

CANTA

THE
LAST ISSUE
OF ALL!

ROCKETED AS A YOUTH FROM THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, PE-TER GREW TO MANHOOD AT THE UNIVERSITY...WHERE THE RED SUN & GREEN GRASS GAVE HIM FANTASTIC SUPER POWERS...AND HE BECAME THE GREATEST CHAMPION OF JUSTICE THAT THE UNIVERSITY COULD EVER KNOW...
...CANTA EDITOR!

President

This is the grand finale.

This is it folks, the end of the Stuart regime. No longer will the Canta typewriter churn out the explicit details of my dastardly deeds and unscrupulous immoral activities, (unless they throw a few knives at me in this last issue of Canta).

I have often thought to myself that anyone who can survive no confidence campaigns, student publications in their blaze and glory determined to topple the President and countless moans and bitches about anything from the amount of ham in breadrolls to warm beer and let's not forget the most common complaint "what do I get for my student union fee anyway . . ." for two years, deserves either a gold chain or a bed at Sunnyside.

Over the last two years, I have really enjoyed being a 'complaints information advisory bureau' on campus. Probably one of the most rewarding parts of my position has been the opportunity to make so many friendships from amongst the student body and of course, I don't hide the fact that along the way you must meet people who disagree with what you do or who you are—you can't please everybody.

Mike Lee (former President) told me an interesting statement about the position of U.C.S.A. Presidency—which I think is so very true. He believed that if you



"Hey, that's not a breast. That's a hemorrhoid!"

managed to organise twenty different achievements in a year and if these actions got the support of 95% of the students then, in each instance, there were 5% who disagreed with the action. That means there is a possibility of everybody having at least one grievance against the Pres. Afterall, in this game you are only remembered for all your supposedly evil and notorious activities during one's term of office.

Well, enough of the philosophy.



Editor

Friday morning, perhaps the last Friday morning that I will ever hunch over this trusty Imperial 66 typewriter, with a severely maimed margin adjustment. The air is already thick with smoke. There are grapes on my desk. Trusty columnist Glyn Jones leaps from his chair to answer an urgently ringing telephone. there is no one there . . .

"Why am I here?" I ask myself rhetorically. "Will the world really care if I do not write this, my last, editorial?" It would mean more to me to throw the old half-dead IBM selectric composer out the window and David Baxter assures me that no-one really would care if I didn't. But the same whistling-in-the-dark confidence that has kept me going this far, returns to tell me that, really, someone out there must at least be vaguely interested in what I have to say.

A polka-dotted Moira Thomson waves a pair of cheap scissors aggressively at me from across the room. There are so many people who have come into the CANTA office at some time or other, throughout the year, who have done all those small jobs that are really not so small, like proof reading. One of the easiest faults to identify in most student newspapers is amateurism. But looking back on the year, the amateurism has been one of the most satisfying features of it all. If we were top notch professionals, there would be little access for students or scope for the coverage of student activities that there should be. There would be little chance for ordinary students to have a go at producing or helping to produce a newspaper.

But enough of this philosophising, we have a newspaper to produce, and I in particular have to write this so that Marilyn can go home. Typesetters seem to be a breed of particularly tolerant people who can put with late copy, illegible copy, contradictory instructions and language they wouldn't repeat to

their children.

[You have said it all Peter!]

Graeme Patterson returns with gins, necessary to quell the aridity. The hot windy norwest weather has blown the fumes of countless lighted carrots to every niche in this room. In other rooms hot steamy crowds are gathered in quiet ritual around two small boxes, watching the world championship boxing bout. Even I, in another room can sense the electricity in the air; I reach for another low tar cigarette. The windows have blown shut: is there room for more smoke in this hot airless room. If I was Somerset Maughan there would be a lazily revolving fan above.

Gteg Gahey threatens me with bodily injury, if 'his' activities page isn't a full page. He is about to lunge at my jugular when Bronwyn Croxson steps in, brandishing a scapel and threatening to draw blue lines all over his body. Resident cartoonist and refugee from the US war machine Bill Pauly sits, hunched in his usual manner, over a drawing block, exercising his warped imagination. Fellow cartoonist John McLellan has disappeared, allegedly to a 'zoo lab'. He will not know until later the news that Chris Renwick has, as always, just arrived first with: the fact that Ali has gone down in the tenth round. I have just been compared, unfavourably, with Tom Scott. Apparently, this pointless rave should end with an earth shattering or at least intelligent conclusion. Anna Staver confides that she feels like she is back at primary school as she pastes corrections.

I shove the hundreth piece of paper in the typewriter, desperately flailing about for some inspiration. I really must get this over with. Ian McKenzie burst in demanding that we place an immediate international toll call to a mysterious benefactor Monsieur Merritte, who has promised the entire CANTA staff large sums of money if we will not tell his secrets. Katrina Amos is not too sure if she knows any but she purposively chases

Yes folks, on Friday night there will be a full Bavarian Beer Festival in the main cafe, organised by the Varsity Rowing Club, complete with Bavarian band and song sheets and, your own engraved, University of Canterbury, Beer Festival Handle, to take home.

These holidays, as you all know, the SCSP Scheme is not starting until December 1st. Final details of the scheme have not been worked out by the Labour Department yet. There is a full meeting, on October 10 at the Labour Department concerning this so hopefully, we should all know after this.

At this stage, UCSA hopes to be able to do all of the starting here, from the beginning of November, similar to what we did last year. To keep you informed of all these activities, there shall be a man noticeboard in the foyer during October and November, explaining the latest developments in the programme and other student activities which will be taking place before christmas. As the Scheme will mean that a lot of students will be in town, we intend to publish an activity newsletter approximately every 10 days, explaining what student activities are on, such as, films, steins, dances etc. These will be available outside the main cafe in the foyer, so do drop in to Studass and find out what is going on.

If any clubs intend to have summer activities and want to publicise them, please contact Student Activities Officer, Greg Fahey.

The main activities planned so far as the Results Night Stein which will be held in the Ballroom, where, full draught beer facilities will be completed and thus

another election promise is achieved at the eleventh hour.

The other event is the Retiring President's Formal Dinner. This has been an Australian tradition which hopefully will be successfully instigated here on Thursday night, 18th December. This is when yours truly shall hand over his keys to Katrina and we shall all eat, drink and be merry.

My personal invitation to all of you who would like to join us for the evening. All students and staff are most welcome. Tickets will be available shortly from the UCSA office and further details of this event shall be published in the Activities newsletter. I am sure the occasion shall be held in the most festive Christmas spirit.

With exams coming up I wish you all the best. If any of you have any serious problems over exams or feel that you have a genuine grievance about the manner in which your year's work has been assessed or graded then please feel free to come and discuss it with me.

As my pen writes its last hundred yards, it says to me, tell them Tony, how much you have enjoyed the last two years in office. In spite of the occasional protest, scandal, chunda mile and all the other notorious tricks of the trade, it has been a tremendous experience.

You have all been a great bunch to work for and represent—a special thanks to the many students and staff who have taken time out to give me support and assistance on the way.

Tony

ian around the office. Kathy Mulcock remains unmoved by it all and calmly drags on a cigarette. Such strength of will.

CANTA has been fun to produce. Our efforts have been mixed but we have had a good time and at least most of the time most of the issues have been picked up. There is nothing worse than seeing all your hard work sitting in their hundreds outside the cafe. The fact that people are still picking it up, if not reading CANTA, at this time of year, means more, I hope, than people will read anything else but, before exams.

There are a large number of people who have written, proof-read, taken photos, pasted copy and corrections and generally provided support and useful work. These wonderful people, who have helped for little, or frequently no, money include Geraldine O'Brien, Michael Higgins, Richard Rowe, Karen de Lore, Tom Weston, Kathy Mulcock, Ross Henderson, David Round, Bill Pauly, John McLellan, Martin Browne, David Glazebrook, Michael Day, Margot Duncan, Anna Staver, Ruth Watson, Wayne Lambert, Jill Cotton, Craig Brown, Chris Renwick, NZUSA especially Colin and Ian, NZSAC in particular Brian, Paul and Gisella, Corso, the Peace Collective, Campaign Power

Pole, Brian Small, Robin Arthur, Stephen Ferguson (really he's not all that bad), UBS especially Tony Peake, Bruce Maclay whose name I have probably spelt wrong again, and of course all the people who have written bits and pieces and letters.

I would especially like to thank all the Studass staff who have been good to me in my time as editor. First and foremost by a mile must be Marilyn our typesetter whose family are probably waiting for tea now because of me. There are many others who I would like to thank but in particular I would like to thank Harry, David, Betty, Gloria, Eileen, Sue, Linda, Maria and Martin.

Thanks also to John Smith and Jim Rounick, and to all the people I have not mentioned already, like Peter Clifford and Marc Richards.

This tattered piece of fish and chip wrapping is, in fact, CANTA Vol. 50, No. 23. It was published for the students of The University of Canterbury by the University of Canterbury Students' Association, which has its registered office in Ilam Road, in the heart of suburbia. It was printed at the Gore Publishing Company, of Gore, by the webb offset process. The editor, who doesn't really have a full grasp of the finer nuances of historicism and its particular relevance to the understanding of the philosophy of history of a nineteenth century man called Marx was Peter McCombie. He hopes one day to be a fully productive and socially useful member of society. If all (including Air New Zealand and New Zealand Railways) goes well it will be published on October 7 1980. Hope you like it.



Activities

You are invited to an
Exhibition of Prints by

JAN WHITE
JENNIE COOKE
JILL McINTOSH

Submissions for the D.F.A.
(Honours) Printmaking
October 8th — 19th
C.S.A. Gallery, Gloucester Str.

1980 BAVARIAN FESTIVAL (II)

LAST DAY OF LECTURES
FRIDAY 10th

MAIN CAFETERIA
8.00 p.m.

Christian Union

Biblical Studies, Wed 8/10/80, 2 p.m. UCR.
"Jesus Through The Eyes of Luke" Part the Fourth.
Don't miss the last in this series by Rev Brian Carrell.

CMSC End of year film

Title: the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Date: 10th October, Friday.
Time: 7.30 p.m.
Place: Upper Common Room.
All welcome — Non-members 50c; Members 30c.

Students Representative Council

Final Meeting
Wednesday, 8 October 1.00 p.m.

Business: to fill the exec vacancy
for 1981; to set the Finance Officer's
Honorary for 1981; motions on
the Environment.

All students may attend and vote at
this meeting.

Photosoc Meeting

9.10.80, 7.15 p.m.
Music Room.
See Noticeboard.

End of Year Dinner and Concert

Friday, 10 October.
6.00 p.m. Avonhead Baptist Church.
Tickets available from Robert Biji, ph. 34-966 \$2.50.

PUBLIC FORUM

MAYORAL CANDIDATES
HAMISH HAY
AND
MOLLIE CLARK

Ngao Marsh Theatre

NZ Shilling Club end of year Cricket!

The traditional NZSC game of cricket on the last
day of term (Oct 10th) will be as usual on the
Shilling Club Oval outside the library cafe.

Game starts at 9 o'clock then a retirement down to
the "Bush" for the end of year's activities.

All are welcome to participate in a game of cricket
and a beer but don't forget to bring a Jar to make
stocks go further.

See you all then!

Greg Armstrong,
(President, NZSC)

Hallowe'en Night

Friday, 31st October, 8.00 p.m.
VIGIL MASS of ALL SAINTS
Catholic Chaplain's home,
31 Rountree St,
followed by Hallowe'en party.
FANCY DRESS?? TRICK & TREAT??

URGENT

Second Buller Coal Shipment Picket

Sunday, October 12th — 2 p.m.

Meet in Lyttelton outside the "British" Hotel (cnr
Oxford St and Norwich Quay).

This is the second of four or five "trial" shipments of
the Buller coking coal. If the longterm export of this
coal is to be prevented it is essential that opposition
be expressed during the "trial" period. Already, the
Trade Union movement—particularly Canterbury
Unions—have shown willingness to take a stand.
The Seamen's Union joined us at the picket of the
first shipment. With continued pressure, this
resource sellout can still be stopped. Please make a
point of coming to this picket.

(Please note: There is a small possibility that the
ship—the "Bengal Career"—may have finished
loading before the Sunday. If in doubt, please ring
Bill Rosenberg, 899-055.)

Campaign Against Foreign Control in New
Zealand, Box 2258, Christchurch.

Orientation '81

Meeting 12 Noon
Wednesday, 8th October
International Room

This is the meeting for
potential Orientation helpers.
Come along and get involved.

David Baxter,
Orientation Controller.

THE CASE OF THE MUCKKINESE BATTLE HORN/MEATBALLS

"Meatballs", made by the team that gave
us a hilarious insight into American
university life in "National Lampoon's
Animal House", offers us an equally
hilarious look at another American
institution—the summer camp. Camp
Northstar is the place in which the kids
learn everything that will not make them
into good citizens!

Also on the programme is "The Case of
the Muckkinese Battle Horn", featuring
the Goons at their best. This programme
is just the thing for a little pre-exam
relaxation.

Tuesday, October 7th:

8.00 p.m. A1 Film Society. "SWING-
TIME"—Dir. George Stevens, U.S.A.
1936.

Wednesday, October 8th:

12.00 p.m. N.M.T. Public Forum —
HAMISH HAY and MOLLIE CLARK
— A rare appearance of the two local
mayoral candidates on the same platform
at a public meeting.
1.00 p.m. S.C.R. — S.R.C.

Friday, October 10th:

LAST DAY OF LECTURES FOR 1980.

8.00 p.m. — Main Cafe —

1980 BAVARIAN BEER FESTIVAL
Due to the overwhelming popularity of
the last Bavarian Festival, C.O.S.M.I.C.
Productions and the ROWING CLUB
bring you Beer Festival Number Two.
(What's more, it will keep you all off the
streets!!)

The \$8.00 Beer Festival Ticket will
include all the alcohol you can drink,
food, an "Ein Prosser" Bavarian Band, an
engraved souvenir beer mug, and your
contribution to yet another phenomenal
cleaning bill.

What better way to celebrate the end of
Lectures — DRINK!

Tell your wife, husband, girlfriend,
lecturer, tutor and all your friends.

Tickets \$8.00 — include souvenir beer

mug, all alcohol, food and entertainment.

BAVARIAN DRESS ESSENTIAL
Tickets available from booking office all
week between 11.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.
ADVANCE BOOKINGS ONLY.

Saturday, October 11th:

8.00 p.m. L.C.r. G.U.S.S. Disco.
8.00 p.m. U.C.R. ROCKSOC presents in
association with C.O.S.M.I.C.
Productions present
"THE NEWTONES"

Sunday, October 12th:

7.30 p.m. Jazz Club with THE HARLEY
SCOTT QUARTET.

8.00 p.m. N.M.T. Union Films

"THE CASE OF THE MUCKKINESE
BATTLE HORN" (The Goons) and
"MEATBALLS" (National Lampoon).

