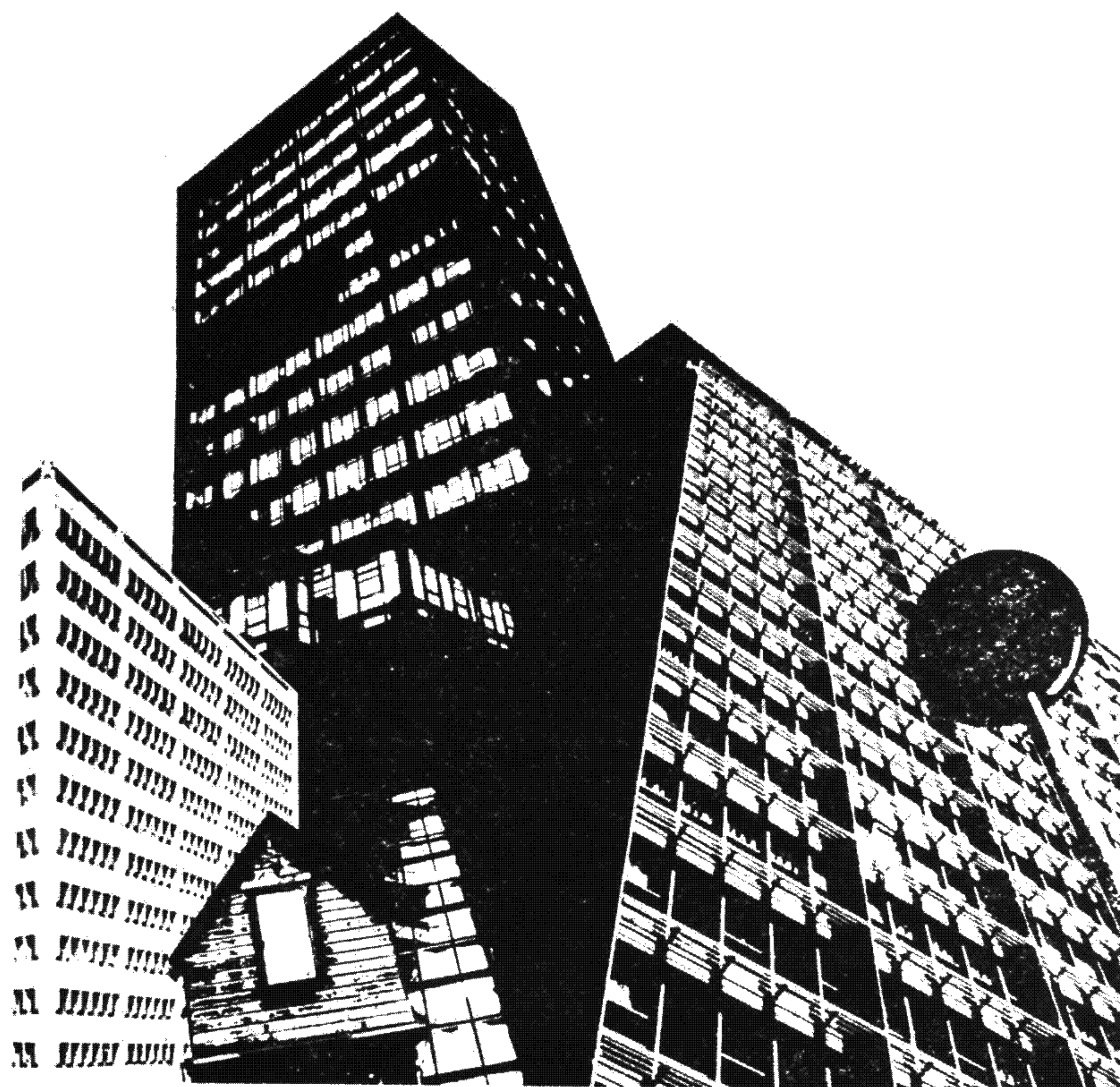


SALIENT

Volume 38 Number 9, April 29 1975.



UP UP AND AWAY!

VON ZEDLITZ GOES AHEAD

On Monday Mr Justice Cook ruled in the Supreme Court that the University does not require a building permit for the construction of the Von Zedlitz tower block at present under way on the west side of Kelburn Parade. This means that the University has no need to take account of the Wellington City Council's feeling that the building is too tall and should be reduced by two of its ten floors.

The decision was made on the argument that as the Crown is so deeply involved in the scheme, it falls within the Crown immunity from local authority planning control.

Reaction to the decision has come from several quarters. David Shand, a member of the City Council committee dealing with the matter, said the Council might consider appealing the decision. Mr L.S. Dennis, speaking for many of the Central Terrace residents who feared their views of the city would be obstructed by the tower block was also reported as being dis-

appointed.

Both of these agreed with Mr Justice Cook's final comment that there was a pressing need for the Government to clarify the 1953 Town and Country Planning Act, under which the action was brought. They went further, in requesting the Government to tie the Crown to local authority decisions under the Act. It certainly does seem strange that a Government professing concern for the environment, and a desire to involve the local community in its decisions, should let its feet drag for so long in making its planning decisions fit in with the town plans of local authorities, many of which are not very restrictive anyway (hence the ability to construct 30+ floor buildings in Wellington).

The more important question at the moment however is how the University is going to react to this virtual carte blanche on Von Zedlitz. Tuesday's *Dominion* reported the University's Chancellor, Mr K.B. O'Brien, as saying that the

University had no intention of acting in an arrogant manner as a result of the Court decision. This is a very welcome statement, especially in view of some of the previous statements made by University officials on the subject, but what it means in practice is hard to say. Dr Culliford, the Assistant Principal, has said previously that it would be very hard to alter plans for the tower once building had started. Obviously a Supreme Court decision against the University would have forced reconsideration. It is to be hoped that the University will reconsider Von Zedlitz anyway in view of the concern raised by many people in the Kelburn area, whether at the University or not.

A University that fails to take account of the feelings of the community that it should be serving is more indicative of the arrogance of profit and private enterprise above all than of the concern that Mr O'Brien expressed.



CRITICISING THE CRITICS

Recently the *Salient* treatment of the arts has been the area of much controversy. Highlighting a recent semi-spate of letters was one by Prof. MacKenzie who described *Salient's* policy as that of using reviewers who could neither read, see, hear or write. Then Martin Edmond wrote in attributing this new policy to a 'barbarism' that destroys all it cannot understand.

If we combine these two criticisms we find the accusation that *Salient* unwilling and unable to understand art or artists has turned to raging incoherently and destructively against art and artists. *Salient* reviewers assume the role of ignorants who are tearing the cloaks and plucking the beards of the great sages.

These two sallies are, in fact, very similar to those of rugby supporters who reacted in abhorrence when told politics had infiltrated the pure elevated sphere of the great sport. If Prof. MacKenzie had been a rugby supporter no doubt he would have written how we must isolate Bryan Williams the sportsman from Bryan Williams the 'honorary white' in South Africa. Sport, he would say (rather like Mr. Marshall) transcends politics and builds its own special bridges between man and man.

Critics Falling Over Backwards

It seems an unwritten code exists among many 'critics' to assume art transcends all else — that the focus of their criticism must be the artist and his work in a total isolation. This artist-centric policy is expressed thus:

The artist has something worthwhile to say. We must find out what it is. We must say how well he said it. This is all we can comment on.

Reviewers tend to fall over backwards in their noble attempts to discover the artist's true intentions. But they never once ask whether it is all worth the effort.

The problem here is that if art is to be for more than just reviewers and those 'in the know' then others must also be able to make this effort — to 'decipher the paint' of a Mapua. In fact it takes a lot of training to understand much of our art. It is really a field for experts.

Art for A Minority

Most of the art in our society

is unconsciously and consciously directed at only a small minority of people. 'Our' art dwells on the concerns of this small minority and is expressed in forms most relevant to this minority.

Some people have tried to break this tradition. They have brought their art into factories, the streets and holiday resorts, while attempting to deal with the concerns of ordinary people. They have found that the average New Zealander quite enjoys art. But still most of our artists aren't too concerned about that.

Art is supposed to concentrate and heighten the experiences of life. But most of our art is based on the life experiences of only a small minority. Because of this most of our art is useless to the majority of New Zealanders. Art as we know it is serving the interests of a small clique for it fails to serve the interests of the majority of New Zealanders. At the same time the average New Zealander has confirmed in practice the statement that he cannot comprehend art — an art that bears no relation to his life experience is not likely to be readily understood by him.

The unwritten code of the 'critics' ignores the question of 'for whom' in relation to art. Because critics never bother to question 'for whom', they hide the nature of our art — an individualist and pseudo-intellectual art that reflects the aspirations and concerns of only a small section of New Zealanders.

Where Do Successful Artists Come From?

The process that filters out our successful artists is an interesting one. Several factors are at work. The leisured class produces many artists while working class people are too busy earning a living to hope to have the free time to develop as artists. The education system convinces working class people that they have no future as artists anyway. The same education system ensures upper class kids get higher education where they are given training in the skills of art. By the time we get to the developed and producing artist (already predominantly upper class) a new factor intervenes — the marketplace.

Nixon some years ago before Mr Muldoon announced, immediately after his victory in the election (a victory, incidentally, for which our very good friends the CIA were primarily responsible) that what was formerly New Zealand is now the 63rd state of what will be soon be known as Insoc. The following staff members will be vapourised as soon as is practical: Anthony Ward; Mark Derby; Stephen Prendergast (advertising manager); Bryony Hales; Phil Tree; Lionel Klee; Lynn Peck; Audrey Young; K. Franzheim; John Ryall; Ross Abernethy; Tony Robinson; Christine Haggart (advertising manager - phone 57 341); John Roseveare; Janet Murphy (typesetter); Bruce Robinson (editor - has some redeeming qualities in that he is a supreme dictator in his own field).

It will be necessary to cause an accidental fire at the plant of Wanganui Printers Ltd, Drews Avenue, Wanganui, who print this scurrilous publication.

It will be my pleasure to serve as your agent in the destruction of this newspaper.

Yours sincerely
John Henderson
(for big brother)

Selling The Product

Artists present their art through the marketplace. For some it is a question of survival, for others merely a question of inflicting themselves on an audience. For all it is the political economy of the culture industry that determines if their works are to see the light of day. Art is bought and sold as a commodity. It is equated to a sum of money for this purpose. Art equated in terms of money can be and is used for speculation. Middle men make their livings from the sale and resale of art. It is a buyers market too. There are always more artists selling their wares than buyers. In that case we should remember that the buyers are your monopolists like Kerridge whose 'artistic' tastes we have already described. A poignant example is the story of Mexican muralist Rivera. He was commissioned to do a very large mural for one of the Rockefellers. The mural happened to include a picture of the great Russian revolutionary Lenin. The Rockefellers had the whole mural painted over — destroying many months of painstaking work. It is important to remember the artist loses control of his art once he sells it.

I mention these questions of 'whom is art for' and 'who controls the presentation of art to the public' because they are aspects of our art that our art critics and artists would prefer us to ignore. They consider it 'unfortunate' that art is not available to most New Zealanders and that the art we do see dwells on the concerns of the ruling class and the intellectuals it has bought and propagates the politics of these people.

Alistair MacFarlane showed the lunacy of artists and critics in this respect. He said that because theatre audiences are predominantly bourgeois intellectual we should, therefore, ensure our drama caters to the taste of the audience. (Letter on Marat/Sade — 'meeting them on their own ground'). This sort of argument fails to question 'for whom' with relation to art. It accepts the status quo of art by a minority for a minority. The next defence against considering political and economic factors is the concept of the 'artists integrity'. This demands that the pure artist be removed from his commercial clothing and considered alone. But the public only knows an artist by how he is presented to them. It flatters the artist to measure his achievement by intentions and not the end result. It is precisely the creation of a work of art that is artistic. Anyone can have visions of a Mona Lisa — only one person could paint it. And I'm sure that Alice Cooper would have us believe that he is an artist beneath all the shitty rock music that fills his bank account.

Summary

Salient reviews will continue to concentrate on these wider aspects of our art world. I still plan to feature reviews that are artist-centric but they will be tempered with reviews that see art in a wider context of social and political concerns.

*Mapua is a painting by a Mr Woolaston and was referred to originally in Graeme Clarke's article on New Argot. The quote is from Martin Edmond's letter on that article. If you would like to see the painting we have a copy.

the EXECUTIVE

by John Henderson

.... for men may come and men may go but the Executive goes on forever. Another chapter in the never-to-be-finished story of the Exec is about to unfold before your very eyes. Oh no! you may say, and with good reason too; but here it is anyway. The latest meeting took place Monday two weeks ago and discussed surprisingly little business, in surprisingly little time and in surprisingly little depth. Surprise. First, as usual, came the apologies and corrections to the minutes, some of which were quite significant. Take, for instance, page five of the minutes, where it was reported that Kevin Wright dissented. Quite untrue. He stayed perfectly still, in a vertical direction at least. He did, however, move quite substantially to the right. Also where it was found that 'student' was spelt with a capital 'S'. Sign perhaps of a new respect for the inhabitants of the ivory tower? Sweet dreams.

The Exec. then considered two club affiliation applications from the Tonga-New Zealand Club and from the Architectural Club, who expressed a desire to be known by the name Piles. Both the Tonga-New Zealand Club and Piles were affiliated. I cannot report the conversation that ensued from this because it would contravene the Obscene Publications Act.

Then came the high spot of the meeting, surprisingly early in the programme. During Orientation, Cathsoc held a barn dance, which lost \$163. Before the dance the Orientation Controller had verbally assured Cathsoc that the Orientation Committee would underwrite the dance. The Exec. therefore, while it had no legal responsibility, to underwrite Cathsoc, but had a strong moral responsibility. After hearing allegations that the barmen were pissed, that the Orientation Controller had gone outside her rights in agreeing to underwrite

the dance, and that some miserly bastards had forged drink tickets, it was eventually agreed that VUWSA would underwrite Cathsoc to the tune of \$91, a figure somehow arrived at by financial wizard Mike Curtis.

The Exec. then decided to ratify its decision concerning the means of travel for the delegates to NZUSA May Council. They will be travelling up to Hamilton by plane, which is OK by me, because its quite a while since I've flown. At this point the Exec. discussed rock concerts and decided that all future concerts would have to be approved by the Exec. During the meeting some very amusing discussions were held and to finish this article, here are some of them:

'I have just given the chair to John' — Lisa Sacksen
'Three chairs to John' — B. Leishman and

'Henderson, this is libellous! You little...' — Barbara Leishman

and
'I apologise once again for my typing' — Lisa Sacksen

'So do we' — Barbara Leishman and

'I nominate Peter Aagaard' — Giles Beckford

'Who is he? Oh yeah, thats right: he's the first one in the phonebook' — Barbara Leishman

'No — there's an Aardvark before him' — Colin Feslier

(And while I'm at it Peter will be chairing the next SRC — make sure you come along. It promises to be fun. Adios.)

P.S. One very important thing I missed: in order to park in the Wai-te-ata Road car park you will have to get a windscreen sticker from the Studass office. Tickets will cost \$1 and you will have to prove that you are a student. Anybody parking there without a sticker will face the risk of being towed away.

SALIENT NOTES

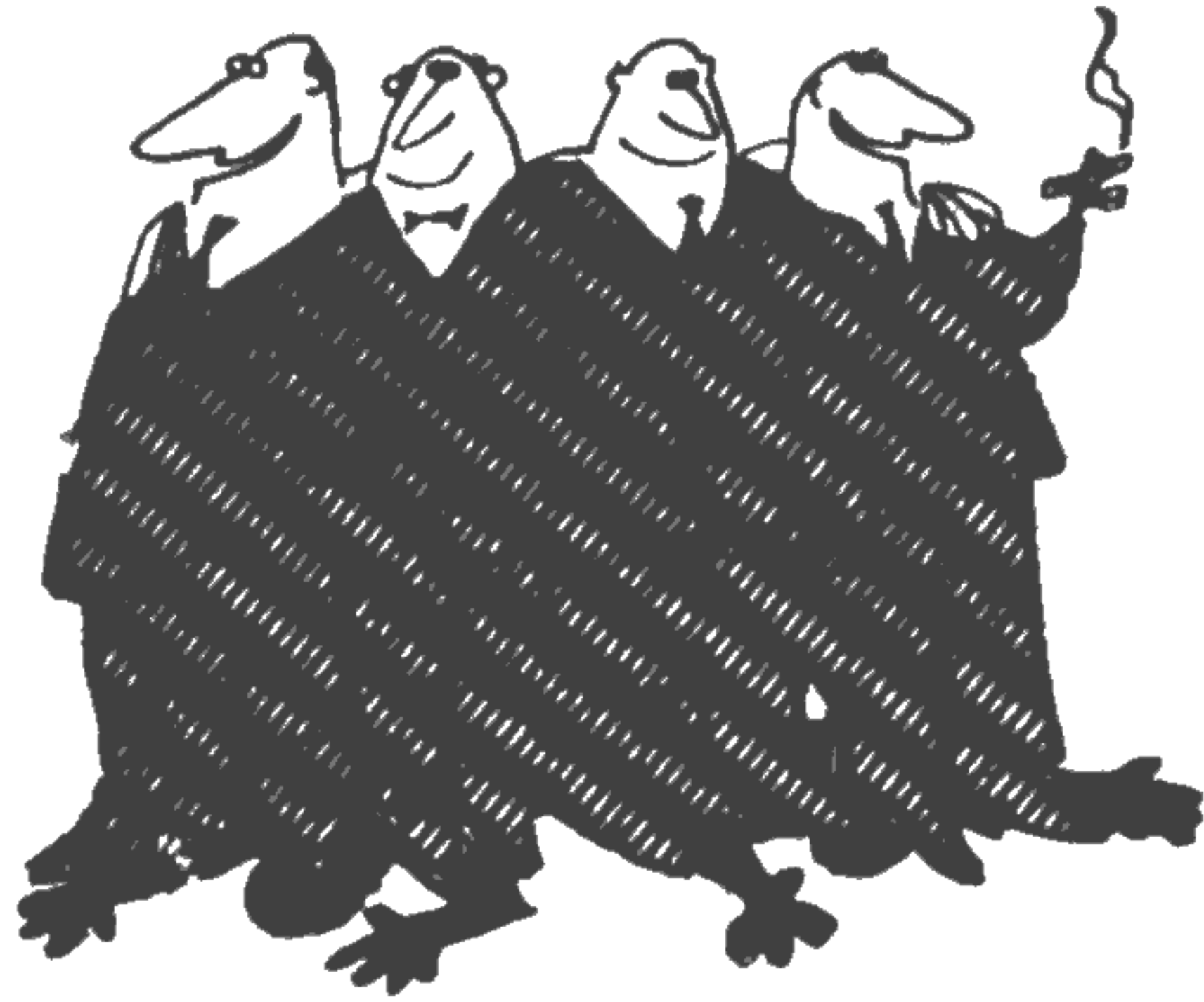
175A Taranaki St.
Wellington,
May 1, 1982.

ALL RIGHT-THINKING CITIZENS
c/- NATIONAL PARTY HQ
WELLINGTON
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dear Sirs, Madams, and other CIA agents,

It has recently come to my attention that the Victoria University of Wellington Students Association is not only actively condoning but ACTUALLY PUBLISHING a newspaper prejudicial to the very way of life of you, the right-thinking individual. I am referring, of course, to the unashamedly communist publication SALIENT. This must be stopped, and there must be a public (and otherwise) inquiry into the circumstances leading to the publication of this magazine. We, the Security Intelligence Service, an affiliated body of the CIA, whose reputation may have already reached you, are willing to carry out any undercover activity necessary for a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act. They will, I suspect, be charged with making public the fact that the National Government carried out negotiations with President

TO BE OR NOT TO BE



This faculty has been the scene of considerable political infighting over the last few weeks. The battlefield smoke has not yet fully cleared, but a rough estimation of events follows.

