventually it will go the way of so many other old buildings. The trouble is that although everybody cares, nobody cares enough. At least not until it's too late.

Marianne Tremaine

'The really real thing.'



and New Zealanders will be encouraged to buy more throwaway cans just to keep the plant running. Recycling also consumes energy which would have been better used in making reusable containers. Every time we throw a container away we are losing the energy required to make it. When was the last time you brought a throwaway tin can? Did you have to buy the product in a can?

Alternative 4: Non-returnable all-aluminium can. Although not available in New Zealand, the all-aluminium can has an advantage in that it may be easily recycled, merely by remelting for use in lower-grade products. New Zealand has no known reserves of bauxite to make aluminium. So we import it, and let the Bluff smelter consume 10% of our electricity. It is a misuse of this electricity to manufacture containers that will be merely thrown away. Perhaps the fashion will stop before we throw New Zealand away.

Alternative 5: The non-returnable plastic container. It needs oil to make plastic. Oil is a finite resource. End of lesson.

Financial Costs

The June issue of *Consumer* (No. 129) shows that cans may cost up to 30% more than the equivalent bottles. The main reason for this is that you must pay for the non-reusable can, while the cost of the bottle is spread over many trips. As the cost of tinplate increases the price of cans must also increase.

The indirect costs of all packaging are not recorded in the manufacturer's profit and loss statements, but rather in the loss statements of local bodies. As ratepayers we pay for the costs of cleaning up after the throwaways have been thrown. A little thought before merely throwing the bottle (or, if you must, can) out the window will help your pocket by reducing the demand for finance to pay for street cleaning.

Conclusion

There is no such thing as a perfect container, but if a container can be both reused and recycled its drain on resources and pressure on disposal systems is considerably reduced. Where possible, buy your drink in a reusable bottle.

One positive action to encourage reusable containers is the introduction of a deposit on all containers. Manufacturers would then be faced with the major problem of having to dispose of the beverage containers they produce, rather than this cost being born by the poor local body which has the misfortune of having the can dumped in its area.

Write to manufacturers and ask them to only produce reusable containers. Chat to shop owners and see if they are willing to pressure manufacturers by only stocking returnables. The shop owner makes 2 cents on each bottle he sells to recompense them for the cost of storing the bottle. If you have to have non-returnable glass and plastic bottles, reuse them around the home. *But make sure that they are relabelled to protect against poisoning.* Pester Studass to sell returnable bottles.

This article has been produced by the Beverage Container Committee of Ecology Action (Auckland), the campus environmental group.

The Cost of the Tin Can

Did you know that it costs \$30 million a year to keep New Zealand's sealed roads clean?

or that a recent litter survey of Wellington-Lower Hutt found that over 90% of litter (by piece count) was from cans, yet cans have only a 7% share of the market?

or that the non-returnable three-piece can requires over three and a half times more energy than a reusable glass bottle?

Counting the costs and benefits of various containers is difficult, but necessary with our continued extraction of resources. Not only are we being forced to extract our minerals from lower-grade ores, but we must also now venture into far more inaccessible regions to find the ore. The affluent western nations are extracting the materials that the Third World hopes to use in its future.

There are at least five alternative beverage containers:

Alternative 1: Returnable glass bottle. Common beverage bottles are made from soda glass, the materials required being readily available all over the world. New Zealand in particular has large 'fields' of silica sand - Parengarenga in North Island and Mt. Somers in the South Island. We are also self-sufficient in limestone, but the other major component of glass - soda ash - is at present imported. The major energy requirements of the glass bottle is in the initial smelting of the raw materials, but a similar amount of energy is required to melt old glass for reuse. Thus the most efficient use of glass bottles (or for that matter of any glass container) is to *reuse* rather than break and *recycle*. When was the last time you took a bottle back to a shop?

Alternative 2: Non-returnable glass bottle. When manufacturers found that the new invention of the can for beverages was taking business away from glass, they created the 'glass-can'. This handy throwaway has a major advantage in that it can

be recycled along with any other broken glass and could, perhaps, be reused - but not by manufacturers. We suggest you give it the respect this container deserves and refuse to buy it.

Alternative 3: Non-returnable three-piece metal can. If you have ever tried to buy a soft-drink to take away in the Student Union you will have bought a can. We hope you realise how much you paid for this privilege - something in the order of 6 to 8 cents, just to throwaway a little more of the world's ever-decreasing accessible tin resources. Minerals are only useful if they are readily accessible, and at present the majority of the world's finite resource of tin is either in mines or diluted in tips and rubbish dumps.

New Zealand at present has only two types of non-returnable cans - those with either a tinplate top, or the 'two cent rip-off' tear-tab. The iron used in cans is of minor concern for it is very abundant. However tin resources will start to run out within the next 15 years. Aluminium also is a valuable resource, and we waste large amounts of energy merely to produce throwaway cans. The economic loss of these resources by using them in 'one-trip' cans to a country that has to not only import some of the basic minerals, but also the extra energy required to produce them is high enough for some companies to consider recycling them.

The presence of tin in steel makes it very brittle, so cans must be detinned before they can be melted for recycling. This process is relatively expensive and not environmentally satisfactory. 'Tin cans' are not made entirely of tin but of tin-plate - a piece of iron covered with tin to protect it from rust. To strip the tin requires toxic chemicals which may have worse environmental effects than the tin-cans themselves. To run economically it also requires a continuous supply of cans, so the Catch 22 is that if we use more cans we will have enough to start our own recycling plant,

ROBBIE ON POLITICS & THE ENVIRONMENT



Mayor Robbie is determined to speak out anywhere on Environmentalism, even on campus. He covers many areas from nutrition to nuclear fission, proving how hard it is to be limited to any one area when speaking out on such a wide-ranging topic.

Robbie says he is very much opposed to the use of nuclear fission in any form, but looking at the question of visiting US nuclear warships one must be pragmatic. The visit of nuclear ships lasting 2-3 days at the most and merely for recreation, is nowhere near as great a hazard as a nuclear powered station operating for 365 days a year. And of course one must think of the ANZUS Treaty and remember that in times of war this is New Zealand's only protection.

However, as a member of the Civil Defence Committee, Robbie doesn't accept the assurances given by the US Government that it will make itself financially responsible for any damages which can be proved to have been caused by the visit of US nuclear ships. He thinks the New Zealand community should apply pressure on our Government to underwrite and accept the US assurances. If our Government won't accept the responsibility then it shows that it too thinks there really is some kind of danger, in spite of its policy. At this point a female in the audience rightly raised the objection that the ships are coming here only to use our ports as brothels anyway, as all other forms of recreation (except baseball) are supplied on board ship.

Another member of the audience, after hearing about our rights to the air we breathe, the water we drink etc, wanted to know what is being done to

preserve our right to sunshine. The new Central City Area Plan, according to Robbie, allows builders an extra bonus related to the amount of open-air space left around a building. The farther a building is set back, the higher it can go but it must taper off to a certain extent to allow a reasonable amount of sunshine. A new code promulgated next year will state the new maximum height for buildings, which Robbie guesses will be about 24 stories.

Is Auckland getting too big? Our Mayor feels that local bodies are getting crushed by the huge metropolis. Surrounding local bodies are bent on the policy of expansion. They want to increase their population and industries in order to increase their rate income. This means that they can keep rates down and stay on good terms with the residents, which is one way of perpetuating themselves in office. If peripheral local bodies are bent on expansion, inner bodies are sceptical, and the Auckland City Council is definitely against it. Robbie thinks our greatest problem is the fragmentation of Auckland into 31 territorial bodies. The great Rob Muldoon himself has said the thing he would be more scared of than anything else at the moment is a united Auckland. If the largest city in New Zealand had a united voice no government could resist it.