ACTIVITIES NOTICES

Due to a poor response for requests for
Student entertainers (and to some extent

the Bavarian Festival) the Wfietappers
and Shunter Cabaret Night has had to
be CANCELLED.
Normal Smorgasbord facilities will still be
available however on FRIDAY from
5.30 p.m.

The ACTIVITIES OFFICER and
CATERING MANAGER would like to
thank those people who were interested
in playing and apologise for any
inconvenience caused.

As this is the last issue of Canta for the
year we have decided to produce an
ACTIVITIES NEWSLETTER which
will be available every WEDNESDAY
from now on.

This will give up to the minute
information on the S.C.S.P. scheme,
Activities occurring in the Student Union
and other snippets of interesting
information.

The Newsletter will be available from the
Main Office in Studass, Catering Outlets
and the Library.

NEW
NEWS



with the
RETURNS

UPPER
COMMON
ROOM
SAT. 11.
8:00--12:00
\$2.00



SHOW WEEK

CASUAL BARSTAFF

We require a number of persons
to work Show week

TUESDAY NOV 11
WEDNESDAY NOV. 12
FRIDAY NOV. 14

Applicants must be 20 years or over.
Please apply in person office hours.

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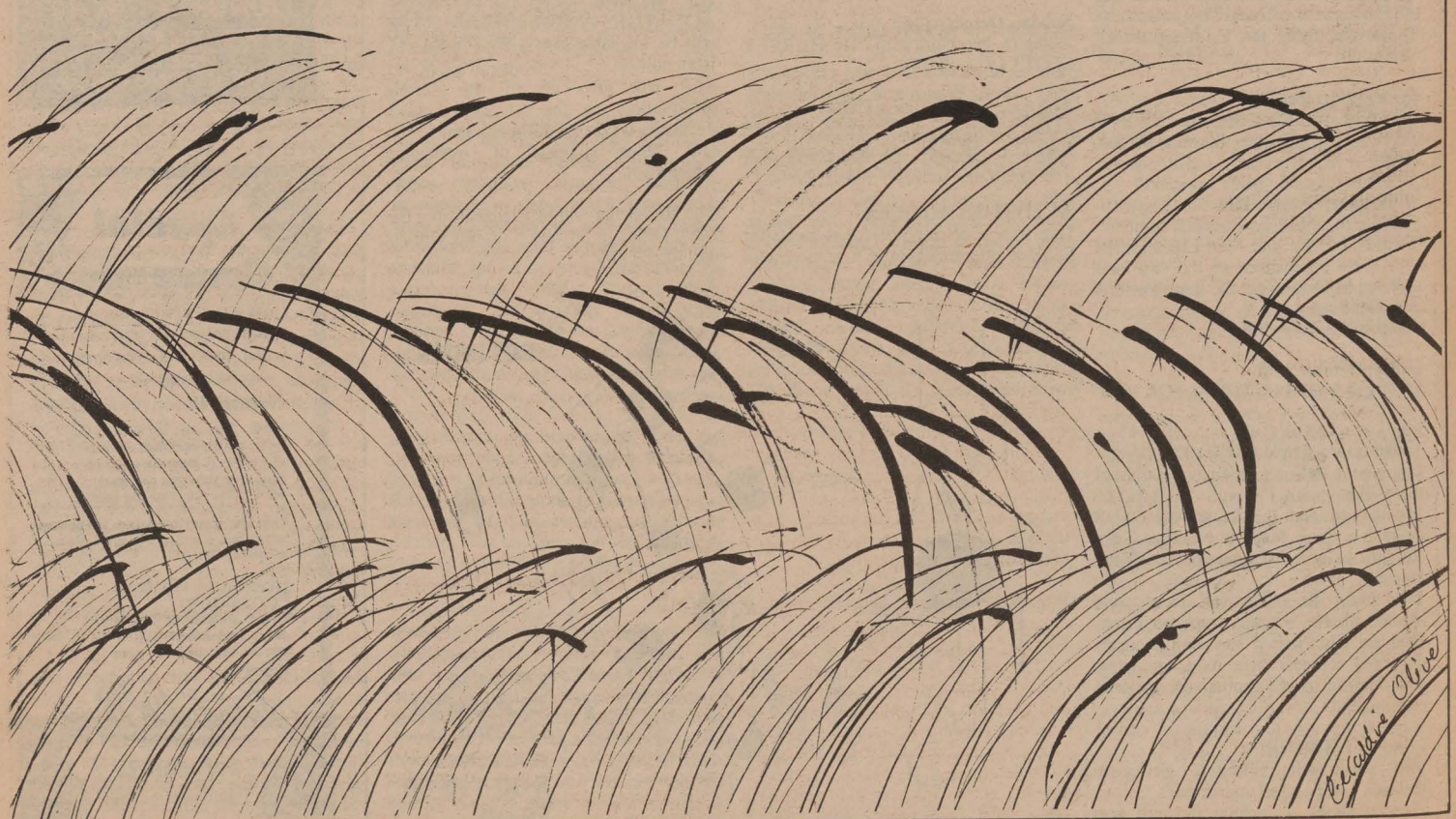
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The Management & Staff of The Fitz

Success, jobs, wish all students
and a happy Christmas
we thank you for your patronage
and hope to see you back in Oct.
during the summer vacation. Students can get the same service for the same price.
Phone 554094
Merivale Fitz



Beulah Olive

These holidays, as you all know, the SCSP Scheme is not starting until December 1st. Final details of the scheme have not been worked out by the Labour Department yet. There is a full meeting, on October 10 at the Labour Department concerning this so hopefully, we should all know after this.

The Workshop was organised to discuss the administration of the SCSP Scheme, the changes to this year's scheme and practical problems experienced. UCSA sent along myself and next year's Welfare Officer, Alex Wearing.

1. Changes In 1980-81 SCSP

The major difference is the four week stand down period. The Department of Labour calls this a "job search period." The Head Office appears to believe that most students will be able to find "unsubsidised" i.e. outside SCSP, work in those four weeks. The stand-down period was a Government decision, and so argument with the Dept., was of little use. It is however, interesting to note that no evaluation of how many jobs will be available in the major student centres, has been carried out.

A major problem is that the Dept., has given varying information at different times. Also, many suggestions and anomalies will be discussed by the District Superintendants at a meeting on October 10th. After that meeting, we will know much more about the Scheme.

Once the job search period begins, students are treated like anyone else i.e. referred to outside work. If they can't be contacted for work (e.g. go on holiday) they may again, be forced to wait for another four weeks from that date.

One suggestion that will be considered at the October 10 meeting is that no stand-down be enforced after Christmas—this

Eighty per cent of students on the 1977/88 Student Community Service Programme did not join a union. This figure was revealed in an evaluation report of the scheme prepared by the Hawkes Bay Community College. It could be assumed that this figure would be lower for non-SCSP work where there would be a greater tradition of unionization. Nevertheless, this situation should be reviewed with concern, not only because students are working without any protection from their employers but also because of the tendency for students to act as scab labour.

Who Needs Protection

In an economic recession, it is often temporary workers who are the first to go. Though, there are occasions where students are employed in preference to permanent staff, e.g. to finish a contract, once that work is over, the students become redundant. Because students are in such a weak bargaining position, it is difficult to fight redundancy or an unjust sacking. With the deepening of the economic crisis, incidents of under-award wages, unsafe working conditions, and dismissals without notice will increase. Students as temporary workers and as individuals are in a vulnerable position. Their only protection is to join a union.

It Won't Happen To Me

'Most employers are okay. If I work hard enough I'll be treated fairly.' Unfortunately this is often not true. It is

will mean secondary school students, tech. students etc., won't have to wait till mid-January (at least) before they can start work.

2. Projects

The Head Office of the Dept of Labour says that they won't start considering employer's applications until late October, perhaps early November. However, applications will be filed reasonably soon, so that things are not too much of a rush.

In this regard there are two suggestions for students, who have any ideas of projects.

(a) Get a group together who want to work on the project and form a co-operative. Define the scheme and then see the Students' Association SCSP Steering Committee to discuss finance and other details. You may then be able to submit your own proposal and then work on it.

N.B. Generally, students can't be selected for specific jobs. However, if a group of students have worked on preparing a project, they are likely to all be approved to work on that project (at least in the opinion of one Dept official). However, the Dept may have referred one or more of them to unsubsidised work in the four week stand-down period, and they must accept it, within reason.

(b) Check with the President for a time to submit a project to the SCSP Steering Committee. It may then be run through the Students' Association itself.

(c) If your idea is University related, see the relevant lecturer and suggest the University apply for approval of the project.

highly likely that at some stage you will experience an employer who considers it a case of dismissing you or losing profits.

There have been many examples in recent years of students receiving unjust treatment. During the 1977 Summer vacation, an incident occurred at the Cable Price office at Kaiwharawhara (Wellington) which illustrates the importance of union membership. The Cable Price Corporation advertised for 'several university students for general store duties for the rest of the varsity leave year.' Upon application, the successful students were verbally reassured of the advertisements' promise of work. The students were also asked to work specifically on one Saturday to help with their large stock taking procedure. A week and a half after they started, four of the twelve students were told there was no more work for them. They were given one hour's notice and did not receive any redundancy or holiday pay. The management also had the audacity to ask them if they would help in the stock-taking on the coming Saturday.

When the students accused them of renegeing on their agreement, the management replied that all the students were lying and that no verbal assurance had in fact been given. Unfortunately all the students who should have been covered under the storeman and packers award had not bothered to join the union. However, through the aid of the students' association the Union agreed to represent the students. After a delegation composed

N.B. The Dept. of Labour will not approve course-related work, and the same problems of selection of students apply—so there's no guarantee you will get the job.

Students can register as unemployed now at the Students' Association but must give the date of their last exam on the form. NZUSA was previously told that no one could even enrol before their exams finish—this probably won't be so, and will depend on how each District Department runs the scheme.

The "job search" period begins when the student is available for work (i.e. date of last exam). Students may of course, register before their last exam, but if work is found for them and they don't accept it, they will begin another four week stand-down period.

3. Unions

All students employed on SCSP jobs (or any job for that matter) must and should join the appropriate union. If you need justification for this, consider the times last summer when the union had to step in to protect students from all sorts of things, from black-listing to unfair dismissal. Apart from the legal requirement, you should recognise the need to protect your own interests and those of your fellow-workers.

If the project organiser of the Students' Association doesn't put you in contact with the Union, do so yourself. Also, many groups of students working together will warrant a union delegate elected from their number.

For more details, see the accompanying article on unions and student employment.

4. Miscellaneous

(a) Pay Rates

There must be the award rate, plus any increases granted. The pay rate must be stated on an application for a project—and the Department is not happy to approve rates which are too high for most students' qualifications.

(b) Benefits during the Stand-Down Period

It is unclear whether students will receive any unemployment benefit. Discussions with the Dept. of Social Welfare on this point have begun. Students are certainly eligible to apply for the Emergency Benefit—and you should do so, if you need the money (who doesn't?)

5. More Information

You will have noticed by now the complexities of the situation, and all the unknowns which are still to be defined.

As information comes to hand, it will be placed on the UCSA noticeboard in the foyer, under the stairs. An information sheet explaining what to do will also be produced.

Katrina Amos

Unions

of the Union Secretary, the Students' Association President and a student representative had been to see the Management, they agreed to a week's pay for all the students sacked, in lieu of notice.

Unfair Treatment

During the 1978/79 Vacation period there were numerous examples round the country of unfair treatment experienced by students. On one Student Community service programme the students were told by their employer that if they joined the Union, they 'might find themselves without a job'. Other employers, particularly on the SCSP schemes, sometimes unintentionally paid under award wages. Some students went to the unions, others just accepted them.

When times are hard, employers assume students will accept shoddy conditions and low pay. Last summer, one shop employer offered an hourly rate of \$1.50 for a 'presentable girl' to work till Christmas.

Who Cares About Being A Scab

Most students regard their vacation employment as a means to saving money so that they can financially survive the next academic year. With a depleted Tertiary Study Grant constantly ravished by inflation, this is completely understandable. However, this attitude sometimes leads students to sacrifice other, longer term interests, in order to achieve this goal.

Consequently, when there is a strike to improve working conditions or wages, it is sometimes students who scab. This is not always the case and often students accept the majority decision. However the examples where students have scabbed, perhaps one of the most notable being at an Auckland Tip Top Factory where the students acted as scab labour throughout a strike, gives students a bad name.

This has two serious repercussions. The first is that some work could be closed to students because of workers' past bad experiences, and their subsequent refusal to work alongside students. Secondly the Unions could refuse to give students support when they ask for it on such questions as the inadequacy of the Tertiary Study Grant.

In the past the Unions through the various Trades Councils have given students strong support over cuts to their allowances and to the education system generally. They have also been active in assisting students to find holiday employment.

When you scab on a union you are also scabbing on your fellow students. You are placing at risk their future jobs and their future trade Union support.

Sometimes it is a bit of an effort to find out which union you should belong to, or who the union delegate is in your area. But it is in your interests to find out and join the union. After you've been dismissed may be too late.

"They cannot make decisions for us"

Recently William Edgell, one of the leaders of the governing Vanuaaku Party of Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides) visited Christchurch. Martin Browne spoke to him and asked him about the recently quelled rebellion in Vanuatu and about the hopes and plans of the Vanuaaku Party and Vanuatuan people.

We've heard a lot over recent months about the rebellion on the island of Espiritu Santo and the way in which your government dealt with the rebels, with the aid of Papua-New Guinean troops. Your critics said the use of such force was not the traditional Vanuatuan custom of dealing with problems like the Santo rebellion. They say that some type of consensus should have been reached through discussion. What's your reaction to such criticisms?

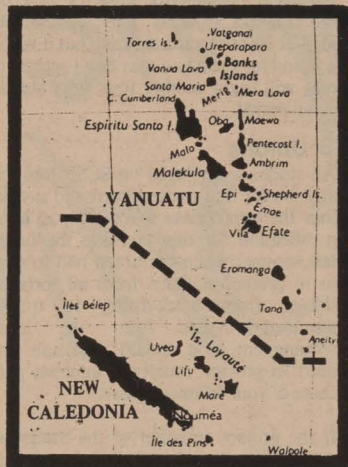
Well, I agree with the criticism but our government has tried five times to talk with the rebel leaders to reach an agreement but they refuse. They make themselves unavailable so that we can not talk. If only New Hebrideans were involved then it would be a New Hebridean understanding—we could reach agreement ourselves. But the French government and other foreigners make it impossible for those New Hebridean leaders to come to us. It's really not a New Hebridean problem, not Jimmy Stevens. It's the whites in the United States, those are the people who make the decisions for these people. That's why we couldn't reach agreement.

Also we can only reach agreement through our custom over disputes. But with guns—there has been no custom of ours to use guns. The same with dynamite, bombs, planes, ships—there is no concept in New Hebridean understanding to reach an agreement because these are foreign weapons. Now we have to use our foreign weapons to solve this problem.

In the Santo rebellion what alternatives were looked at besides the use of troops?

