

# SALIENT

Victoria University Student Newspaper

Volume 38, Number 21, September 4 1975

## Claudius

BERGMAN'S FILMS  
ARE INCREDIBLE  
MISTER GIVE  
ME SOME  
PENNIES



HERE,  
SONNY

WHAT WERE  
YOU SAYING  
ABOUT  
BERGMAN?



...AS I STARTED  
TO SAY...

SIR, CAN  
YOU SPARE  
FIVE CENTS?



HEY  
MISTER

THE  
BERGMAN OF WILD  
STRAWBERRIES  
AND THE BERGMAN OF  
CRYSTAL GLOBES  
ARE TWO DIFFERENT  
PEOPLE



ANOTHER  
ONE?  
TAKE THIS

SIR...



I SAW  
WILD STRAWBERRIES  
ELEVEN TIMES  
HERE  
SON



YOU WERE  
SAYING?

YOU CAN'T HAVE  
A QUIET  
CONVERSATION  
HERE



HERE COME SOME  
MORE OF THEM  
PRETEND NOT TO  
SEE THEM THEY  
LOOK LIKE CHAR-  
ACTERS OF  
THE  
7TH  
SEAL



THE ROLE OF DEATH  
IN THE SEVENTH  
SEAL HAS THE  
MOST DRAMATIC  
FORCE...



AND THEN, BIG  
ANDERSON...  
HEY! HEY!  
CUT IT OUT!  
WHAT ARE YOU  
DOING? STOP IT! ....





# EXEC ELECTIONS

On August 10 and 11 students voted in the 1976 Students Association Executive. One position (SRC Co-ordinator) which received no nominations will be filled at SRC. Of the other 9 positions 5 were contested with three positions being fulfilled by candidates with majorities of less than sixty. Only one of the contested elections saw the winning candidate achieve an absolute majority. The 'democratic' policy that unopposed candidates receive 50% of the total votes cast to be elected did not provide an outlet for people's dislike for candidates who stood. People appeared to vote on the something's better than nothing' principle instead of expressing their true feelings.

A total of 1,585 valid votes were cast, which represents about 25% of the total eligible voters or about 40% of full-time students (assuming that mainly full-time students voted). The final result of the Presidential election is still a matter of dispute.

## EDITORIAL

Joker came into the *Salient* office the other day and said that the cafe was pigsty inhabited by pigs in the main.

'Yeh, everybody knows that,' says I, as this guy hovers over my head.

'Well I reckon they should ban smoking in there, filthy habit,' says he.

Well, I said, 'I don't know about that, can't say you'll get much support.' But he said that I could write an editorial on it. But I reckoned that editorials are where I have my say and put down my opinions not his. So he says:

'Well you can do this this time.'

'Oh yeah' says I.

He then goes on to tell me that *Salient* is used for shithouse paper and why shouldn't I put this article/editorial on the front page? After all I should hold high the opinions of my readers ... like *Truth* does, he said.

So I get onto explaining how *Truth* was irresponsible in what it put on its front page but he just scratched his ass.

'So anyway', says he, 'a guys got a right to expect something from a newspaper' so I tell him to write an article; but he's got no time so he asks me to do it. So I says that even if you write an article you've got to get a motion passed at SRC; eh, and you've got to have people to move and second the motion.

But he reckoned he wasn't at Varsity everyday and why couldn't we (*Salient*) do it for him?

After a while he'd changed his demands to just having a non-smoking half in the cafe (which is a bloody good idea) which was overheard by an erstwhile SRC rep on the Catering sub-committee (which deals with these matters) who'd just poked a nose in. So this rep decides that he'll see that a 'motion to this effect' is put through Catering sub-committee. After which this 'you-can-rely-on-me' politician leaves the office as does annoyed student.

Hardly worth writing an editorial about, you might think, 'cept that it illustrates quite graphically the sorts of attitudes that lead to a dead and impotent students association.

A student who's been at the university for four years has a gripe and because all he knows of the students association is *Salient* he goes there.