And finally, what are Robbie and the City Council doing to prevent Auckland from becoming a dead city? Well, they're doing as much as they can not to allow enormous capital investment in the Central Business District to become decadent. One way of preserving it is to get as much traffic off the streets as possible and promote buses instead of cars. The aim is to preserve the integrity of the city while at the same time avoiding pollution and congestion. The long-term plan is to transform Queen St into a pedestrian mall, which will cost something like \$32 million. A start has already been made on lower Queen St - not altogether successful, but it gives the public an idea of what's in mind.

Everyone agrees on the final objective - to improve conditions for humanity. The conflict stems from disagreements over whose method is the best one.

Julie Pendray

NUCLEAR ENGINEER TO TOUR

"Talk may be cheap, but a public act of apostasy in the business world tends to be both painful and expensive: right or wrong, an executive who turns on his company carries a permanent brand. Thus a special shock wave went out last week when three veteran General Electric engineers quit their management-level jobs at GE's nuclear-energy division in San Jose, California, with the announcement that "nuclear power is a technological monster that threatens all future generations." *Newsweek*, February 16, 1976.

Greg Minor was the manager of Advanced Control and Instrumentation for General Electric when he resigned and as such had responsibility for the design of nuclear power station safety systems.

In order to inform both public and students of the nature of nuclear power plants AUSA decided to invite Mr Minor to visit New Zealand for a speaking tour. As announced in CRACCUM two weeks ago, both Mr & Mrs Minor have accepted our invitation and will be coming to New Zealand in September under the auspices of NZUSA and the Environmental Defence Society. While the itinerary is not yet finalised,

they will be visiting all the university centres, as well as Napier, Invercargill, and hopefully, Westport.

Activities for Mr Minor in Auckland are at present in a planning stage, but it is intended to hold a public conference on nuclear energy on Friday September 3rd (the last Friday of the August vacation) which may continue to Saturday 4th September. Mr & Mrs Minor will then travel down south as far as Invercargill. Upon their return to Auckland a program for students and interested staff is envisaged. There will be a public meeting in the Old Maid on Friday September 24, preceded by a series of forums during that day. Further time will be available for those interested in greater detail. If you are interested please contact Nigel Isaacs - Environmental Affairs Officer - by leaving a note in the Studass office, or by using the University Internal Mail system. An indication of student interest at this stage would allow us to begin planning to ensure that all interested are able to meet and speak with Mr Minor.

Nigel Isaacs

Bluff Smelter Reply

The article on the Bluff Smelter written by your contributor Dave Merritt and published in the July 19th issue of CRACCUM would seem on the face of it to provide a powerful argument for the closure of the smelter. However a number of important considerations have been omitted, which, when taken into account, put the smelter into a much more satisfactory position. In putting forward the following considerations, I do not argue with most of Mr. Merritt's figures; my argument is rather with the conclusions drawn. Thus, I accept that the smelter does indeed use 10% of New Zealand electricity and probably pays only \$4 million for this; 8% of electricity was probably produced last year by oil-fired generating stations.

1. New Zealand Aluminium Smelters (NZAS) produces about 110,000 tonnes of aluminium per year. Each tonne requires 15,000 kWh of electrical energy, so that the smelter needs a continuous input of something like 250 MW of power. Oil-fired power stations are not operated continuously. For much of the

year they do not operate at all; at other times they operate with a high load factor (total oil-fired generating capacity at present is around 800 MW). A reasonable supposition would be that the oil-fired stations operate for six months of the year at 500 MW. Thus only half the energy generated could be substituted for by the 250 MW of NZAS power. This consideration reduces the overseas exchange cost of NZAS power from \$33 million to \$16.5 million.

2. If NZAS were to be closed, 250 MW of power would be available at Manapouri. Unfortunately this power is required at Auckland. The cost of moving power around the country makes the economics of long distance transmission rapidly look pretty sick. Transmission lines necessary would cost about \$20 million. The Cook Strait cable is fully loaded at peak times so that a new one would be required. The present interisland link, built 11 years ago, necessitated a World Bank loan of \$23 million to meet the overseas costs. One might expect this figure to have at least doubled by now. In addition about 10% of the electric power would be lost on the way up the country.

3. The percentage of 8% for oil-fired generation of energy is an unusually high one which will never occur again. It was high partly because the year was dry in the South Island but mainly because New Plymouth power station was commissioned using oil. New Plymouth, a 600 MW

station, will switch to natural gas as soon as problems in the conversion have been overcome. This leaves Marsden the only big user of oil. Marsden, a 240 MW station was built to use heavy oil residues from the Marsden Pt oil refinery. It is designed to act as a peak load station for normal years and a back-up station for dry years. As such, its average load factor will be only about 12%. It will be producing less than 1% of the country's energy.

4. The effective overseas exchange contributed by NZAS can be broken down into money paid for power, for labour and services, and tax paid. Assuming Mr. Merritt's figures are correct, 800 workers are employed in the smelter and 1500 are employed in related industries. Assuming the average yearly wage of the 800 employees is \$6,000 and assuming, arbitrarily, that half of a similar average wage is directly contributed by NZAS to those in related industries through payment for services, then more than \$9 million per year of overseas exchange is contributed. If NZAS is making a large profit for its overseas parent companies, then a large profits tax will be paid to the New Zealand Government. This is effectively overseas exchange earnings, since it is value added to the aluminium in New Zealand. These profits are not published, but were presumably available to the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research who made an independent report on NZAS operations, and concluded that in 1974, NZAS made a net

foreign exchange contribution of \$22 million.

Two other points made in the article are worthy of comment. Mr. Merritt seems to see something sinister in the fact that the ore used in the aluminium-making process comes from Australia. The origin of the ore is not, however, surprising, when one realises that fully one-third of world bauxite reserves are in Australia and two-thirds of these are in Comalco's deposits in Northern Queensland.

The second point concerns the interesting question of the ownership of NZAS. The article is roughly correct about the ownership of NZAS and Comalco (though the figures given for Comalco only add up to 98%) but suggests that one of Comalco's two parent companies is owned by Mr. Rockefeller. Of these two companies, one, Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation, is a public U.S. corporation having more than 17,000 shareholders. The other, Conzinc Rio Tinto is 80% owned by Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, a U.K. corporation which was made into a public company in 1962. The largest shareholder, Abercorn Nominees, holds 8% of the shares; the second largest Prudential Assurance Company, 3%. No one on the board of directors of either Kaiser or Rio Tinto Corporations has the name of Rockefeller.

R.M. Sharp

who are the experts?



The Continuing Education seminar on Social Planning and Public Participation held on Saturday July 31 provided the circumstances for some important questions about the structure and planning of society to be considered. The seminar was addressed by three speakers. Maurice Broady, Professor of Social Administration at the University of Swansea, spoke on techniques of social planning and helped to clarify the concept of social planning, emphasizing

the principle of uncertainty that is always involved. Since we do not live in a static environment, planning cannot be in terms of blueprints but rather of goals where solutions to particular problems are evolved along the way. Both the planners and the public should be more concerned with policies of overall community growth than with particular issues.

David Haigh spoke about the situation of rapid growth and change in West

Auckland, identifying the problems of a lack of basic amenities in such peripheral urban areas and a lack of co-ordination among concerned parties.

During the discussion that followed the philosophy of the Town and Country Planning Act was challenged - at the moment an individual can build whatever he likes unless the public can prove it is undesirable. A reversal of this procedure was suggested, where the individual may not build unless he could prove to the public that it is desirable. This might however lead to the situation (already present in some "democratic" countries) where a man cannot, without a permit, cut down his own tree with his own axe, make it into planks with his own saw, and use them to build a shed in his own back lawn.

Bob Scott discussed the Capital Plan scheme (of which he was a co-designer) that has recently been completed in Wellington. This was a practical example of public participation in community planning, where the public of Wellington city and districts were encouraged to discuss what they wanted in their own city. The question Mr Scott now faces is "What bearing does an exercise in raising the public's social consciousness have on the essential decision-making machinery?" Capital Plan effectively generated contributions from the general public, but this has apparently not led directly to specific changes in Wellington City Council policy. Which in turn raised the question of who ultimately does the planning - the "chaps" in the street or the "experts".