Well there is really no alternative unless they are prepared to come and to talk to us. If they had been prepared to come to us then we could have talked, we could have perhaps reached agreement; that was our number one alternative. Our number two alternative was to let the island (Santo) go. . . . But we didn't want to let Santo go because it's the only big island in the country, out of 82. Also democratically we have more members in Santo on the regional council and in the national election we just lost by one seat on Santo, 60% of the population are our people and only 40% are theirs. So they have no right to make a breakaway. We have a democratic right because we were in the majority.

You say that the party with the majority of seats has a democratic right to govern. But some people have commented that democracy is a concept which is alien to the New Hebridean way of life, that traditionally things are not done on a simple majority basis but are only done once a consensus has been reached. Is it feasible to expect to run a country along the lines of what we consider to be a Western democracy when the people are used to the Melanesian consensus method of decision-making?



If only New Hebrideans are talking about what is in the life of a New Hebridean—the traditional culture, customs, New Hebridean ideas only—then you could make the decision on that basis. But when it involves white people and other outsiders, their way is by using the democratic system. When we are dealing on this higher level, where everybody—all races—are involved, we have to use the white democratic system. But when it is on our tribal level, we use our traditional ways—by talking it out and reaching consensus.

Vanuatu is a nation that has traditionally been widely divided, with people considering themselves as "Man Santo" or "Man Tanna" rather than as Vanuatuan. How does your government propose to develop a sense of unity?

We have already developed a sense of unity. In the old days when there was no communication or contact there was worse division. But now because of the availability of communications and better contacts it is easier. . . . and the Church has helped unite the country. 95% of the population are Christians.

Because of the set-up of our party system, all the members of the Vanuaaku Party are members of one sub-committee or another— island committees. We use that because to have the power and the backing of those people we have to go to their tribes. We used that system and we went to the tribes. The tribes have their own sub-committees and they elect their representatives to the higher committee and it goes on up to the government. So now we have a form of unity, from the top of the government down.

Some commentators have said that political unity can only come when your government accepts members of the opposing groups into government positions along the line of the joint government in Zimbabwe. What is your reaction to that suggestion?

Unity can only come if the white people don't have anything to do with the problems, then we can deal with the

matter in the Melanesian fashion—something which I think they've failed to understand. In the Parliament there are 43 seats and we have 26. The rest went to the opposition and they refuse to come and talk with us. We have given them the Speaker in Parliament, we've given them a Leader of the Opposition with an office and money and they still refuse. Some of their members are top civil servants in the government, but they still refuse.

Now that these white people are out, we are among ourselves. We can now talk and reach an agreement. You cannot reach an agreement in New Hebridean fashion when you have an element, who are outsiders, inside the decision-making.

One of Jimmy Steven's arguments is that Santo is not naturally a part of Vanuatu but instead was grouped with the rest of the islands for administrative convenience under the Condominium. Stevens says that for this reason Santo should be given some degree of self-government, perhaps in a decentralized federation system along the lines of the Solomon Islands. Is such a system possible?

It is feasible. In fact we agree with that. In our Constitution Santo can have regional power, a regional council. But when the election came, we won the election for this council so the Vanuaaku Party have to set up the regional council! That made Jimmy get madder. That's why he tried to break away. . . . [Nagriamel] agreed it's in the Constitution for Santo to have regional power but democratically they failed. When we had the election we won the majority. So we had to set up a regional council. But Jimmy wasn't happy with that because the outside element were stirring.

A fundamental difference between Prime Minister Lini and Jimmy Stevens appears to be over the role of tradition in the new political system. As I understand it for example, Jimmy Steven's proposed Vemarana Constitution provided for a two tier system; a Lower House elected by universal suffrage and an Upper House chosen by traditional chiefs in accordance with traditional law. Whereas the new Vanuatuan Constitution provides for a single chamber but incorporates a National Council of Chiefs in an advisory role. This appears to break away from the traditional role of the chiefs having full authority. Are the Vanuatuan people ready to make such a change?

Well Jimmy Steven's constitution wasn't drafted by the people of Vanuatu. It was drafted by a lawyer representing Andrew Peacock. [A land speculator who was one of the backers of the Santo rebellion and whose cheap land purchases were annulled by the Condominium.] That type of system would mean that every traditional chief would be in a situation where they will be used by outsiders, who will take their rights away. We feel that they are comfortable in their own tribe where they are leaders. And it's their right to appoint the people who go up and up until they perhaps become Prime Minister.

But, again, in Steven's constitution it established a Vemarana Government, but

it also says that there will be no interference by the government. It states clearly that you that have money will pay for everything that you use. If you need the police then you have to pay for the police; the Post Office will be owned by private people; the Police Force will be privately owned. To us it doesn't make any sense and we wouldn't give our chiefs to that institution, to be exploited for the benefit of somebody else.

What has happened to Stevens now?

He's being held in custody awaiting a trial. . . . and after the trial the judgement will be published so that everybody will know that he has been charged. Then later, on the 29th November, which they are trying to reach an agreement on declaring "Peace and Unity Day" in the country — I expect that Jimmy will be "inside" then — and when the document is agreed on, a law of amnesty will probably be passed and Jimmy will be free. I hope that he will join in among everyone else.

Do you think the rebellion problem has finally been solved?

On that 29th November, I hope the problem will be solved. I cannot say for individuals, but for the majority of the people it will be solved.

But in the hearts of Vanuatuan they have, as you know, from olden days, the blood of revenge. I expect that that will last in them for some time. But I hope that a major clash does not develop between us and I hope that the step the Prime Minister took will free Jimmy. I feel that if Jimmy is free, his people will have nothing to fight against. If he is in jail then they will react and fight for him. But if he's free and the others go free then I think that all the old problems will be forgotten—I hope!

Moving onto your specialist area—that of the financial and economic matters of Vanuatu. What is your government's current attitude to foreign investment?

We are encouraging foreign investment on the condition that they recognize our Constitution; on the condition that they abide by the rules we are making; and on the condition that they come in and recognize that we are the constitutional power and we will make any decisions with them. They cannot make decisions for us.

In accepting our rule they have to recognize that if they want to build their business on a piece of land they must negotiate with the landowner and reach an agreement and then maybe participate in business. They must allow a certain percentage for the government to buy in or a New Hebridean to buy in. But foreign investments are invited.

Do the new land regulations mean that all land which was previously owned by foreign companies has now reverted to the original Vanuatuan owners? Or are those companies, such as Burns Philps for example, able to keep the land their stores are built on?

On Independence Day, by the Constitution all that land is returned to the Vanuatuan, to the original owners. But we also have a policy that says "You can still use that land—you who are living on that land now, you can still use it for another five years. Within that five years, you have to negotiate with the land-owners either to lease that land, sell the development, or go into partnership—say give 1 or 2 or 5% of your company to him.

What is your government's attitude towards the maintenance of Vanuatu as a tax haven?

We feel that none of us are qualified enough to analyse the profitability or

non-profitability of the tax haven status to us—not to outsiders. Because of that we have made a policy that we will keep the tax haven for 10 years. We will wait until one of us is qualified to advise our government on whether to keep the tax haven or have nothing to do with it.

It has been suggested that the large amount of money which the French have been pouring into Vanuatu recently is part of a French plan to develop an economic system which will become dependent on French capital to keep it functioning. Therefore the prospect of Vanuatu becoming a victim of neo-colonialism would seem to be possible. What steps is your government taking to prevent such an occurrence?

I don't think it will work like that because in pouring in that money they also used to develop their policy. Namely that any French national was free to go in and go out with no permit, no visa, no passport. That was before the new Constitution.

So along with the money that they've been pouring in, they also brought people out from France to teach and to take all the jobs. So that money goes back to France. Out of the total of about \$40 million they put in, we only get about \$7 million. That covers the education system and the health services.

Now that we are independent we have passed a policy in the Constitution that jobs taken by foreigners can only be given when no New Hebridean can take the job. To us all the French nationals are foreigners, so if there are jobs which New Hebrideans cannot take, then they can take them. Otherwise they'll go back. So it means that aid from France will be cut to maybe only 20% of what it has been because their people whom their aid has been paying will slowly get out of the country and we'll only need a certain percent of aid to keep our health and education system going.

The traditional Vanuatuan agricultural system is based on subsistence agriculture. What direction will the Vanuatuan economy be taking in the agricultural sector? Will it continue on the subsistence basis or will it shift towards a more capitalist cash-cropping economy?

We hope it will continue with the subsistence farming so that we can develop slowly as the population grows. Then more and more people can get involved with more work being provided. We are trying to keep our agricultural system until somebody can advise us on the tax haven. But if we hurry, and develop the land wrongly, when they advise us on the tax haven—if they advise us that the tax haven is good—then we would have no more resources to offer for tax haven status. When we are in a position to say "We should develop, and if we develop this way it will help us," we might have no more resources to offer. Because when we are developing that new system it will bring lots of capital, lots of advisors and those advisors will advise us on the new technology where the customer will become important. Then you'll have to sell more to make more money but maybe over five years you develop all the land. Then only a few people would have work. That's when you have a problem of labour.

I understand that part of your government's policy is to encourage the development of marketing co-operatives. Could you explain how these would work?

Yes we have a co-operative—there are no stores on the islands. All our people belong to one co-operative. The co-operative was organized by our people. People sell their products to their co-operative which sells it to a higher co-

operative in Vila. Then it's exported. Anything that comes in goes to them all the way down through the structure. We have a branch system—a co-operative in a village, then in a district, then for the island, and then a bulk store for everybody in Vila.

We wanted to do it like this because of the old treaty with France and Britain which meant that their multi-national companies were getting all the profits. But now that the Constitution is with us we feel that we might negotiate a better way. It's a field we are still developing. Of course some people feel that the co-operative doesn't make enough money and they want to go the capitalist way. We don't know how this will develop but many people now are turning to the capitalist system.

These plans for such co-operatives, which appear to be based on socialist principles, along with early Vanuaaku party statements of interest in the ujamma system of Nyerere's Tanzania, have led to comment that yours is a Marxist party; a situation which could tend to make your relations with the Australian and New Zealand governments a little difficult. What is your reaction to these comments?

Well, really, because of our system, we really don't know what type of government we are running—because of the system, because of the custom law, and everything else. It is really up to Australia and New Zealand to say whether they think we are Marxist—that's their problem. Because we, ourselves, as leaders cannot change the structure overnight. We think that politicians should not be busy analyzing what category of politics we belong to. We don't think that is important. We think that where the majority of your people live, eat and are happy—that's a form of government, and what they are happy with, then that's the type of government we want.

But if they want to call us Communists... well maybe the people who are in Communist countries have the same problems as we do and because of the cultural set-up and everything, that's the way we are built—that's the way we will be.

What do you see as the major hinderances to Vanuatuan development?

That, again, is difficult to say. We have no Five-Year Plan, that I can say to you now "It is this." That is the failure of Britain and France—they didn't get experts to come and tell us what type of development we should have, so that we could know and make policy. That's another kind of help that we want from here. Also, some of the United Nation's ideas and United Nations people. When they come out with this Five Year Development Plan, then we can say to you people "This is the development we want. We will economically develop this way, politically that way, socially develop this way." At the moment we are in the dark. To be honest, we don't know. We have to make a study and get a programme made before we can tell you.

Moving to the question of support for other independence movements, could you explain your ideas concerning setting-up a centre for liberation movements?

We feel that everybody is fighting for the same thing but separately we are often only in small groups fighting. Then they can weed us. Like [one of your MPs] may say "There are just four or five head nuts demonstrating against a Springbok-tour to New Zealand." Well he doesn't realize that there are thousands of people opposing it. So we felt that when we are scattered in all the countries then people

like him can weed us.

But if we have a Pacific centre then we can have all the representatives of the various liberation movements coming together to make policy and pass resolutions. Then we feel that slowly all the governments of the Pacific will come to know the importance of what we are trying to do.

Also the centre will help people do studies which they can use. For example when we fight for a nuclear free Pacific, you would have money and a committee here... There would be an elected full-time worker from here (New Zealand) who would be sent to Vanuatu. He would do nothing else but concentrate on finding out information, analyzing it and then proposing a form of attack.

So we hope that with this we can take all the people in the Pacific and these ordinary people can make decisions in this forum. Whereas now our leaders represent us at the [South Pacific] Forum. But they are dominated by law which they seem to talk about in terms of England, France and the others, but not in the terms of the ordinary public.

A major fear of the French authorities is that now the Vanuaaku Party is the government, you will encourage the New Caledonian independence party PALIKA. What is your government's relationship with PALIKA?

We have had a long relationship. We are Melanesian; we have tried to help them; we have taken them to the United Nations; we have taken them to all other movements in the world to talk to people; we have financed them. Now we are on a programme of educating them to go back to their rural areas and to work their land and stay there so they can be self-sufficient... So they are not tied to the French economics and can therefore be stronger to fight their case. Then we hope to put the case before the forum so that all the Pacific countries will be for them. Then it can be taken to the United Nations.

We hope that with that, the French can realize that there are many people supporting New Caledonian independence and that it is in their own interests [to leave New Caledonia].

So basically you see this as a way of undermining the French economic position, by withdrawing some of what up until now has been exploitable cheap labour?

Yes. If we can take back New Caledonians maybe we can cause a drop of 20% in the French economy there.

Are there any circumstances in which you would allow Vanuatu to be used as a base for a PALIKA government-in-exile?

We don't think so, not for a government-in-exile. Why? Because New Caledonia is a strong French military base. Not an atomic bomb but manpower and much ammunition. We felt that if we set up a government-in-exile, they would have no choice because of their attitude in Africa, South-East Asia, and everywhere else, they would bring in guns and shoot. So we dare not do that. We can only use all the other channels. We will ask Australia—if they agree with us—not to export rice to New Caledonia, we will ask foreign shipping lines and visitors not to go to New Caledonia.

So that's why this movement centre is important. Because if we can educate Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific centres, they can all help. We can say "We don't want UTA in Vanuatu." We will isolate New Caledonia until the French realize that freedom is important.