The Faculty of Lang. and Lit. (hereafter FLL) contains the foreign language departments (excepting Maori which is part of Anthropology in the Faculty of Arts — FA), and the Department of English. English is by far the largest department, its staff numbers being only a little under half the Faculty's. Consequently the Department has a large say in what goes on in the faculty, a power some departments have been critical of.

While most of its meetings are conjoint ones with the FA, FLL does have some peculiar habits. One of these is the degree structure. The honours course consists in most cases of six papers, making it very difficult for students who wish to combine Arts and Lang and Lit honours courses in their study programme. The L and L courses have another anomaly, in that they are termed MA(hons) rather than BA(hons) for Arts honours degrees. The only difference this makes in appreciable terms is that those select few students going on to post-honours programmes have to take PhD courses in LandL (for which they cannot get a Dept. of Education bursaries), while they can in Arts take either PhD or MA (for which the bursaries are available)

courses. While this may appear to be a trifling point, given the stress departments place on their 'successes' (i.e. postgraduate students), and the fact that department grants are to some extent dependent on student numbers, it is easy to see why the concern.

English started the ball rolling early this year by, it seems unilaterally (since many other people in FLL were known to be opposed to it), changing its MA(hons) to a BA(hons), reducing the papers from six to five. This means it has been made even more difficult to easily combine honours papers from different subjects. At least previously there was some correlation between three English and two Arts papers, and a clear English/other Lang. and Lit. papers equality. Now there is neither.

When English did this, there was apparently considerable dissatisfaction in the other departments of FLL, feeling being that English had gone too far, and that its power should be curtailed. Particularly it was proposed to abolish FLL and join FA. As noted below, this was rationalised at the meeting to the fact that other Departments would follow the English lead and convert to a BA(hons) degree. This is really no reason at all, as there is no need to change faculties just because one degree is being changed. Also, if others use a five-paper honours course, they're not particularly similar to Arts anyway.

The only business to be discussed by the Faculty at their meeting on April 24, was a proposal moved by Professor Kooznetzoff of the German Department, namely:

'That the Faculty of Languages and Literature amalgamate with the Faculty of Arts'.

One of the arguments against the move was, that in having two faculties, two Deans were able to sit on the committee of Vice-Chancellor and Deans and that this double voice had distinct advantages. For example, in the case of the language laboratories, this extra vote resulted in more funds for this faculty. The Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Literature also sits on the University Scholarships Committee, and it was claimed that this is an advantage to language students whose interests in this area would or could be overshadowed by the interests of students in larger departments if the faculties merged and hence only had one Dean representing their interests.

Professor Kooznetzoff argued that because the degree structure had changed in the English Department from a BA, MA (Hons) to a BA, BA (Hons),

MA structure, that this change would probably follow in other language departments and hence there was no longer reason for the Faculty to remain as a separate body. However, the Faculty of Languages and Literature, it was claimed, is more a body of common interests and collaborative teaching which was seen by many members of the Faculty as being an important reason for its continued existence. These bonds and ties of common interest are supposedly going to be strengthened with the occupation of the Von Zedlitz building. Whether this means that the lifts are going to become the focal point for academic discussion, and initiate closer ties, better courses, and more collaboration between departments, we don't know. In reference to Von Zedlitz, Koro Dewes, a lecturer in Maori, expressed his interest in having Maori situated in the building along with the Departments of the Languages and Literature Faculty, with the preference of having Maori situated on a stable floor like the ground floor rather than on either of the two highest and very 'iffy' storeys of the Von Zedlitz!

Incidentally, the motion was lost — unanimously.



In Concert
DRAGON and TAPESTRY

Union Hall
Friday,
2 May
8 pm.

Presented by the Blues
and Rock Club.

drugs and you

The Drug Problem and You

A select Parliamentary Committee has been meeting since last year to debate the proposed Drug (Prevention of Misuse) Bill under the chairmanship of Dr. Gerry Wall.

This bill would put you in jail for up to 7 years for growing a cannabis plant in your cupboard. But it ignores the real drug problem: the deaths, sickness and social deprivation caused by alcohol, tobacco and the abuse of prescription drugs.

Consider as an example these facts:

1. Deaths from tobacco far exceed those from road accidents.
2. Tobacco tax has been the biggest source of government revenue after income tax.
3. The State in its wisdom spends a negligible amount of this money on educating its citizens on the dangers of this heavily addictive drug (nicotine).
4. The State in its wisdom has set up a Tobacco Research Station in the DSIR near Motueka employing about 30 people under an ex-Rhodesian tobacco farmer to help the NZ tobacco pushers.

This bill ignores the major problems of drug abuse and aims instead at what politicians and users of socially condoned drugs irresponsibly term The Drug Problem: marijuana, LSD, etc. With a public educated on the Official lies of the 1930s ('Marijuana — the Killer Drug' posters are still used by the CIA in the 1970s in North Africa), The Drug Problem has been almost as good a vote-catching formula in the law-and-order bag as Violence on the Street — that other old chestnut pulled out at election-tide. In the more naive gut-level

approach, these minor problems are portrayed as eroding the very structure of our society and the public scared into voting for the politician-saviour.

In such areas public myths die hard: if a politician is elected on a grossly distorted law-and-order platform — and no doubt they will continue to be — then he has a vested interest in perpetuating these myths. And he has the powerful assistance of the Police Department and the Customs Department. For the latter, these myths bring more \$\$, more staff and power unprecedented in our judicial history, including the 'right' to enter your home, tear apart your furniture and intimidate anyone they find on suspicion of marijuana present, and the 'right' to assume you guilty of being a dealer (subject to 7 years jail) if found with 1 ounce of marijuana — unless you can prove yourself innocent.

The agent-provocateur is now part of Our Way of Life. That good bloke at the pub who keeps begging you to get him a joint, may be a police agent thirsting to bust you so he can collect his fee.

There is much to be done in changing public attitudes towards drugs, documenting the role of the media as mythmakers, documenting police-abuse, etc. A group of persons interested in drug-law reform meets regularly on campus. We need others to join us who are prepared to write articles for the press (we have loads of background material), liaise with the Health Department on school drug education, and so on. If you're prepared to do a little work, call 46-040 x 572.

Living With Sex

NZUSA has produced three editions of this booklet over the last few years. In this time, as new information has been forthcoming, many of the statements made in the previous booklets are now inaccurate.

This matter was discussed by Welfare Officers from all campuses at the Welfare Workshop held at Victoria during February. It was decided that not only did the booklet need factually updating, but also new information dealing with the emotional aspects of a sexual relationship should be included. This would include the general emotional feelings associated with various relationships as well as problems like non-communication, frigidity and impotence.

Dr. Sparrow (of VUW's Health Service) has said that she considered many students are still arriving at university with an inadequate knowledge of sexual processes and related issues.

Because of the strict moral standards of our society, most people are afraid to enquire openly about matters pertaining to sex. While this booklet cannot hope to completely remedy this situation, it can at least clear up some of the blatant misconceptions and go some way in helping people to understand themselves better.

It is hoped that this publication can be distributed not only to students but to all sectors of the community. If anyone has any suggestions on format, material to be used, or willing to do some of the rewriting, could they please contact:

Peter Aagaard at the Studass office or leave a message where I can contact them.

P. Aagaard



Mr. Bradford S.M. remanded two youths in custody last week until June 19 after they entered a not guilty plea to a charge of assault as the police refused them bail. This seems an unjustly long period of time to be in jail awaiting trial and makes a travesty of the oft-quoted but somewhat ill-founded legal principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty. Furthermore, it is necessary to obtain a person's consent if they are to be retained in custody before conviction for more than a week and I'd like to know how the consent of these two was obtained.

It's quite possible that they didn't know what they were consenting to as was obvious in a similar case heard before Mr. Hobbs S.M., in which three men were charged with escaping and the police wanted them remanded in

custody for over one week. Only one consented for the three of them and he wasn't too sure but the police got what they wanted anyway.

Last week Mr. Bradford S.M. convicted a man for being a Rogue and a Vagabond. This quaintly worded offence is another which comes under the vagrancy laws which extend the power of the police over the freedom of the individual and as such is a genuine social force. It has three legal requirements that must be fulfilled, you must be (i) a suspected person (ii) frequenting a public place (iii) with felonious intent. It turned out that this man had been apprehended outside the Kilburnie Men's toilets

after having been in the area for half an hour, having entered the toilets twice during that time while other men were in there but had done nothing else. After being apprehended he admitted being a homosexual and said he was waiting for a 'pick-up'.

This was sufficient for him to be convicted which shows how little is needed to fulfil the legal requirements. It also shows how the law can be used to harass minority groups, because it is very easy to be a suspected person, you need only a policeman to think so, and how hard it must be to enjoy normal human rights that so many of us take for granted.

A 60 year old man who appeared before Mr. Sullivan S.M. on a charge of fighting in a public place was discharged under S.42 Criminal Justice Act. This was a fair decision considering the man's age and the fact that it was his first offence. However, I wonder if he would have been treated the same if he hadn't been a University lecturer. Mr. Sullivan said that it must be an anathema for this man to appear before the court and the humiliation that he undoubtedly must have felt was punishment enough. Isn't it humiliating for anyone to appear before the court, especially on their first offence, yet Mr. Sullivan didn't sympathise with anyone else in the same way. It sounded a bit like Ford pardoning Nixon ...

It's very good to see that there is an interpreter in the Magistrate's Court for Polynesians. This is a recognition that there is more than one culture in New Zealand on one level at least and an indication that the courts are aware of this and are prepared to go part way towards understanding what is one of the big problems that exist not only in the legal system but society as a whole.

It is a fair enough comment that this column is unrepresentative of what goes on in the Magistrate's Court, simply because it doesn't attempt to be representative. It is written from a point of view which is critical, which is the role it should play, to point out anomalies, even 'injustices' in the court's working as well as any good features worth noting. Personally, I believe in the court system as a whole (which might well show my own conditioning) but I do not believe it is by any means perfect.

Further I would stress that the incidents recorded here are fortunately in the minority, yet they occur sufficiently often not to be ignored and publishing them is important to get a better overall understanding of our legal process. Other areas of the media tend to ignore these events and concentrate more on sensationalising court events like all the lurid details that 'Truth' prints which tend to reinforce the public attitude towards criminal stereotypes.

Les Knight.

DUE TO UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCES THE MSSA INDOOR GAMES EVENING ON SATURDAY 3 MAY HAS BEEN CANCELLED

QUAKERS

We shall not ask you to speak or sing,
We shall not ask you what you believe
We shall not ask you to give money,
We shall simply offer you our friendship,
And a chance to sit quietly and think.
And perhaps somebody will pray,
And perhaps you will find here
That which you are seeking ...
We are not saints,
We are not cranks,
We are not different -
Except that we believe
That God's light is in all men,
Waiting to be discovered.

Discover Quakers at 8 Moncrieff Street every Sunday at 11 am

VICTORIA MARKET

FARMERS LANE
Fridays 9 am - 8 pm. Saturdays 10 am - 8 pm.



HAND MADE CLOTHING, JEWELLERY, POTTERY
LEATHERWORK, BASKETS, TOYS,
ODDS AND ENDS

RJ RADIO WINDY PRESENTS
BUCK A HEAD
CONCERT

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

REDEYE
COUNTRY FLIERS
OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY 4 MAY, 8 PM.
ADMISSION \$1.00

CAPPING BALL
SATURDAY 3 MAY
8 - 2 am in UNION HALL

WITH
TAPESTRY
and
QUINCY CONSERVE

First Class Supper
Plenty of Grog,
Bubbly ½ hour = 8-8.30

TICKETS ONLY \$15 FROM
STUDASS.



DOWNSTAGE THEATRE

Commencing April 23:-

Samuel Beckett's
HAPPY DAYS
With Pat Evison.

For reservations phone 559 639

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR WELLINGTON CENTRAL

KEN COMBER,



'I SHALL BE HAPPY TO HEAR
FROM ANY CONSTITUENT STUDENT
ON MATTERS THAT ARE OF CONCERN
TO YOU'.

54 Harbour View Road,
NORTHLAND 5.
Phone — 49 090, ext 599 (office)
759 790 (home)

OVERSEAS STUDENTS' CONGRESS

OVERSEAS STUDENTS' CONGRESS (OSC)
13 - 17 MAY 1975.
at Knock-na-Gree Camp, Auckland.

WHAT IS OSC?

It is NZUSA policy that every two years there shall be a Conference called OVERSEAS STUDENTS' CONFERENCE. So delegates of the overseas student communities from major university centres flock together for a period of merriness, gripes and moans. The topics invariably tend to revolve around welfare, academic and social problems of overseas students in New Zealand. According to accepted customs and traditions the Immigration Department has been a target of abuse. Anyway, these get together give NZUSA moguls some ideas on the feelings and aspirations of overseas students. Consequently through intensive NZUSA efforts many changes have been made benefitting overseas students in New Zealand.

We have decided to broaden the appeal of such a Conference so as to include more students both overseas and local. While not losing sight of the trad-

itional objective of the Conference and mindfull of the injustices still placed upon overseas students, the Congress (as distinct from a Conference in which there is a limited cross-flow of ideas between student participants and key speakers) intends to run along the lines of an international affairs congress, raising as many international issues as possible. By doing so it is hoped that a more realistic understanding of the international background from which New Zealand currently draws its overseas students is gained. Because of the nature of this congress - its variety and topical interest - the scope for participation of both local and overseas students is indeed limitless. In this respect, the name OVERSEAS STUDENTS' CONGRESS temporarily loses its relevance.

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

Our congress budget is drawn up on a 150 person basis and is aimed to cost about \$12 per person for the whole 5 days (this has to exclude travel). Special allowance will be made for those who can only attend for less than the five days.

WHAT WOULD YOU POSSIBLY GET BY COMING?

The entire Congress is designed to be both educational (somewhat distinct from what you used to get at school, varsity etc.) and relaxing (you can treat this as a whole week of hilarious camping holiday if you like). See the programme!

How would you like to have all-night movies in a chapel-turned-cinema-house?

To be wrapped up in a sleeping-bag under a clear night sky by a huge camp fire?

A train ride to Auckland, a bush-tramp in the Waitakere Ranges, a pony-ride, a visit to the vineyards, or just peeling potatoes in the thick of conversation with your new-found friends?

COME ALONG! We bet you'd enjoy every minute of it!

Oh yes, we would like you to remember one thing! This Congress IS participatory to the strictest sense of the word. Everybody who comes will have to do his/her share of work. Whether it is scrubbing floors, dish washing, cooking, or just putting putting back a roof blown away by the wind! That goes for invited guests, speakers, or just you.

TRAVEL?

In order not to place an extra burden on those who have to travel a great deal more distance and thus cost more for them, we are planning a travel subsidy of between 20% - 60% per person depending on how much each Studass we have approached in prepared to help.

THE PROGRAMME

The essence of the 5 day programme is 'enjoyment'. To put the Congress on in the university seems to us just a matter of giving you an extra week of terms lectures. So we moved to a camp site, 30 acres with bush and creek and even rabbits that come out at dusk.

In amongst the enjoyment we have placed a programme of speakers and discussions, panels and films, tapes and slides and music.

It seemed to us important that in 1975 an opportunity be provided to come together from all over New Zealand to talk about issues and events in home countries. Previous conferences have had student welfare as the prime theme so now we are relegating welfare as such to second place and instead making the main theme social, economic and political issues in the countries where students come from and other countries as well.

The 13 to the 17 May is Tuesday to Saturday. If you arrive in Auckland before that Tuesday you can actually stay at the camp anytime from Sunday evening onwards.

The first half of Tuesday is devoted to registration and familiarization and welcome and then we launch into looking at a distant example of social change - South America. In the evening a panel will present some excellently researched material on Indochina. On Wednesday you can fly a kite early in the morning and after

breakfast you can participate in a session on Malaysia and Singapore.

In the afternoon Fiji and other Pacific Islands will be looked at and some themes of common problems discussed. There is Fiji-style hangi food waiting for you and a big fire to relax around and hear more about Indochina, see slides of recent Malaysian elections and other tapes and film. You are welcome to crash any night by the fire.

Thursday is YOUR DAY. 'Slack out day' we have called it. A chance to do nothing or your own thing or go tramping, or beaching or train riding or whatever. In the evening we will have continual barbeque food going and a session about Maori Politics in New Zealand.

If you are up by 9 am. on Friday morning you can take part in a session examining deferring philosophic and religious traditions such as Hindu, Muslim, Buddhism and Christianity. In the afternoon we will examine NZ aid agencies and official external aid including the scholarship system. Then in the same afternoon a panel looks at student welfare concerns. This includes two postgraduate students presenting current research into problems that students from Malaysia, Singapore and Fiji face in New Zealand.

Then for Friday evening we have a session on Africa with an excellent documentary film and speakers. Over food and beside the fire you can discuss these issues and if you are still awake in the late evening then we will treat you to a full length 'big picture'.

Sleep in if you can on Saturday morning. After you have a bite to eat and a cup of coffee we want to hear your gripes and moans about Congress and anything else. Any business resolutions and thoughts about future Congresses can be done then. In the late afternoon we have the Congress capping ceremony at which everyone will graduate and receive degrees from the University of Knock-na-Gree! For the evening a variety of foods will be ready for you and then a glorious concert and dancing and anything - all night, all night, all night.

Tapes, slides, films will have lots of showings during the Congress. Also the broadcasting system at Congress means that if you use a transistor radio you can in fact listen to talks and tapes etc. wherever you are at the camp.

WHAT TO BRING:

Warm sleeping bag and blanket.
Good walking shoes.
Kites, balls, records, tapes, musical instruments.

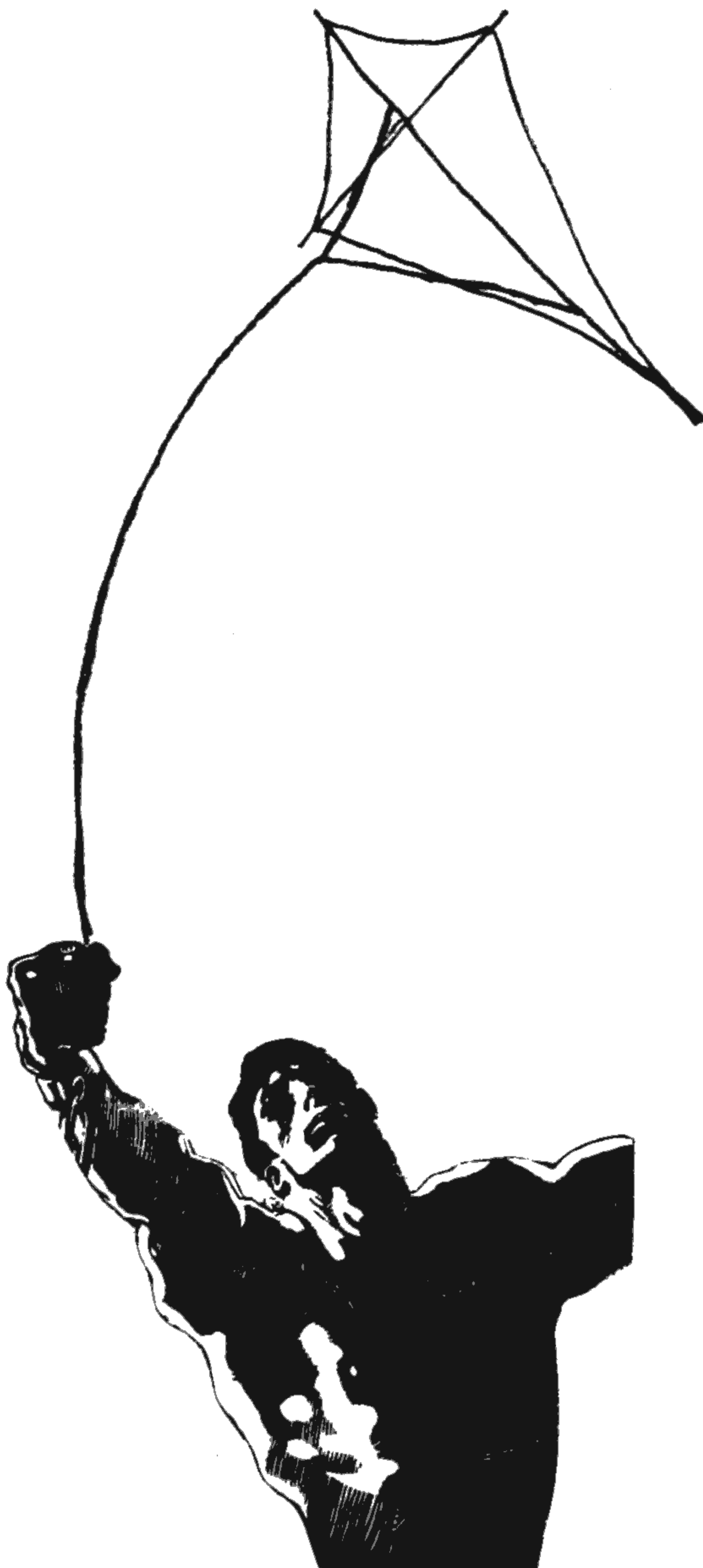
HOW TO GET THERE

The camp is 10 miles west of Auckland Auckland. You can catch a bus there from the city - the West Coast Road Oratia Bus. There will also be transport from the airport. When you arrive ring from the city terminal 818-7802. If desperate ring 600-536 or 863-063.