It was only at the end of the day that the bureaucratic question really began to be argued. Broady's argument rested basically on the following premises. First, the problems of social planning are complex technical questions

and there is too much for the general public to understand in order to make really valid contributions. Or, in his own words, "sincerity is not a touchstone of validity ... A kind heart is not enough, you need a tight head." Second, why should the public be allowed to implement change without being involved in the political machinery with which the "experts" have to cope? However, there were some disturbing implications in Broady's arguments. On the one hand, he had stated that human beings are intrinsically valuable, and therefore to be treated with respect and trust, and yet he was here drawing an arbitrary line beyond which public participation becomes a *threat to good planning*. In fact, he at one stage encouraged idleness on the part of the public so that they don't "mess up" the plans. But what, precisely, is "good planning"?

In the final analysis the public have the right to participate in planning issues, but the "experts" have the right to ignore their participation when it conflicts with their own judgement. And this is exactly the problem that schemes like Capital Plan and even the controversy over the proposed Remuera Shopping Complex face. But what about the genetic engineering experts who start to say: "We will decide what are the desirable biological qualities for humans"? Or the behaviourist experts who say: "We will decide what is 'good' behaviour." And this in a 'democracy', mind you.

But it cuts both ways, as the recent attempts to silence the scientists at DSIR has shown. The problem seems to rest squarely on the distinction made between the public and the 'experts' and the reciprocal lack of trust between them. Just who can you trust?

Kennedy Warne

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A simple line drawing of two children running towards the right. The child on the left is slightly ahead, with one arm extended forward. Both children have large, smiling faces and are wearing simple clothing. The drawing is done in a sketchy, hand-drawn style.

**N.Z. FAMILY PLANNING ASSN
INC.**

"In reference to an item in the Capping Revue 1976 called "Coming for to Carry Me Home" the producers, Bill Smith and Nicholas Tarling, wish to indicate that its intention was to demonstrate opposition to apartheid as practised in South Africa. They further wish to emphasise that the script was not intended to reflect on the integrity of the firm Trend Travel and they are confident that members of the audience would have been most unlikely to have thought it did. The producers nevertheless tender their regrets for having unintentionally caused the misgivings that Sally Mills, Managing Director of Trend Travel, has expressed in letters to the Students Association. They also offer their apology to Sally Mills."

The three Bill's precipitous Women's Abortion Auckland over August 1. We throughout of the Conference and means of bill and work existing about the guide was probably one of the basic 'Women's Body a principle was the present law over the week cepts that the of making the not she wanted a concept re and cannot t the state; that necessarily n control their Hearing t difficult to a safe, legal an become a pa Morris from Auckland M gave some in

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ABORTION CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE

The threatened introduction of 'Gill's Bill' precipitated the first National Women's Abortion Conference, held in Auckland over the weekend of July 31 - August 1. Well-attended by women from throughout the country, the main purpose of the Conference was to discuss ways and means of combating the restrictive bill and working towards repeal of the existing abortion laws.

The guiding principle of the Conference was probably most clearly illustrated by one of the banners strung from the walls: 'Women's Bodies Are Not State Property', a principle which seems to be negated by the present laws. Much of the discussion over the weekend was based on the precepts that the individual woman is capable of making the decision as to whether or not she wants a baby; that 'morality' is a concept reliant on individual definition and cannot therefore be legislated for by the state; that the equality of women necessarily means their freedom to control their own reproductive system.

Hearing the various speakers made it difficult to avoid the conclusion that safe, legal and cheap abortion must become a part of our society. Dr Barbara Morris from the Aotea Clinic - now the Auckland Medical Aid Trust Hospital - gave some interesting figures. One hundred

women per week came to the Clinic for an abortion - with referral letters from their family doctors. Of these women, 6% were Maori, 6% Islander, and the rest European. The age range went from 12 years to 53, with 60% of the Protestant faith, and 16% of the Catholic. Single women made up 60% of the total. The most common reason for the unwanted pregnancies, Dr Morris said, was contraceptive failure.

Sarah Calvert spoke out strongly against society's hypocritical attitude to the abortion issue. Morning after pills and IUD's were permitted by society, she said, but were, in effect, abortions as they were used after conception. She also pointed out the injustice of a society which cannot provide 100% effective contraception, yet sentences women to unwanted pregnancies when the contraceptives fail.

The very real need for the Clinic was thus made apparent - as was the fact that abortions have been a feature of our society long before the advent of the 'Permissive Age'. It was estimated, according to Andree Levesque, the next speaker, that in 1937, 25% of all pregnancies terminated in abortion - one third of these being spontaneous, the rest induced. Correspondingly, septic

abortions were the cause of 25% of all maternal deaths.

A message that came through loud and clear from the Conference was that the present laws existed not because New Zealand was an idyllic moral paradise but because the opposition to any repeal of these laws was well organised, with the financial support of the Catholic Church and the political support of a significant number of MPs. The super-sensitive nature of the issue has also made most politicians unwilling to do anything much about the laws.

With these considerations in mind the women then discussed problems involved in overcoming the present situation. Marilyn Waring, National MP for Raglan, quoted a survey taken by Levine and Robertson which showed that 56% of those interviewed supported abortion on demand. The results were not acknowledged in Parliament (through notice of a motion) whereas similar surveys taken by the same people have been in the past (like the one which said that 76% supported the tour to South Africa). Marie Smith from the Auckland branch of ALRANZ also told of a petition she presented to Parliament which was ignored and allowed to lapse. The petition had the signatures of over 4,000 people

from the Eden electorate alone and her conclusion was that even by using the legitimate channels, democratic rights are ignored.

Parliamentary support, according to Waring and Tirikatene-Sullivan, the two MPs invited to speak at the Conference, can be lobbied for effectively. Waring's advice was a 'short objective unemotive appeal to the chicken-livers' and she illustrated the need for objectivity by describing the effect of 'obnoxious emotivism' of a SPUC letter to another MP, who immediately gave his support to the pro-abortionists. And as one woman remarked: 'If the abortion issue is a matter of a conscience vote in Parliament, then there is nothing as flexible as a politician's conscience.' Perhaps, only one question the validity of the issue being dependent on the 'conscience' of (male) MPs in the first place.

In a closing session the women voted on three action proposals which had been discussed in workshops over the weekend. It was decided that WONAAC, which already had considerable organisation and good relations with the media, should be responsible for uniting the various women's groups in the campaign for the woman's right to choose. They were also to organise activities to mark Women's Suffrage Day on September 17, and initiate the emergency actions against Gill's Bill. The Conference carried unanimously a motion to send a telegram to the PM deploring the 'introduction of Gill's amendment to the Hospital Amendment Act.'

Thus ended two days of healthy debate and discussion with a strong sense of unity and purpose.

Emotionalism, extremism and other forms of irrationality were noticeably absent from the Conference as a whole - it was simply a matter of reappraising the situation, and finding ways to get legal recognition of the fact that women are sane and responsible human beings. For it is not so much a question as to whether the State thinks that abortion is morally wrong or not - that is a private decision. It has become a question of whether or not women should have the freedom to make that choice.

Jill Ranstead

PUBLIC INQUIRY?



The Coroner's Inquest into the death of DANIEL TANIORA HOUPAPA held in the Taumarunui magistrate's court last week took three days to find "the cause of death being a gunshot wound from a bullet, the point of entry of which was at the base of the neck, received from a firearm fired by a member of Police engaged in a course of measures being taken for the prevention of the likelihood of serious injury to a member of the Police."