Martin Brown

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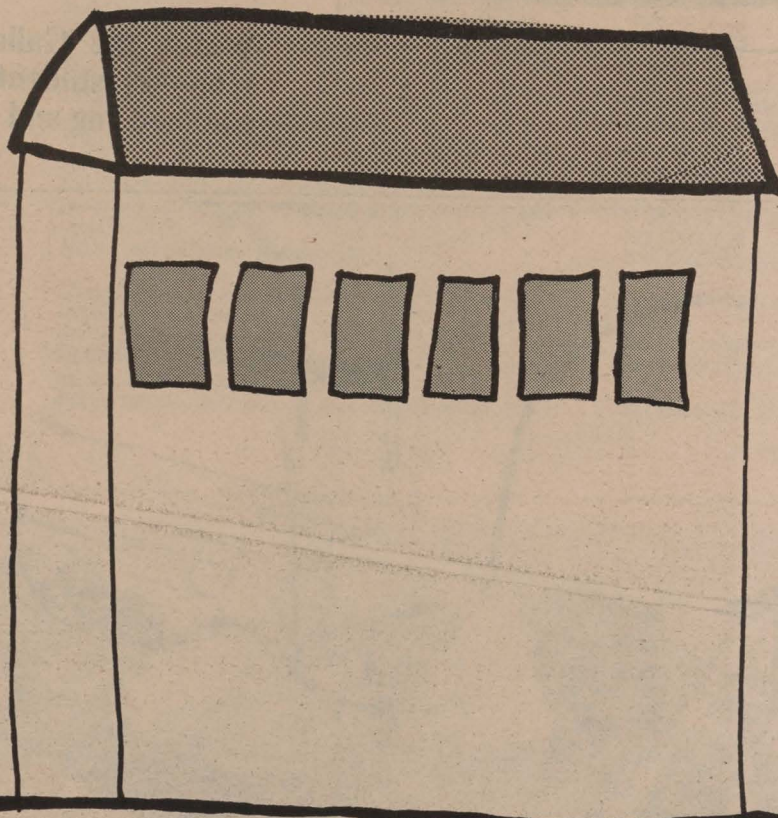
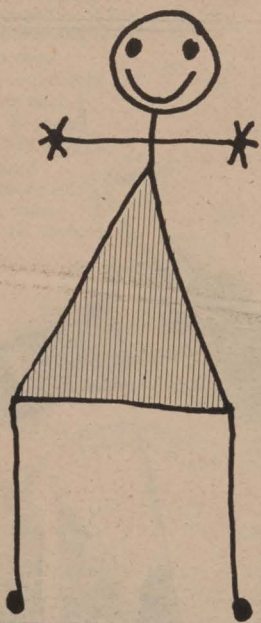
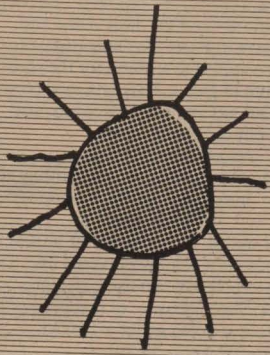
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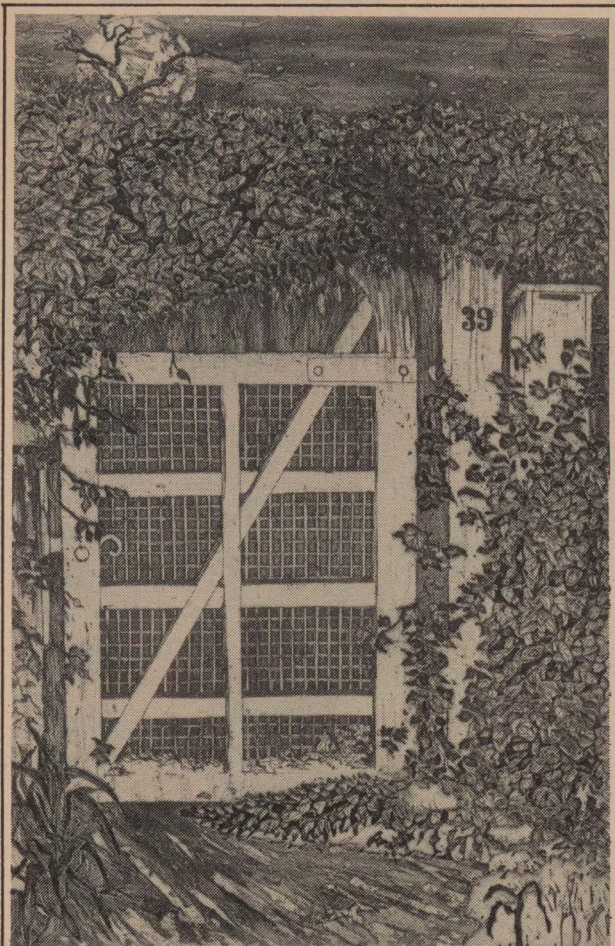
FREE AMBROSE TINDALL





this is my daddy by where he used to work.
Last night mummy cried because daddy told her that
the works were shutting down and he didn't have a job

the works



Yvonne Mieuwdorp

PICKING YOUR NOSE

Picking your nose can be such fun,
If and when it's properly done.

The extended digit reaches out,
Probing, poking up your snout.

Looking and searching your nostrils through,
Taking out that yukky goo.

Because there's no one there but thee;
You look at it — Carefully.

O'Neill

Here is a special cut-out offer of a poem!
just snip around the dashed line and
you have it! Free! No Obligation! No Charge!
Can be mailed to a friend for the sheet
pleasure of giving. Pass on Good News!
Cut-Out gift you can't afford to miss!
Also, cut-out poem can be
folded close to heart
and launching into exhilarating wind
makes best flying, coupon-type
paper dart.

If not wantd, no guarantee of satisfaction,
Can rip off whole sheet, Wrap up
chips, crumple when used, biff into
gutter. Sheer pleasure of making a purely
theoretical poem suffer and exist
in material world. Be In!



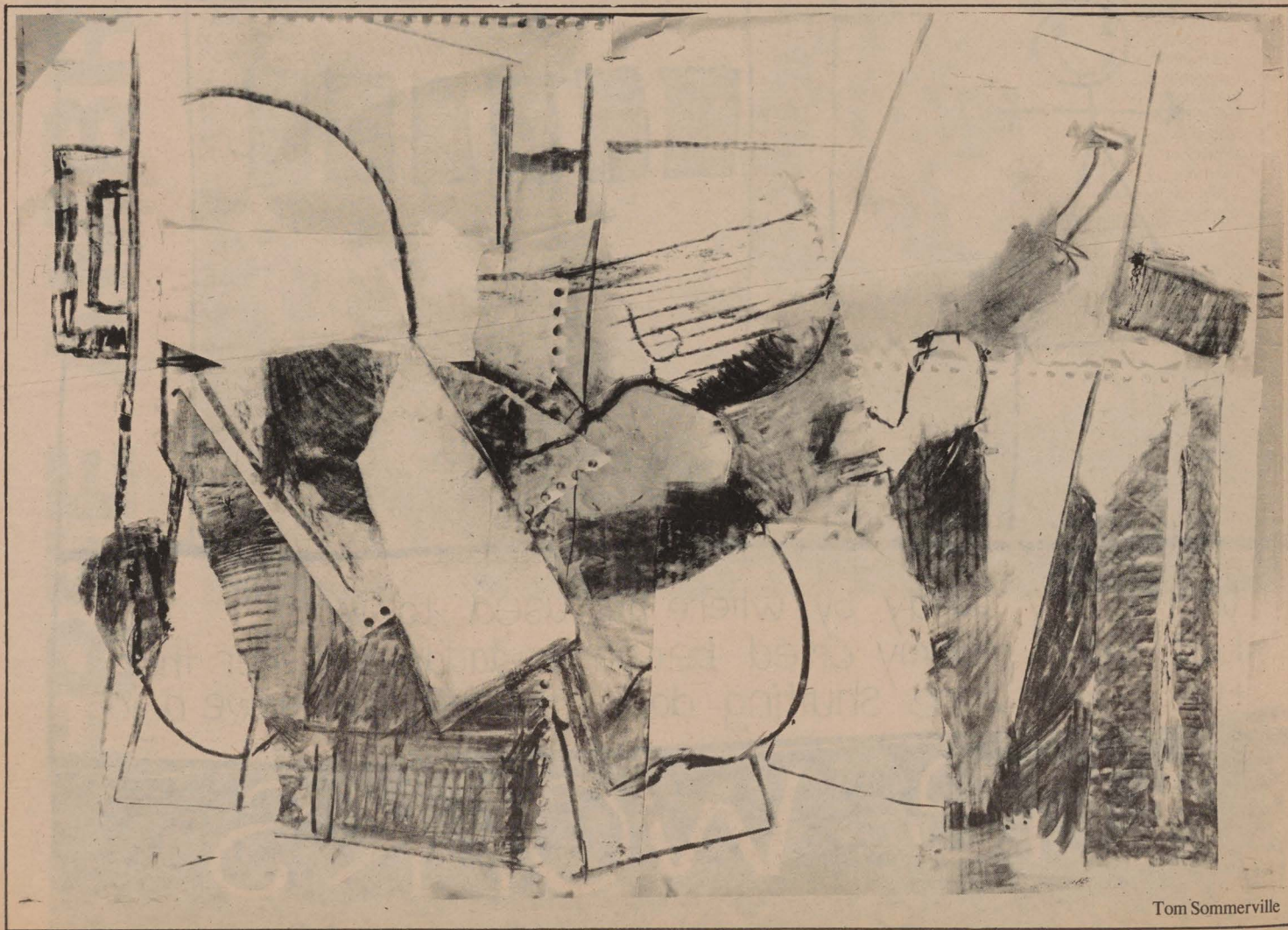
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Tom Sommerville

GAME SHADOWS PLAY

Empty wine bottles
and behind,
Shadows glowing a throbbing transparent green
on the wall
from the candles
flame
placed in between
Burning .
Strong
like Passions desire
in a dream.

The enclosing lips
of fleshy shade
rhythmically writhe, with
tapering elongating
thrusts of flame
flickering
vibrations through its soft vacant ceantre
whilst responsive shadows
quiver their
clasps and
contractions
in the sensuous night
of candle-light

Calm and still now — they rest
'and I can't hardly wait
just to sleep with you
again.'

The shadows on the wall
mock
the thought
with renewed
ozzing
frenzy

'We're not waiting',
they jeer
'We're living, jiving, and moving
my dear.'

Anne Jones

a flower on the keys
of a broken piano
sad romantic
did quiet fold around you
what sorrow of
things abandoned
made you cry
so alone in solitude
did you walk down
the steps
ad turn to look
once more
at the image
before the wind
rustled
blowing softly
the flower
to the porch

Melissa Miles

A BETTER CUP OF TEA

We had a time together
Joanna,
You and I
But like moments in time
being brief, fleeting

Our time together
was short and
to the point.

Passion flared like a struck match
but died for you
Just as quick

There being three of us
there was for you, a choice.
Honesty, demanded you choose
but you put out
my struck match
in choosing Him.

I was acceptable
he was preferable, So

You smile your fleeting smile
and say goodbye to me
for though I was hot water
He was your cup of tea.

S.L. O'Neill

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

Hopefully I prayed,
Earnestly I talked,
Sadly I listened and
Confusedly I slept.

But with the morning,
I suddenly realized
and the black heavy fog dulled into grey.
With the silent passing hours,
I gradually understood
and the grey swirls gave way to specks of blue.
With a growth of thought,
I became aware
and the mist had almost disappeared.

I ponderously looked around myself
and saw the beauty of the day,
felt the crisp dull of autumn,
breathed the fragrantly fresh, moistened air,
touched the living things around me
and felt the love, once more, for the *other* people near me.

Anne Jones

TAKE THE HONEY AND RUN

She stands before me,
Naked.
Liberated, this woman of today.
Our conversation is honest,
the talk, pointed.

Speaking of sex, she says,
"I am emancipated,
do not handle me like a dish cloth!"

But on looking deeper,
I see she is scared
looking for protection, security
offering Honey.
and what she says
does not tell me what she means.

And because I am a coward
I take the offered Honey,
and Run.

THE BRIEF FLAME

I wanted to set it on fire
but our love was too green to burn
God,
I tried to build it, that pyre
to keep out the cold
to keep us warm
But,
a wind was too strong
and the spark, not enough.
So, I stood over
that brief flame
until my tears
effectively
put it out.

And,
this life of ours
is a cycle
having its ups and downs.
Now, is down time.
Nothing fits, having
screwed up, in
every way, today.

Depressed, even Sad again
at a time when
it all has gone wrong

Only a day to day down
however,
No great complex bearing —
Just a down frame of mind, this time.

But guess who's going out to get pissed?

S. L. O'Neill

Marty Vreede



NO MONEY NO MEANING

Coffee house cuppa tea
to nick a pocketful of sugars
eye the workers on their worried way
Unemployed and useless
we sit around and wait
arthritic sun shifts
the warm spots around
who the fuck wants a job anyway?

Dave Vincent

THE UNIVERSITY IS A WORLD OF MEN

Another war has started
on the other side of the world
the Men who write & and read the News
are striking
so I didn't know about it until tonight:
perhaps tomorrow it will stop.
I've just come home
from my room with a view
at the University.
There was a plant by the Drama Soc. workshop
nobody watered
I waited
nobody noticed
somebody knocked it over —
I'd seen a plant in the Drama Soc. rehearsal room
die.
Men in overalls outside kill the grass whilst sitting on machines:
it's their job I suppose.
I watered the plant by the Drama Soc. workshop
on my last day at the University
& said goodbye
"If not in this world . . ." I said.

Jennifer Compton

OUT ON THE TOWN

I was waiting for the moon to rise
I was waiting for the night to fall
I was waiting for the world to end
I was waiting for you to call.

it is summer and the ground is warm
black with shadows of the shapes riptorn
lights are low and the eyes are bright
and we're all out on the town tonight.

side reflections flash
like knives
in the cinema
alive.

cars are empty and the wind is cold
in the bars they're playing rock'n'roll
it softly echoes on the streets of stone
around the buildings on the way back home.

no one gets another chance
no time for a second glance
you get a lover and it feels alright
but don't go out on the town tonight.

I was waiting for the moon to rise
I was waiting for the night to fall
I was waiting for the world to end
I was waiting for you

for you
to call.

Roger McLaughlin

CHILD BY THE WHITE STREAM

the many-stepping man maddened
by lust languished by the stream
that slurped and slapped its style
knew no noise that coerced its route.

You know why the orphan was ostracised
And cried crazing the skies
In the wid that wooked and winnowed
If only the sky was pale
There could be respite

But rolled the rain in thunder clouds
In from the mountains mannered
to smash and sunder indifferent
To the cries crazy of the child

Thus the many stepping man maddened
by lust was father to child
who must have died dismal
left to languish and hollow howl
In the wind by the white stream

Styn

FOR WENDY—IN A LETTER

Sirens are in short supply & the world's getting crazier;
it's nice to know there's someone to be on the rocks with

We met on floor five by chance; we hit the road
uncertain of the future, but it was give star motels till then.

You did the Dominion crossword with stiletto heels,
talked over the joint, then grinned & passed your eyes.

You were warm to touch & cuddle, like a second blanket
we were friends in bed & sometimes that's all friends need.

Nothing's easy, Wendy, we fought but only gently;
I guess we're already too sore to want to get hurt.

If I could read your head like a book & see myself in it,
too much to expect—well thanks, we had lots of fun.

So now you're up there relax, have a good time; down here
hell I'm still getting over the stone from having first met.

Ian Ritchie

THE MORNING

Walking in the morning
On a Monday's multitudinal tide along the Quay,
I saw you walk,
Arm in arm with innocence you made for me
A moment of poor, pure joy
In harmony, all this with bliss,
And, as though you were the Piper
I followed along the Place,
Hoping perhaps that fortune might grant to me
That look upon your face.