WANT TO COME?

If you want to come, please contact Bryony Hales at Studass, and leave details of who, how and when you will be arriving in Auckland.

THIS CONGRESS WILL BE OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS AND IMPORTANT FOR ALL STUDENTS. PLEASE COME.



CAMERA ART



Spencer Digby

ACADEMIC REGALIA
SUPPLIED BY ARRANGEMENT

PRUDENTIAL BUILDING
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON

PHONE
43-320

R. D. WOOLF, A.R.P.S.
Managing Director

UNIVERSITY TEACHING:

by John McBride.

The non organisation of teaching at VUW leads to a subsequent need for students to publically evaluate staff teaching abilities.

University staff members are organised into 'departments', 'schools', etc. These appear to be united bodies, really solid objects. They have offices concentrated in one building or on one floor, they have meetings, secretaries, they have names, eg. 'School of Political Science and Public Administration'. One would imagine them as teaching organisations with a coherent purpose, in which everyone is aware of, and in agreement with, what others are doing.

This is the impression students get, and it is quite wrong. The sacred concept of 'academic freedom' requires that one teacher cannot interfere with the teaching of another. Since the only way to evaluate a staff member as a teacher is to observe him/her in the classroom with the students, it follows that no teacher is in a position to evaluate his fellow staff member as a teacher. They can be (and are) evaluated by how many articles/books they have published because these can be seen (and even occasionally read!). But teaching performance can only be seen by students and hence teachers by and large know little or nothing about how well or badly their colleagues can teach. A University Department then, is not a united organised entity in relation to and devoted to the activity of teaching.

The main point here is that the department cannot be relied upon to evaluate its members teaching abilities. It may (i.e. possibly might) be relied upon to evaluate their writing ability, because it can see and consider. But it cannot observe how well/badly they teach because they simply do not have the information to make an honest judgement. It is obvious that only

students can evaluate lecturers ability as teachers, as only they have the experience of the lecturer as teacher.

Students clearly do this — for example, the gripes: 'he never listens to questions', 'he just reads the notes he's been reading for years', and so on. Some departments are starting to tap this feeling through course questionnaires. But that apart students tend to keep their views to themselves. And that may be

okay if they are generally satisfied with the course.

However, students who are dissatisfied with their course, and wish to change it, run into problems. The first action might be to talk with the teacher. He may be receptive, but if he fails to make changes, the students **MUST REMOVE THE DISPUTE FROM THE PRIVACY OF THE CLASSROOM.** Within the classroom, the dispute is

something concerning only students and the particular lecturer: as said above it is no business of the Department. But once it is taken outside the privacy of the classroom, the Department, the registry and any other interested persons have license to intervene. In fact, they are obliged to intervene, to take sides and to make a decision on the course and the teacher.

Naturally a teacher who feels that a class is very dissatisfied with the course will do everything possible to keep the dispute within the classroom, where 'academic freedom' protects him from outside criticisms. Students will not usually be aware that he is doing this. They will think the other members of the Department know what is going on, and support the teacher. In fact they probably don't know what is going on because the lecturer is keeping very quiet outside the classroom; and if they did they might well support the students more than the teacher. Given the nature of University politics some of them might even be longing for an opportunity to intervene, but are prevented from doing so because they can't ethically intervene in another's course. Once the students come in a group to complain to the Head of Department, or the Registrar they give these outsiders the ethical justification to intervene, to themselves evaluate the teacher on the basis of the students evaluations.

Teachers evaluate students, and their evaluations are made public in the form of grades. We can evaluate them too, and make our opinions known, because some teachers are damned awful and this is the only way their colleagues can find out about it. And if, given this information, the Department and University fail to act upon it, there are very good grounds for questioning why.



Reversing a Trend : STAFF ASSESSMENT

by Anthony Ward

As staff continually assess students, and their results make considerable differences to students' lives, so students should be able to evaluate staff, and have this evaluation taken into account in questions of appointment etc. NZUSA has assembled considerable data showing how unreliable exams and assessment are (see the article on pages 16-18 of Handbook), and many of these criticisms would hold off any methods students might use to evaluate their teachers. However:

1. Lecturers do use arbitrary and biased assessment techniques — by turning these back on them they will perhaps realise the failings of their system.
2. Lecturers, as noted in the accompanying article, are not considered in their role as teachers at all. For example, Vics. Econ. 201 paper pass rates vacillated considerably over a period of years, due almost entirely to the competence or otherwise of the teachers. A strong reaction in 1973 lead to some changes including a questionnaire (which, although organised by students is not available for publication) and this could be extended.
3. Again as noted in the other article, through the mysterious workings of 'academic freedom' tenets, lecturers have a blank cheque to do pretty well anything with their classes. Students too often just accept this, or individually drop out.

The real answer lies in fighting back. 4. University is supposed to be developing students critical faculties. Of what use are these if we do not use them to analyse our own situations? From these arguments a group of us are interested in running course and lecturer evaluations on as many courses as possible within the

University. We welcome ideas, criticisms, etc. of specific instances of wrong doing (see the article on POLS 213 elsewhere in this issue) but beyond this we print here a draft questionnaire. Its simple easy to fill in, and will be of immense value both to teachers and students working out where courses are going

wrong and what can be done about them. Please fill a copy in for each of your courses finishing at mid-year — we'll publish the results later and also improve the questionnaire for courses finishing at the end of the year in light of any problems this first survey may reveal. Please drop your completed forms in to the Students Association Office (ground floor, Union Building) or the Salient office, (first floor, UUB).

This is a real chance to make student voices heard around the campus, and to re-orientate the present system around students. **IT IS VITAL AS MANY AS POSSIBLE FILL IN THESE FORMS.**



"All right, so he passed his oral exams at twelve. 5,000 students attend his lectures and he leads one hell of a graduate seminar. But where are his publications?"

Draft of questionnaire

COURSE:

LECTURER(S):

Please fill in a separate description of each lecturer.

Rate each of the questions marked * on a 0 to 5 scale (5 being very good).

Lecturer: Name

- * Grasp of subject
- * Ability to convey knowledge
- * Approachability to students

Course:

- * How well planned, organised
- * Do students have sufficient say in organisation?
- * Does it cover the ground you think it should?

General comments

Under 'General comments' please write (briefly if possible) any further criticisms or praises you may have of the course or lecturers to help both future students and the lecturers improve the standard of teaching in the course

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MURPHY

by Anthony Ward.

After a fair bit of digging around it appears that something rather funny has been going on in Pals 213, 'Political Philosophy with special reference to Marx'. Though the problem now seems to be resolved, its worthwhile describing it as an indication of things that do go on, and of what can be done about them.

Pals 213 was taught over the last few years by Chris Wainwright, who has the reputation of being a bit of a left-winger. The way he organised the course, and the marks given, were the subject of some controversy in the School of Political Science and Administration. Chris has now resigned from the Department, and produced a final report of a course questionnaire which was very critical of present teaching practices within the University. In particular he disliked the formal 'I know better than you', style of lectures, and the system of final exams. Consequently, Pals 213 last year was run on a tutorial system, and internally assessed. When the registry was asking around last year to include courses in the pre-set time examination timetable, Chris Wainwright informed them that as Pals 213 was internally assessed it required no exam time to be allocated to it. Consequently the course was listed in the timetable as internally assessed. Further to this, when the student reps. on Prof. Board made severe criticisms of the pre-set timetable in February, the Registry said that as far as possible it would ensure that no new courses would be included in the timetable. This undertaking accepted the reps. point that if students were to be constrained by the timetable, the staff should also be constrained.

Which brings us to the major actor of the piece, Associate Professor Murphy, who took over Pals 213 this year, was Head of the School last year and, it appears, did not get along too well with Mr. Wainwright. As far as this course is concerned the major disagreement was over internal assessment, which Prof. Murphy appears to dislike intensely. Consequently, when the first meeting of the course took place this year, Prof. Murphy informed the class that it would be assessed by an exam worth 100% in either the mid-year or end-of-the-year exam period. Mid-year was most acceptable, but some in the class also asked for debate on the decision to have only one piece of work assessed for the final grade. Apparently Prof. Murphy's reply was that debate would take place, but it would make no difference to the decision. Somewhat annoyed by this,

several students complained to the Students' Association. Noting that Prof. Murphy's plans seemed to constitute a breach of the regulation that all exams worth more than 40% should be run by the Registry (which is a good idea as it ensures consistency in the handling of time-tabling and the handling of such queries as aegrotats), John Roseveare (the SRC Co-ordinator) wrote to the Registrar conveying the students' displeasure on March 4. After much discussion Professor Campbell, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, ruled that the assessment would have to be changed. When he discussed this matter with the Deputy Registrar, Prof. Murphy apparently agreed to discuss the matter with his students.

In view of the fact that students must be notified how their course is to be assessed within two weeks of its start, and it was now six weeks into the course, one would think that discussion with the students was the least courtesy that could be paid. However, Prof. Murphy on April 10 told students a new form of assessment. There was no discussion of alternative forms that could be investigated. The new plan consisted of two tests, worth 40% each, within two days of each other at the end of the course, and a 20% weighting to an 'objective test', the date of which was not set as books required for it had not arrived at this stage.

On hearing this, John Roseveare again wrote to the Registry, and Vice-Chancellor and others. He pointed out these issues and requested a discussion of the new scheme. Consequently, the Deputy Registrar went to the next meeting of the course and, after a little discussion, gained a few changes in the system of assessment. At this stage students in the course seemed rather apathetic about the whole thing, and so any further possible advantage that could have been gained was lost. Nonetheless, the fact that the assessment system was changed indicates that students do have some ways of changing unfair systems.

Two important conclusions can be drawn from this happening:

1. The Student Association is an effective means of getting things done. If you have problems with your courses, especially if you suspect irregularities in terms of the University's regulations get in touch with Studass as soon as possible. The earlier the better, as the delays in this case (five weeks from complaint to first concrete action) show.

2. The important factor in any such complaint is the willingness of students to stand up for their right not to be screwed around. Several students dropped this course early on, some no doubt perturbed by the planned method of assess-



ment. Most of the remainder seemed apathetic at the time when they were asked for their feelings on the matter. If any real changes are to come about, it is vital that students are prepared to help themselves. It's not just a matter of backing up student officers — it's more a question of ensuring when these officers fight for us we are prepared to fight as well. Otherwise we deserve all we get in isolated cliques the right-wing seems to believe in so much.

John R. Comments:

Tony's story is both accurate and timely but it does contain two causes for comment. Firstly, while it is true that I wrote to the Registrar early on in the course pointing out apparent breaches of regulations I did so because these were brought to my attention by the aforesaid Ward. Maybe Tony decided that his name had appeared in this issue often enough already and so neglected to mention this; no matter. Secondly I need no longer look for someone to write my P.R. releases for me. Gee thanks Tony.

J.R.



NAC 50% CONCESSION

STUDENT STANDBY FARE

To obtain this concession you need a current International Student Identity Card.

NEW APPLICATIONS

- (1) Obtain an ISIC application form from the Student Travel Bureau.
- (2) Complete the application form.
- (3) Have the form signed by the Student Travel Officer or Students Association Secretary. Forms will only be signed on production by you of evidence of current enrolment and payment of Students Association fees i.e. fees receipt or students association membership card.
- (4) Send application form, \$2.00, photograph and stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

ISIC Scheme,
Student Travel Bureau Ltd,
P.O. Box 6649,
Te Aro,
WELLINGTON.

RENEWALS

- (1) Obtain a renewal form from S.T.B.
- (2) Complete the form.
- (3) Have the form signed by the Student Travel Officer or Students Association Secretary. Forms will only be signed on production by you of evidence of enrolment and payment of Students Association fees plus old ISIC.
- (4) Send the card you already have, the completed form, \$2.00, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

ISIC Scheme,
Student Travel Bureau Ltd,
P.O. Box 6649,
Te Aro,
WELLINGTON.



JOHN REIDS SQUASH CENTRE

STUDENTS CONCESSIONS

SQUASH: 50 c per half hour
(normally 95 c)

GEAR HIRE: 10 c per item.

CONCESSION HOURS

9 - 12 and 2 - 5
Weekdays



Mrs Nguyen Linh Quy (left) and Madam Le Thu of the DRV visiting the Willis St. Dental Clinic.

VIETNAMESE AND THE S FOR LIBER

Four Vietnamese women visited Wellington on April 13-15 as representatives of the DRV (North Vietnam) and the Liberation Women's Union of the PRG, an ad-hoc committee of various women's organisations. While in Wellington they spoke on their experiences in making two revolutions, one for women's liberation and one for national freedom.

SALIENT believes that this visit constitutes an important part of the country and we print two speeches from the visit on these pages. One is by Mrs. Nguyen Linh Quy, a journalist from the DRV. Mrs. Quy's speech outlines many of the experiences of Vietnamese women who have been fighting.

AN IMPORTANT VISIT

WELCOMING ADDRESS BY SANDRA McCALLUM ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE DELEGATION OF VIETNAMESE WOMEN

Wellington 13 April, 1975.

On behalf of everyone present here tonight and of all New Zealanders concerned for Peace and National Independence and Sovereignty for Vietnam, I wish you welcome to New Zealand.

It is indeed an honour that the four of you, representing the Women's organisations of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and South Vietnam should be with us tonight. It is very fitting that you, a delegation of Vietnamese women should make your visit here during International Women's Year.

International Women's Year means many different things to many different people. But by your visit to New Zealand you focus our attention on the role of women in fighting imperialism — in your case United States imperialism. Your struggle has shown women all over the world that women's liberation will come about not from attacking males, but in joining with males as equals in a common struggle against those structures and systems that enslave people. This is not of course to suggest that we do not reprimand our male comrades when they behave in a chauvinistic way towards us! Neither is it to suggest that women should not come together as women in their own organisations to work for both, issues that immediately effect them, and for the wider struggles in society.



Sandra McCallum, an organiser of the visit, and Mrs Nguyen Linh Quy of the DRV.

Indeed, it is organisations such as the two Vietnamese Women's organisations represented here tonight, and the Women's Union of Albania that I was lucky enough to visit this time last year that point the way to how we should develop a women's movement in New Zealand that would work for the genuine interests of New Zealand women and of the New Zealand people as a whole.

Your visit to New Zealand has been a victory for the anti-war movement in New Zealand.

This is the first time that the New Zealand government has allowed Vietnamese people from PRG territory to visit New Zealand. Up until now the New Zealand government has not even recognised that the Provisional Revolutionary Government exists. They said that the PRG did not control any territory or people, that it had no government structure, and that it didn't function as a government. According to the New Zealand government's logic, two of our guests here tonight did not even exist.

However the New Zealand government finally had to face facts and now, although not yet recognising the PRG diplomatically, has been forced at least to recognise the existence of the PRG.

I have just spoken about how your coming to New Zealand has been a victory for the anti-war movement in New Zealand. But I would like to mention an even greater victory that is going on right now. This is the recent victories of the Patriotic People of both Vietnam and Cambodia against United States imperialism and its puppet regimes in both countries. Never has United States imperialism been given such a hiding. The Vietnamese and Cambodian people have indeed shown that Imperialism is only a Paper Tiger.

Unfortunately the losses sustained by the Vietnamese people, especially over the past three decades, have been large. The loss of life, of buildings and of vegetation, has been tremendous. The DRV and the PRG need our support in terms of medical, food and reconstruction aid.

Later on tonight we will see that result of the efforts of one group in New Zealand to provide aid to these areas. I hope tonight that the rest of us can commit ourselves to working to raise money to help heal the wounds of war and build a new, free, United Vietnam.

Comrades, thank you very much for being here with us tonight. Long live the friendship between the New Zealand and Vietnamese people! Victory for the Vietnamese revolution!

NO LONGER

It was decided that the emphasis of the Vietnamese women's visit should be on meeting with women's grassroots organisations in New Zealand, although not ignoring discussion of the current situation in Vietnam with political activists here. Thus on Monday 14 April, when the women were in Wellington, they visited the Willis St. Dental School, Te Kainga and the Aro St. playcentres and then spoke to a lunch meeting of women's groups.