During the course of the inquest matters arose that reinforced the demand being made for a Public Inquiry by Mr. Sonny Houppapa, father of the dead

boy, and several concerned organisations who are in the process of launching a nationwide campaign. The Taumarunui police were making inquiries into an alleged rape, and wished to question members of a certain group of young local persons. In a rural community the size of Taumarunui, the usual manner in which such an inquiry is conducted, where the persons are well known and easy to find (as in this case), is for the police to go to the homes of the people concerned, and to the parents if necessary, thus keeping the inquiry routine and low key.

Instead, twelve young Maori persons, while swimming at a water hole out of town, were ordered to the police station. In wild west fashion an armed police

officer, and a traffic officer armed with a rifle bearing telescopic sights, attempted to round up these boys. Nowhere in the law in New Zealand is authority given for such provocative action. On returning to town in their own vehicles, the boys were held up at gunpoint at a road block. No justification could be given for this action - the police did not search the boys' two cars at this stage for weapons and a firearm known to the police to be in the boys' possession.

In town voluntarily, the boys were further provoked by the atmosphere created by armed members of the police in the streets. An agreement was made between the police and the boys that they would go in groups of three to the police station for questioning. They were to be accompanied by a police officer who would also return them to the other members of the group. This agreement was broken by the police when they kept the last two who were interviewed, without explanation, in what seems to have been a deliberate ploy to get the remainder of the group to the police station.

After waiting for some time the boys moved to the police station for an explanation where they were instead told they were under arrest for unlawful assembly. This further aggravated the situation - the nature of this charge was not known to the boys, who were concerned about their two detained comrades and the breach of the agreement.

Dog handlers were then ordered to be brought out, and it was at this stage that Daniel Houppapa, a 17-year-old boy, a friendly, likeable person, well regarded by his employers, with no previous convictions, objected to the use of the dogs on his friends. He went to the boot of one of the group's cars and removed a

rifle, stating that he would shoot the dogs if they weren't taken away.

No warning was given to hand over the gun. The shots that Daniel Houppapa fired were into the ground, near the dogs. The command to *Shoot that man, stop him* was heard without any caution being given to the boy before he was needlessly shot through the heart by a man concealed inside the police station, armed with a rifle with telescopic sights.

The marksman responsible was not required to give evidence and so it was not established whether or not he actually heard the order to shoot. However it was stated in evidence that the marksman was in fact aiming at the boys shoulder. Prior instructions given by the Superintendent of the armed offenders squad were to aim for the top part of the leg.

After being ordered to the ground, the rest of the boys were arrested, some being man handled by police armed with pickaxe handles and batons. One of the group bears scars to his back and legs from the use of police dogs while he was on the ground before being handcuffed. All were handcuffed, including a one-armed boy who was handcuffed to another, and these handcuffs were not removed for the twelve hours that thirteen of the boys were held in one cell. Several suffered loss of feeling to their hands. No lawyers were contacted. Nor were the boys' relations. When the relations learned where the boys were, they were denied access to them.

It is because of the high-handed manner in which the police handled the situation leading up to the shooting, the shooting itself, and the objectionable behaviour which continued after the shooting, that a Public Inquiry is imperative.

Lyn Doherty

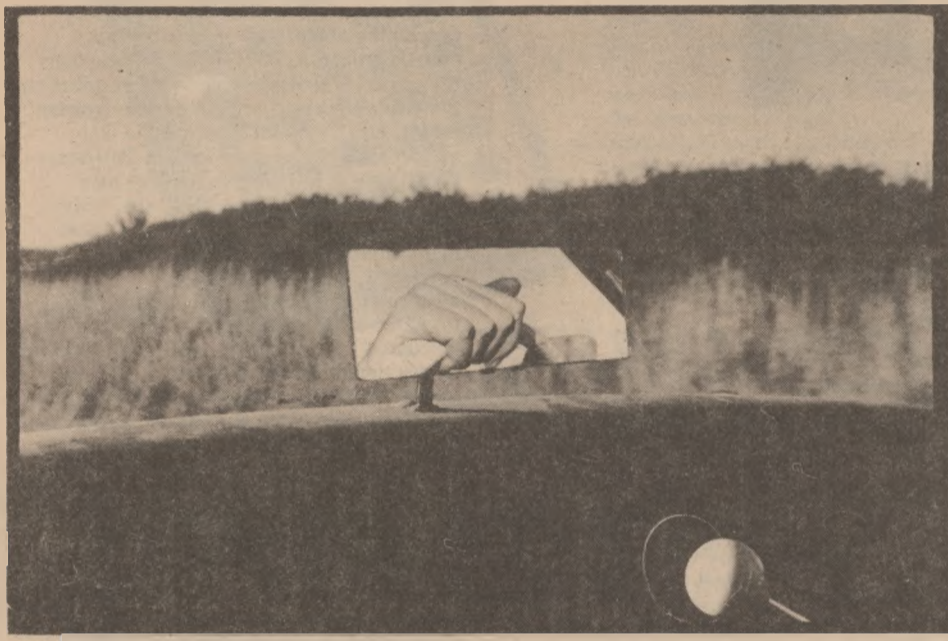
Arts

Untitled Photographs
Snaps Gallery
August 1-13

This exhibition by Elam photography students does not bear the School's name in case art is known to be at large in the community. Do not be alarmed, it is safely behind glass and presented with care. The students have one or two works each so we learn more of the possibilities of photography, or what happens when different people pick up the same tech-

nology, than we do about an individual photographer's exploration. I fear that many of the landscape or park photographs imply New Zealand weather is always nice and you can see everything out the window of a bus in three days. A truer relationship to the land is described in Louise Wilson's photograph showing a strong landscape framed by a car in which the photographer sits. There are not only trees. Greg Piper shows the material cities are made of, and many photographers explore effectively with our poky urban vision - the leisure, self-portrait, dream or companion of the city. Look in at Snaps Gallery, 30 Airedale Street, if you want to enjoy some fine prints and learn more about photography.

Murray Cammick



the fate of ARTHUR THOMAS

Trial by ambush



PAT
BOOTH

Pat Booth
The Fate of Arthur Thomas - Trial
by Ambush

The Fate of Arthur Thomas ought to be compulsory reading for every responsible student, as it is invaluable coverage of a case that has made legal history. The conviction of Thomas for the Crewe murder was against the belief of a large number of people, and unstinting and continuous effort has been made to prove Thomas innocent. This has resulted in

the production of a weight of material sufficient to justify continued re-hearings; and the book is a conscientious and exact account of the successive trials at which the new evidence was heard, with a logical analysis of the processes of law which would not admit the validity of proofs which are shown to eliminate, one by one, the supposed facts put forward against Thomas in the first trial. It appears plain that if it could have been shown that the evidence against Thomas had been a mistake, this would have been admitted; and in fact one piece of evidence, which undoubtedly influenced the jury in the first trial, was indeed later admitted to be a mistake, and dropped.

The rest of the evidence, which was police testimony, is shown by Pat Booth, to be discredited, by expert investigation, particularly by Dr Sprott; but the acceptance of this Defence evidence has been most seriously handicapped by the fact that the police would have been laid open to most damaging inferences that the evidence had been dishonestly fabricated. Because of this, judges in the succeeding trials have been reluctant to overturn the conviction, which, as the book says, would have been tantamount to a condemnation of both the police methods, and the judicial processes which accepted the police evidence and in fact strongly backed it up.

The investigation into the Crewe murders was handicapped from the start, as the discovery of the tragedy did not occur until five days after it had

taken place. From statements in the book, it is apparent that the police strongly suspected another person, but could no longer proceed with a case against him, as no rifle could be proved to have been in his possession. Thus attention was, quite late in the investigation, shifted to Thomas, who seemed a suspect because he had a "crush" on Jeanette Demler (later Mrs Crewe), when he was about twenty-eight years before. This somewhat frail motive appears to have been the starting point for a case to be constructed round him, even though he had a good alibi for the night of the murder, from his wife and also his cousin who boarded with them. The police examination of .22 rifles (the murder bullets having been .22's) shows that out of 62 rifles, only two were identified as being capable of having fired the murder bullets: These two were those of Thomas, and of the other possible suspect, Mickey Eyre, a man thought to have a record of violent behaviour.