When he gets there he argues his point strongly but expects *Salient* to fight his real battles for him: i.e. to pass a motion in SRC and ensure that it is enforced.

A catering rep who should know better decides that it's easier to keep on the good side of one guy who happens to be all het up about something than find out what people really think on the issue: i.e. canvassing opinions of people in the cafe including the staff, and mentioning it at SRC. Instead he decides to try and get a motion passed.

Yeah, sure reps and exec members and *Salient* people should help solve students' problems but if people interpret this as the benevolent heavies doing all the work and the student masses doing all the moaning then eventually exec and SRC and *Salient* are going to be filled by people who don't give a shit for students and who can afford not to give a shit for students because no students apart from them are doing anything.

A democratic Student Union (which is the best defender of student interests - as is strikingly shown in industrial unions) demands activity by more than just the elected or appointed heavies. The affairs of the students association should be known to all students. If some students want something they must organise support for their cause. They must also be prepared to abide by democratic decisions. Arrangements made behind the back of representative bodies such as SRC negate this process. Going to *Salient* might get you an article written but you've still got to organise people to ensure that your idea if adopted, is carried out by your elected and appointed representatives.

— Bruce Robinson

P.S. this started off as an article supporting having half the cafe SMOKING and the other half NON-SMOKING. This has already happened at some universities overseas where the thought of acrid cigarette fumes sweeping across already not-so-easily palatable meals was too much to take. Anyway it's good for your health