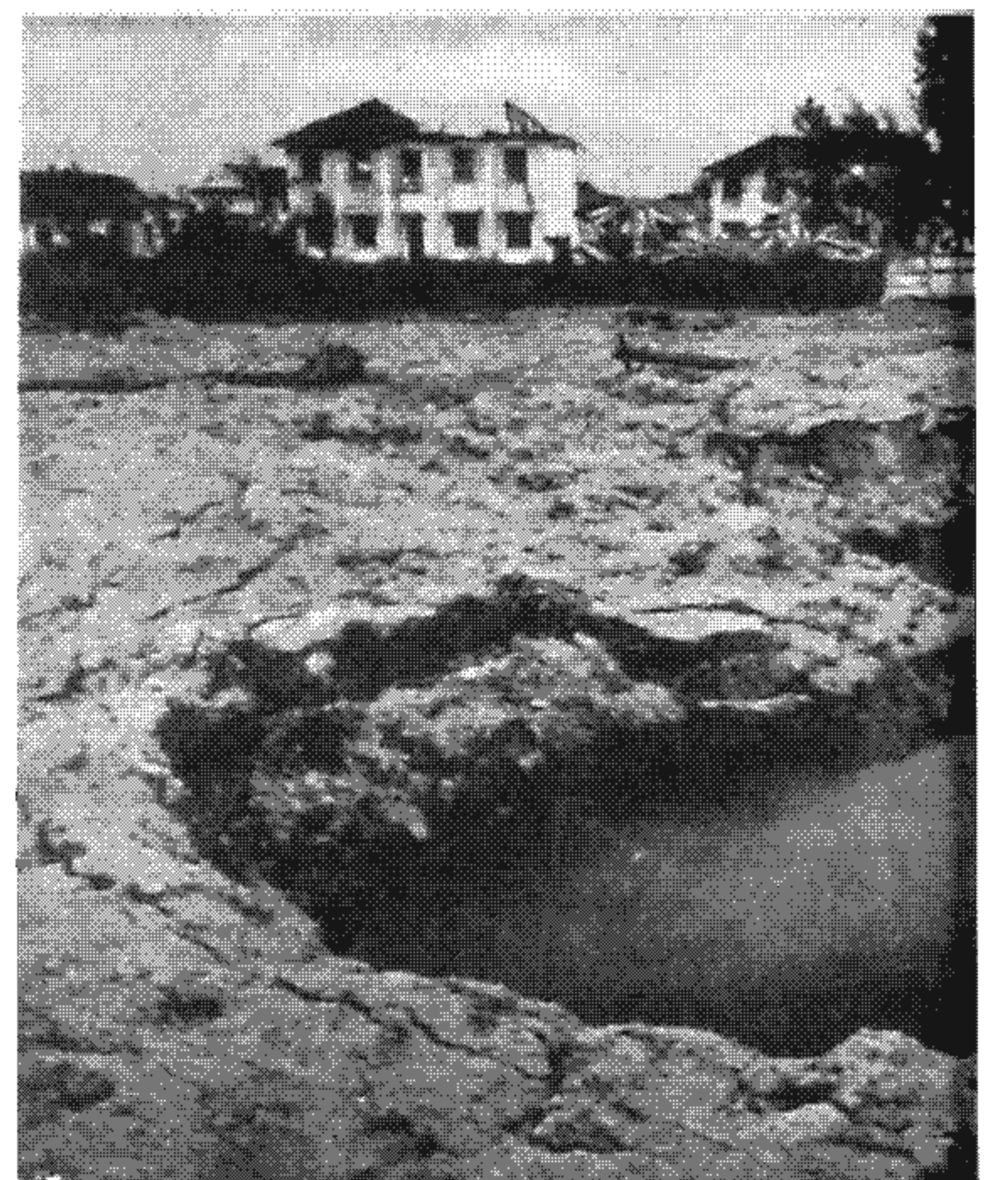
Mrs. Nguyen Linh Quy, a journalist from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam spoke to the meeting:

'The Women's Union was first formed in October 1920. During the 45 years of the Union, it has had three names according to the period of the revolution. In 1930 it was named the Women's Union for Liberation, in 1945, Women for National Salvation and in 1954, the Women's Union, when the North became a socialist country. Throughout, our aim has been the same — how to have full emancipation of women, how to take an equal place and work with men.

In 1945 after nearly 100 years under French domination we stood up and declared independence. However, with the help of the British, the Kuomintang and the Indians, the French invaded again. The Vietnamese women feared to return to the slave life, and knew nothing more precious than independence and freedom. So together with men we stood up and defeated the French at Dien Binh Phu. The lives of those who had worked in the Vietminh against the French were in great harm if they stayed in the South. I had to go, according to the Geneva Agreement, to North Vietnam. Thousands of women stayed in the South, while their husbands had to go North. Many children were born not knowing their father's face.

In 1945 the Americans invaded and ousted the French, because they feared the French would allow a general election to be held. Eisenhower knew that if a general election were held 80% would vote for Ho Chi Minh.

Then the war quietly crept up. From 1945 to 1960 no-one in the world knew Vietnam had a war. In fact they questioned practically every house — Where are your children? My parents were questioned, I was in the North, so they were put in jail. My case is not special, I am typical of many thousands of Vietnamese people. Peaceful people in the South grew fewer and fewer and in 1960 they rose up, crying — 'Where are the revolutionaries? Where is our cannon? Where are the people who led us in Dien Binh Phu? — They are all in the North'. The people in the South were unharmed. They



Vietnam is littered with thousands of bomb craters production to return to normal they have to be filled.

shouted but their voices could not be heard. Children cried 'Where is my father?'. People cried 'Where are the elections to make a unified Vietnam? You cannot cut a body in half and Vietnam is one'.

Even a worm will turn — in 1960 the National Liberation Front was formed. 50% of those fighting were women. They took bamboo sticks and guns, and took part in political struggle. Many classes of people in the South agreed they must fight American imperialism. Buddhists, capitalists, landowners, villagers, peasants came together and formed the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

In the North we were building socialism. That means the land belonged to the tiller, the factory to the worker, the university to the student.

In 1973 the Americans had to come to terms and withdraw. The Americans were isolated in South Vietnam — everyone in the world condemned the American's dirty war. We implemented the Paris Agreement. But we also forced the other side to implement it. When Thieu invaded territory controlled by the PRG after the signing of the agreement, people cried out 'Where are the armed forces? If they don't fight, we will'. Now we have pushed them from 16 provinces and 5 cities.

In three generations we have known nothing but war. Women in Vietnam have no time for tears. The enemy do not stop killing you — tears do not help. In the past men were slaves, but women were slaves of slaves. We want to be human beings, we want peace, peace

WOMEN RUGGLE ATION

s of the Women's Union of the
he visit had been organised by an
ietnamese women were able to pass
done for national independence and

ational Women's Year activities in this
adra McCallum, commenting on the
ther speech is by Mrs Nguyen
of the dual revolution that



Madam Le Thu (left) and Mrs Nguyen Linh Quy at one of the playcentres.

LAVES OF SLAVES'



For life and

ndence and freedom. We
young wives to be good
hat they can send our best
he war, sacrifice their hus-

If captured an American
easy! I was a journalist with
omen when the planes came.
me out of the shelters we
ome down. I said 'Hands
uts his hands up. I was at
nference and asked him,
u do that?' The pilot said,
'the button'. They are
beings, they are killing
but we treat them as hum-
we say they cannot see
'ee. When they can see us
ty, 'Are we a Communist
we have horns like an animal?'
'my can kill us, we must be
him but when we have cap-
e treat him like a friend. In
ars we have often had only
'eat, but our prisoners are
'getables and meat and
e have enough food, in fact
to our kin in the South.
0% agricultural. Over 32
'd was blasted, and it was
o rebuild it. We filled up
'bomb craters, a danger-
nany got killed by unex-
bs. Food prices are kept
ause food is a necessity.
d milk powder, butter, for
first. Children are those
'the war. If we don't take
hildren, this will limit the
' Vietnam. The Americans

had the technology to destroy us all, we
women did everything for the next gen-
eration. During the bombing we lived
under the earth. Our schools, kinder-
gartens, creches, were under the earth
and we only brought our children into
fresh air at night. The Americans bomb-
ed everything that moved, whatever it
was.

In the South, many women must
sell something to stay alive, so many
are prostitutes. This gives many children
of mixed parentage. But don't worry,
they are our people, they are our children.

The Americans have urged a war of
genocide against our people, and now they
they take the children of Vietnam to be
brought up abroad. It is great hypocrisy.
As one of millions of mothers, I want
our children to be here among our
people. The children, they are victims
of the war, they are not at fault. Why
should we mistreat our people?

The material destruction is bad,
but nothing compared to the destruction
of life which cannot be repaid. But the
cruellest is the destruction of the whole
Vietnamese culture. When a man is away
fighting he longs to be back with his wife
and if she is off with another man, he is
broken-hearted and cannot fight. That
is why Saigon soldiers can never be like
our soldiers. Our women are encouraged
by society to be of good virtue, to work
well while their men are away fighting.
The task of the Women's Union is to
build a firm rear base.

We work on three fronts - social
and political work, family work and
production. In the home men share the
work, they do the heavy lifting, help
clean the house, wash babies' nappies, even
when a woman is menstruating he will
wash her clothes. There are no washing
machines! What technology we had was
destroyed in the bombing. We have had
2 years of healing the wounds of war. Our
economy is in a difficult time with an ex-
panding population. Article 21 of the
Paris Agreement says that the Americans
must contribute to the reconstruction of
North Vietnam. They dropped many tons
of bombs and must repay the same
amount. You must demand they pay
their bloody debts to our people.

Meanwhile, we rebuild ourselves.
Young people today, (not like me - I
had seven children which is too many)
only want to have two children. Young
women are educated to practise contra-
ception, so that they can be in better
health, to bring up their children better,
and so they can be economically indepen-
dent. It is a women's right to work
for economic independence and also
their duty to take part in production.

In a factory where many workers are
women, the leaders must be women.
Workers get two months paid maternity
leave and they are guaranteed their job
back again.

Women, because of their production
and fighting skills are not in 29% of
government positions. In the past we
could not read or write, but now we
have doctors of science and thousands
of women teachers from primary sch-
ool to university. 50% of the presid-
ents and chairmen of co-operatives and
village committees are women. 80%
of the medical doctors are women.
We have a number of principles in our
health service. They are - decentralisa-
tion, which means our service is widely
dispersed down to the hamlet level;
prevention of disease; the combining
of Oriental and Western medical tech-
niques; the growing of medicinal herbs
in all gardens; and medical cadres must
search out patients instead of waiting
for them to ask for help. Our medical
service is free.

We must not just chart women's
liberation, we must work for it. Women
often don't have good attitudes to one
another. They must raise their under-
standing and work together better. 5
million women are in the Union, we
are very strong women in the North.

We are not isolated from each other.
We go from house to house to visit each-
other, to help each other relieve anger
and fear of speaking. If a husband beats
his wife then the women come together
and ask him why. We say, 'You are back-
ward'. Men cannot be backward. We do
not battle against our men,
we are men and women together. Our
men are very happy seeing women lib-
erated, because they want their wives to
be happy and fulfilled. Any man who is
trying to restrain his wife gets criticised
by the Women's Union.

NZ women are better off materially
than Vietnamese women, but you do
not get much help from your government
to raise comprehension. You need help
for emancipation. In Vietnam every
organisation is concerned about women.
This must be of concern to the mass
media. In Vietnam, it has been a double
revolution for women.

Now it is a time for peace, a time
for justice. We will not fail in our fight-
ing as part of the international struggle.
The USA may threaten those who are
afraid with the atom bomb, but we are
not afraid. We stand for peace, democ-
racy and a prosperous society. We want
peace, but not peace in the grave. Peace
with independence and freedom, that is
what we long for.



Miss Nguyen Thi Tinh (left) and Madam Ma Thi Chu from the Liberation
Women's Union of the PRG areas.

AND NOW TO REBUILD

INDOCHINA: AND NOW TO REBUILD

After a century of conflict against foreign imperialism, firstly the French, then the Japanese and the Americans (with some help from stool pigeons such as Australia and New Zealand), the people of Vietnam and Cambodia have recently won major victories in their fight for independence. Phnom Penh has been liberated, as has most of Vietnam. An end to the fighting now seems near.

Yet there has been a devastating toll. The equivalent of NZ's entire population (some three million people) may have been killed in the fighting, and similar staggering numbers wounded. Far more have been made homeless, or forcibly shifted into 'strategic hamlets' to curb the spread of communism. Aside from the damage caused by direct and deliberate bombing of villages, hospitals and flood dykes, we also have the Americans to thank for defoliating perhaps a quarter of Vietnam's productive areas. The experience has opened many people's eyes to the brutality of supposed believers in democracy and freedom. These concepts have been revealed in their true nature — as secondary to the desire to exploit profits out of an area and a people.

New Zealand spent some \$20 million in helping devastate Vietnam — its high time we put some money in to help rebuild it.

On this campus, a group has been set up to co-ordinate fund raising activities for relief in Vietnam. The particular project we envisage these funds going to is a pharmaceuticals factory to provide the Vietnamese with their own supply of medicines, thus building self-reliance. It is a concrete project that can alleviate a lot of suffering — it is a project worthy of our support.



Church school zone in Loch ninh bombed and shelled by Thieu's airforce (11/7/73)

Apart from a general appeal for donations (which can be handed in to the Students Association office marked Vietnam Aid Appeal or something similar), we are planning a group of activities in the first two weeks of the next term to make the parting of your money even more pleasant for you. Many activities are not yet finalised, but here is a quick run-down of the programme:

Monday 19, Tuesday 20 May:
Photo exhibition in main foyer, Union Building (outside Studass office)

Tuesday 20:
Lunch time play in the Union Hall

Thursday 22:
A forum in the Union Hall to discuss some of the issues raised by the victories of the Vietnamese and Cambodian people. Possibly starring an MP.

Thursday 22:
An evening folk-concert

Friday May 23:
An auction of lost property in the Union Hall at lunchtime. The last one of these, with that well-known Steptoe imitator Don Carson, was extremely successful and a lot of fun.

Sunday 25:
A jazz/rock concert in the Restaurant (evening)

Monday 26:
A forum at midday with gentlemen from Foreign Affairs (hopefully outlining NZ policy in this area and leading to a discussion of what we hope to achieve).

Wednesday 28:
A jumble sale cum bring-and-buy in the Lounge and Smoking rooms at lunchtime. Get rid of all that old junk you don't need, and buy some new junk! We prefer items to be donated, but will discuss a 50% commission on valuable items. Collecting will be at the sale on Tuesday.

Thursday 29:
A slides/poetry/wine and cheese evening in the Lounge and Smoking room.

Other events planned, but not yet given dates, include a posh dinner, a film show and a set of chocolate



13 year old bui thi Hoa was wounded by Thieu troops while she was sleeping in a shelter (7/2/74)

fish competitions. Posters will be set up around the campus advertising events, and a high quality poster will be on sale at Studass.

Prices for the evening do's will be a very reasonable dollar, others more or less (preferably more) as you like. The guiding idea of the activities is to provide enjoyment while encouraging debate and thought, and also raising funds.

If you have any schemes you think should be included in this programme, or would like to help organising and running any of the functions (and we'd like plenty of help!), please get in touch with the committee as soon as possible either through the Studass office, Salient, or phone: Bryony Hales (759-487) or Anthony Ward or John McBride — (both 759-704)

The SRC on Wednesday 23 April pledged solidarity with the Khmer Rouge and the Cambodian people in the reconstruction of Cambodia. Similar ideas form part of Studass policy on Vietnam. Let's turn these ideas into concrete action by giving a substantial amount towards the building of a pharmaceuticals factory in Vietnam!

NEWS

FROM MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

7-4-75 *The Straits Times*
'Don't Let Indo-China Unduly Worry You'

Dindings(Perak) — The Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Abdullah bin Ahmad, said today that developments in Indo-China should not cause undue concern to Malaysians. He said Malaysia has since independence evolved political, economic and social institutions which assure the people FREEDOM to decide their own future.

7-4-75 *The Straits Times*
Trouble On Campus: KL Gets Tough

Kuala Lumpur — Malaysia is to introduce stricter rules and regulations to control student activities, including suspension from their universities for prejudicial activities. A Bill to amend the Universities and Universities Colleges Act for the new control measures has been tabled for debate. Other provisions in the Bill include:

1. PROHIBIT student bodies from becoming members with any organisation, trade union or political party; or supporting them.
 2. EMPOWER the Vice-Chancellor to appoint top administrative staff and suspend or dissolve any student body which he considers detrimental to the interest of the University.
 3. DISQUALIFY students guilty of disciplinary offence.
- The chancellor of the university will also be appointed by the Malaysian King.

9-4-75 *The Straits Times*
'MNC's Helped Solve Jobs Shortage'

The Singapore Labour Minister, Mr.

P.B. Ong has said that multi-national companies (MNCs) had helped to break the back of Singapore's unemployment problem. Without these companies, Singapore would still have had its serious unemployment problem of the 60s.

Note: Over 14,000 workers retrenched in Singapore in 1974. In certain MNCs (eg. National Semiconductor Ltd. (N.S.), Airco) retrenchment is done simultaneously with the factory expansion. In the Straits Times on August 1, 1974, while Page 16 carried a report on the retrenchment of 630 workers from N.S., Page 17 carried an advert by N.S. in Nalacca, boasting of their 'fast expansion'.

10-4-75 *The Straits Times*
Students Planning More Demos: Mahathir

University Students are planning another series of demonstration when the new academic term opens next month, Education Minister, Dr Mahathir said yesterday. He noted, with sadness, that the majority of the students involved in the demonstrations were bumiputras — a community lagging behind others which could only be 'saved' through education. 'And even more saddening is that student leaders who are actively obstructing the success of these bumiputras are also bumiputras', he said.

12-4-75 *The Straits Times*
Vote By NEB Workers to go on Strike

Kuala Lumpur — more than 93% of the National Electricity Board junior officers' union members have voted for strike to back

their salaries and allowances claim. Union Secretary, Mr. A. Ambikapacker said discussions would be held with other unions in the NEB to consider joint action for greater effectiveness.

7-4-75 *The Straits Times*
Varsity Wants More Bumi Science Students

Kuala Lumpur — The University of Malaya is to introduce a new programme this year to get more bumiputra students into the science faculty. Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ungku Abdul Aziz said the University proposed to carry out three steps to improve the present pre-science course due to the shortage of these students in the country. The three steps are:

1. Increase the number of places from 80 to 120 for the one year course.
2. Lower the requirements from two subsidiary passes to one subsidiary pass.
3. Open the course to mature students who are 25 years on May 1.

15-4-75 *Latest News*
Another 'Tasek Uatra' Incidence — 400 Made Homeless

Iphoh — 63 houses in the Gunong Rapan area were flattened with the help of a bulldozer, demolition squad and Federal Reserve Unit. The action left behind more than 400 squatters in a helpless situation. A 70 year old lady had to seek a temporary shelter under a tree with her two grandsons. One of the squatters said that some people had tried the proper channels to apply for a piece of land, but there was no reply. If the squatters were capable, they wouldn't have occupied the land.



BLERTA AT WORK



Blerta at Downstage
Reviewed by Neil Rowe

A Blerta concert never fails to leave an indelible impression, usually hilarious, often chaotic, and frequently brilliant. One remembers the fabled concerts where Alan Gorton rode a motorbike on stage in Christchurch, where Corben Simpson took his clothes off at Ngaruawahia, and where the expected New Year's Eve rough-house at the Queenstown lakeside didn't occur because Blerta happened to be playing its wig off. The St. James' Concert on their last tour, after their return from Australia earlier this year was one of these occasions. So also was Saturday night's Downstage concert.

To accurately describe the phenomenon Blerta (The Bruno Lawrence Electric Revelation and Travelling Apparition) and its chameleon talented personnel without superlatives is difficult, to categorize them impossible. This amalgam of music, theatre and film has been pivoting around drummer Bruno Lawrence on both sides of the Tasman for some years now. The present format is smaller and more compact for the purposes of their campus tour (beginning at Auckland this week), their music is tighter, and the presentation more polished.

The line up consists of trumpeter, song-writer and film-maker (Acme Sausage Company), Jeff Murphy, whose zany songs

and films, and musical clowning contributes most to Blerta's originality. Alto-saxophonist Bernie McGann, an Australian jazzman, powerful and versatile. Roy Murphy, trombone player, manager, and fall-guy in the comedy routines. Mick Lieber, guitar, a Londoner with a solid pommy-rock-band background, and singer, Rick Bryant provide the rock ingredient. Well known to Wellington audiences who listened to Original Sin and Rick and the Rockets a few years back and more recently Mammal, Rick has thankfully discarded the cultivated repulsiveness, so fashionable since Lou Reed, Joe Cocker, et al, and has concentrated on good, honest (painfully honest), blues singing. Never a natural singer he works hard and is presently in fine form, which isn't bad at all.

Also an erstwhile member of Mammal, Patrick Bleakley on string bass is the youngest member of the group and an outstanding musician already. Originally a cellist with a future, he played bass guitar for Mammal and abandoned the cello and formal music study to the despair of his teacher to go to Australia as bass player for Blerta. In Australia he picked up the string bass that most difficult instrument, and using Mingus as a model has become very accomplished in a very short time.

Pianists on Saturday night were Chris Seresin, an original Blerta member whose elegant and restrained keyboard playing is a joy always, and Dave Fraser, an old jazz hand and sessions man who took over from Chris later in the piece. Introduced as 'one of the finest keyboard players in the country' - he is and has been for a long time.