Fifth from the front line,
Fourth from the back,
Mediocratic middle,
Not white and not black.

But I lost you in the mall
As the lunch-hour deigned to call
The rats to party in the street.
Pete comes, as Pat with John does, and Anne,
And Tim and Tom with their party hats on
Leaping as high as they can.
All pranced about—gay abandon,
And laughed alot, in little circles.

Mello should speak the dry tongue
To soothe the scattered strands
He stood, an apology
Staring at his hands.
Hair, dark, to join his eyebrows
Framed eyes of despair,
They looked not understanding,
And shed a tear.

Harlot world!
Slipshod over tenderfeet
The cruelty marches past.
Clip clop, slip slop,
Flip flop, drag.
Pot shot, not stop,
Hot to trot, slag.

Red red rose, though art no redder than her nose,
And a mottle coloured cloth describes her skin;
Noisy world, why would you waste your energies,
I bow my head — you win.

Don't hurry, wait for me,
I like your company
Little girl of twelve.
And; please don't scowl and twist your face
And put out that cigarette, and don't swear so.
Hey — . . . please come back.
. . . Goodbye then, subtlety —
Little girl of twelve
You leave me lost.

Long line of streetlights, whispering cold,
Fifth from the fourth back — I wish I was old

Eric Le Roux

AT SPEED

do you lack coordination
do you need this conversation?
oh no
and did I hear you mention
that you question my intentions?
oh no
are you standing in the mirror practising smiles
do you worry that you're getting out of style?
oh no
and is searching for the source of need
just a matter of course at speed?
oh no
amplified your ears are ringing
do you hear the silence singing?
oh no
you've been taken and rejected
isn't that what you expected?
oh no.

Roger McLaughlin

SONG FOR NTSIKI BIKO

Hey lady stop your crying
though your black mans death darkness
though griefs burden blinds with fever
Hey lady stop your crying
your raised fist sings above the siren
pushed down so long fear wrenched so long
Hey lady men are monsters
your little boy no more to cradle
your loving man no more to hold you
If Jesus died in prisons concrete
would that crushing stone be rolled away?
Jesus did die Biko did die
death in shit and stench and doubting
death with screams and blood that darkens
Jesus did die Biko did die
Jesus did die Biko did die
thats all that you can ever say.

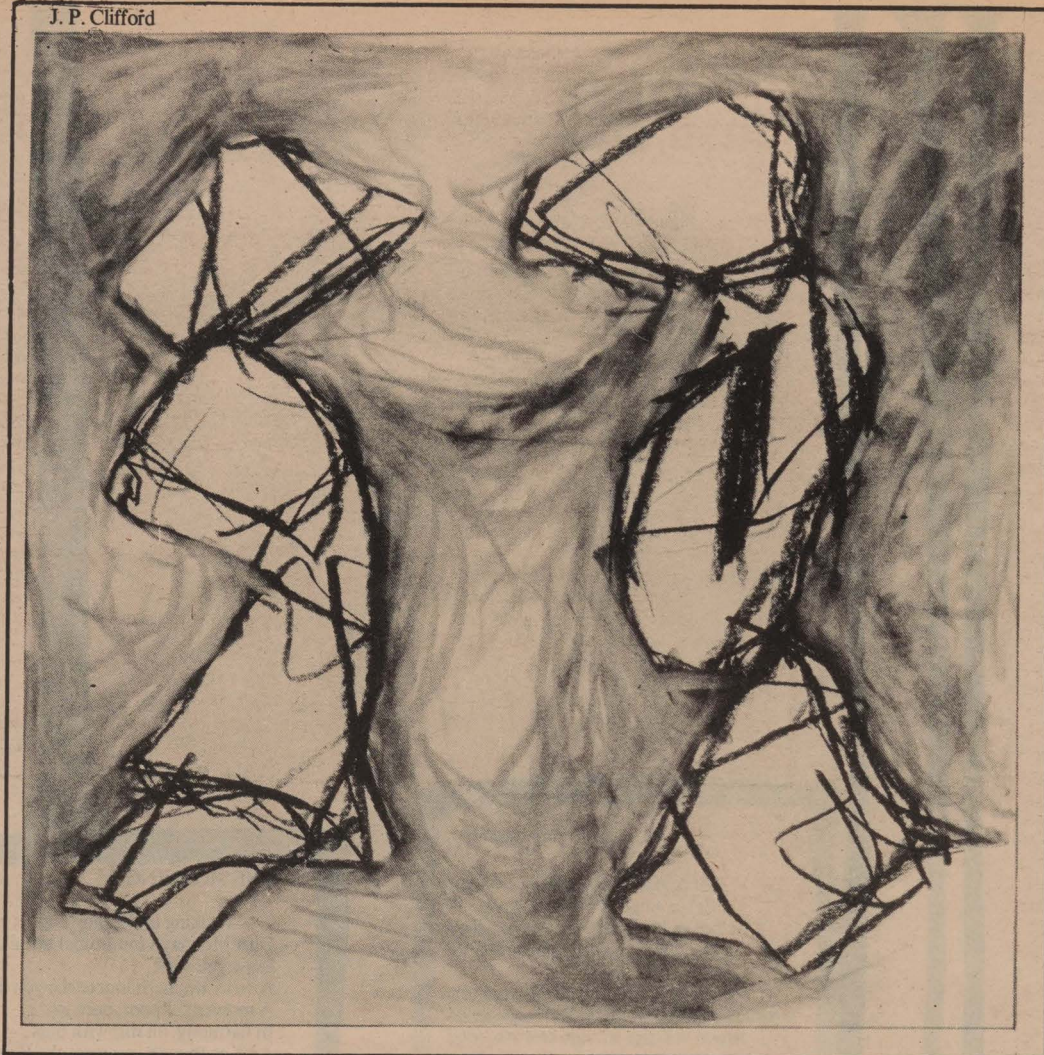
Dave Vincent.

IS

Is inside of him soft like in me,
Does he hurt when I hurt, and is his pain mine,
is it harder to picture him upside down,
Turned round, with his tongue out,
No eyeballs, torn ears?
Is what he does right — wait and see,
Can we make it so, if we like it, do
We have the choice, twist his face,
Gouge his eyes, pull his hair
Spit . . . in his face?

is what it is, like what I see it is, as,
And will it be, what it was, if we made it,
See it in the light, what we want it, to
Do, as we make it;
cognised
is.

Eric Le Roux



snow

"Do you want one?"

His pale fingers reached forward over the table-top, holding the packet open. Beneath his shock of fair curly hair his brows widened; the irises seemed lost in the whites of the eyes. His lips smiled. Ian took a cigarette.

"Thanks."

He lit it with a quick flick from a colourless plastic lighter. The glame shot up for a second and was gone, leaving a bright spot before his gaze. His own hands were thin and tired looking. Ian was a small build, frail.

"These days I only smoke menthol," the other said, staring straight ahead. "It doesn't show on the breath." His fingers drummed against a coffee cup. "What will they do to replace our lecturer?"

"He was too old," Ian said. "Greying, balding and wrinkling, all at once."

The other said "You make him sound like Father Christmas."

The two began to laugh. During the afternoon they had gone together to their lecture, to a spacious room filled with people. They went up into the back row, sat down and waited. At last a little crinkled man half hidden in his faded jacket and cigar shaped beard came in. Silence fell as he began to speak.

"The university has just been notified that your lecturer passed away suddenly last night. Although we do not know the cause of death it appears to be heart failure. His extensive service to the department will never be forgotten and we are

cancelling this lecture as a mark of respect." Then the little man took off his glasses and polished them before leaving the room.

"Passed away," Ian said. "Make it more like a case of mildew." The other said "There'll be a new lecture next week."

Now they were sitting in the cafe I shall describe. They knew it as a pleasant place, small, smokey and crowded. Students were at tables everywhere. Their conversation droned in an indistinct monologue. Faces from the outside world passed by the windows, some entering to materialise into shapes, some not. The tables and chairs had white plastic tops and the cups they drank from were thick china. The walls were bare bleached concrete. Strong evening sunlight was bouncing off the tables to form glares on the ceiling, the patterns had a certain shimmering regularity that was beautiful. They shielded their eyes. Outside autumn leaves from all the trees were collecting on the path edges. Soon the snow season would arrive to cover them and everything else, quietly.

"It's strange," Ian said, draining the milk coffee from his cup, "one of my earliest memories is of standing on the footpath outside our house watching a concrete-mixer drive by. We lived very near to a shingle works. As the truck went past it ran over a hedgehog on the road. The hedgehog burst, exploded like a fat balloon. There was simply nothing left, except for traces of it on my cotton clothes and face."

The other smiled. "That must have upset you."

"At first yes, I ran crying to my

mother and told her all about it. I was terrified that the hedgehog was gone, destroyed forever. But she washed my face, gave me a change of clothes and told me that the hedgehog would go to heaven, a wonderful place."

"And that worked?"

"It worked. I could imagine the little animal in heaven. Except that some years later I was upset again when my Sunday school teacher said that creatures couldn't go to heaven, only humans. Suddenly no one really seemed to know what they were talking about."

The other leaned over once more. "Are you going to the party tonight?"

"Is there one on?"

"Yes, in the ballroom. Ear-raid's playing. They've got a fabulous light show."

"Are you sure? I don't know if I can make it." Ian sat, staring at the cafe through his mind. "I feel as if I've been here the whole day."

At the same moment Chalky appeared. He came hurriedly over to their table, pulled up a chair and sat down. Chalky's face was drawn and chalk-pale. His breathing was fast and short.

"Chalky," Ian said, "you weren't at the lecture today."

Chalky didn't seem to notice. He asked "Has anybody got a cigarette?"

"Sure." The other pulled out a long white tube and put it down on the table. Chalky's hands trembled as

he lit it. Ian asked

"Are you alright?"

Again Chalky ignored him. He took a long drag and began to breathe more calmly. The air around him balanced with smoke. "I've had a rough day, just come back from the vet."

The other blew a lazy smoke ring and leaned forward. "What's up?" he asked.

Chalky's eyes were misty behind his glasses. He peered back through the lenses. "It's our cat at home. She's only a small cat but she's had a stomach tumour all week." He was silent for a moment, then drew back again on the cigarette. "Today it got so bad I had to take her in and have her put to sleep." His eyes flicked from face to face. "I know it sounds silly but I feel cut up about it. You can't help the way you feel can you? We had that cat in our family for years, ever since I was a baby, and it was always me that fed her and looked after her. She was always my cat. It was me that named her..."

Ian looked round towards the other, a vague smile on the corners of his mouth. The other too, was smiling. Ian picked up his empty cup and acted as if drinking from it. With the failing light neon tubes had been switched on, bright than ever. Some were giving off a dull hum. An ice cold draught licked about and people were leaving the cafe. They watched them go off, the windows' condensate dissolving them, like snow. I feel much better. Ian put down his cup and said

"One day I shall write a story about this. Are you coming to the party tonight?"

ian richards

3 photographs from a series on
consumerism chris taylor



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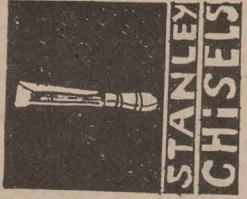
Come and see Student Travel for more details about this and other schemes. Our office is on the first floor of the Student

Union building; and is open from 10.00am to 4.00pm. Ask for Barbara or John. See you soon!

Please note: Our Work Exchange Programmes to the United States and Canada have had their final dates for acceptance of places extended to 26 September. Come in and find out all about them.



GIVE THEM A MOTHER CHANCE



This week's and last week's articles have given you a brief introduction to some parts of one New Zealand statute important in the maintenance of public order. But the pressures of space and time have meant that many important sections have not been mentioned at all, or mentioned only in passing. It is a pretty safe bet that any disturbance in public or anything likely to endanger or even merely to annoy or disturb the public will be a criminal offence. Throwing stones to the damage or danger of persons or property is; allowing the drippings of the eaves of houses to fall upon public footpaths is; permitting horses to serve mares in or within sight of public places is; the drinking of liquor in public conveyances or in public places is; furiously or negligently riding any animal or vehicle or engine, carriage or conveyance is; and so on and so on and so on. Be warned, there are a lot of laws about, and even a few general principles about which have not been covered. The safest course in most situations is to be polite to the police, inquire into their authority if necessary, submit if they insist on it, and ask questions later. A smile can win a kingdom. Many minor situations, also the police will warn you when you are doing something illegal, ask you to desist, and only arrest you if you refuse. This is a good thing. A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, But drinking largely sobers us again.

Arrest

The National Gay Rights Coalition Resource Centre has published a useful summary of ones rights and duties in dealing with the police. They are printed on stunt card, and are available at a cost of one dollar for thirty from the Centre, P.O. Box 350, Wellington. This is what is on them:

If Questioned By The Police

1. Give only your name and address.
2. Do not give the name and address of your employer.
3. Do not go anywhere with a police officer unless you have been arrested. Ask "Am I being arrested?" The Officer must tell you, and for what.

If Arrested By The Police

1. The police must state that they are arresting you.
2. They must tell you the charge.
3. If you are a woman you may be searched only in private and by a female police officer.
4. Do not resist arrest.
5. Give only your name and address; say nothing else.

At The Police Station

1. Do not resist being searched or fingerprinted.
2. Do not struggle or swear.
3. You have the right to make one telephone call. Contact your lawyer, family or friend.
4. Do not answer any questions or make statements until you have spoken with a lawyer.
5. Do not sign anything until you have spoken with your lawyer.
6. If injured, you have the right to a doctor.
7. If you are under eighteen the police must contact your parents or guardian.
8. You have the right to ask for police bail. If this is refused, you must be brought before the court as soon as possible.

In Court

Never plead guilty unless advised to do so by your lawyer.

Helping the police with their inquiries again

Last week CANTA's Legal Co-Respondent looked at some aspects of the law that all of us may come face to face with at some time. Part Two of this article covers some of the charges that students are more likely to face. Don't throw it away yet: last day of lectures is coming up this week.

Trespass

As a general rule, trespass is not a crime, but only a tort (i.e. a civil wrong), the remedy for which is not a criminal prosecution by the Crown, but rather a civil action by the aggrieved person (the plaintiff) for damages. For example, to stroll over a farmer's paddocks without his permission is not a crime but merely a tort. (Things would be different, though, if you were taking something from his property—wood, perhaps or plants, or mushrooms. That taking would be theft.)

An action for damages is not the only remedy which a landowner or occupier has. Trespass is a tort against the person in occupation—so if someone enters your flat without your agreement, he trespasses against you. Leases and tenancy agreements usually give landlords the right at certain times to enter and inspect the premise. This, of course, is not trespass; but since you have exclusive possession (subject, of course, to the terms of the agreement) the landlord may enter at no other times. The owner or occupier of land also has available to him the remedy of self-help; that is to say, he may ask the trespasser to leave; and if he does not leave he may use reasonable force to remove him. He may also authorise other people (e.g. the police—but anyone would do) to use reasonable force to remove the trespasser.