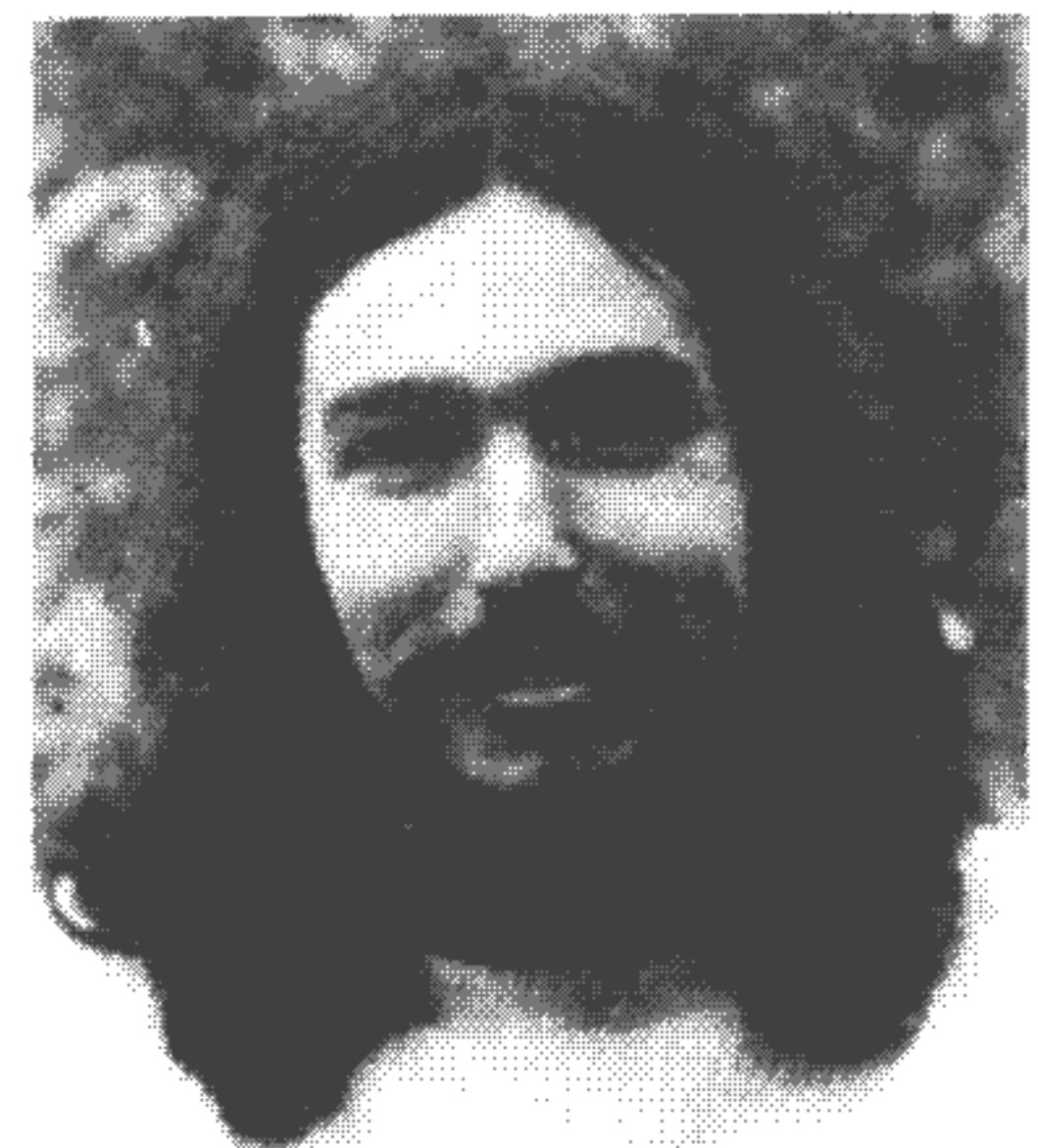
### PRESIDENT

Gyles Beckford	728
Stephen Hay	696
Ian Westbrook	112
Informal	9



### WOMAN VICE-PRESIDENT

Rae Mazengarb	637
Leonie Morris	415
Adrienne Hay	334
Gillian Goodger	134
Informal	65



### MAN VICE-PRESIDENT

Stephen Underwood	1030
Andrew McKibbin	454
Informal	101



### PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

John Henderson	549
Stephen Lungley	497
Lois MacGreggor	372
Informal	167



### SPORTS OFFICER

Peter Thrush	721
Kevin Wright	704
Informal	160



### ACCOMMODATION

Scott Wilson	1509 F 76 A
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### CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

Anne Dwyer	1466 F 119 A
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Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the University Book Centre Limited by VUWSA Inc. As from Monday 1st September the bookshop will be operated by 'VICTORIA BOOK CENTRE LIMITED', a company wholly owned by VUWSA Inc. with a paid up share capital of \$10,000. The bookshop will be run as an autonomous venture employing the present staff.

Mike Curtis  
Association Treasurer

### Where is that Book?

Ever wondered what happened to that book you requested from the Library some weeks back?

You may have forgotten to put your name on the request card - many anonymous requests are placed each week and it is fruitless for the Library to pursue these! On the other hand the book may be out or temporarily missing.