Other evidence produced against Thomas at the first trial is shown as similarly not conclusive. It would appear that the police felt their case to be sufficiently strong, as a further search was made in the Crewe garden four months after the murder, when a cartridge case fitting Thomas's rifle was purportedly found. This was the most important piece of evidence; but defence efforts, by Pat Booth and Dr Sprott, demonstrated later that the particular cartridge case could not have contained either of the murder bullets.

As well as documenting the trials and the hearing of evidence, *The Fate of Arthur Thomas* of course describes the relevant circumstances of the actual murder, which must still be regarded as an extraordinary mystery. For instance, the Crewes had apparently been shot during a meal, as, of two flounder meals cooked, one only had been eaten. Other evidence mentioned, such as a plastic bag containing used baby nappies, left lying on top of the fridge, would lead to the conclusion that the Crewes had not long been home from the stock sale which they had attended in the afternoon. Yet, in order to invalidate Thomas's alibi, which extended to about 9pm, the murder had to be placed as occurring late at night. Another unsolved mystery, which lends a bizarre touch, was that the little child Rochelle, daughter of the Crewes, had almost certainly been fed during the five days she was alone in the house. The hypothesis of Thomas as the murderer could hardly supply any explanation of this fact, and the position of the nearby houses, and general circumstances of the district, meant he could hardly have passed to and fro without observation.

Pat Booth describes how the successive trials and appeals were not used as they should have been for impartial consideration of the defence evidence, but rather to endeavour to destroy its validity, and keep on justifying the original decision. This is therefore a case which has meaning for all who hope for a fair and impartial administration of justice. A careful reading of Pat Booth's invaluable documentation can give a very good idea of the way the judicial system works; and also a very clear idea of whether an innocent man is suffering life imprisonment for murder.



Simon Gray
Otherwise Engaged
Mercury Theatre

For a year or so I have been waiting for an Auckland theatre to stage a play as witty and pointed as the Mercury's production of Stoppard's *Travesties*. Perhaps because of the commercial failure of that play, no-one has been willing to dabble again in the kind of verbal and intellectual theatre typified by *Travesties*. On the face of it, then, the opening of Simon Gray's *Otherwise Engaged* promised a treat. The advance publicity and the goodwill lingering from *Butley* seemed to indicate that the play would at least be in the same league, if not an outright rival.

Roger Oakley, who held the central role in *Travesties*, once again occupies the stage for the entire performance, and once again performs well as a world-weary *ingenue* beneath permanently arched brows. However, there the similarity ends.

Gray seems to be impeded by a consciousness of serious intent which undermines and eventually renders trivial the opening sallies into Oscar Wilde territory. Basically his jokes are seldom truly funny, and the heavy bludgeoning of the last scenes always hangs over them. It is difficult to base a play upon the antithesis between sharp humour and sharp despair when the humour and the despair are equally blunt.

The leaden conventionality of the jokes about Oxford and Cambridge, the complete lack of tension over the involutions of the various relationships, the air of obligation with which Ms. Holloway removed her shirt could all be attributed to lack of skill in the cast but really the play was to blame. It was neither comic nor cutting.

The cast struggled personfully with the problems of the script and occasional miscasting but the play beat them. Its desultory atmosphere is a perfect example of the kind of brittle hollowness Gray seeks to attack. Disturbing? Of course it was. Any such example of restless inadequacy is disturbing. I laughed until I stopped.

Frank Stark

FLO & EDDIE



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MUSIC

in concert

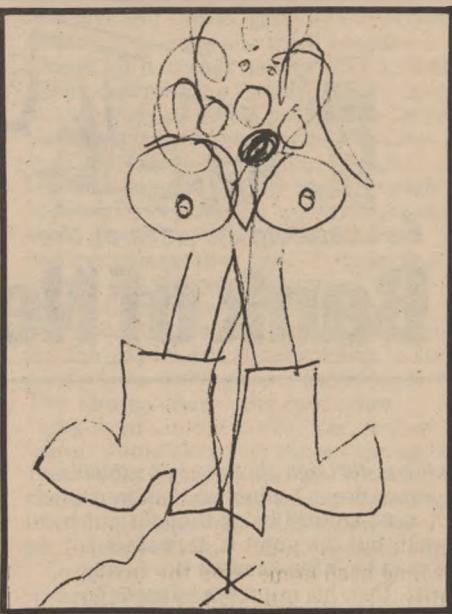
Although soul music has been slow in capturing Auckland audiences, the Renee Geyer Band concert on August 1st at His Majesty's completely sold out and probably won a greater following for this musical genre as a result. They say that soul is 'blacks-only' music, but the all-white Australian Renee Geyer Band by their musical competency proved this untrue.

No matter how you react to her crotch-and-boob emphasized appearance, it must surely be acknowledged that Renee Geyer can perform. The heavy reliance on her sexual image seems unnecessary when she can sing with such amazing power and emotion. Accompanied by her band she drew mainly from her recently-released album *Ready to Deal*, but included numbers from earlier times - "It's A Man's Man's World" - and other artist's material - George Benson's "Masquerade" and an Aretha Franklin number. She has that gutsy, seedy style - perhaps she needs a bar to lean on - that the tight conspicuous backing of guitar, bass, keyboards, drums and horns complimented so well; never once falling into the 'backing band' category. Of particular note were John Buchanan the saxophonist, and John Punch on guitar, whose vocal range almost equals Geyer's. The synthesis of Geyer's whisky voice and her accomplished band was complete, and the result, an evening of highly professional musical entertainment.

Louise Chunn



2 Impressions of Rene Geyer



Renee Geyer is a very traditional kind of woman fitting admirably into the Barbarella syndrome. Her sole object seems to be to attract the attention of and please men, judging by the promotional material, her skintight clothes and plunging necklines and various routines on stage. Her choice of material further reinforced this role. "It's a Man's World" contained no suggestion that

there was anything wrong or strange about this state of affairs - quite the contrary. A series of mushy love songs confirmed to the listener (those who could decipher the words through the sound system) the stereotype of women as dependent on relationships with men as their primary raison d'être. Ten years ago women may have accepted this kind of sugary mush from singers like Aretha Franklin ("my most favourite singer in the whole world") but times have changed dramatically for women in the real world (at least those outside the Sydney nightclub scene).

So, if you're into an outdated, unrealistic, "glamorous" stereotyped picture of women as sex objects you may have enjoyed the concert. For those of us who aren't into those things and in fact are fighting to change them, the concert can only be given a big fat raspberry.

Sharyn Cederman

records

N.Z. Symphony Orchestra
Lilburn: Symphony No. 2
Watson: Prelude and Allegro for Strings.

Rimmer: At the Appointed Time
Farquhar: Evocation
Supplied by Reed Pacific.

"I have tried to explore the expressive qualities not only of dense and sparse textures but also of delicate sonorities. Dynamics cover a wide range of intensity and create a spatial quality in the music. Rhythmic patterns are generally free and, at times, are improvised. In this piece, I have tried to express certain musical images that I associated with the important events of one's life. This in turn led to the choice of the evocative title".

So writes John Rimmer about his orchestral piece *At the Appointed Time*. It is an exciting piece with some clever orchestration: an example being the opening bars which have the entire orchestra playing, in octave unison, the first notes of the tone row upon which the piece is based, and over this the vibraphone playing 'ad lib' and 'as fast as possible'. The work frustrates me at times however because when blocks of sound are used, the 'events' in these blocks are often too small or quiet, not frequent enough, or employ sounds which lack a process or system.

The *Prelude and Allegro* by Anthony Watson is a welcome item on this recording. His works are not often played, but when they are, I'm left in awe at the brilliance of the writing. Somewhat Bartokian in flavour, this short piece is impressive in its frankness and rhythmic vitality.