That's the musical contingent producing the unique Blerta sound, a mixture of Sonny Rollins, Jagger, Mingus, Zappa, Alan Price and Jeff Murphy, with Chris Seresin's waif-like ethereal piano chiming from the spheres.

Jeff Murphy's magical 'Bicycle Song' ('everybody's got a bike inside them, yuppar duppa) and 'Mr Bankman' (both would make tremendous singles), Rick

Bryant's splendid treatment of another Blerta original 'This is the Life' and Bernie McGann's haunting and disquieting 'New Plymouth Rock' are some of the high-lights.

On the other side of the Blerta coin are Jeff Murphy's films (an added bonus on Saturday night was Martyn Sanderson's documentary of the filming of Ned Kelly, A Stone in the Bush, and the stage show including a brilliant little piece of Martyn Sanderson theatre incorporating elements of music hall and revue, with Sanderson as Frank Sapper, Royal Army Bomb Disposal Expert. It is somewhat ironical to see him in this context, at Downstage; he founded Downstage Theatre with Tim Elliott and Peter Bland in the Walkabout Coffee Bar on the site of the present Hannah Winn Playhouse. Sitting now in this superbly appointed theatre, in the almost too comfortable chairs, watching this fine actor who has pitched in his lot with the Blerta life style and cheeky ethic, one reflects that whatever Downstage was, and what it has become, Martyn Sanderson is still fresh, original and very good, (descending from the ceiling as if he owned the place - really!)

Ian Watkin also is good in the role of the crazed super-villan The Hand, and particularly in the voice only characterisation of General Confusion, Frank Sapper's commanding officer - this is splendid stuff. His M.C'ing though, leaves more to be desired. He doesn't have to apologise for Blerta, they are superb, his introduction of the band by bodgie names is silly and does no credit to fine musicians who should be known in their own right, and finally he shouldn't try so hard to be outrageous, he doesn't 'pull it off' to quote.

In the main though, if this sounds like a rave review, it is. The music, the laughs, the pace and the performance are spot on. The Downstage concerts augur a brilliant campus tour that should not be missed.

TOUT VA BIEN — OR IS IT?

by David Tripe

About a fortnight ago, a particularly interesting film was shown at the university - Jean Luc Godard's 'Tout Va Bien'. I found it particularly interesting because of the political discussion contained therein of the stance of the French Communist party, and of the way in which one can attempt to understand the problems faced by other people in an industrial society.

If you have ever read the book, 'Obsolete Communism: The Left-Wing Alternative', by Daniel and Gabriel Cohn-Bendit, you will recall their summary of the role of the French Communist Party in the disturbances of May 1968. The role of the French Communist Party was shown as being so reactionary that Danny Cohn-Bendit had turned to an anarchist position. The French Communist Party was shown as having its prime objective as the attainment of electoral majorities, and as a result it was firmly opposed to the strikes mounted by workers in May 1968, because it was afraid that they would damage its electoral position. And when the Party was finally forced to join in with the strikers for fear of being left behind by the workers it was supposed to be supporting, its role was then to try and sell them out

as soon as possible.

This film showed a rather similar view of the French Communist Party, but it was much more thorough and more sophisticated. We were shown an official of the CGT (Confederation Generale de Travailleurs), the Trade Union organisation which forms the power-base for the French Communist Party, trying to address workers in a sausage factory at a time when they had finally resorted to a strike. The official was mostly concerned to stop the workers from imprisoning the firm's Managing Director, and to make the strike a peaceful one, since he was forced to the conclusion that he could not get the workers to go back to work. He was also insistent in trying to persuade the workers to believe him that the only way in which they might attain socialism was under the leadership of the French Communist Party in the national 'united front' (with the even more right-wing French Socialist Party.) The workers, noticeably refused to listen to him. They ignored his accusations that they were Maoists and therefore undesirable - if being a Maoist meant taking industrial action when something was wrong, they could see nothing wrong with being labelled Maoists.



The other argument of the film was much more ideologically sophisticated - it raised very much more complicated problems. The workers were attempting to explain to the manager exactly what it was that they were objecting to. They tried giving him the same three minutes to go to the toilet in as they were allowed, and under the same conditions - if they took any longer, their pay was docked, and he was forced to go about a quarter of a mile to get to a toilet. He ended up by relieving himself through a window of his office (in which he was imprisoned), after he had broken a window for the purpose. This was a part of the attempt by the film to show that it was not really possible to convey the meaning of what the workers were objecting to with mere words.

The idea was also approached when we saw the workers trying to explain to two reporters what it was that they were striking about. The inadequacy of mere words was shown to the extent that the workers just about gave up trying to explain it to the reporters, even though these reporters were in ideological sympathy (as far as possible) with the workers, and thus were very willing to understand them. But then, as soon

as the reporter filed the report with her news editor, it was rejected by him as being nonsense. After seeing this, it is much easier to understand why it is that the workers' position is generally misrepresented in reports of industrial action. It is because the reporters themselves do not understand what is going on, and the reports that do come from the workers are often from the type of people such as the parroting CGT official described.

If you have a mind that is open to the consideration of political issues, you would find it interesting to go to the film, 'Tout Va Bien', should you get another opportunity to do so. It is not a film for everyone - there were many people walking out of the film complaining that it did not seem to be about anything very much. But for people interested in such issues, there is a lot to set one thinking in the film. I have not covered all the issues raised by the film - there were too many, but among the others discussed is the nature and existence of much of the unconscious prejudice that exists against women. But I would recommend politically and socially concerned people to go and see the film.

GRADUATION PHOTOGRAPHS

YOU may not like the idea, but your parents will !

Make an appointment any time. We have gowns available.

**GREIG ROYLE'S STUDIO,
5 WILLESTON STREET, CITY.**

Phone 45 240. Built-in parking 10% special student discount.

BOOKS

Teachers in Change. N Z Post Primary Teachers Association Curriculum Review Group. Longmans 1975. \$2.95

Reviewed by Anthony Ward.

The NZPPTA published in 1969 *Education in Change*, and now follows this with *Teachers in Change*. Both are considerable contributions to the development of education in NZ and the questioning of this development. Both however, beg far more questions than they directly raise.

In many respects, *Teachers in Change* is a challenge to accepted social norms. Thus on page 7 we read:

in the main New Zealand secondary school teachers come from the middle class, which as a whole has its own norms of behaviour and respects certain types of values. Many teachers are often unaware of the way in which their behaviour reflects these middle class values; nor do they always understand that their attitudes may be irrational and their understanding of other classes' values inadequate

and page 16

The behaviour of these Pakeha middle class teachers to their pupils may be thus patronising or intolerant and carry oppressive and judgemental overtones that excite resentment. What takes place is basically a culture clash... If [the teacher] succeeds with his [working class] pupils, he alienates them from their parents and homes. If he fails, he alienates them from himself.

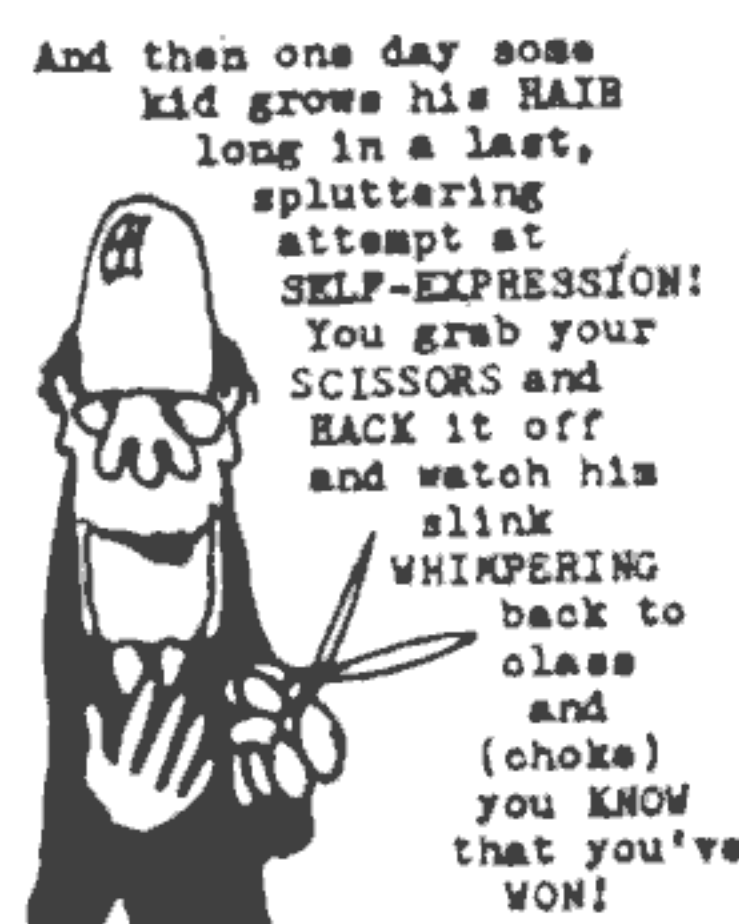
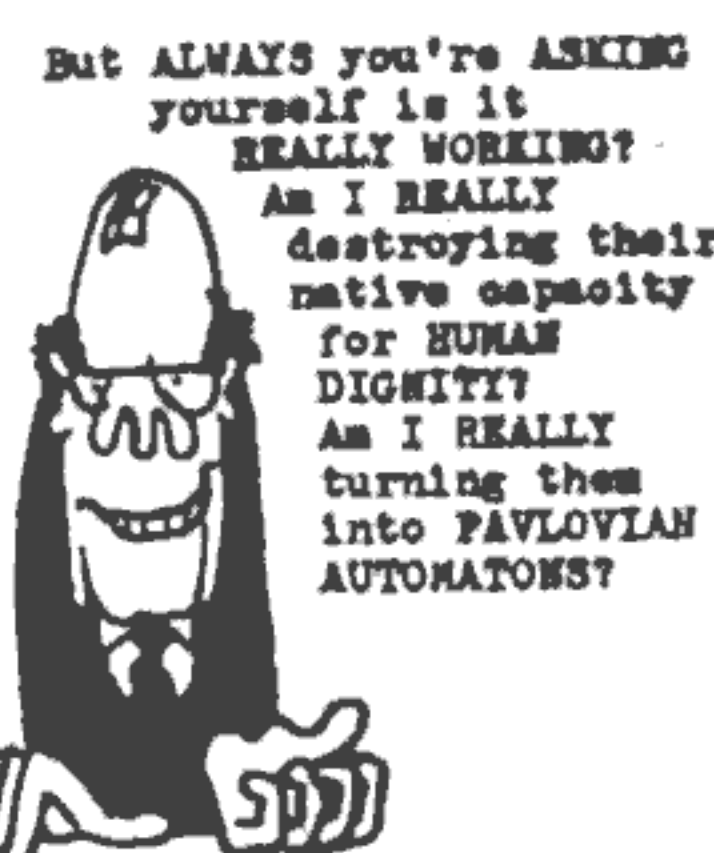
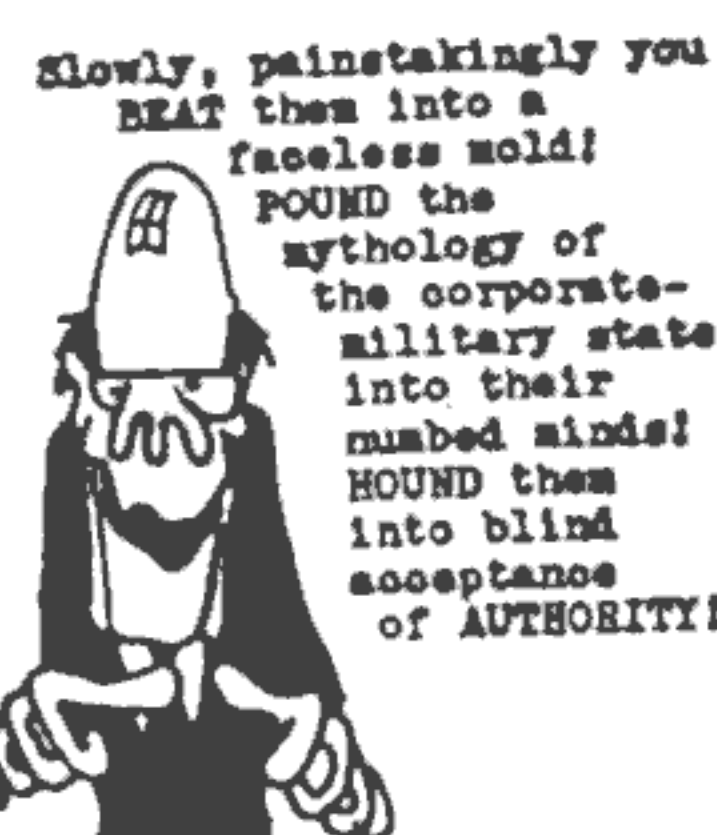
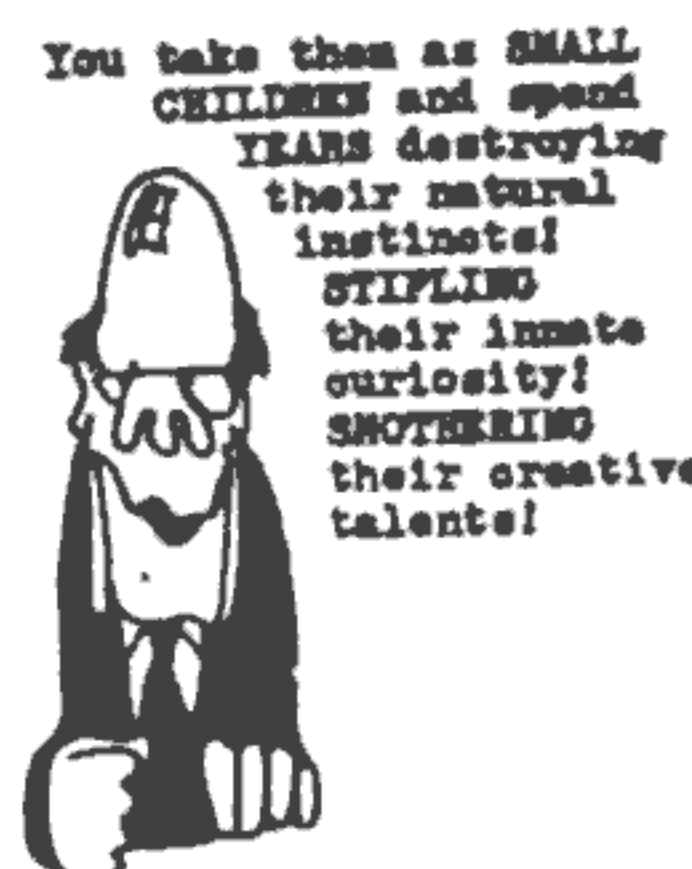
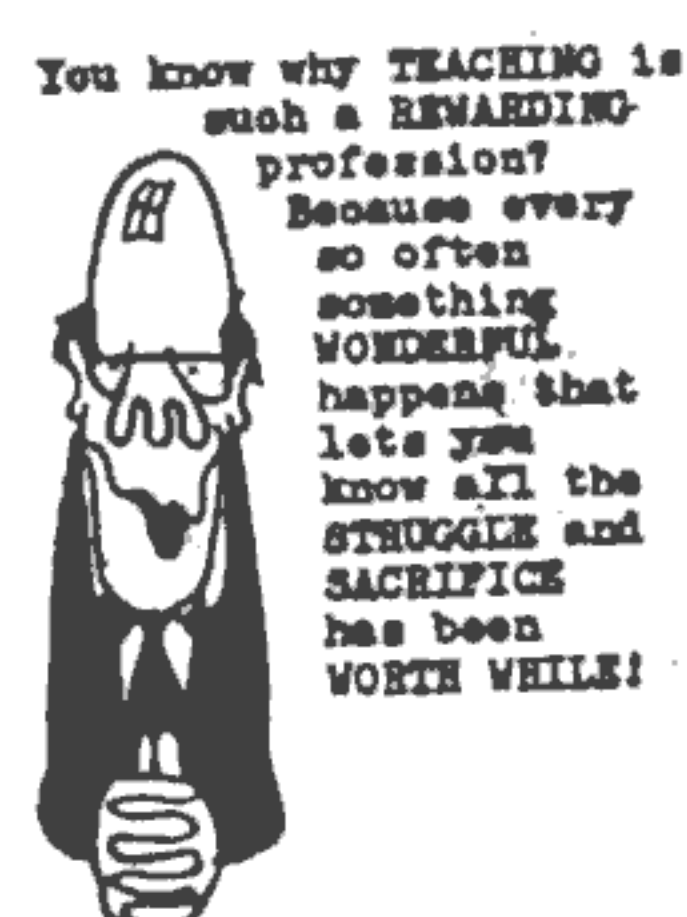
One begins to hope that an analysis of the social role of teachers in an antagonistic class society is starting. Yet these are the high points, and the rest of the book details a retreat from them — firstly to asserting that so long as the teacher respects his pupils backgrounds everything is roses. How this is to be done when individualistic middle class techniques (against which NZPPTA has, to its credit, made some progress) continue to be used; and when the wider society is increasingly conscious of class antagonisms is not discussed. The second retreat comes in the summary at the end (P.94): *The student/teacher determines the knowledge, concepts, skills, attitudes and peer relationships that pupils bring with them into their classroom.* Either this is a clear restatement of middle class values or it supposes the classroom as a mag-

ically supra-class institution. In view of the stress the book puts on communicating with students, especially by presenting concepts in terms they understand this conclusion represents a major contradiction.

A possible answer to this is that the book is not intended primarily as an analysis of teachers roles in society. This, indeed is true, and leads directly to the second fundamental criticism. The book outlines in considerable detail (and, given its limited schema, probably successfully) techniques available in training teachers when they get into schools. Thus appendix 1, summarising the book, outlines diagnostic, design implementation and evaluation skills and professional attitudes required of the 'successful teachers'. Agreed, many of these are more progressive than present school practices (e.g. P.95 the teacher *discusses frankly such matters as his own attitudes to race, his personal tastes and values, and the socio-economic background of his pupils* — and what happened to human relationships?) but there is little analysis of the wider issues of 'education for what?' or 'teacher-training for what?' To some

extent these questions were posed in *Education in Change*, but that is now 6 years ago and things have changed. More importantly, teaching and teacher-training have ideological functions — primarily in capitalistic society to reinforce middle class norms. An emphasis on 'professionalism' hides this function and retards attempts to serve the people by encouraging students analysis of society and their position in it.

In terms of its limited scope 'about teachers and the education of teachers' this book is reasonably successful in raising purely technical questions about the nature of teacher training. In terms of its aims 'to improve the education of young people in our schools' it cannot afford to ignore the questions it does. Page 78 tells us 'accurate diagnosis of a particular situation must precede attempts to change it', yet the book all but ignores this sound advice. For the accurate diagnosis the work of Ivan Illich, Paolo Freire (who does not even rate a mention in the Bibliography) or for the New Zealand case, Graeme Clark's articles (in *Salient* and the NZ PPTA *Journal* in 1973) are of considerably more value.



at present, here and elsewhere. Which is really just another way of saying, both these artists are worthy of attention, despite Ian Scott's polemics. The cult of the new is a fast road to exhaustion, as a great deal of contemporary American art demonstrates; nevertheless we have little to set against its products, in terms of works which have realised as many of the problems facing art and artists, while yet retaining faith in a human audience.