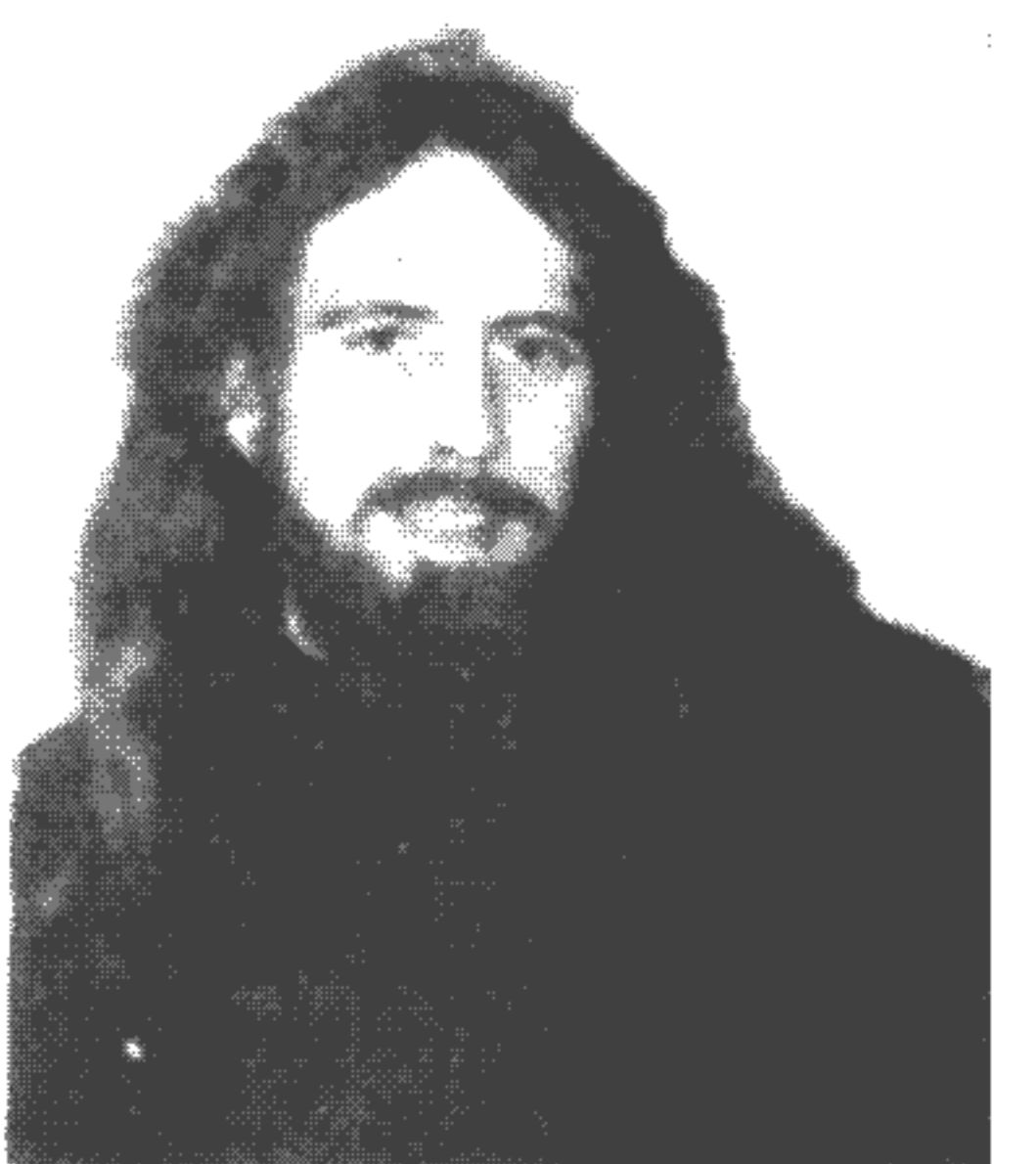
The Library will from Term III, tell you promptly whether you face a long wait for a book. You can then say if you still want it.

Details of the new procedures available from the Circulation Desk.



### TREASURER

Mike Curtis	1440 F 145 A
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### SECRETARY

Peter Aagard	1377 F 208 A
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# APP'S FOR ED.

Time flies. Its time once again to decide who is going to edit SALIENT and HANDBOOK next year and I would like you to think about applying for these positions. Over the past few years our major problem has been that we have had so few applications that we have had to make our decision on the basis that applicant A will probably do a less cruddy job than applicant B, not a very good way to work. So I will tell you what each position entails and leave it up to you.

## Salient Editor

The editor of Salient is responsible for putting out a reasonably readable newspaper reasonably consistently (i.e. weekly) during the academic year, and must have the following qualities:

(1) **Technical ability.** The editor is responsible for the layout of the issue although whether or not he decides to delegate this portion of the job to somebody else is his own business.

(2) **Administrative ability:** A lot of the administrative work has recently been farmed out to the Publications Officer but the editor is still responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of his staff so an issue can be put out. The editor must have leadership qualities, and preferably lead by example rather than by force.

(3) **Journalistic ability:** There is one area in which the editor cannot pass the buck and that is in the field of writing. The editor is responsible for writing editorials and any articles in which an editorial view is necessary. So writing experience is imperative.

(4) **Editorial ability:** The editor must have a sense of copy balance in order to determine what goes into an issue and what don't. This aspect of editorial duty is always controversial and is directly related to the political line of the editor.