David Farquhar, wanting to write something by way of tribute to Alex Lindsay and thinking about the sudden and tragic disappearance of his familiar presence amongst the violins of the N.Z.S.O., became interested in writing a

piece for orchestral violins on their own. To obtain the right effect and colour, the violins are dispersed: 1st violins to the left and 2nd violins to the right, with the addition of four solo violins at the back as an echo group. The composer writes:

"The shape of the piece is closely associated with the disposition of these forces. At the start, the solo violin group provides a static background against which the 'tutti' groups give out questioning phrases. As these develop, the soloist background disappears until, at a point of climax, it re-emerges with a quiet, slow-moving tune entering like a presence. This answers and gradually calms the violin section and at the end, all three groups join together in a gentle, 'jazzy' dance".

I find many of the lines too short however and therefore without impact. Farquhar seems to touch on ideas without conserving them for use in a later development, and therefore the structure of the work seems loose and somewhat inaccurate.

Side one of the album is taken up with a performance of Douglas Lilburn's *2nd Symphony*. Written in 1951, it is an evocative work which reveals the composer's awareness of his environment. Ashley Heenan comments: "Twenty-five years after its composition, this symphony, with its subtle allusions to the Post boy's call (movement 2), the oppressiveness and pride of West Coast weather and landscapes (movement 3) the opening up of the mountain skyline (movement 4) or more generally, the sweep of the horizons around us (movement 1), has the power to arouse in New Zealanders, an indefinable feeling of identity with the country and is therefore an integral part of our cultural heritage".

The entire recording is dedicated to Alex Lindsay. In his lifetime he continually promoted N.Z. music; in particular Lilburn's *Symphony No 2* (he was preparing the work for recording at the time of his death). All artists fees have been donated to the Alex Lindsay Memorial Award fund. The record is part of the Reed/Pacific's N.Z. Composer's Edition series.

Mark Nicholas

Nils Lofgren
Cry Tough
A & M Records
Supplied by Festival

Ignore the cover which shows Nils Lofgren looking like an escapee from The Bay City Rollers who has stumbled into a Deep Purple stage show, for luckily he sounds like neither of these. Lofgren came to prominence with his back-up guitar and piano work for Neil Young and Crazy Horse but on his solo work (this is his second album) he has eschewed Young's country-influenced approach for a heavier approach, Kinda Light Metal.

Co-producer Al Kooper has said they conceived of the album as a sort of 1976 Disraeli Gears and it undoubtedly bears some resemblance to that famous Cream Album in its focus on the guitar as the instrument. Lofgren's ability as a guitarist will seem to many as his true strength and on this album he is firmly in the post-Hendrix school of guitar players with all stops out and a grab-it-by-the-neck-and-shake-it-till-it's-dead attack. At times, this technique can work magnificently, as on *Share a Little* he pulls off a great tortured solo over Who-style power chording, the total violence of the whole thing nicely offset by the sweet back-up vocals of Ralph Molina and Billy Talbot of Crazy Horse. But for much of the rest, Lofgren displays that he's possibly too accomplished a guitarist for his own good - he just can't resist filling every gap between vocal lines with gratuitous guitar parts and more than half of his inventive re-working of the Yardbirds old hit *For your Love* is taken up with frantic soloing.

But this is dwelling on the albums weaker points. *Cry Tough* itself is a superbly moody piece which builds on a synthesiser drone to a flat-out rocker and features his fine slide playing (which I find more telling than his 'straight' guitar playing). Many of the other tracks show Lofgren's success at combining a pop-song influenced melodic sense with a Rock 'n' Roll based background. But it's still a great pity that his undoubted skill as a song writer is so often undermined by his equal skill as a guitarist.

Alastair Dougal



small talk

A busy week for those of us with money left for folk or rock concert tickets. Still, it is the end of term and both Flo and Eddie and Ralph McTell tickets are being sold to students at a discount.

Flo and Eddie are on tomorrow night at His Majesty's and NOT the Town Hall as previously mentioned on these pages. Sorry about the mistake ... hope this doesn't mean that those of you who haven't been hassling about tickets (because you thought there'd be plenty) are going to miss out. Arts Council Rep Adrian Picot tells us that there are still tickets available at the time this issue went to print but you had better pull your fingers out. There is a premium block of tickets set aside

for students by the Arts Council and they are available at the Studass Office and you all know where that is. Mr Picot also wishes it to be known that tomorrow, Tuesday 10th at 1.30pm sharp in the quad, he will be giving away TWO FREE TICKETS to Flo and Eddie plus a free copy of their disgusting banned album to the person who brings along the most disgusting object. The competition will be judged by a panel of three disgusting people. Rumour has it that front runner for the prize is someone called Francis Stark who will be submitting an autographed copy of *Diary of a Young Turk* So dig 'round in your trash cans boys and girls: you have nothing to lose but your pride.

Ralph McTell tickets are selling well. He's on this Thursday. Same place as Flo and Eddie. Don't forget to take your I.D. cards to the booking office in order to get the generous student discount offering.



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CRACCUM

Applications are hereby called for the positions of:

Editor
Technical Editor
Advertising Manager
Distribution Manager of CRACCUM for 1977.

Nomination forms are available from the AUSA Office. Nominations, which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, and brief biographical details and a policy statement. Nominations close on Friday the 13th August at 5 p.m.

Sharyn Cederman,
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

Theatre Week

TUESDAY 10TH AUGUST

OLD MAID: 9.30 a.m. English Dept. and French Club: *La Modification*, French film - admission \$1 for students and general public.

THURSDAY 12TH

OLD MAID: 8 p.m. Opening of Auckland Music Theatre Company's production of Sandy Wilson's *The Boyfriend*, produced by Gwen Allen. Nightly performances till Saturday 21st, with matinees at 2 p.m. on Saturdays - admission \$4 general public; \$3 students and senior citizens; and \$2.50 children.

MONDAY 16TH

LITTLE THEATRE: A children's play - *7 For A Secret That's Never Been Told* - devised and directed by Ros Clark. Two shows daily, but this week is reserved for school parties only.

SATURDAY 21ST

LITTLE THEATRE: 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. *7 For A Secret That's Never Been Told*, daily excluding Sunday and Monday, till 28th - admission \$2 adults, \$1 children.

The Silent Majority

Olympians Protest

I hope that you will publish somewhere in CRACCUM what follows to correct the curious omission from our daily newspapers of an item of news, which appeared (apparently only once) on the evening television news on Saturday July 31, 1976.

Interviewed after his Bronze Medal Win, Quax announced that he would meet in New York during the first week of August with Tanzania's President Nyerere to tell him of the opposition of himself (Quax), Walker and Dixon to the All Blacks' South African tour.

Michael T-C

Proving the Christian Pudding

At the Thursday forum "Is Christianity Relevant?", I took the platform to ask Christians "If you claim a renewal in your lives, then how does this affect you (if at all) in terms of relevant social issues, such as the nuclear power hassle, abortion, and homosexuality?" Clarification was prevented by the early finish of forum, hence this letter.

I spoke as a Christian, first, to stir - it was getting to be a one-sided viewpoint and not even one rotten tomato (Dave Merritt - you've let me down). But secondly, and primarily, to ask sincere questions. The world hears claims of Christians being a redeemed people but surely this people should have a redeemed social awareness also (perhaps more so than others)? OK - the Christian message transcends all the social issues since it gets to the cause of the problems, i.e. the nature of man; but it doesn't (can't) go so deep that it can't work its way

Way to go

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back out through those very problems.

Space doesn't allow my 'answers'; in fact mine are still being thought out by myself, but the point is, that since I claim to be influenced by the Living Christ, then his influence extends to those issues that confront me, and demand action. Jesus made it clear when, in Matthew 25:31-46 he indicated that the proof of the Christian pudding was very much in terms of social consciousness and compassion ... 'for I was hungry, and you fed me; when I was naked, you clothed me ... when you do these things to the least important people, you do it to Me (Christ).'