This last is something Wollaston could never be said to lack. He has always concentrated his attention on the tangible world and he has shown an ability to render that world in such a way, that we feel its worth, that we feel both the particularity of the image and the more general conclusion implicit in its presentations. In this show, it is interesting to see how, over a period of some 30 years, how little the concern has changed. The early works, from the 1930's are perhaps a little stiffer, a little more formal, than those done more recently. It is as if his command of his medium was less habitual or perhaps less spontaneous, then, than it is now. The delightful scribble that is Charles Brasch at Paradise Beach, that freedom, is something achieved, as is the richness of 'Erna', the glow surfacing out of that clayey wash of colour he has made his own. They are drawings of particular people — most of them have names as titles — yet in them we can recognize both painterly qualities and the qualities we respond to outside of a painting.

From Wollaston we get a sense of the substantiality of things — people in this case, even if one does prefer his landscapes — as well as a sense of how they may be rendered in paint. The water-colour 'Taranaki Girl' — the girl who is the subject of it — brings to mind just that provincial solidarity expressed with a kind of grace — rough, but nevertheless there — typical of much of Wollaston's work. If they are old world virtues, there is still a place for them.

The reason it is so hard to turn from one to the other, the reason one balks slightly, is fairly obvious. Scott has a frontier mentality, he is pushing against limits Wollaston has been quite happy for years to work inside. What looked perhaps more like a difference in temperament when Scott was painting his rather wooden girls in stiff pastoral settings has turned into a radical opposition of, more than styles, of philosophical approach to the business of painting. Ian Scott likes to emphasise the process by which he arrives at his paintings (see *Islands* 10, P.376) as part of their meaning — thereby opting for reference back into an (recent) art-historical context. Which reference may be a preparation, a kind of laying of ghosts, for the achievement of an art recognising no context but those of its own provision.

What we have in this show is a series of works related to the large canvases exhibited here last year. A rectangular stripy lozenge, a liquorish all-sort thing in green, blue, yellow red and black is tilted from the vertical and

The Complete Book of Herbs and Spices Loewerfeld and Back. AH and AW Reed 1974 \$6.50

Reviewed by Anthony Ward.

This 300 page book is in four parts. Part One contains general information on herbs and spices, including notes on cultivation, harvesting and a brief history of their use. Part Two, the bulk of the book, is entitled 'The Individual Herbs and Spices'. It covers some 170 different herbs and spices (the difference between the two being outlined in the first chapter). Each plant is discussed under broad headings such as: description and habitat; flavour and how to store; and uses. There are a large number of illustrations and several colour plates. Not being a botanist, I can't really comment on the value of the scientific descriptions, but overall the comments seem straightforward and helpful (tho' vagueries such as P.58 'and applied to the scalp it is said to make the hair grow' we could probably do without). The major criticism is that the book was written in England, and hence the growing instructions are for northern hemisphere climates. I expect readers following P.190 and shivering through July waiting for the nasturtium to flower might be disappointed.

Part Three entitles itself 'Charts'. First off is a herb and spice culinary chart (or how to poison your flatmates while looking chic). Seriously though, the chart is very comprehensive, covering the more common herbs and spices available in New Zealand and describing various plots one can get up to with them in the chart for home-made mixtures. The Chart for herb teas contains all sorts of interesting recipes and a general outline of the medical benefits from such teas. Medical benefits and other benefits are also covered in the Chart for cosmetic use, clearing up everything from wrinkles and acne to (more disturbingly) getting rid of freckles. The normal disclaimer (that doctors are sometimes a good idea) is not included — an important omission in my opinion. Part Four (Appendices) also suffers from the English origin — giving suppliers in England and Scotland for example. The book is well presented and laid out — possibly too well one suspects for the kitchen where various substances may congregate on it. Nonetheless, as a guide to the ways to cheaply add variety and nutrition to diets it is undoubtedly a boon.

THE PIPE SHOP

126 Featherston St Wellington
We stock all the latest pipes
and special tobaccos
We give
ALL STUDENTS A DISCOUNT

ETHNIC DANCE
AT
ST. ANNES HALL, NORTHLAND.
SAXON HAIR and LAST GASP
ADMISSION 50c.

ART

Peter McLeavey Galleries —

Ian Scott — 12 recent oils on paper.
M.T. Wollaston — 15 works from life.
(Till 9 May)

Reviewed by Martin Edmond

The juxtaposition, so startling in its immediate effect, must, one feels, also prove instructive. In gallery one there are works by a man who has proclaimed 'the use of figuration in any form as a basis for painting is obsolete'. In gallery two, which is the next room, without a door, fifteen water-colours and drawings by a painter with a reputation as large as any in this country. All of them are of the human figure, in various mediums and mutations.

It was Ezra Pound who said in 1910 'All times are contemporaneous in the mind' and it is a statement which adapts well enough to fit the multiplicity of painting styles around

laid on a pure white ground. Being smaller, these works lack the spacious light feel, the largeness of gesture of last year's work. One consequence of this is that they attract attention to their formal preoccupations, that they seem a bit fussy as to their status as paintings or drawings. One is compelled to notice the difference between the slightly larger works, on braille-like paper with raised bumps, on which the paint keeps a firmer control on its borders (\$90 each) and the others on more absorbent flatter-surfaced paper (\$70 each), where the paint diffuses more. What must be said is that all of these stripy numbers are lovely to look at — locations where the eye can rest and play. I am less sure of works like No's 1, 2, and 4 which utilise a sort of grid pattern reminiscent at times of the Union Jack, at others of last year's Commonwealth Games symbol. If there were that point to it, that wit, well and good, but it seems the concern is rather more serious and formal.

So on the one hand we have words by a master who has, in our island minds, secured his place in the tradition and who continues to paint works which stand as real statements of things which concern us. And on the other, works which challenge the very concept of statement in that sense, whose subject matter is a concern with contemporary issues in abstract painting. No sense in trying to decide which is better; both are worth the effort.



A few words on Downstage's production of 'O' Temperance' as played in the Memorial Theatre.

For those who loved the music-hall era, *O' Temperance* is your show. Many people among the audience who missed that era seemed nevertheless to be greatly enjoying the goings-off. Could it be that for once the audience felt it could totally relax and enjoy some old fashioned down-to-earth humour, without having to bother with subtle complexities of plot or theme.

The plot was simply a historical exposition of the temperance movement, acted out and narrated by a troop of devotees to the cause. There were numerous references to the decadence which accompanies indulgence in drink. The audience should have been reduced to tears at the sound of a 'little girl' bemoaning the continuous absence of her drunken dad: however, everyone roared delightedly.

At the same time as we were laughing at a lost cause, there were also notes of seriousness. If, in the 1880's, suffragettes

RECORDS

'Physical Graffiti'

Led Zeppelin (a double album), Atlantic.

(Available from Collin Morris Record Shop, Mayfair Chambers, 48 The Terrace.

10% discount applies for Students).

Reviewed by T.M. Robinson.

*'And our time is flying,
See the candle burning low?
Is the new world rising,
from the shambles of the old?
If we could just join hands,
If we could just join hands,
If we could just join hands (x1,000,000)'*

Was this written in 1967 by a dim wit hippie in San Fran? Was he hanging around the street with huge ban-the-bomb pendants giving flowers to all the old fogies? No! But it's the best Robert Plant does in 79½ minutes of sensual whining. Don't expect anything more intellectually inspiring in the lyrics, and anyway, why should you get it? Its music, it has no obligations to anything but itself.

'Physical Graffiti' is a bath of creativity (and it's long enough to have a good soak). Every track presents a new idea completely worthy of the time devoted to it.

This album with its diversity is not just Led Zeppelin playing around with this and that, as graffiti implies. It is a selected accumulation of their imagination.

'Houses of the Holy', their last album, was nothing spectacular. Now they have reasserted themselves. Every one of Led Zeppelin's albums has in the past heralded a new approach to music. Unfortunately, things are not developing as fast or as noticeably as before. I did, in fact, notice some repetition, though very infrequently. The tracks seem to borrow the best aspects of their previous work.

Overall the album is not very heavy, it is not much use turning up the volume far. But it certainly is not wishy-washy. They manage not to build the tempo up too much, and create a tension which leaves them on the verge of exploding into a vicious blaring rock, devoid of the finesse typical of the complete album. In the wake of its serenity I felt rather anxious. 'Kashmir' is a particularly good example of this effect.

Plant has not yet controlled his whining (very evident in 'The Rover') but fortunately it becomes less and less obvious as time moves on. He attacks each track with his whole self not just his voice. He is as physical as rock music can allow, yet he remains within the music.

Jimmy Page (guitar) again reinforced my high opinion of him with some extremely good, yet extremely simple work (e.g. his 'introduction' to 'Ten Years Gone'). His lead playing is obviously his forte. Page brought

were scoffed at with 'your place is in the home'; can we not wonder that people seem to have changed so little that the feminist movement is still facing comments such as these. Progressive little New Zealand is asked to look at herself again when an American suffragette praises her (?) as a 'wonderful, fearless, audacious ...' country. The place of God in the political scene seems to have diminished somewhat since the days when the Temperance League sang,

'For God and Right and Native Land ...
From rum, foul rum, we'll save our Land'
But can we afford to be so complacent when so many of us still do think, as one of the Temperance voters did, of Maoris as barbaric primitives?

Still, too much seriousness is apt to addle the brain. We should be concerned only with being gay and joining in to the 'Twelfth Day of Christmas' reworded as a story of the glorification of the Clutha crime record after the introduction of prohibition. 'Old MacDonald', another children's favourite, became a hymn of praise to Seddon.

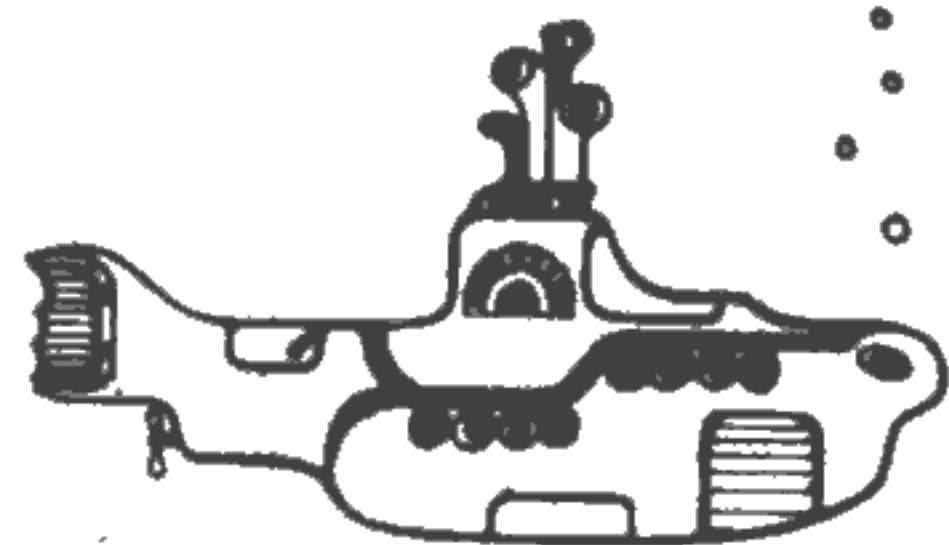
O' Temperance was produced as only such a play can be. It is basically entertainment without strings attached. The fact that I did attach strings (in the form of serious undertones) is probably due to the fact that I have been trained in the art of gleaming subtleties even from areas where they are unintended. However without thus occupying myself, the rambles of Thomas Taylor in his efforts to reform the land and repeated sequences of street marches by the League, would have become a trifle monotonous. Having word-sheets of the finale distributed at the interval, was an interesting touch but the audience was prevented from joining in the music-hall spirit by the fact that it wasn't light enough to read the words! Although the darkness has been lifted from my mind sufficiently to enable the writing of the above few words. However if I (rather than Salient) had paid \$2.00 for the ticket, I might have written quite a nasty review.

— L. Giles.

most of the tracks to life, paving the way for the others to follow.

I'm not too sure what John Bohhan (drums) contributed. His contribution must have been greater than apparent for him not to be a freeloader. John Paul Jones (bass and organ) on the contrary adds a great deal to the completeness of the album.

If you buy 'Physical Graffiti' you certainly won't be wasting your money.



'Hot Tuna' Hot Tuna
Reviewed by Patrick O'Dea

Hot Tuna have been hanging on for over four years now, always in the hope of that break that would bring them some semblance of mass acceptance. As far back as I can remember they've played second string to the Airplane, but though the roars have been rough their music hasn't suffered. While so many of their contemporaries have forsaken the blues-rock roots that launched them, Hot Tuna, a live album recorded during the group's formative years at the Chateau Liberte, deep in the Santa Cruz mountains, is an excellent representation of what Hot Tuna is about. Seven tough, tight and together tunes encompassing blues, blues-rock and just a bit of the old acid boogie fire. The songs' structures are both simple and true to classic forms. However, while they are unable to create the vocal timbres of the black blues, they compensate by boosting the instrumental energy levels making the material more intense.

Comparisons with the early, middle-period Airplane are inevitable, though I find their work equally compatible with some of John Mayall's finest hours. 'Want You To Know' is a solid, blues-based riff-rocker that could easily have been a part of Mayall's Decca material. And the guitar work of Jorma Kaukonen on 'Keep Your Lamps Trimmed and Burning' is more than faintly reminiscent of Peter Green's contributions to Mayall's fare. Throughout the album, Kaukonen proves himself a well-versed, if not particularly innovative guitarist, and the contributions of his comrades (bassist Jack Casady, violinist John Creach, harpist Will Scarlett and Sammy Piazza, drums) leave no cause for complaint.

But as solid, well-rooted and energy-laden as it may be, Hot Tuna will still be lucky indeed to sell a couple of hundred copies in New Zealand. A crying shame if you ask me, for this is exactly what several ex-blues bands turned rock and roll heavies ought now to be sounding like.



PUTRID SCUM! TURDY SLIME!
YER'VE NOT BORT MY BOOK YET
OR ANY OF THE OTHERS ME AND
ME CANCERED FAMILY'S BEEN
WRITING LIKE MY OWN
'BERT FEGG'S NASTY BOOK
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS'
BY BERT FEGG (really awful)
OR 'ABOUT BEHAVIORISM'
BY B. F. SKINNER FEGG (see inset)

OR 'IN MY OWN WAY'
BY ALAN WATTS FEGG
(the weed.)

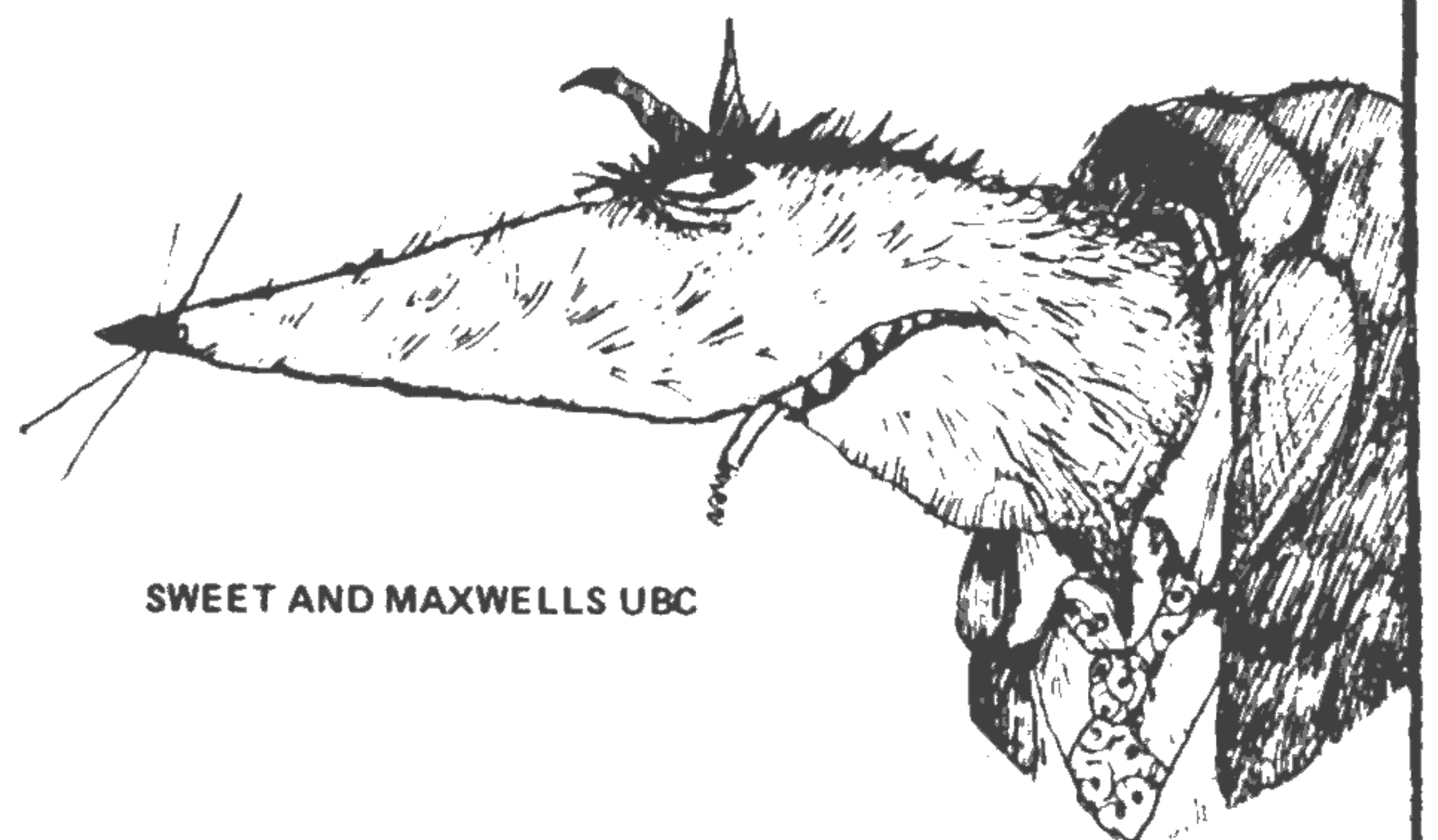
OR 'WILL BRADLEY'
BY NOBODY FEGG.

OR 'MASTER OF MIDDLE EARTH'

J.R.R. TOLKIEN'
BY PAUL KOCHER FEGG.

GRRR!!

ALL OF THEM GORY, INNARDY
BOOKS TO SMASH UP YOUR MOUTH
WITH. NOTHING SNOTTY ABOUT
THESE PUSSING TOMES, OR THE
WEEDY PLACE YOU GET THEM
FROM —



SWEET AND MAXWELLS UBC

I'LL REMIND-YER AGAIN; YER OOO-
ING GUTS'LL KNOW COS IT'LL BE
WITH ENDOSKELETONS OF
NEWT'S EARS IN YOUR SOUP.
AARGH!! DESTROY ME. YOU
MUST

Yerlavinuncle Bert



Humble Student Comments on 'Young John'

Dear Sir,

I would just like to say a few words about young Mr. Henderson's monopolistic and biased report on the SRC meeting last week.

The only area that concerns me and obviously most of the other students who were there, was the 'Drinking-Horn' motion. Unfortunately young John seems to think that he has been victimised by NZ's libel laws, by the fact that the important part of his report had to be subject to rewriting.

May I take this opportunity to inform young John, labouring under sublime ignorance, that the greatest defence to libel is truth (for further information I suggest young John refer to the relevant chapter on defamation in that esteemed book - Winfred and Jolowicz on the Law of Torts.) The fact that John had to rewrite his supposed libellous part of the report, would seem to me to therefore cast grave imputations on its truthfulness.