## staff notes

"I'm getting sick and tired of Air New Zealand planes floating in and out of STB ads". With these words of wisdom from our local unofficial STB heavy on campus, Gyles Beckford (also known as Weetbix because of his alarming lack of consistency) the saga of Salient and its deserted environs beginneth once more. On the light table Comrad Ryall, his Chinese cap still recovering from the bashing it received over in (you'll never guess) China, shows his technical expertise in trying to castrate a screaming Anthony Ward who is trying to set a new long-distance typesetting record by psychically manipulating the keys of the composer while at the same time insulting Editor (call me Heironymous) Bruce, as in Trev, Dagg-Robinson. You may notice that the last sentence was ambiguous. It was meant to be. Noone ever accused ME of ungood English. At the other side of the room John Henderson is busily typing something or other on a typewriter, or at least appears

to be doing so to the gin-trap under the table (well, where else do you expect the gin-trap to be?). Proof reading is ex-Editor Graeme Simpson, and Ross Abernathy, Salient photographer, who is ego-tripping and taking marvellous photos (to use his own ever-so-modest term). At home are Bryony Hales, who is reading a volume of Marx, Quentin Roper who is reading the collected works of Timothy Leary, David Newton, reading some of the lesser-known works of Vance Packard, and Lloyd Weeber. Everybody else, including Jonathon Hughes and the typists Carolyn Bowman and Dianne MacDonald have disappeared into the mist somewhere.

Salient 21 (as with all the others) was published by VUWSA (which is rumoured to be buying a bookstore to get rid of its back issues) and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Drews Avenue, Wanganui.



Are you tired of picking up your Salient every week, not knowing how it is produced or who produces it? Sure, there are shadowy names like Robinson and Ward and Newton and Henderson and all the rest but do you know who these people are and how they think and why they think that way and if in fact they think at all?

Well now is your chance to find out. Once again we are holding a Salient forum to discuss aspects of the newspaper especially relating to the everyday student. And remember — despite all its pretensions to the contrary Salient is still the newspaper of the average student and if you think it is not fulfilling this purpose it is up to you to change it. No point in hiding behind safe anonymity and writing letters under false names (or even real names for that matter). That kind of approach just does not work. It is important that you the student get up and tell the assembled masses just what is wrong with it, how it can be changed, where it is going wrong and, horror of horrors, where it is doing a good job. You will never get a student-oriented newspaper by sitting on your arse and wishing it was. This is your chance to really tell us what you think of Salient. Well don't just sit there. Come along. Tell us what you think.

**monday sept. 8**  
**union hall 12 — 2pm**

## NEXT YEARS DYNAMIC EDITOR STEPS FORWARD' .....

If you can do all this then you're our man or woman.

### Handbook Editor

The editor of Handbook has a much easier job than the editor of Salient. He too, must have technical ability, journalistic ability and a wealth of patience. His job is to collect and editor course critiques, informative articles, cartoons, jokes executive biographies and other useless material, and then try to get people to read it. His abilities must be approximately the same as the Salient editor but he need not have them in the same depth, I'll be applying for this position myself if nobody competent applies so if you don't want me editing Handbook (and I myself retch at the thought) please put your name forward.

The decision as to who the lucky people are will be made at a Publications Board meeting at 5.30 in the Boardroom on Thursday September 11. Applications for both positions close at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, September 8 and should be handed in at the Studass office with your manifesto. Go to it and good luck.

— John G. Henderson  
Publications Officer

(FOOTNOTE: Phew! Having had to type out that load of old cuds from John G. I want to have my say, sort of typist's licence if you know what I mean, after all I've wasted the best years of my life & worn my fingers to the knuckles hammering out this sort of type.