Stuart Eyre

Club Sandwich

Empirical evidence of just how inadequate the Standard Tertiary Bursary is, and what a desperate struggle for survival entails for some students hit me forcefully in the stomach this week - literally. If the obviously impoverished, starving person who ripped off the lunch from my bag in the library locker room cares to leave his/her name and phone number at the Studass office, that person will be contacted and invited round to my flat for nourishing vegetarian meals.

Lord Sandwich

No Confidence in No-Confidence

The circus comes but once a year. Yes, once again folks our Presidential elections took place. Not that the candidates were performing. This time the audience took the centre arena. Over 1000 people voted no confidence. These students turned the election into the circus they'd always considered it to be. No thanks to ringmaster Tony Mattson and sidekick.

My own view of why this occurred was not because of any inadequacy of qualities necessary amongst candidates, but the ever pervading "don't give a ..." attitudes. Where does Rock 'n' Roll go from here?

May I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the candidates. The major paradox that belies the position of President is that the amount of time required of him/her means his/

her energies will be called upon continually in liaison between the University and the Association. To continue studies at the same time means a sacrifice of liaisonable time for getting thru to students. Therefore, students don't know what is being done on their behalf, or how much time it consumes.

To vote no confidence is not to act upon any anarchistic ideals. It's a grossly stupid and uncourteous slap-in-the-face done from a standpoint of naive irresponsibility. Those that voted, i.e. 15% voted for 100% of students. Their wish to have a headless Association I feel reflects their perceptionless, smug attitudes towards themselves as students.

I almost speak of myself as not a student but I am. I voted for a person I felt would be most suitable and effective, based upon the innate requirements of the position and the potential abilities of the candidate. So much for my responsibility as a voter! So much for my responsibility as a student!

I would like to say here, a thank you to Mike Walker, for everything he's done and will do till his term of office expires. Good luck with your studies. I hope it was all worth it. No doubt Dave Merritt will have to retitle his Orientation Handbook '77 and change his name to Jason Calder to make it sell. My choice would be 'The Rise and Fall of the Association'. At least it's good for a laugh. Or is it?

John Kovacevich

P.S. With a second election imminent, please think first before voting, but still, please vote.

Art & the Gnome

It was with a certain degree of enthusiasm that I confronted your issue No 18, Vol 50. I appreciated the sentiments with which you dedicated said issue to the sadly-deceased *New Argot*, mourned by many, I'm sure. The service performed by No 18 will stir the dormant muscles of some who may share my sentiments regarding the atrocity of some of the pages. I refer to 'The Invisible News'. I will be one of the first to agree that it is important to engender an awareness, an evaluation and promotion of creative writing and most certainly CRACCUM has opened the doors to such a species. I regret the fact that you may have been taken for

The Silent Majority

Letters: Leave at Studass Office or post to Craccum, A.U.S.A., Private Bag, Auckland.
Publication does not imply editorial agreement.

a ride by the draggle-tail specimens presented by the Literary Society & Dyslexia Press (whoever she may be). Asinine, drab, pointless are words which would easily be appended to some of the offerings. Not all. Do we possibly see the safe face of anonymity as being the banner they bravely bear? If the world does not like the offerings then at least some need not claim authorship.

I don't really want to moan about it too much. What I really wanted to say was ... Have you done 'Images' to death in favour of 'The Invisible News'? 'Images' was a gift to us, in small mouthfuls, names appended, executed with skill and an awareness of some kind of beauty. Jasmine's selections were given with care an intelligence and, let's face it, she's no slouch in the beauty dept herself.

The rest of that particular was a boon. Comments, please - cos I'd hate to think I was a lone philistine.

Paul T. Renwick
International Mundane Society

Elections

Well, the elections are over (except for the 'No Confidence' upset) and the number of students who voted can be calculated: for election of Presidency 1699 votes were recorded (including the invalid ones); for A.V.P. 1709 votes were recorded; and for Welfare Vice President 1659 votes were recorded.

Therefore, about 1700 people got off their arses to vote. This represents 17% of the whole student body - not bad, considering only about 10% are supposed to turn up.

However, I feel that this percentage could be extensively increased if voting day is advertised more. There should have been a damn-sight more notices around campus saying when election day was - this, I'm certain, would have brought more people out to vote. I won't rave on about those apathetic shits who get shiny arses in the library

because they would never find the time to read CRACCUM anyway.

Finally, congratulations to the successful candidates, especially No Confidence who stood for the three positions and received such a large majority of the votes.

Bruce Walker

Force-feeding

I am extremely pleased to see that the Coffee Bar is now open on Saturdays and Sundays and I make grateful use of this facility. I do have one small complaint though. It is always nice to have a nibble whilst downing the dreaded boot-polish, but the type of nibble sold in the Coffee Bar makes this pleasure somewhat less than one. Three-day-old continually reheated pies are not my idea of quick appetisers. Perhaps the worst aspect of these pies is that after the ageing and heating process they tend to crumble a lot and one glance inside one of these beauties makes even force-feeding an impossibility. Would it be too much to ask the good ladies at the servery to spend a little time making a few sandwiches? This Sunday there were two ladies "employed" in the Coffee Bar, neither of whom would have ever earned the epitaph: Died From Over-Exhaustion. What are the chances of channelling this latent energy into a much-appreciated and possibly profitable activity?

Yours dyspeptically,
R. Solez

Muldoon

Protests and deputations to Government on racism and nuclear powered (and nuclear armed) warships are symptomatic of dissatisfaction with the National Government's foreign policy. The threat of a nuclear Armageddon at the push of a button is growing daily, with increasing polarization between capitalism and communism fostered by some government

leaders. New Zealand wants it to end!

Those who fear communism, and see its eradication as a necessity, only make the possible more probable. Those who understand do not fear, but respect. The misunderstandings cultivated by fear serve only to place more pressure on the Armageddon button.

Communists, in turn, must show capitalists that they have no intention of spreading their philosophy by force. This could be done by honouring an international disarmament agreement. Non-aligned countries have the problem of creating trust between the two factions, so that the world's problems can be tackled by a unified organisation of all the world's nations. Where should New Zealand stand?

Samoa has recently agreed to negotiate with the Russians for economic aid in the fishing industry. We could do with some ourselves. New Zealand sees this as a threat to its security. Shades of reds under the beds. Samoans are saying they owe New Zealand nothing. This is a direct result of the alienation of Samoans from New Zealand society because of the policy effected by Muldoon's National Party. It's time for Muldoon to throw aside his arrogance, flush out the earwigs, and listen to the N.Z. people, by referendum if needs be.

To the real silent majority, I say cultivate democracy or we'll have in New Zealand politics what has taken the USA 200 years to gain.
Peace!

"Peter"

Blocked Chimneys

I want to add my name to the growing numbers of once peaceful smokers whose right to choose has been eliminated by the almighty executive who have 'smote the doers of evil' by triumphantly carting away the cigarette machines.

Consider that you are a quiet unassuming being whose simple pleasures include a cup of decent coffee and a cigarette in a sunny lunch hour; just a chat and a listen to the music. That was possible at the beginning of the year. Then the weather got nastier and a 'business-like' corporate brain closed down the coffee shop muttering ominous phrases such as 'cost of service' and 'inflation, expense, cost accounting, and simple reorganisation.'

OK - but then the profit making and only reliable vending machines within half a mile are removed, justified by reasoning that would make a Rothmans-smoking Black South African roll up with laughter.

Now - to get a coffee and a cigarette involves a quarter hour in the line at the coffee bar and a half hour trip to the Kiwi or downtown - hardly a pleasant way to spend lunch. I don't know how far students will allow this politically-motivated enforced inconvenience to continue, but it is an action that even the most fascist governments would think twice about taking. Admittedly, smoking is a health hazard - it even says so on the little boxes they come in - but the principle is the right to choose and avoiding heavy-handed, misguided (though perhaps well-meaning) interference in what is simply an individual pleasure.