If I may further take up the Editor's (and of course, the readers') valuable time. I would like to take the opportunity to comment on his gibberish antics, profound vulgarity, and inability to think on his feet - I can only assume, in all fairness that this inability may arise through the downward pressure of his body weight (and whatever) down through his frame and onto his brain. Maybe this is indeed the reason why young John does not wear shoes - the further to air his views. In stating the above I hope, in all honesty, that my modest infringement into the famed annals of *Salient* will not receive the same 'bastardization' that befell young John's report. I have tried, in true journalistic fashion I believe, to keep a purely objective viewpoint. If I have erred, may I beg the indulgence of the reader, for we are all but mortal men.

I remain yours ever so humbly,
Maxwell Stuart.

(To reply to some of Mr. Stuart's humble comments: young Max is heading for a nasty 'D' grade in the Law of Defamation if he thinks that the truth of a report guarantees it not bring the subject of a libel action. Many libel actions have been brought against true statements and many have been won. I would suggest young Max change to another faculty where he may become more proficient in the subject matter.)

But I don't think it should be science - young Max has made a few humble mistakes in anatomy. That part of the body known as the brain is located at the top (not the bottom) of the erect human body.

As young Max insists on calling his little exposition on Law and Biology 'objective' when it is obviously not I think he would be best suited to the Arts Faculty where this sort of thing gets high grades. - E.D.)

Comber Van Has Flat Tire

Dear Sir,

I see from Mr. Comber's recent letter (*Salient*, April 15, 1975), that he is content to mouth those same platitudes and same insane criticisms that seem to spout forth from most National Party spokesmen these days. His tear-rendering plea for a 'fair go' for students jarred somewhat when I searched through his 'sincere' words for a semblance of positive policy on this issue. From his letter, it would seem National is not going to adopt such foolish, nebulous Labour phrases as 'standard tertiary bursary' or 'cost-of-living related bursaries', but the

party has decided rather to ground its bursary policies on Mr. Comber's very detailed and concrete concept of a 'fair go'. Personally, I shudder to think what the propagators of Muldoonism would decide a 'fair go' for students really meant. That this phrase means nothing to the National Party at the moment, seemed quite evident from Mr. Comber's profound observation that: 'The National Party Spokesman on Education, Hon. Les Gandar, did not make extravagant promises when he spoke to students on the steps of Parliament'. The National Party seems especially proud of this practice of not making 'extravagant promises', and justifiably so, for it is a convenient public excuse, which enables the party to commit itself to nothing and to circumvent the need for constructive policy (on this or other issues). This is very appropriate for a party which has, up to now, given precisely nothing to the nation. As the Opposition, it is much easier for them to cry 'broken promise' than to put forward their own proposals and brave some public scrutiny is they dare.

On the other hand, the Labour Government has made promises, and if it fails to keep them, it is exposed to the full weight of public condemnation. The Government has undoubtedly found it difficult to implement any substantial increases in bursaries. Yet it not only made promises to university students and, in view of the world-wide crisis of capitalism, it has been obliged to choose its priorities. For instance, the Labour Party has always been committed to full employment (another 'extravagant promise' to which the National Party has shown callous indifference in the past). Despite appallingly high overseas unemployment, the Labour Government has kept unemployment very low because, unlike the National Party, it decided to publicly commit itself to doing so. Moreover, if a bursary increase has been slow in coming, this has been due in part to the channelling of scarce money to such groups as pensioners, whose need is undoubtedly greater than that of most students. Finally, in the field of education itself, the Labour Party made it quite clear in the 1972 General Election that its priorities would be in the important areas of pre-school education and continuing education, and in these two spheres there have been great advances, after years of neglect by a weary, effete National Government. Thus, seen in this greater context, I feel the Labour Government's tardiness in acting on the bursary issue is, at least in part, excusable. I believe the Government will keep its promise if only because of the whip-lash of protest it has felt from a section of the community whom it usually sympathises with in outlook.

Yet, it must be remembered that such a powerful protest has been possible on the question of bursaries because a commitment was made. If the present M.P. for Wellington Central desires to maintain any credibility amongst his student electors, I would suggest that he give us a 'fair go' and actually commit himself to a substantial proposal on bursaries which students could evaluate. If Mr. Comber is unable to do this, perhaps because of his leader's well-known past antipathy to many students, then I suggest that he not have the audacity to try to prop up his precariously slim majority by feigning concern for the students' predicament.

R. Rabel.

It's that man again! What about S.R.C.?

Dear Salient,

Just a note to say how good it was to see a bit of decent discussion at SRC last Wednesday. The most encouraging thing to me was that people who may not have spoken at an SRC before got up and made their presence felt; not just to agree with the previous speakers but to present new and not always popular views of their own. I have been crying in the wilderness almost for weeks now that SRC should be a forum for all shades of opinion on issues of concern to students. At that meeting we caught a glimpse of what that could mean and I, for one, liked what I saw.

As an active contribution, therefore, to encouraging lively debate at SRC's I hereby announce the all-new John Roseveare Memorial Chocolate Fish Awards. These awards will be judged by me, in conjunction with anyone else interested, and awarded at each SRC to the best speech by a newcomer to speaking at SRC's and the best interjection. Prizes will be awarded immediately after each meeting.

See you there,
John Roseveare,
SRC Co-ordinator.

A Diseased System

Dear Bruce,

Thank you for your enthusiasm in publishing the 'News from Malaysia and Singapore' and 'Malaysia Special' from which I really enrich my knowledge and understanding of my own country.

1) On the surface my country is a wealthy country, miles and miles of acres of rubber plantations, tons and tons of tin ores ... so beautiful and so rich ... like a dream ..., but deep down the majority of people are poor. My own people are suffering. Sad and disgusting!

2) Now I know why they are poor. They are poor because:

a) My own government overtly conspires with those foreign capitalists to exploit and suppress our own people. Let 'other people' eat 'chicken', 'pork' and own people are forced to eat yams and other low-quality foods instead of rice.

b) These foreign capitalists are also supported by Malay landlords and non-Malay compradores. In other words, Malaysia has not yet achieved her economic independence. It is still a neo-colony of Britain, America and Japan. What a pity!

3) Now I realise that there exists a diseased system in my country needing to be reorganised. Mass demonstrations by peasants and students show their response to their innate impulses as human beings. They are only hoping to fulfil their obligations to work for the betterment of the people, to combat social injustice so as to lay a path to a more just and equal society. What is wrong with these demands? Our government accused them as 'meddlers', branded them as 'trouble makers'. Why? The authorities irresponsibility towards the demand for their (the peasants) fundamental rights to live mirrors a system devoid of understanding and concern for humanity. It reveals the ugly profile of the system. A system sickly diseased.

I strongly urge that all Malaysian students in New Zealand should pay more attention to this diseased system in our beloved country.

Yours,
'Baling'

Poetry From the Heart

After reading the 'Culture Vultures Gather' in this weeks *Salient*, and reading Diane Hooper's comments on poetry especially the need to portray reality in society and not burying it under under words of whim and fancy, I was disgusted to read that poem 'Split City', which did not have anything to say about reality. For a poem to be justified by including 'political beavers' in it is hypocritical so I have got down and written a poem which comes from my heart for those people who are oppressed.

Root of Injustice

Broken batten -- beat body lies
barred into a box of injustice,
facist tool squashes yet another voice
which rose above a child's hunger cries
and asked why those greedy guzzlers grabbed
my land? .

Facist forced sweat earns a buck
for invisible pockets which pull the strings
and drink cheap labour kept on tap,
'fill her up, fill her up', the shareholder sings
first taste incites intoxicated greed
next years divs dine on a need,
and a father lies staring at the wall
six inch concrete blocks not being
the only barrier to freedom.

Craig Novak

A Letter About Lotsathings

Dear (get some new fucking ribbons why-doncha!) Bruce,

The last few *Salients* have left various bits and pieces for me as typewriter-fodder, so I shall attempt to exclude the wind from the length. You first. I was appalled by your petty editorial backbiting of John Henderson two issues ago, especially as you had never originally intended to show him your sarcastic commentary. Please make up your mind: either JH writes the Exec. reports and they are taken as *Salient* reports, or you get someone else to do them and allow JH space for his own interpretation. But it is in the worst taste for a paper to append a public denunciation of a staff member, and in such trite fashion.

Secondly, I have some comments to make on Swami Pride's letter on the English dept. and exams. I was struck by two things. Firstly, that he seems to agree with everything the Taborns have to offer. Secondly, that his reponse is pure argumentum ad hominem - i.e., What right have you to criticise, you Dirty Little Ratbags, when you Never Did Anything About It? Well, I don't really wish to justify the mute acceptance of the archaic waste of time which is our English degree; I will only say that some like to wage crusades while others find Big Brother just a little too daunting. When I told Stretton towards the end of last year that I intended handing some comments on the course to Mr. McKenzie, the chairman of the English dept., he was quite troubled for my sake. He was convinced that if he told the staff what he thought of the course, then his non-acceptance would be reflected by harsh marking, by conscious policy or unconscious dislike. They simply did not wish to become martyrs and go home empty-handed for the sake of the far-fetched hope of educational changes in the Antipodes.

As for commenting on the course during the year: that's hard, you know, because it hasn't finished, and you always hope that something will turn up. For instance, I had no way of knowing that half-year courses would be so detrimental to producing effective work until I'd been through both of them. I didn't know that some of our end-of-the-year exams were going to be on the third form see-if-I-can-catch-them-out-one-with-this-one principle, or the standard English B.A. pure wafflepower paper, until I'd sat them. And sometimes it takes time to think.

All I can say - and JBP appears to be agreeing with me - is that the present English (and other) B.A./M.A. course is a festering pit of useless knowledge badly taught (in some cases) and even more badly examined (in most cases). I can only, of course, justify the argument with my own case. What have I learnt in four years of ivorytowersville? Like I can cook, screw, talk - shit, I can talk a tutor's legs off, waffle A's in essays - but what have I learnt? I have learnt to pass exams. That is all. I have learnt to absorb the minimum amount of rubbish required to spew out. I have learnt to choose only the waffly questions because (as you can see), I'm mighty good at waffling. Soon they'll give me a piece of paper which pretends I'm good at something or other. O Christ, here I am, a living proof of the failure of the whole damn stinking system. I know nothing, fuck you! I've sponged off the Teachers' College for four years with the intention of going lecturing, and laughed my way through twenty-six exam papers because they've never asked me to do anything but waffle. So I look at the whole thing and I think, what right have I got to play this joke on someone else? How do I dare take up a tutorship, on the basis that I can yabber about nothing for longer periods than the average student? So I tell the TColl. that I don't want to go into the College and go lecturing right away; that I want to have a look around the world and get myself an education before I try to palm it off onto someone else. Pay back your bond, leave us, we don't want renegades. Why, any fool knows that if you take time off in between your Education and and teaching then you'll forget everything you've learnt in the meantime!

Do I want my piece of cartridge paper?

Oh yes. When Big Brother says, 'you need cartridge paper to get ahead,' clever boy go get cartridge paper. When Big Brother say 'do it this way,' clever boy do it this way. I want my piece of paper because I'm better off with it than without it. Some people would say that's hypocritical but I haven't heard much paper being ripped up lately. But the more people we have with the intellectual honesty to admit that their wall hanging is the ill-gotten gains of a sick society, the reward of a little hard work and a lot of hypocritical arse-licking, then perhaps the more the respective Departments will look for worthwhile substitutes. TColl. is bogged down with its own administrative pettiness; and the

University's Academic Registrar couldn't even add the word 'Linguistics' to an English degree certificate in six Linguistic papers, on the grounds that the course prescription didn't say it was Linguistics. And so on.

One final comment. It is wonderful to see a Professor of the English Dept. making the statement: 'There may be some way of publishing the contents of such courses ...' My God! John Pride, don't you have any say in what get publicised? Is it too much to ask each lecturer to write a brief critique of his course, at Master's level particularly, to be placed in the departmental handbooks which now only give course name, number, and one or two books to read? And (horrors) offer space for interested students to do the same?

Thank you, Auckland and Victoria, for four lovely years at public expense. Shit.

Marty Pilott.

Why Is STB So Incompetent?

Dear Sir,

During the last summer holidays, a friend and I decided to go to S.E. Asia. Naturally we went to our friendly STB office to use the charter flights available.

It rapidly became apparent, however, that STB are almost incapable of organising their own flights, and absolutely incapable of organising any others. While it took a full month before our charter flights were confirmed, three months after booking we still had not heard about our regular flights.

Upon 'firing' STB, our bookings were made through Air NZ in a week, and we retained only one flight from Kuala Lumpur to Sydney with STB.

Having heard of STB inefficiency such things as having to ring STB twice weekly for three months to try and get a flight confirmed became matter of course. My question to STB is how the charter flight we did take was overbooked? At 11 pm., with the plane leaving in two hours, people with confirmed tickets were off-loaded. What happened to these people? Why does the STB ticket have more 'ifs', 'buts' and 'maybes' than any other? Has this, or similar happened to anyone else?

Why is STB so incompetent?

Yours etc.,
M.S. McKendry

P.S. This represents about ¼ of my gripes for STB.

Like Hell We're Incompetent!

Dear Editor,

As regards to above letter — it is always good to receive criticism as it helps us to improve the service we are offering the Victoria students. However, we feel that perhaps the letter was a little harsh.

Mr. McKendry, on booking his travel, indicated that he wished to fly from Christchurch to Sydney on Nov. 9 with later flights from Singapore to Sydney and back to Auckland. His application served as immediate confirmation when receipted and stamped. The only reason we would have had to get back to him was if there was some problem with his requested flights and we needed alternatives. Obviously this was not the case, for as Mr. McKendry pointed out, we did not have to contact him.

Two months later he changed his itinerary, which was again, not only automatically confirmed, but also followed up by telephone confirmation to his travelling companion by one of our staff in the Head Office.

As you are probably aware, the time period we are talking about, i.e. August to November, is our busiest, and it was possibly not made clear to Mr. McKendry that any further action on our part was not necessary. For this we apologize, and find it distressing that he felt the need to cancel all his arrangements within a month of finalizing his second itinerary.

As for the 'ifs', 'buts' and 'maybes' on the ticket that seemed to upset him, he must realize that in order to offer students a cheaper rate on a flight we must be pretty specific as to which flights the ticket can be used on.

We sincerely hope that this experience will not discourage him or others from using STB again as we still maintain that we can offer students a good service and welcome constructive and informed criticism.

We look forward to helping students at Victoria with all their travel arrangements again this year.

Sincerely,
Alison Grant,
Travel Advisor — Victoria

On Understanding Dylan

Sir,

The trouble with ninety percent of the articles on Bob Dylan is that they treat him as though the writer were an arrogant surgeon who has every right to cut, probe and analyse — to treat Dylan's songs as some sort of code (rain in Dylan's later songs probably means smack) which must be broken to enjoy the song, who make constant references to Dylan as a leader of youth, which he rejected even when he was singing political songs ten years ago.

In a world where commercialism has stripped western society of any culture other than Hamburger stands and Coco-cola Dylan was just a particularly talented middle class teenager going through an identity crisis.

Coming from a small mining town, his early songs have a certain black-and-white naivety about them. What shows through them is not so much the message but Dylan's talent at putting it across.

With his acid experiences his political songs came to an abrupt end and in 'another side of Bob Dylan he scorns his earlier attitudes, calling them 'Lie that life is black and white'' (My Back Pages).

His next album 'Bringing it all Back Home' further offended his earlier audience by getting into rock music, but it also gained him the support of just about every freak in the Western world.

Just as Dylan became disillusioned with political scene, he rapidly became disillusioned with drugs, and about the time of 'Highway 61 Revisited' he was probably a Junkie ('I don't have the strength to get up and take another shot, and my best friend my doctor won't even tell me what it is I've got' — Just like Tom Thumbs blues).

He then realised that there is no simple solution to all the fucked American and general capitalistic society and faced with total disillusionment he started to cling towards trying to find happiness through relationships with other people and his next album 'Blonde on Blonde' contains a number of songs about his relationships and their general failure.

Two weeks after 'Blonde on Blonde' was released, he had an accident on his Triumph motorcycle and while his body and head were recovering he went into seclusion for 18 months and at the end produced the really beautiful 'John Wesley Harding' album. He explained that he was just another guy trying to get on, that he didn't really want to be a superstar anymore and that he couldn't really say what life was for, but could only live it and the last song he sings 'Kick your shoes off, do not fear, bring that bottle over here'.

This was the direction he took and his next album 'Nashville Skyline' was full of country songs.

Still, people wanted a Messiah, so to destroy his image he put out 'Self Portrait' which is filled with second rate other people's songs.

The quality of his work seemed to go down as he became more involved with his Zen Buddhist wife and it looked like Dylan was on the way out until his tour and resulting album in 1974 after which he broke up with his wife and put out his incredible new album 'Blood on the Tracks' which is typical Dylan with its ambiguous title (does he mean railroad tracks, needle tracks, record tracks, or what)? and its lines like 'the hanging judge was sober — he hadn't had a drink' and is a must if you want to know about Dylan.

Dylan is still too far ahead of his time for wankers like Anthony Scudato to understand him so there's not a hell of a lot of good stuff to read about him, but easily the best book about him is 'Song and Dance Man' by Michael Gray (Abacus) and if you want to get into his lyrics you'll need one of his many word books such as 'Writings and Drawings'. All his records are good, but the best one to give a cross-section of his work is 'Greatest Hits Volume 2'.

If you're looking for a performer you can relate to then it is worthwhile remembering that Dylan is the only 'superstar' that really cared about his music rather than his royalty cheques.

Ten years after he sang 'Blowing in the Wind' and he's still in there telling it like it is. Keep it up, Bob.

Clive Wilson.

An Open Letter to Tom Proctor

Dear Mr. Proctor,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter. It has been referred to the appropriate trash can.

Yours sincerely,
John Henderson

Editor Slipshod, Reviewer Slack

Dear Sir,

Diane Hooper simply does not know what poetry is, not even when she is in the same room with it. She only knows what it should be and she only knows that with reference to her own unease, disturbance perhaps sickness. Her comments on the reading of the four poets are motivated by a kind of generalised resentment, everywhere seeking a target for abuse. When such a target is found, her viciousness knows no restraint. Witness her comments about Denis Glover. She does not know who Alan Brunton is or what he means so hides behind unintelligent insults and heavy-handed sarcasm. She cannot even think of Sam Hunt without feeling an orgasmic rush of self-righteous indignation somewhere connected with her female nature. And faced with a superb reading from Hone Tuwhare, she makes a grudging acknowledgement and turns nastily on the audience. Her only accurate statement is, not surprisingly, about herself: I mean her talk about her own estrangement. Generally her review is stupid, intolerant, uninformed, nasty, and worst of all, it is not even about poetry.

I used to think the best thing about student newspapers was that they were free of many of the restrictions most newspapers place on the material they publish. That freedom, is no longer of any use when editorial direction is lacking and when editorial standards are low enough to admit comment of the type given by Diane Hooper.

Martin Edmond.

Accommodation

Every now and again a spate of criticism is leveled at Executive members for not knowing what students think about various issues on campus. This is an effort to remedy the situation with respect to two matters:

- 1) I would like comments on whether students find the Accommodation Notice-board in the Student Union foyer useful or not and
- 2) How useful they find the University Accommodation Service; in what ways it could be improved and what aspects about it are useful as it runs at present.

As I have often said, electing people to office doesn't automatically mean a problem is solved. If you really want to help, drop your comments into the Studass Office or Salient.

Peter Aagaard,
Accommodation Officer, VUWSA.

John Henderson and International Women's Year

Dear Bruce,

Has John Henderson lost his notes again? We unsuspecting readers of *Salient* may never know how John's report on the NZUSA National Executive meeting came into being, but I would like to correct John's mention of the report of the International Women's Year Subcommittee.