What John G. has missed out is the GLAMOUR of the job of Salient editor, and believe me, boys and girls, in this respect the job has no peers. Just imagine it for one moment: the interviews with



famous and infamous peoples, the press conferences with free grog and gorgeous reporters from TV One and TV Two, the suspense of the press gallery as our beloved SRC heavies make their 101st boring speech of the year, the tension as the man from Wanganui screams down the phone that he's deleted half your libellous copy, the tension as the cops arrive to deliver your tenth defamation writ this time for \$100,000, the thrill as you are thrown bodily out of a University Council meeting for writing rude things about the Vice-Chancellor, the joy as you sit shaking with trepidation in Parliament as the PM rips up your latest issue into little bits crying "Lies, all Lies" ... and last, but certainly not least, the adrenalin pounding through your veins as you lean over your vivacious typist to 'edit' a bit of 'copy'!!!

But my parched, withered lips are sealed ... if only my old typewriter could talk about the bygone days of yore. — TEMP. TYPIST, copywrite 1975)

## Students exploited in food services

Many students in New Zealand working part time in restaurants and coffee shops are being exploited. Students who work part time in restaurants, cafeterias, coffee bars, cabarets, fish and grill rooms and any premises where food or refreshments are supplied for consumption on the premises are covered by the New Zealand Tea Rooms and Restaurant Employees Collective Agreement.

This agreement has recently expired and a new agreement is currently being negotiated by the union.

The agreement provides minimum hourly rates to part time workers. It also provides conditions and allowances that employers must provide for its employees.

The present minimum hourly rates which employers are required to pay are:

	Mon to Fri per hour	Saturday & Statutory holidays per hour	Sunday per hour
Kitchen hand	1.69	2.11	2.53
Waiters	1.69	2.11	2.53
Waitresses	1.51	1.88	2.26
Other Cooks	1.71	2.13	2.56

An employer cannot require part time staff to work for more than 5 hours continuously without an interval of not less than ½ hour for a tea break.

Employers are required to provide uniforms. If uniforms are not provided an additional 24 cents per day with a maximum of 81 cents per week is required to be paid.

Females employed after 10.30 pm can request the employer to provide suitable

transport home or alternatively pay an additional \$1 per night.

Part time staff are entitled after one year's employment to three weeks annual holiday paid on the basis of the workers average weekly taxable earnings.

Students who know they are being exploited should ask their employer to provide the minimum wages and conditions of employment. The Inspector of Awards from the Labour Department will investigate any complaints alleging an employer paid below award wages. Under the Industrial Relations Act it is an offence for an employer to dismiss a worker merely because the worker made a complaint that he was entitled to a benefit under a collective agreement.

### 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 11am.

### SPORTS COUNCIL A.G.M.

**THURSDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER 7.30 P.M. MIDDLE FLOOR UNION BUILDING.**

Each affiliated sports club is entitled to send two delegates to this meeting. The main item of business will be the election of the 1976 Sports Committee.

Kevin Wright  
Sports Officer.



# YAWN.....



## PROF. BOARD NOTES

The date: August 14th, 1975; the time: 9.30 a.m.; the place: Easterfield, 6th Floor. The atmosphere is tense; the room begins to fill with wise and bearded academics; they clutch large brown envelopes obviously containing important documents. Well, well, well ... if it isn't a meeting of the Professorial Board.

Expertly the Chairman of the illustrious body weaves his way through Clause I of the agenda - 'Apologies'. Discussion of the Report of the Committee on the Status of Academic Women follows. Now things begin to liven up a little. This committee was set up over a year ago its awesome task 'to consider the status of women members of the academic staff' and 'to make recommendations to the Board of ways in which the university might improve the situation'. Several worthy recommendations affecting female students emerge, including higher bursaries to compensate for their lower earning power, a special academic counsellor for women and adequate creche facilities.

But most of the report centres around the situation of women staff members themselves. One of its most positive proposals is to suggest that any full-time position be able to be filled by two or more people. The advantages of this scheme to women with family and home commitments are obvious. There is considerable opposition, however - as one male professor puts it: 'A person dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge ..... simply has to give his whole life to his vocation .... Everything else, and this includes family, personal life, etc. should be secondary.' Admirable sentiments (maybe) but where, I ask myself, are the present full-time academics who fit into that category? Whether 'tis better to have two people dedicated for twenty hours a week each or one giving forty hours nominal service, that is the question. For more dangerous abuse of the proposal, it seems to me is the possibility that women will actually be pressured into accepting part-time positions when they want to work full-time and that these part-time posit-

ions will be relatively overworked. The overall tone of the Committee's report is very sympathetic to women's problems in the university, however, while containing nothing disrespectfully radical. But it looks as if an association of women members of the academic staff will be established soon, so the seeds of liberation have been sown.