Trespass, although generally still only a tort, can very easily become a crime. Various statutes make trespass, and things like it, a crime in various circumstances. For example:

Section 54 of the Police Offences Act provides that "Every person commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200 or to imprisonment for three months, who without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on him), but in circumstances that do not disclose the commission of or intention to commit any other offence, is found at any time in or on any building, or in any enclosed yard, garden, or area, or in or on board any ship, launch, dredge, yacht, boat or other vessel."

This, as you see, is pretty comprehensive when it comes to trespass in buildings or enclosed areas. Almost any trespass in a city would seem to be covered by it—unless, of course, there is "lawful excuse."

It seems from the case of *The Police v. Carter* [1978], (where Carter, in broad daylight and in full view of the police, climbed over the gates of Government House) that even if a person is seen committing the trespass, and arrested immediately thereafter, he may still be found guilty of being "found" on those premises within the meaning of this section.

Just as important as such sections as section 54 of the Police Offences Act is the Trespass Act 1968. This act makes certain things connected with trespass crimes. In particular, it requires all trespassers to provide their name and address to the owner or occupier, or

anyone acting with his authority; not to do so is a criminal offence. The Act also provides that "every person commits an offence . . . and is liable on summary conviction for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars who wilfully trespasses on any place and neglects or refuses to leave that place after being warned to do so by the owner or any person in lawful occupation of the place, or any person acting under the express or implied authority of the owner or person in lawful occupation."

So—if a trespasser is warned to leave, and refuses, he commits an offence. Not only does he commit an offence against the Trespass Act, for which he may be arrested without warrant, but he may well also (depending on the circumstances) be guilty of obstructing a policeman in the execution of his duty, under section 77 of the Police Offences Act.

In many cases it will be clear that a person is a trespasser. But what of a person who knocks on your front door all too early on Saturday morning, selling encyclopaedias, brushes or religion? Is he a trespasser? What if you go into a shop or public office? These places are private property—are you, therefore, a trespasser every time you do your shopping? In none of these situations is there a trespass. The law uses the device of the "implied licence." A licence is a permission to do certain things over land. The law says that, other things being equal, every householder allows people (even if he has never seen them before in his life) to come to his front door on their lawful business (selling brushes, collecting for charity, etc.). If he is sent away he must obviously go—his licence, is revoked—but he does have an implied licence to walk up the path and knock on the door, at least. (Of course, such an implied licence could be revoked by a sign at the gate saying "No hawkers" or some such thing. A sign merely saying "Trespassers will be prosecuted" would be useless, though, because the salesman is, of course, not a trespasser when he enters the property—he comes a trespasser only if he is told to leave, and refuses.

Similarly in shops and public offices, you are not a trespasser there because you have an implied permission to be there.

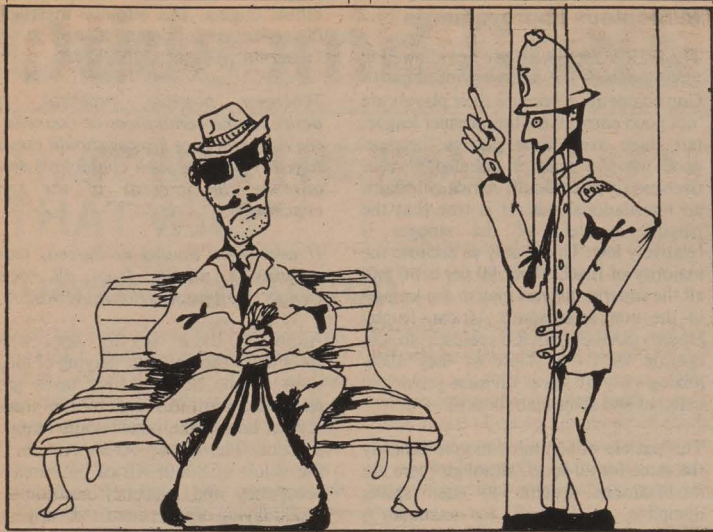
The only point of difficulty with section 3 of the Trespass Act, a minor one, arises from the point that in some circumstances two warnings to leave are necessary. Re-read section three. It says that trespassers must be warned to leave, and if they do not, it is an offence, so, if you are on someone's (and without lawful excuse and colour of right e.g., just rambling over paddocks), you are a trespasser already, and require only one warning. If, however, you have some lawful excuse you need two warnings to leave before you can be guilty of an offence under section three. The first warning revokes your implied licence—if you refuse to leave then, you become a trespasser. The second warning is the warning spoken of by section three of this Act, to someone who is a trespasser. Failure to leave then is a criminal offence.

Drunkness, Idle And Disorderly Behaviours etc.

Part II of the Police Offences Act extends the meaning of 'public place' to include public parks, gardens and reserves, railway stations, platforms and carriages, public wharves, piers or jetties, passenger ships and boats plying for hire, licensed public vehicles plying for hire, any churches, chapels or other public buildings where Divine service is being publicly held, public halls and theatres where concerts, theatrical representations or other public entertainments are occurring, markets, auctions, bars, racecourses and sports grounds and telephone cabinets, as well as roads, streets, footpaths, courts, alleys and thoroughfares open to or used by the public and one or two other similar things.

To be found drunk in such a public place is an offence (section 41). The penalty depends on how many times it has happened to you before. For a first offence, there is a \$20 fine—at the other end of the scale, for a fourth conviction within six months, a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. There are special rules for naval

Despite the good intentions of the author, these two articles have said nothing about anything but the criminal law. Nothing has been said about the many enlightened laws this country has which protect the purchasers of faulty, defective, useless or dangerous goods; which protect one from exploitation by rapacious landlords or rapacious tenants, which regulate hire purchase agreements and layby sales and ones relations with tradesmen, and many other things as well. Even to mention most of these things would require a small volume. The advice you are offered here, therefore, is never to admit defeat until you know that the law is against you (which, if you are honest and reasonable, it may well not be). For legal advice you could (in appropriate cases) see a lawyer who, under the Law Society's new scheme, will charge only ten dollars for a first appointment, or, a little more cheaply, you could ask about your situation at one of several Citizens' Advice Bureaus (the one in the middle of town is at 203 Gloucester Street, ph. 68-413 and 66-490) or at one of several neighbourhood legal advice centres (their addresses and hours may be found in the back of the yellow pages on the telephone book together with a very useful list of many other social welfare agencies in Christchurch). The Consumers' Institute (Private Bag, Te Aro, Wellington; Christchurch Office, T. & G. Building, ph. 66-729, P.O. Box 525) will help with things, it is qualified to deal with.



ratings accused of drunkenness (section 42). If, while drunk, you are in charge of any carriage, horse, cattle or steam engine, or behave in a riotous or disorderly manner, your offence is worse—you may be fined up to \$20, or imprisoned for up to three months. (Section 43). Section 44 imposes certain humane duties upon constables who arrest people in a state of helpless drunkenness. Before he is brought before a Justice, he must be visited by the constable at least once every three hours and preserved from perishing from cold or exhaustion. The Justice before whom the drunkard is brought may remand him to some hospital, infirmary or some other fitting place for curative treatment and care. This may not be quite as beneficent as it seems—the drunkard is obliged to pay for this treatment, if the Justice so orders, and in fact it is a criminal offence not to pay after an order has been made.

Any person who wilfully and obscenely exposes his person (that is to say, in language non-legal but still clinical, his penis—the Act is referring only to male persons, clearly) in a public place or within the view thereof, may be imprisoned for up to a year or fined up to \$400.

Under section 49 of the Act, a fine of up to \$200 or imprisonment for up to three months awaits you if you are “an idle and disorderly person.” An idle and disorderly person is one who (a) is the occupier of any house frequented by reputed thieves or persons who have no visible means of support, or (b) is found in any such house with such reputed thieves, or persons and who does not give a good account of his lawful means of support and also of his being in such house upon some lawful occasion, or (c) wanders abroad or places himself in any public place to beg or gather alms, or causes or procures or encourages any child so to do, or (d) habitually consorts with reputed thieves or prostitutes or persons who have no visible lawful means of support.

It is, of course, a good thing that the police have the power to break up nests of criminals; it is also good to protect young people from consorting with criminals; but this section does do other things beside give the police that power—it makes it a crime to beg, for example—think of all the saints and holy men who could have been convicted of that in the past!—and it also makes anyone guilty by association who habitually consorts with these people, be they social workers, saints or the Son of God Himself.

Section 50, which is deemed to form part of section 49, provides that if a person (who may be arrested on this charge without a warrant) fails to prove to the Court that he has sufficient lawful means of support, or that such means of support as he does have are lawful, then he is an “idle and disorderly person,” and may be

fined up to \$200 (though where he is to get that money from is not stated) or instead sent—no, not to the Labour Department, or a social welfare agency, but to prison for up to three months. Thus poverty is made a crime. (The poor person may not, of course, beg for his living—that is an offence against section 49.) A couple of years ago a man in Christchurch found by the police fossicking through rubbish tins was sent to prison under section 50. It may, perhaps, be better than letting him take his chances in the street—that is debatable—but is it the best solution we can offer? Like the section forbidding begging, it could be said to be a discouragement to sturdy beggars, lazy bludgers and the genuinely bone lazy; but it is also capable of being used for other purposes. The law in its majestic equality (Anatole France observes) forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges—but we have gone further, for it is now a crime not to be able to afford a bed in a hotel. (Exactly what sufficient lawful means of support are is a question of fact; and also of some vagueness of uncertainty. For many years 1/6 was held to be sufficient and swaggies up and down the country all carried that sum with them in a knotted corner of a kerchief and never touched; but even then inflation was at work.)

Rogues And Vagabonds

Section 52 defines rogues and vagabonds. They are liable to fines not exceeding \$400 or imprisonment for up to a year. By section 52A, the peeping into the window of a dwelling house by night, or lurking or loitering near any dwelling house, is liable to up to three months or \$400.

There are several special rules about rogues and vagabonds, and idle and disorderly persons. If a Justice receives information on oath that such a person is or is suspected to be in any house, tent or place kept or purporting to be kept for the reception, lodging or entertainment of travellers or others, he may enter the same at any time by day or night, or may issue a warrant to a constable to do so, in order to apprehend those persons. Again, any constable who apprehends such a person may seize “any horse or other cattle or any vehicle or goods in the possession or use of such person and convey the same as well as such person, before a District Court.” These persons, after being adjudged to be such persons (i.e. rogues and vagabonds, and idle and disorderly persons) may be searched, and their trunks, boxes, bundles, parcels or packages and any carts or other vehicles found in their possession or use searched also, and any money found be applied to the expense of apprehending the offender, conveying him to prison and maintaining him in prison and maintaining his horses and cattle while they are detained. This is, of course, an unusual provision in the case of every other crime I can think of, the criminal does not have to pay for his time in prison

(the offender's horses, cattle and other effects may also be sold to pay for his time in prison.)

The last point to note about Part II of the Police Offences Act is that, in the words of section 60, “Any person whosoever, with or without warrant, may apprehend any person found offending against the provisions of this Part of this Act comprised under the headings ‘Drunkness and Riot’, ‘obscenity’, ‘Idle and disorderly Persons’ and ‘rogues and Vagabonds’ and take and convey him fore before a District court to be dealt with as directed in this Part of this Act, or may deliver him to any constable to be so taken and conveyed and death with.” Before you leap out to do your bit for law and order, though, note that you must “find him” offending against the provisions of this Act. The villain might also (quite unlawfully) resist you.

Liquor

The Police Offences Act makes it an offence to consume liquor in a public place, or possess any liquor intended for consumption therein or offers or supplies such liquor to another for consumption therein. The Sale of Liquor Act 1962 also has numerous provisions concerning liquor.

It is an offence for any licensee or manager on any licensed premises (or any other person) to sell or supply liquor to any intoxicated person. It is an offence for a licensee or manager to allow a person to become drunk on the licensed premises. It is an offence to allow any person to remain on licensed premises who is drunk, or who is behaving in a violent quarrelsome, insulting or disorderly way. (Note that in this case there is more than a power to remove these people—there is in fact a positive duty.) It is an offence for a licensee or manager to incite any person to drink—but this does not cover offering or supplying liquor without charge and by way of reasonable hospitality. To allow prostitutes to solicit on the premises, or to use the premises as a ‘place of resort’, is an offence. Every licensee or manager commits an offence who promotes, or allows to be played on the premises any unlawful game or lottery within the meaning of the Gaming Act 1908, or who allows any gambling or betting (other than a casual bet) on the premises (“unless the game involves skill, and is either played for no stakes, or is played for moderate stakes of which no part is received by any person otherwise than as a participant in the game”), or who promotes or conducts, or allows to be promoted or conducted either wholly or in part on the premises any competition involving betting.

To sell or supply or expose for sale any liquor outside the hours authorised by the licence is an offence, and to consume or procure or attempt to procure any liquor outside authorised hours, to enter the premises for the purpose or with the intention of consuming or procuring liquor, to be found on the premises in possession of liquor (unless the person found can prove that the liquor was sold to him lawfully, and was not going to be consumed on the premises) or even to be found in any bar outside authorised hours, is an offence.

There are special rules concerning various sorts of licences—restaurant licences, theatre licences, airport licences and so on, and special rules concerning house bars. Any policeman may demand your name and address if he finds you on licensed premises after hours. (This provision is section 254, and suggests that without such special statutory provision policeman are not even entitled to ask you that. The law is uncertain—would anyone like to risk their liberty for the sake of clearing it up?) To fail to give ones name and address, or to give a false one, is an offence.

As to supply of liquor to minors: Section 259 of the Sale of Liquor Act provides that is an offence for any licensee or manager or any other person, to supply liquor to a person under the age of twenty years, or to allow it to be supplied. (It is a defence to this charge that the supplier believed on reasonable grounds that the person was over twenty, or that he was shown evidence, which it was reasonable to accept, that he was over twenty.) The minor who purchases the liquor, or who consumes or possesses any liquor on licensed premises, is also guilty of an offence, and is liable to a fine of up to \$200. If a person appearing to be under twenty years of age asks for liquor, or is found consuming or possessing it on licensed premises, or is even found in a bar then any policeman, or the licensee of the premises may ask the apparent minor for his name, age and address. If there is reasonable ground to believe that any particulars supplied in response to that request are false, he may ask for satisfactory evidence of the correctness thereof. If no evidence is supplied, the person may be asked to leave the premises. To refuse to give ones age, name and address, or to give false ones, or false evidence of them, is an offence, for which one may be arrested without a warrant.

To supply liquor recklessly to someone under eighteen years of age is a worse offence, and to send a person under the age of twenty to licensed premises for liquor is also an offence.

Sections 186, 188 and 189 of the Act deal with the power which a licensee or manager has to exclude persons or to refuse to supply them with liquor. No discrimination is allowed on the grounds of race, colour, nationality, sex, beliefs or opinions of any person. Hotel keepers and tourist house keepers have duties, under section 186, to provide accommodation and meals to travellers, in so far as they are able—the types of meals, the numbers of courses, and so on, are specified (food and refreshment must be made available, with or without personal service). Accommodation and meals may be refused because of the cleanliness or condition or character, conduct or behaviour of the person requesting them.