I note the comments by Mr. Walker in the latest issue, but I have never experienced a 'blue fug' in the cafeteria or the Quad. I once caught a glimpse of one in the coffee shop - but he doesn't complain about that, and anyway, what self-respecting intimate little coffee shop would be without a 'blue fug' every now and again.

Anyway, I am asking that the cigarette machines be returned, and if necessary, consideration be given to using the profits to finance a Black South African organisation. Let's be fair to all - and use the symbol of oppression against the oppressors.'

As students we should help - and put an end to politically motivated interference in the lives of individuals.

Peter Taylor

Malaysian Student Cutbacks

Fellow students, Malaysia has only 4 universities with a population of 11 million. Out of the 30,000 HSC students who apply each year only 7000 are sworn in to be 'good faithful students'. Some

rich students may be able to apply overseas. Alas, even these chances are denied by the Malaysian Government now.

About 600 Malaysian students came to New Zealand in 1976 but now the Government has agreed with Mr. Talboys to limit this number to 170 university students, and 130 high school and technical institute students. This would mean that in 1977 more than half of the Asian students with the qualifications may soon be counted in with the dropouts. Yet the Malaysian Government and 'faithful workers' in New Zealand have told us to be quiet or else, and have tried to discourage us from going to New Zealand. Are we training students to be puppets?

We must give our fullest support to AUSA and NZUSA who are working to stop these unreasonable cutbacks. Places in New Zealand Universities have not yet been filled, so why should they be cut back?

How about organising forums so that we can discuss and act on these unreasonable cut backs. If we make our views known to the Auckland OSAC rep, they can be voiced at the OSAC meeting. Once there is an acute cut back, our brothers, sisters and friends may not be able to come to New Zealand.

Remember, united we stand, apathised we fall.

A.L.

What Price an Old Maid?

I was shocked and horrified to learn that according to a recent ruling, Teaching Departments in the University have to pay to use the facilities of the Old Maid Theatre. At present the charge is something like \$10.00 an hour and I am told that the theatre hopes to gain revenue in this way to help running costs etc. It seems to me rather ludicrous that the Students' Association have contributed such a large amount toward the building of the theatre and that now the theatre is not freely available for the benefit of students. In these days of slashed research grants, high cost of living and depleted departmental funds, no teacher is going to be dedicated enough to pay \$10.00 out of his pocket in order to use the facilities of the theatre!

There are quite a few Arts departments - Romance languages, English, Classics, Germanic Languages and Lit. which teach plays as part of their courses. What better way is there for teachers interested in drama to effectively illustrate aspects of their drama teaching than by working at times on even a bare stage? I consider the above ruling ludicrous and punitive. Surely the theatre can rip off outsiders who want to use its facilities, but why should it place obstacles in the way of use by students, who after all paid for quite some part of it? I know that a Diploma in Drama course is starting next year, but free use of the theatre facilities should be available to teaching departments NOW. This present state of affairs is deplorable.

Disgruntled Arts Teacher

Spending the Students' Money

Three cheers for AUSA! They have stepped forward at last and offered \$200 to the Abortion Conference (under the auspices of the Abortion Law Reform Association) on behalf of the 11,000 students they represent.

While I do not wish to impose my own dogmatic views on abortion onto anyone else's, I do feel somewhat like the proverbial pawn as those in office give my money to a cause which I cannot in conscience support. I concede that the Association should involve itself in social issues, but in this case a vote was taken in Term 1 and something in the region of 52% came out in favour of abortion on demand, with 48% against. This was with only a 20% turnout of students.

I do not believe that 10% of the student populace can constitute authority for the Exec to pass around money for a cause of a very sensitive moral nature. Or do they plan to give \$180 to SPUC in an effort to retain balance?

It's not that I doubt the sincerity of your convictions - it's just the principle of the thing!

Anon.

Events & Services

DEAN'S LECTURE

Wednesday 11 August, 11.30am
Robb Theatre, School of Medicine.

"Our Man in Hong Kong" - by Prof. Cecil Lewis (Foundation Dean of Auckland School of Medicine and now Postgraduate Dean at the University of Hong Kong).

N.Z. INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Multinational Corporations a spur Trade Unions: Problems and Responses" - Dr. Don Turkington, Victoria University Centre for Industrial Relations.
Wednesday 11 August, 8.00pm
Room 006 Old Arts Building.

DANCE-CAFE

Last Friday of term: Friday 13 August, 7.30pm.
Band: Karisma
Free beer for first 50 people

ELAM EXHIBITION

Prints from Printmaking Dept. of Elam on show in passageways of Choral Hall (corner Symonds St & Grafton Rd) until end of term. Buyers can contact students at Printmaking Dept., Elam.

STUDENT MEDITATION SOCIETY

Monday 16 August, 8.00pm.

Executive Lounge, 1st floor Student Union Building. Presentation of reports of recent mediation research.

BACKSTREET THEATRE GROUP

Wednesday 11 August, 1.00pm.
Little Theatre. A feminist pro-abortion show.

CATERING SERVICES-AUGUST VACATION

The following services will operate during the vacation:
Cafeteria Cold Servery: 8.30am-3.30pm.
Restaurant: 4.30pm-7.45pm (includes \$1.00 Chef's special 4.30pm-6.30pm only)
Hot & Cold Drink Vending Machines: In Cafeteria - 8.00am-4.30pm, Outside Restaurant - 8.00am-8.00pm.
All other outlets including cafeteria hot servery closed.

"NEW ZEALAND IS GUILTY"

The real danger in the African boycott of the Montreal Olympic Games is if its repercussions and the reasons for it are ignored. Future Olympics could become festivals of sport to which only white competitors go. Already the Africans are satisfied to know that, if there is no change in the attitude of New Zealand to its sporting ties with South Africa, in two years they can ignore the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, and compete solely in their own African Games in Algiers

[The International Olympic Committee] neither showed itself well-prepared nor well-informed. The threat has been there too long, and yet in Montreal Lord Kilannin even revealed at one point that he was unsure whether or not the Soweto riots occurred before or after New Zealand began the rugby tour of South Africa. It was before: but for the leader of such an organisation not to know seems inexcusable.

An examination of the facts behind the New Zealand tour leads positively to the conclusion that the IOC should have had no other course but to ban New Zealand from the Olympics. If they had had the courage to do so, the Olympic Games would still be worthy of the name.

Recourse to the excuse that rugby is not an Olympic sport is irrelevant and so too is the idea that in some strange way New Zealand's Olympic team and all its electorate need accept no responsibility

[During Abraham Ordia's visit to New

Zealand] Robert Muldoon insensitively snubbed and again underestimated this very proud and influential African. Days before the meeting in Mauritius Ordia went, ostensibly, to New Zealand to appear on a television programme. While there, not only did Muldoon refuse to see him (the Prime Minister referred to him as "some sort of sports administrator") but, says Nigeria's UN man, Harri-man: "He was literally hounded out, the Press was hostile and headlines called him all sorts of names."

New Zealanders are thus guilty to a man. They put sport before the requirement all of us should be prepared to acknowledge in a swiftly changing world: the equality of black and white.

The IOC's Lord Kilannin ruled that there should be no vote on the demand that New Zealand should be barred from the Games and his members apparently applauded his ruling. They have said that they will deal with the African withdrawals at their meeting in Barcelona in October by which time they can assess the feelings of the separate sports federations.

At that meeting they can do three things: Attempt to punish Africa, which would be disastrous. Do nothing, equally disastrous because it would simply confirm that the Olympic leadership is impotent. Resolve to ban countries who break the Olympic creed by assisting apartheid in sport as New Zealand have done on their tour.

London Sunday Times, 25.7.1976

CRAGGUM

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