The National Executive did not decide that equal pay was a matter for trade unions. NZUSA recognises that, as organisations of working people, the trade union movement is responsible for defending and advancing the interests of those workers who are affected by the Equal Pay Act. We are however, concerned at the failure of the Labour Dept. to publicise what is a complicated piece of legislation and the National Executive approved the subcommittee's decision to take action to try to remedy the Labour Dept's failings.

The subcommittee will be holding a seminar on equal pay to which representatives of trade unions, employers' organisations, the Labour Department and youth groups will be invited to discuss the implementation of the Equal Pay Act. The National Executive decided to appropriate \$100 to conduct the seminar and to pay for publicity before and after it. So there is a great deal more activity involved in this area than John reported.

Enclosed is a copy of the subcommittee's report which outlines our activities for this year. Comments and criticisms on and of the subcommittee's programme of activities from concerned students would be most welcome.

Yours sincerely,
Sue Green,
Chairman,
NZUSA Subcommittee on International Women's Year.

Abused But Unamused

Sir,

During a recent working spell on the fourth floor of the Library, I was disgusted at the behaviour of a group of male students there.

These puerile individuals seemed to find great amusement in passing crude comments about the other students walking past their particular table. As a result, working anywhere near the vicinity was very unpleasant for those who had any idea of responsible behaviour.

I suggest those concerned refrain from using the Library until they learn to conduct themselves in an adult manner.

An Unamused Observer.

let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further

If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful.



BNZ Educational Loans

The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few days, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term and, plan things out over the years you're at varsity.

BNZ Consulting Service

Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works.

And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand. Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr. Lambton and Customhouse Quays, Phone 44-070 ext. 823.



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

Dear Salient...

How Others Feel

Yeah, Gidday.

Well you've really done it this time. Here I was a disillusioned first year student who just happens to be having his lunch in the middle of an SRC meeting, when Hurricane Henderson, the man of a thousand words gets up and confirms my suspicions. I'm talking about the motion concerning congratulating the Khmer Rouge or whatever. Boy, that was really democracy in action. We of the very silent majority were accused of not getting up and saying anything, but I noticed that when some did they were pretty well ridiculed by the old core of mediocrity.

Anyway, back to the point about this motion. It happened to slip out during proceedings that the idea to send congratulations had already been carried out before voted on or even bloody well discussed to assess popular opinion.

Now I'm not pro-American Imperialism but I don't bloody support anybody who goes around knocking off innocent people and I think its fucking morally disgraceful for any bastard to do so. Now some of the coons there got up and said that anybody who doesn't understand the situation, like we do, would be better off not voting. They said if we voted against congratulating murderers we would be supporting the other side. What a load of bullshit. If we abstained, isn't it more likely that such action is tantamount to having no views or being too timid to disagree with the 'loudest mouths'. So for any of those idiots who are reading this, get this point and make sure it sticks. You don't represent me and I am actually one of the few who listens to you. I see your policies as narrow-minded and the SRC meetings as platforms for minority egoistic aspirations.

Ross Delaney.

The Facts We Omitted

Sir,

From recent articles printed in *Salient* it is quite obvious that certain facts are omitted. I am writing in connection with articles

which try to condone recent activities in South East Asia, viz the overthrowing of certain regimes which obtained financial and military support from the US.

Are we to believe that the communist regimes replacing the capitalists are going to implement the 'Programmes for democratic freedoms of the people' (Article on Indo China April 15). Surely not.

I am certain that those who can remember or, those who are prepared to remember the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the resulting political strangulation of freedom of thought, of speech, of opposition, etc. etc., that they will realise that the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Viet Nam and the new regimes in Cambodia are as corrupt from a political point of view, as the regimes before them.

Sihanouk said, at least we are told he said, 'we formed the government in response to a request from inside the country, mainly from those in the resistance movement'. How close this is to the reasons given by the Russians, for their invasion of Czechoslovakia. Remember how they were asked to enter.

Was it the Sihanouk government which evolved its own resistance movement to Lon Nol or did the resistance movement develop of its own accord. I quote from the same article: 'leading members of the Government are actually directing that resistance movement'. An unfortunate admission by Sihanouk.

I think the greater proportion of students at this and all the other universities in New Zealand are well aware of the trap into which resistance movements can fall. Who is first to help the Chinese and/or the Russians. Sure they succeed in overthrowing the Capitalist regimes but let us not assume that that which replaces the latter is going to restore the freedom to oppose the small elite power group which will exist and does exist.

Next time, you think about 'the triumph of the people's war' in Indo China, just remember the students who lost their lives in Czechoslovakia trying to guard their hard won, limited democratic rights, remember the purges in Russia and China, remember the expulsion and imprisonment of dissident writers in Russia, remember the fiasco in Cuba after the revolution, remember the hundreds of East Germans who have been shot trying to leave what can only be described as a prison. When you are reminded of Thieu's political prisoners in South Viet Nam, don't forget the thousands imprisoned in Russia..

Nevill Wynn.

(About those facts we omitted, I would like to reply to Nevill Wynn's criticisms one by one for I believe it is not that we are omitting facts but that he is including 'facts' quite irrelevant to the situation.

Firstly we do not just 'condone' the overthrowing of US puppet regimes — we actively support such acts. Secondly Nevill Wynn talks about the communist regimes that are replacing the capitalist regimes. This is quite an incorrect view of the situation. The battles of the Indochinese people have not been directed against local capitalism, but the predatory imperialist capitalism represented recently by the United States. Their battles have always been against foreign interference in their affairs and for self-determination. These battles have been directly against the French, Japan and the US as well as indirectly against various puppet regimes who have survived solely due to foreign support. In these battles the Indochinese people have allied with local capitalists in many instances.

The communist regimes that are mentioned in Wynn's letter are a bit of an anachronism. Communism is an ideology not a form of government. Communist led governments have assumed a wide variety of forms. Rather than labelling certain regimes in South East Asia as communist we should look at exactly what form of government there is in each situation. If we had looked at Lon Nol's regime we would see that it arrived in power by a coup, immediately condoned an invasion of Cambodia by US and Saigon troops, and suspended democratic rights. Thieu has shown a remarkable habit for shutting down newspapers, and imprisoning MPs if they happen to disagree with him. He has also imprisoned many thousands of people who have taken a neutralist position in the war, shunted whole towns and villages about the country and into strategic hamlets and presided over a regime full of corruption. Democracy neither existed in Cambodia or Vietnam under the US sponsored regimes.

Both the PRG and the Khmer Rouge are allowing freedom of movement and speech. Both have a policy of allowing religious freedom. Buddhism is the state religion in Cambodia. In North Vietnam Buddhists and Catholics practice their religion without harassment. However, the PRG and the Khmer Rouge will allow no freedom for friends of imperialism, nor will they allow any foreigners to interfere in their affairs.

The next point is somehow blaming the Indochinese people for the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The present government in Cambodia was formed as a direct re-

sult of the Lon Nol coup in 1970. This was two years after the Soviet invasion. In fact Sihanouk has been quite critical of the USSR and rightly so. The USSR did not bother to recognise the Khmer Rouge until about one month ago, nor has it consistently supported their struggle. The Vietnamese had no part in the invasion and neither are they responsible in any way for the sins of Russia. If the mud is supposed to stick because of the fact that they are all 'commies' then again it judges people by labels and not by their deeds.

The next point is as pathetic. Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia as with the US intervention in Vietnam was justified by a call from within the country. But in Sihanouk's case this call did not lead to a consequent invasion of the country by a foreign power. It merely led to Sihanouk allying his considerable prestige among the Cambodian people with the resistance movement. Even 'Time' admits that for at least the last two years the resistance movement has been made up solely of Cambodians. What sort of invasion is this? The Americans and South Vietnamese are the only ones who invaded Cambodia.

The next Wynn sally would have us believe that the resistance movement in Cambodia came about due solely to the overbearing leadership of the Khmer Rouge — that the people didn't really want to join it. The problem with this is that all means of coercion were on Lon Nol's side. Lon Nol had an airforce that could flatten whole villages. Lon Nol also had artillery and armoured vehicles. The resistance movement, on the other hand, had to capture much of its heavy equipment. If coercion had decided the issue no-one would have joined the Khmer Rouge. The problem is that they did.

The rest of Wynn's emotional outburst consists of an assertion that an elite will always exist in societies and will continue to wield power, and then various unfounded (he presents no evidence) attacks on Cuba, Russia, China and East Germany. Somehow the defects he sees in these countries are supposed to have something to do with Indochina.

It looks like Nevill Wynn could find no evidence with which to discredit the successful struggles of the Indochinese people — or their leadership, so he has had to drag out totally unrelated 'evidence' to attack these people. Obviously 30 years of killing isn't enough for some people. (Ed.)

STUDENT FITNESS

A Report on the Gymnasium Fitness Analysis Week.

April 1 to 11

by Hugh D.V. Lawrence

A week of testing by the gym staff, in conjunction with the University Physiology Dept., and the Health Service, revealed some quite surprising results: surprising not only to the staff, but to many of the students who, secretly harbouring hopes of 'superfitness', came down with a bump.

Every lunchtime for that week the gym was aside for a battery of tests which the 'patients' passed through, gaining a score on each test. Their scores were entered onto a chart, and at the end of the circuit, the student plotted his/her scores against norm tables. The resulting profile indicated several aspects of the subject's fitness, and whether there was any cause for concern.

The implications at this stage would seem to favour an increase in *more sustained and strenuous PHYSICAL EXERCISE*, for the women at least. The results of the various tests used are discussed later in this article, but the highly evocative statement just made can be justified.

We suspect that the results were, on the whole, flattering to the men, e.g. The Harvard Step Test q.v. We feel that perhaps the men entered the test with the idea of proving just how 'superfit' they were, whereas the women came along just to find out their state of fitness. There were a larger number of men who passed through the test than women, and although the men scored noticeably better on the tests, this is by no means evidence to prove an overall male superiority. I wonder

just how many of the 'unfit' men we did miss out on? I suggest a considerable number.

Two of the more important tests produced results which may be of relevance to the student body, as they indicate some interesting trends.

The Peak Flow

This test of lung efficiency, measured the amount of air which the subject could forcibly expire at one effort. The figures produced are directly related to height, the taller the subject the higher the expected reading.

However, as Figures 1 and 2 show, the majority of students tested produced markedly lower readings than the norms. Unfortunately, not enough smokers turned up to be tested; thus there was no opportunity to see whether or not VUW smokers have lower readings on the test. Previous studies have shown there to be a marked decrease in lung function from smoking.

The Harvard Step Test

This test was used as a measure of heart/lung cardio-vascular efficiency. This test involves stepping up and down onto an 18 inch bench at a set rate for 5 minutes. The general scoring basis is that a score of 80 or above is good, 50 to 80 average, and below 50 poor.

The overall picture for men showed that 7% of males tested were below average, with a worst score of 16. 53% fell into the average category with the median in this section falling at 70. 33% of males tested were above average and in fact 2 subjects scored virtually 100% with scores of 129 out of a possible 130. An

encouraging picture all round.

It is worthwhile outlining the limitations of this test before we list the women's scores. Physically it is a demanding test with a BIAS in favour of the taller subject. Therefore as the women were on average shorter than the men, they would have suffered from leg fatigue more rapidly. HOWEVER ... this does not obviate the fact that the women scored poorly on this test, with 53% falling below average. 35% fell into the average category with the median for this section falling at 65. Only 8% of women tested were above average, with the top mark being 105 out of 130.

The remainder of the tests revealed a fairly average picture, with blood pressures on the whole registering within the normal ranges, as were resting pulses.

The strength tests using the hand dynamometer, aroused considerable interest, especially when international weightlifter Tony Ebert nearly blew a valve trying to put it off the scale ...

Figure 1.

The Peak Flow VUW males in relation to the norms.

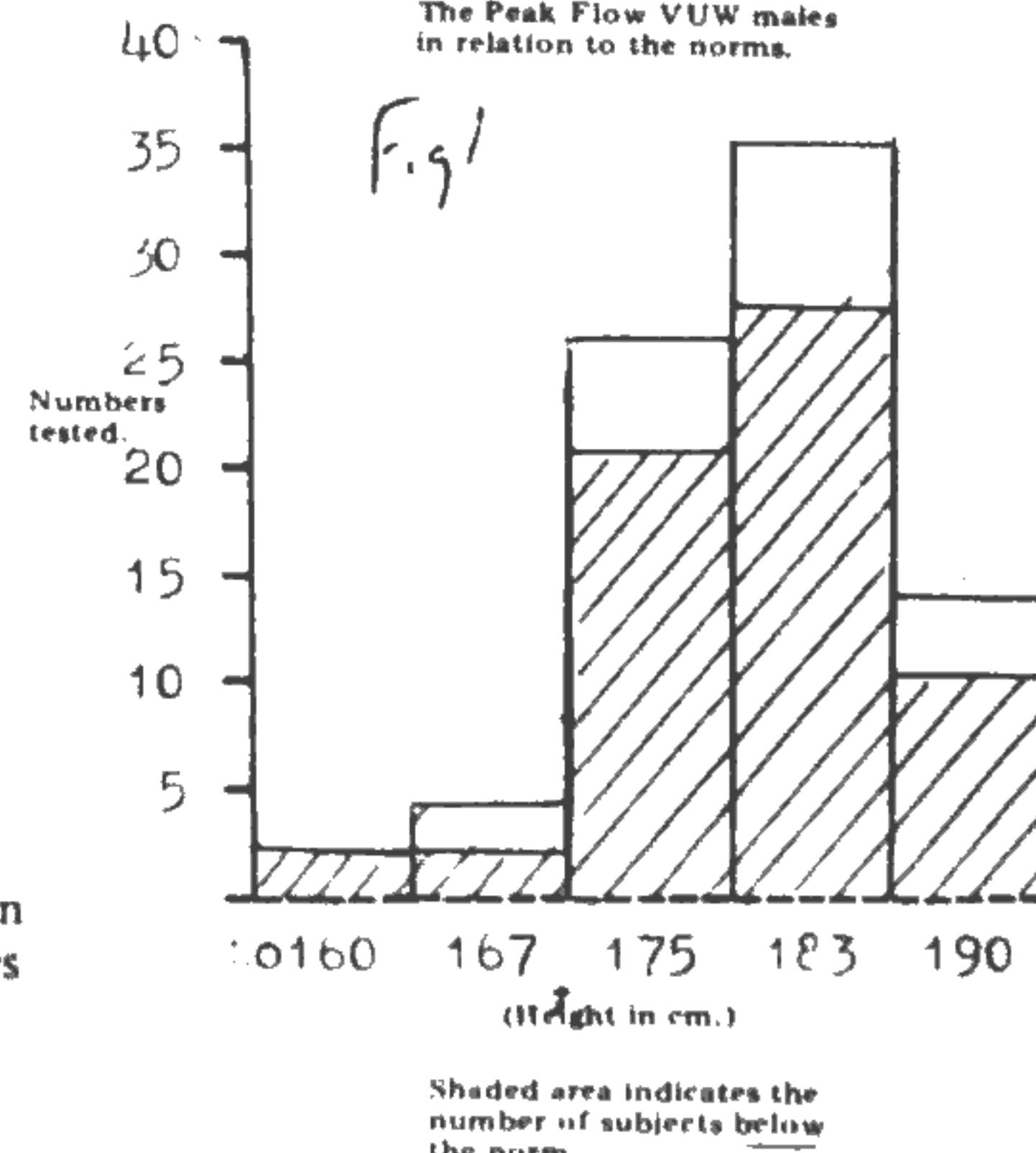
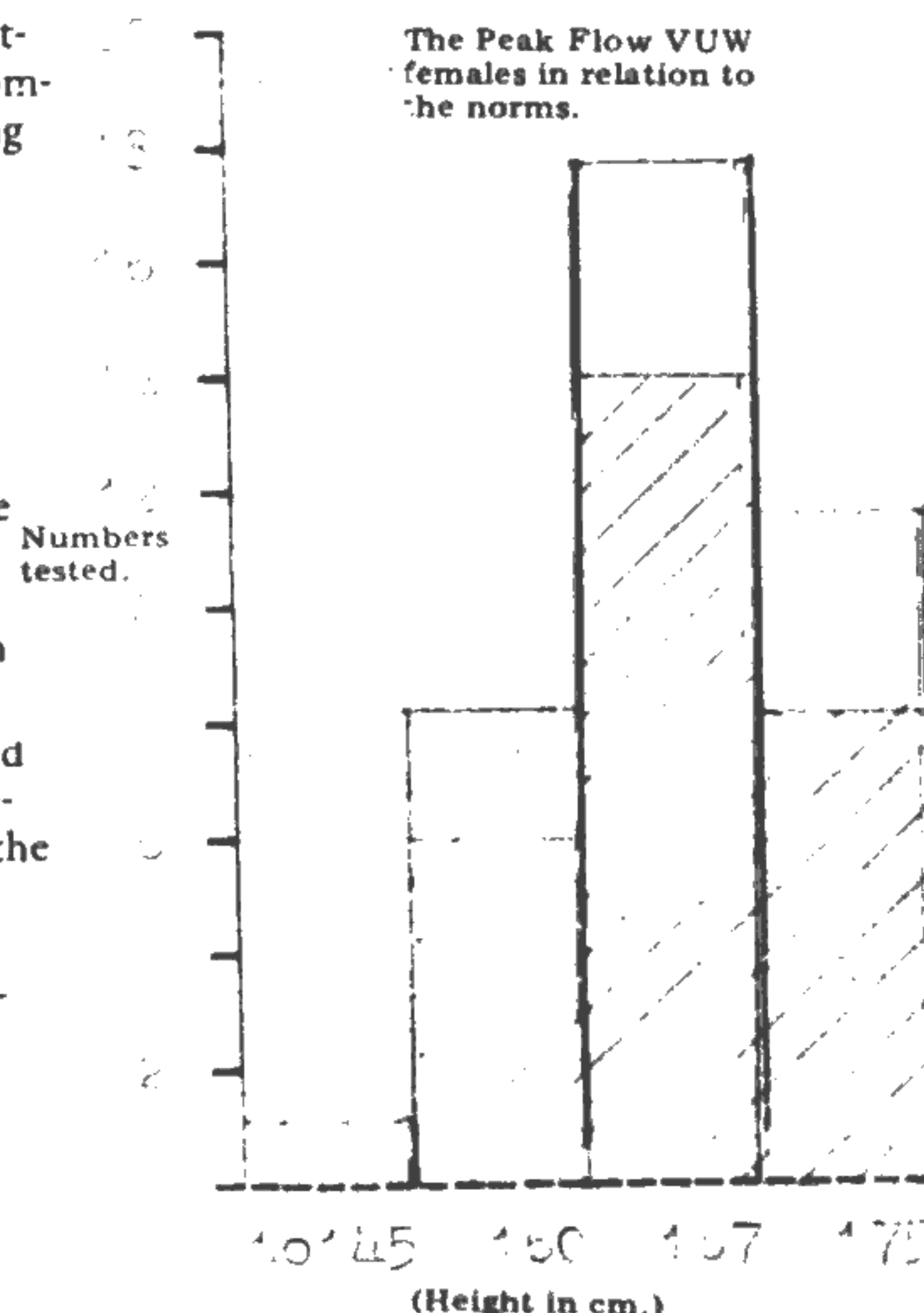


Figure 2.

The Peak Flow VUW females in relation to the norms.



but to no avail. Not too much score should be set by those figures, for unless you were unable to get the machine to move, most people did pretty well on these tests, and gave us a more reliable set of figures to work with next time.

As for the next time, interest was such that we hope to have a repeat week this year. The results we obtained in this Fitness Week, will give us more accurate norms to work to, in some of the tests and we hope to increase the range of the profile.

So if you are worried about your physical state, and our opinion is that you *should* be worried; then get over to the Gym, and sort something out with Allan, Lynda or Hugh ... NOW.