Tea and bikkies, says the Vice-Chancellor. 'Come and get it.'

Then it's on to the good news that the Academic Development Committee, after two months of soul-searching and self-criticism has decided its existence continues to be justified after all - only with the addition of Dr Tim Beaglehole to give it a bit of zing, mind you. Delighted that the committee has been returned to the fold, members of the Board have difficulty applying their minds to the next question: should English be compulsory for the U.E. syllabus and/or exam? A vote for the status quo saves too much unnecessary thought on the subject - with 96 pages of agenda to plough through, one must ruthlessly conserve one's energies, you understand.

Especially with General Business coming up, always a certainty for excitement value. Two matters of great interest today: The Economics Professors are not totally happy with the flying missiles from the building sites they encounter on their way to work every morning. The problem is left in Dr Culliford's capable hands - he promises to 'lean' on the building contractors even more heavily than usual (dem's fighting words). Someone else is not totally happy either - this time it's with the four-legged canines who frolic in their and fight in their fours and sixes on Hunter lawn. A medical risk, you realise - who knows what rare diseases they may be passing on to the unsuspecting? 'Hear hear' echo a hundred academic voices, completely united for the first time ever. The meeting ends on this resounding note - an admirable determination not to let our halls of learning go to the dogs after all.

Pip Desmond

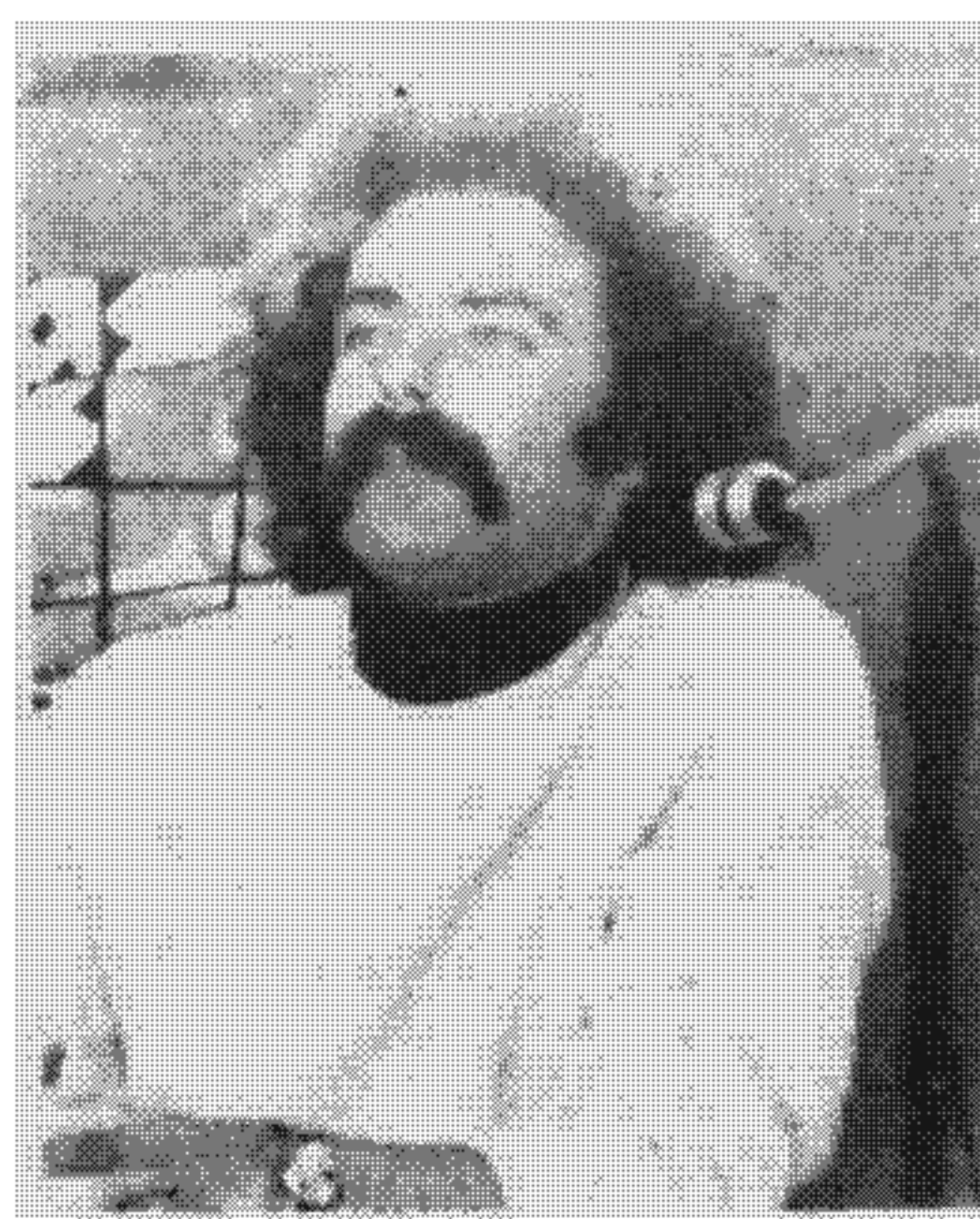
## HART BEATS STRONG

### HART CONFERENCE

by Anthony Ward

The holding of six HART regional conferences in August was a strong indication of the rapid growth of support for HART in 1975 said Trevor Richards in his opening address to the Wellington conference, held in Trades Hall on 23rd and 24th August. Six months ago no one would have dreamed that regional conferences to formulate guidelines and discuss action would be possible yet they had happened. If this growth of support could be maintained there was no doubt at all that the primary target - stopping the proposed 1976 All Black tour of white South Africa - would be reached. Trevor emphasised that HART's organisation was better, its finances stronger (tho more is always needed!) and its supporters were more enthusiastic than during the 1972-3 campaign.