More important, perhaps, is section 189. A licensee or manager may exclude from a public bar any person whose presence there would make the licensee or manager liable to a penalty (e.g. a minor, drunk or prohibited person), and any person who by reason of previous drunkenness or excessive drinking or of violent, quarrelsome or disorderly conduct has been warned not to enter the premises.

Subject to the provisions of sections 186 and 199, the licensee or manager has an absolute discretion to refuse to admit anyone to any part of the premises other than a public bar. Anyone may be ordered to leave who is intoxicated, violent, quarrelsome, insulting or disorderly, or who has previously been warned not to enter, or whose presence on the premises would make the licensee or manager liable to a penalty.

Anyone at the bar may refuse to sell, supply liquor to anyone if he has reasonable cause to believe that that person is intoxicated, or the person is, or has been, violent, quarrelsome, insulting or disorderly, or, in the opinion of the person serving (or not serving him) the person should not, in the interests of his own welfare or the welfare of his family be supplied with liquor—or with any more liquor.

It is an offence to enter premises after one has been refused entry, and it is an offence to fail to leave after one has been ordered to do so. The police have wide powers to help managers and licensees, if they are asked to do so.

Whitewash

Next month, Mr Sam Ramsamy, Chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, is due to visit New Zealand, as guest of HART: the New Zealand anti-Apartheid Movement. Here we reprint an article he wrote for the New Statement in 1979.

Exceptional Circumstances

In 1976 the South African Government announced eight guidelines for South African sport which stated, *inter alia*: 'White, Coloured, Indian and Black sportsmen and women should all belong to their own clubs. Each should control, arrange, and manage its own sporting fixtures.' The Minister of Sport re-affirmed this policy during the 1979 Parliamentary debate on sport. Mixing outside the guidelines, sometimes necessary for re-admission into international sport, was, he emphasised, an exception:

Exceptional circumstances do not always permit consistent implementation of the mentioned guidelines and it is recognised that special arrangements are justified in such circumstances. But unnecessary deviations must be guarded against, and exceptions must be dealt with in such a way that they do, in fact, prove the rule.

The exceptions are administered in several different ways according to the popularity of the sport among the Blacks and according to the extent of Black co-operation.

International Credibility

Most of South Africa's black sportsmen belong to non-racial sports bodies and refuse to have contact with the Black stooge splinter sports bodies that are set up by the Whites. In rugby the national Black stooge bodies—the South African Rugby Association (Africans) and the South African Rugby Federation (Coloureds—people of mixed descent) are affiliated as provincial units to the national White South African Rugby Board (SARB) which now consists of 24 affiliates—22 White provincial unions and two national Black bodies. This move was intended to further fortify apartheid rugby, while the affiliation of the two Black stooge bodies would give White rugby international credibility.

Miraculous Improvements

The SARA and SARF are not allowed to enter teams in the inter-provincial Currie Cup competition because their players are 'not good enough' for this premier league, but these very same players 'become' good when a team is selected to tour overseas or when South Africa entertains an international side. It is true that the playing standard of the stooges is relatively low. This is only so because the majority of Blacks (over 90 per cent) and all the superior players play in the leagues of the non-racial South African Rugby Union (SARU). SARU refuses to co-operate with the White as they allow mixing only at lower division provincial matches and some club fixtures.

This pattern of administration is basically the same for all sport, although there are modifications specific to each sports discipline. In football, for example, a mixed interclub professional league consisting of 18 clubs has been allowed.

Multinational Or Just Racist

All mixed sports fixtures in South Africa are termed 'multinational' events. 'Multinational' is the glorified name for the Government's Bantustan Policy whereby people are separated for work, sport, residency, etc. according to their

ethnic origins. The essential ingredients of separate development are in the Government's sports guidelines:

Wherever possible, practical, and desirable the committees or councils of the different race groups should consult together or have such contact as would advance the interests of the sport concerned.

If and when invited or agreed, teams comprising players from all racial groups can represent South Africa.

Although there is no law which specifically prohibits the playing of mixed sport (White South Africa takes great pains to point this out to the world), several laws make mixed sport illegal in practice. The Group Areas Act divides the whole of South Africa into areas of occupancy and residency according to race. Playing of sport entails 'occupying' a specific area and this, therefore, legalises only one race group; the other race groups will be violating the Act. The Reservation of Amenities Act (1953) allows only one race group to use amenities, like sportsfields, clubhouses, etc. in a specific area. The Bantu Laws Amendment Act (1963) makes it illegal for persons of other race groups to enter a Bantu (African) Area. The Native Laws Amendment Act (1957) provides for the withholding of permission for Africans attending functions, like sports fixtures, outside the so-called Native Residential Areas. According to the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (1945) Africans are not allowed to use sports facilities outside their Native Areas.

"Blacks Are Still Herded"

Sometimes the Department of Sport and Recreation issues a blanket permit for a whole season to certain selected cricket and football organisations over which it has complete control, despite the facade of being run by Blacks. However, these organisations will still have to make further applications in respect of each fixture, if they wish to admit persons of more than one race group as spectators. Although race prohibition signs have been removed from most sports grounds Blacks are still herded to remote parts of the stands.

"Only Viable Method" For Change

The only viable method of forcing a complete change in the South African sports structure is to continue complete isolation. Olympic sport has been undergoing a change since 1968 when the International Olympic Committee began the process of expelling South Africa. However, in sports like rugby, where its overseas supporters have tried desperately hard to maintain the links, there has been hardly any change. Supporters of South African sport have been trying to convince the naive that the meagre changes made will stop if there is complete isolation. In fact the converse has proved correct. More window-dressing has occurred in sports where South Africa has been expelled by international bodies than in sports like gymnastics, rugby and yachting, where South Africa still enjoys international participation.

At present it is not possible for true merit selection to occur in South African sport as mixing is allowed only at minimal levels. Genuine merit selection is possible only in a sports structure where all participants are given equal opportunities at all levels. South Africa's apartheid laws which restrict movement and coaching opportunities to Blacks must first be removed. The non-racial South African Council on Sports (SACOS) has very aptly summarised the country's sports dilemma: 'There cannot be normal sport in an abnormal society.'



Odds and Sods

THAT WAS THE YEAR THAT WAS

Around the Union

1980 has been a year of change around the Union. With the exception of our old friend, Dave Dunphy, the Catering Manager there has been a total change in management with the departures of Nigel Wyse and Stan Clark, mid-year. The new management under General Manager, Tommy Thomson and their new methods have not exactly been welcomed with open arms by many of the staff, but I'm sure that things will work out as the new management settles in and realises that it isn't always wise to try and run a Students' Assn just as a commercial operation. Of course, the way the new management structure was introduced, was what put a lot of people's backs up this year. The motion was rushed through a very incomplete holiday Executive in May and the structure was basically in place when people rolled back after the break. This was one of the incidents that led to a No Confidence Motion in Tony Stuart half way through his second term of office. The whole affair began during the Christmas vacation with the revelation that Stuart was accepting two salaries, for which he received a motion of censure from the Executive. The incident that sparked off the No-Confidence SGM was an allegation that Stuart had purchased an Avenger wagon on our behalf without the approval of the Executive. The No Confidence motion was of course lost but it did seem to give Stuart the kick up the backside he needed.

However, in 1981 we will have a totally different kind of President in Katrina Amos. In the first Odds and Sods of the year we called her "a tough little cookie

who shoots straight from the hip" and her performance throughout the year showed her as a potential President. Her competition at the Election came from a Tony Stuart clone by the name of Mark Hutton who was unfortunately just not up to par. Hopefully Katrina will give a very different kind of leadership to Mr Stuart.

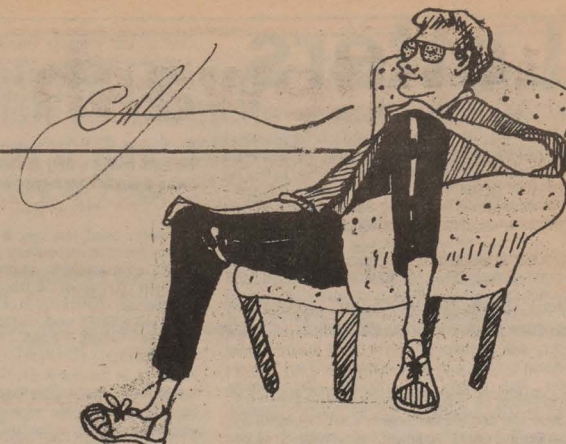
One of the most prominent Executive members of 1980 was Robin Arthur, who by the way is next year's CANTA Editor. Robin began the year very well with a good Education Fightback campaign with the assistance of an old retainer from Auckland, David Merritt. It was at demonstrations associated with Fightback that for the first time the Police's new riot equipment was seen ready to be used against students. However later in the year, Robin's arrogance on his over spending without authorisation on the campaign (exactly what caused a motion of no confidence in Stuart) and his attitude towards the place of Women's Rights within NZUSA saw the attitudes of many of his former supporters significantly cooling towards him.

But I guess if we were to give our version of a Humphrey Award to any one on Executive it would have to go to Laurie Abbott, Public Affairs Officer in charge of Publications. Abbott went into the Executive as a Progressive Club member and a decided lightweight and left the Executive a reactionary and still a decided lightweight. From the beginning of the year when he actually spoke

against new equipment for his portfolio, on through his faceless, officious memos through to his total lack of empathy with his portfolio Laurie would have to win the Humphrey by a mile in a year when the majority of Exec members performed quite well.

One of the saddest affairs of the year has been Canterbury students record with booze. Earlier in the year our fellows' performance on the Aramoana and the publicity we gained after the Chunda Mile in the national weekly Truth left many students thinking it was time for a

change in student's attitudes towards the demon drink. And those issues were brought to a head again last month. After a Drinking Horn where CANTA was criticised for only giving the event a quarter page, four of our boys as Tony Stuart calls them went over to Teacher's College, had a go at destroying their Students' Association and then sexually molested a woman in her first year of teacher training. Sooner or later somebody will get the message that attitudes towards booze and towards women are going to have to change around here.



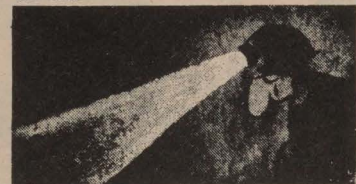
Around the Country

National politics has been an area that ODDS & SODS has spent a lot of time on during the year. It is true to say that, as each year goes by, the games the politicians play leave people even more uninterested in the farce that is parliamentary democracy. And 1980 has been no exception.

The present government has been in power for five years, and is looking decidedly stale. The National Party is in the unfortunate position of, on the one hand having a Cabinet holding on to the last remnants of the social welfarism, introduced in the 1930s, but on the other having a rank and file who would contract the Social Welfare Department out to private enterprise, if they could have things their way. The cabinet this year has more than its share of cock-ups. Firstly our wonderful Prime Minister expelled the Soviet Ambassador for giving an SUP member a bottle of vodka which the SIS tried to turn into a sizeable amount of money, and then proceeded to publish a list of supposed SUP members that was only five years out of date. Later on in the year, he proved to the entire Commonwealth just how much freedom of the press was worth in Godzone, when he attempted to have Tom Scott barred from a conference in New Delhi. Rob's lead was followed up by Ministers McIntyre and Young in the Fitzgerald scandal. If they were in government anywhere else in the World they would have been forced to resign by now. And finally 1000 men lost their jobs at Southdown freezing works and the Department of Labour could do nothing about it because none of his colleagues bothered to tell the Minister of Labour what was about to happen.

holding the balance of power. They won the East Coast Bays by-election in September—that electorate was 21st on their list of winnable seats.

What was as noteworthy as the growth of Social Credit popularity during the year was the growth of right-wing groups outside of parliament like ZAP and the League of Rights. ZAP businesses in Christchurch are still very strong and their links with the League of Rights and its buddies like the Individuals Fight for Freedom and the Tax Reform Movement, as well as the number of League of Rights people in the Social Credit League are more than just reason for worry. It seems that New Zealand is much more likely to swing to the right in the present economic crisis than it is to the left.

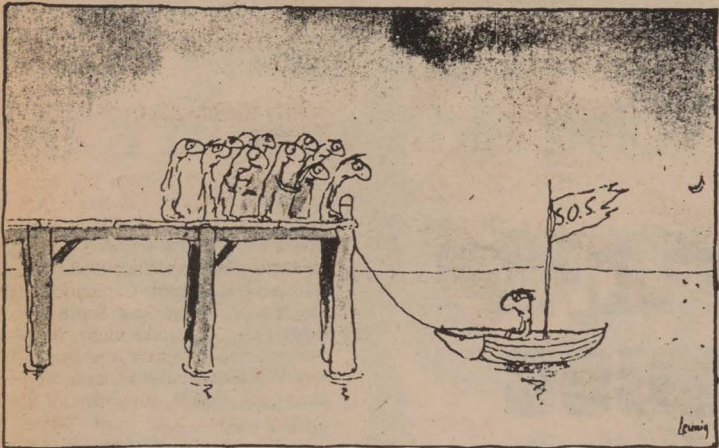


Well, folks. That's ODDS AND SODS for 1980. If nothing else was achieved by this column during the year, at least we got a reaction from people. Whether it was a bad reaction, like Radio U and 3ZM on the defensive, being barred from Tony Stuart's news conferences or being accused of being a pawn of the Soviet Embassy, or even an occasional good reaction, it meant people read the column. If we occasionally made people smile or even think about something, all the better.

You would have thought that through all this, the Opposition Labour Party could have made some capital but in fact their popularity went down, throughout the year personalities continued to leave the party from Sonya Davies to Mel Courtenay. Both in polls and by-elections they continued to lose support—in particular the popularity of Leader Bill Rowling slumped. So where did the support go? Labour's Maori vote steadily disappeared in the direction of Mana Motuhake and their middle class vote to Social Credit. In fact after the General Election Social Credit may end up

My thanks to people who made the year a little more bearable like Peter (who made the column possible), Marilyn, Bronwyn, Graeme and Eric in the CANTA Office, also to Dave Dunphy and the caf ladies, to Martin, Betty and the Accounts ladies, to Jane, Nick, Katie and to Robin Ellis.

Remember, as always, to drop your snippets in CANTA's pigeonhole — with luck somebody will try something like Odds & Sods next year. Best wishes for Exams and the New Year. I'm off soon to spend my vacation, care of Leonid, on the Black Sea.



INTERESTED IN SELLING YOUR OLD RECORDS?

To celebrate our moving into the Gas Co. building we are giving a special offer to those students interested in selling their old records.

This coupon entitles you to an extra \$2 on trade ins worth \$15 or more.

RECORD JOYNT

You'll find us in Atlantic Market By the two Savoy Theatres in the Square

Letters

Dear Peter,

I attended the UCSA Annual General Meeting yesterday to hear discussion on the published business, that is, the fees rise and the drop in fees for part-time students. But during the general business I was surprised to hear Tony Stuart move a motion calling for the resignation of NZUSA President, if he is convicted of willful damage. I was surprised because I thought Tony Stuart would have the common decency to publicise such an important motion that covers a topic of interest to all students in their capacity as students. Obviously he has not. I can draw parallels to an event earlier this year when there was an attempt to roll Tony Stuart. Simon Wilson's career is at stake as much as Tony Stuart's was, but when Tony thought the meeting concerning his career was not published sufficiently (there was only the first page of Canta, Goldfish and posters plastered throughout the campus) he winged very loudly to all who would listen. At the 'Tony Stuart' meeting over 1000 people turned up, and when a decision was made, it had to be considered fair. On Wednesday at the AGM there were about 10% of that number present who attended the 'Tony Stuart SGM'. That wasn't because nobody cared about the actions of the person who most represent us at the highest level, it was because Tony Stuart intentionally covered up any information about the motion he intended to move. A well publicised decision would at least have made the meeting fair rather than scraping through with just a quorum and a few of Tony's friends? At least at a large scale meeting there aren't the same opportunities for stacking, and something approaching a democratic decision could have been reached. Democracy seems to be a word used when discussing Tony Stuart, though rarely positively, and though I realise it may be a bit long for him to comprehend, possibly he should try to find out what it means.

I. D. McKenzie,
Public Affairs Officer elect.

Dear Peter,

The decision at the half Annual General Meeting (AGM) last week to call for the resignation of Simon Wilson (NZUSA President) should he be convicted of willful damage for graffiting anti-Truxton slogans in Wellington, seems to be contradictory to other actions of our Association.

We supported and harboured fugitive overstayer, Jose Sataydharma, in his fight to seek asylum in New Zealand. An illegal but principled stand. When this failed Executive allocated money for his air ticket to Canada, and will probably help with his legal expenses.

One of the students wrongfully charged in the Aramoana incident — one of the worst pieces of publicity for students this year — recently received a grant to cover his legal costs incurred in defending the charge.

With this record of staunchly standing beside students falling a foul of the law, it seems strange that we should now be howling for Simon Wilson's blood.

It's worth point out that if Wilson is guilty, his actions are not inconsistent with NZUSA policy, voted for by our representatives at August Council this year. It was stated there that we oppose the planned visit to Wellington of the U.S.S. Truxton in 1980 and actively work to explain the dangers such a visit would mean to New Zealand.

However, as the case is still "sub judice" (that is still before the courts awaiting decision), what is important is how the motion calling for Wilson's resignation was put at the half A.G.M.

Tony Stuart sprang the motion on the meeting right at the end, "just for the sake of discussion." In fact Stuart deliberately chose this occasion as he knew that a decision of an A.G.M. is the most binding decision that can be made within the Association. It can only be changed by another General Meeting, unlikely so late in the year.

That Stuart sprang it on the meeting is disturbing. He mentioned at an Executive meeting the day before, that he intended to raise the matter "just for discussion," but made no attempt to advertise it — publicly at least — to the student population at large. Those who were interested in the matter, and might have wanted to hear or take part in the discussion and vote, were denied the opportunity.

The whole thing was a piece of procedural skulduggery by Stuart. He is taking the chance, as he leaves office at the end of this year to have a last chance stab-in-the-back at Simon Wilson. Students have stood staunchly by Wilson throughout the year despite attacks from the Minister of Education. Stuart's actions can now only be seen as irresponsible.

I predict that the damage caused by this irresponsible motion and the publicity consequent upon it, will far outweigh the "damage" actually caused by Wilson being charged.

But then Stuart won't be here next year to reap the fruits of his irresponsible action. He won't have to pay the price. We will.

Yours in sorrow
Robin Arthur,
Education Officer.

Dear Sir,

I would like to thank the Shilling Club for a remarkable year this year. I'm usually not one for drinking but I have been encouraged by their display of disgusting behaviour and well organised events such as the last drinking horn (which incidently I think was the best run for a long, long while).

I am interested in knowing how I could join this prestigious club s I think I can now relate to some of their ideals (i.e. DB).

G. S. Mathews

Tut tut Greg. You fooled me once with this trick but unfortunately you shouldn't have given me a Shilling Club notice in the same writing, on the same paper this time around. Otherwise I wouldn't have noticed that G. S. Mathews was really Greg Armstrong, President of the Shilling Club.—Peter.

Dear Peter,

I appreciate M.D. taking time out to reply to the letters about the Baha'i faith, however I consider his reply quite unsatisfactory.

Firstly, M.D. says that the teachings of the Messengers (including Jesus) are in two parts, the spiritual and social, and that the conflict between the social teaching of these Messengers is not real, only apparent. Even if this is so, the point of both letters is that the spiritual teaching of Christ quite clearly conflicts with the spiritual teaching of Baha'u'llah.

Secondly, M.D. says that, 'All the Messengers have spoken of the coming of a world teacher'. This is quite false. I challenge M.D. to show us where Christ said this. If he means 'the return of Christ in the glory of the Father' then he is very much mistaken. When Christ returns He will come as a King and as a Judge, not as a teacher.

Thirdly, we read that, 'Baha'u'llah also says we must look to the actual teachings of the messenger—not to the followers who, after time, tend to interpret and reinterpret them.' Yet M.D. then goes on to say that when Jesus says, 'No one cometh to the Father but by me', the word 'me' refers not to Jesus but to the spirit in Him, the same spirit that inhabited such strange bedfellows as Krishna, Muhammed and Baha'u'llah. If this is not interpretation then what is it? When Jesus said those words He was quite clearly referring to Himself and Himself alone.

I would like to concur with M.D.'s plea for independent investigation of the truth, but if by this he means changing the meaning of words to suit the beliefs of Baha'i then I am not sure that I can.

Yours sincerely,
Peter Carrell.

Dear Editor,

We refer to the letter from "Taurus" published on page 23 of issue no. 17. We are concerned that Clarabelle caused such offence to your correspondent and would assure that any resemblance to the illusions referred to were purely accidental. We trust that our explanation will receive your kind understanding but to ensure that your Women's Rights Officer should not take action against us we have changed the design of the flavoured milk top. A copy of the new label is attached for your examination.

Through the good offices of your publication we would like to draw your attention to the difficulties that your cafeterias are having over the return of empty FM bottles. We decided to pack FM in environmentally sound returnable glass bottles rather than making the move towards cartons or plastic taken by many other companies. It is regrettable to report that the rate of return of these empties has been lower at University than anywhere else and we are wondering whether our environmentally conscious decision to use returnable glass was correct.

The Catering Manager advises that he has increased the price to 25 cents to cover the heavy loss of empty bottles but if the return rate can be improved then we would hope that the selling price should revert to the normal 20 cents applicable everywhere else in Christchurch. Could we also make a plea that rubbish and tin foil is not placed in the glass bottle and that you treat this environmentally desirable container as if it were a cup and return it to the counter where requested.



Yours sincerely,
Canterbury Beverages.

G. Asher,
Marketing Executive.

Dear Peter,

In reply to Concerned Member Canta 21, after representation to the executive by the student night supervisors the executive resolved that the job would remain as a part-time student position and not become a full-time position. The former Manager concerned terminated the applications process for the full-time position once this decision had been made. No changes therefore took place; the existing supervisors retained their jobs, and as vacancies arise in the future students will be offered the opportunity to apply and appointments will be decided on merit. We would hope this clears up any misunderstanding.

S. Ferguson,
Vice-President.

Replies to Correspondents
G. Carle. See Canta 22. Your points were covered in the two letters and reply.

TEACHING
TEACHING

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MATHS
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Graduates entering a secondary teachers college course in 1981 are entitled to receive \$5000 (3 year degree) or \$5500 (4 year degree).

A further \$500 may be available to those graduates qualified to teach in these subjects.

All amounts are tax free.

For further information contact: Ernie French — Christchurch Teachers' College. Phone 44-058.

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Notices

MAGIC CUSTARD COMPANY

The Magic Custard Company was a phenomenally successful children's theatre group run by Drama Society members last Christmas holidays. The company, run under the Student Community Service Programme, employed six actors, an administrator and director from November to February. The Magic Custard Company toured all over Canterbury and Westland, performing in primary schools as well as in Christchurch libraries, community centres and institutions during January. 7000 children saw the performances, all of which were free of charge.

The Drama Society is looking at the possibility of running the Magic Custard Company these coming holidays. Applications are now invited for the positions of director and administrator of the Magic Custard Company 1980-81. If you are interested in either of these positions, please write now to the Secretary, University of Canterbury Drama Society.

Applications should include a full account of theatrical or administrative work, both amateur and professional, as well as general supporting information. The names of two referees would be of additional use to the committee. Successful applicants would be required to join the Drama Society, if they are not already members.

Requirements: eligibility for the Student Community Service Programme.

Relevant experience.

Enthusiasm and talent.

Ability to work incredibly hard in an exciting but high-pressure position.

1981 will see a new interdisciplinary course at Canterbury. Inco 204 will look at Vienna during the period 1809-1910, and particularly the areas of politics, literature, history, music and art, with specialists in these areas giving lectures.

Mr H. Lees, of the Music Dept. (one of the five members of the organising committee), said that "Ideally, the best interdisciplinary activity is the individual student and this course attempts to provide a framework for the student to both, develop wideranging and specific interests." He described Vienna in this period as "... a crucible of intellectual ferment and activity, both good and bad."

Mr Lees was at pains to point out that this sort of course was not destructive of individual disciplines and, in fact, their disciplines are necessary. Inco 204, he said, would "respect the parameters of the disciplines involved while, at the same time, try to pull the strands together."

There will be five topics that the course will deal with: —

1. Decadence or Renewal.
2. The Hapsburgs and tradition in politics and culture.
3. Integrity as a concept in music, literature and philosophy.
4. The Representation of Reality.
5. Identity and Ideology: racism, nationalism and Austro-Marxism.

There will be one lecture a week, averaging four to five lectures per department, and a weekly tutorial. Assessment will be in the form of one essay (50% of final mark) and a final examination (50%). Where appropriate, a project will be a suitable alternative to the essay. This is a second year course (6 pts.) and the prerequisite is only 24 points.

It has been suggested that much of European thought in the Twentieth Century can be traced to Vienna at this time and, what with names like Freud, Schoenberg, Mahler, Klimt, Kokoschka, Loos, Musil, Kraus, Boltzman and many more being bandied about this course would appear to be one of the most interesting offered for the coming year.

David Bisman

The Catering Manager and Catering Staff wish all students good luck with Exams, and Best Wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Canterbury students voted, at last Wednesday's continuation of the Half Annual General Meeting, to call on NZU SA President Simon Wilson to resign, if he is convicted on a charge of unlawful damage.

The charge comes after an incident in central Wellington, where the police charge that Wilson was spotted painting an anti-Truxton slogan on the wall of the Wellington Newspapers Building. The motion to call on Wilson to resign, was moved by UCSA President and long-time anti-NZUSA campaigner, Tony Stuart—the man who earlier in the year on at least one occasion has had a secret meeting with Education Minister Merv Wellington in order to prejudice Wilson's position as national student leader. A motion that the motion not be put, moved by CANTA Editor McCombie was defeated by one vote. McCombie moved the motion so that the SRC could discuss it tomorrow (Wednesday) after Wilson had actually been convicted or otherwise, and so that the issue could be publicized and all who are interested in

the issue could be there. A foreshadowed motion that UCSA actually pay what ever Wilson might be fined following Victoria students' stand on the issue, was not put. So if Wilson is convicted, Canterbury will be following the decision of the Lincoln Executive and calling on Wilson to resign.

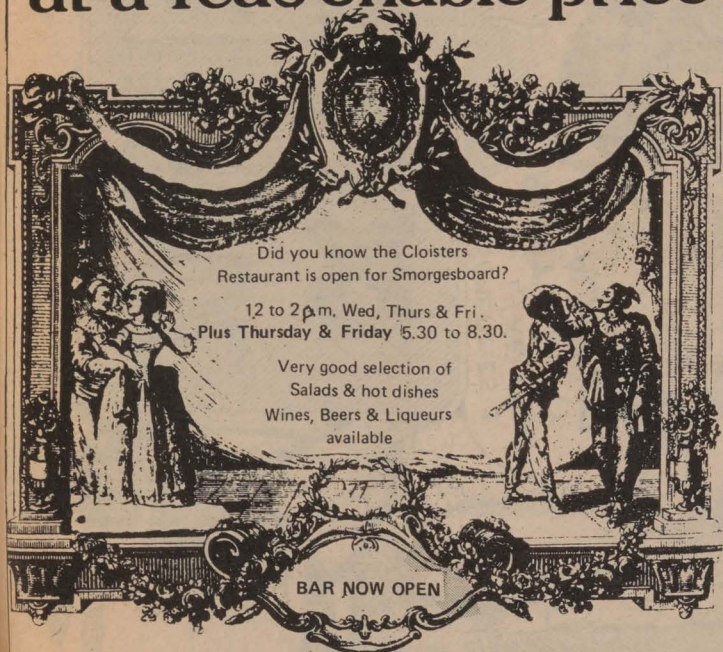
The publicized reason for the meeting was to discuss an increase in fees to \$53 next year. That was passed with little debate, as was a motion that certain classes of part-time students should only pay a third normal fees, i.e. around \$18 from next year. The motion was put by Stuart to honour a two-year old election promise. It will effect first years sitting less than 12 points; second years sitting less than 8 and years sitting less than six.

The Student Health and Counselling Service will be closed from 5 p.m., Friday 5th December until Monday 2nd February 1981.

Arrangements have been made with some Doctors in the city to provide medical care for students during the vacation. Should you require medical attention, phone St. John Ambulance, ph. 69-133, and you will be put in touch with a Doctor in your area.

N.B.: Medical expenses incurred during the vacation are your own responsibility and are not covered by the Medical Insurance Scheme.

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at a reasonable price



Did you know the Cloisters Restaurant is open for Smorgesboard?

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Plus Thursday & Friday 5.30 to 8.30.

Very good selection of Salads & hot dishes
Wines, Beers & Liqueurs available

BAR NOW OPEN

This facility is for staff and students to relax and savour the good things in life

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Ask for Peter Glausius
Canterbury University Branch
Phone: 488-666



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- 1 'Nuke' hammer with 10 percussion detonators

Enter our 1981 "Jupiter Effect" contest. It's easy! Using your model, show us what you think would happen to Wellington during an earthquake of mountain-building magnitude. The lucky winner will receive a free trip to Los Angeles or Tokyo in September 1981. Plus a year's supply of magma and volcanic ash.

Rush me the NULL/DOOM KITSETS marked below. I affirm that I am a N.Z. resident, thoroughly gullible and promise to vote National when I am old enough.

- * 1095 STANDARD KIT
- * 1906 DELUX KIT
- * 1097 SUPER-DELUX N.Z. 1984 KIT

Name

Address

Signature of Parent, Guardian or Keeper

NO GUARANTEE!
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