The Richards speech set the mood for the rest of the conference - keen, spirited and enthusiastic. The remainder of the Saturday morning comprised speakers on Racism in New Zealand and the Maori land march from Nga Tamatoa and MOHAR both stressing the need to fight racism both in South Africa and in New Zealand. There was general agreement with this, but some concern as to whether HART should itself get involved within New Zealand or merely recommend to its members to work in this area. This issue has been referred back to the constituent groups for their comments and opinions before HART's overall attitude is struck. These constituent groups, both in rural and more recently suburban areas - were reported on next, after lunch. Overall through-



the reports was a sense of commitment, of doing something that was worthwhile, and of getting there.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent firstly discussing various methods of work, such as the media, public meetings, community work and individual action and secondly listening to a paper on recent sporting developments in South Africa by Jeannie Truell. Both of these sessions were very informative - if the material presented can be distributed into the groups effectively a strong armoury will indeed have been built up. Stressed throughout the workshop sessions, as again the next morning was the need to communicate with people at levels they could understand. Thus approaches to other organisations etc should be low key rather than billigerent, talks should be relevant to the groups they are aimed at and so on. Only in these sorts of ways can the effects of apartheid and the need

for action really get through to people.

Sunday's debates were not as impressive as Saturdays. A general discussion on what action different groups should take wondered around a fair bit before agreeing with Trevor Richards sensible ideas on building the suburban groups up while the other groups look more into wider educational fields. The mood picked up with further workshop discussions on how to make the most impact on particular organisations (like how to subvert your local university). The reports from the workshops given at plenary showed a great deal of thought and provided an impressive guide to action.

The conference closed with Trevor congratulating everyone on one of the best conferences he had been to (and I think you can put a lot of people, including me, down on that list), exhorting us all to keep up the good work, build up support and stop smoking Rothmans. There were a lot of smiling faces over

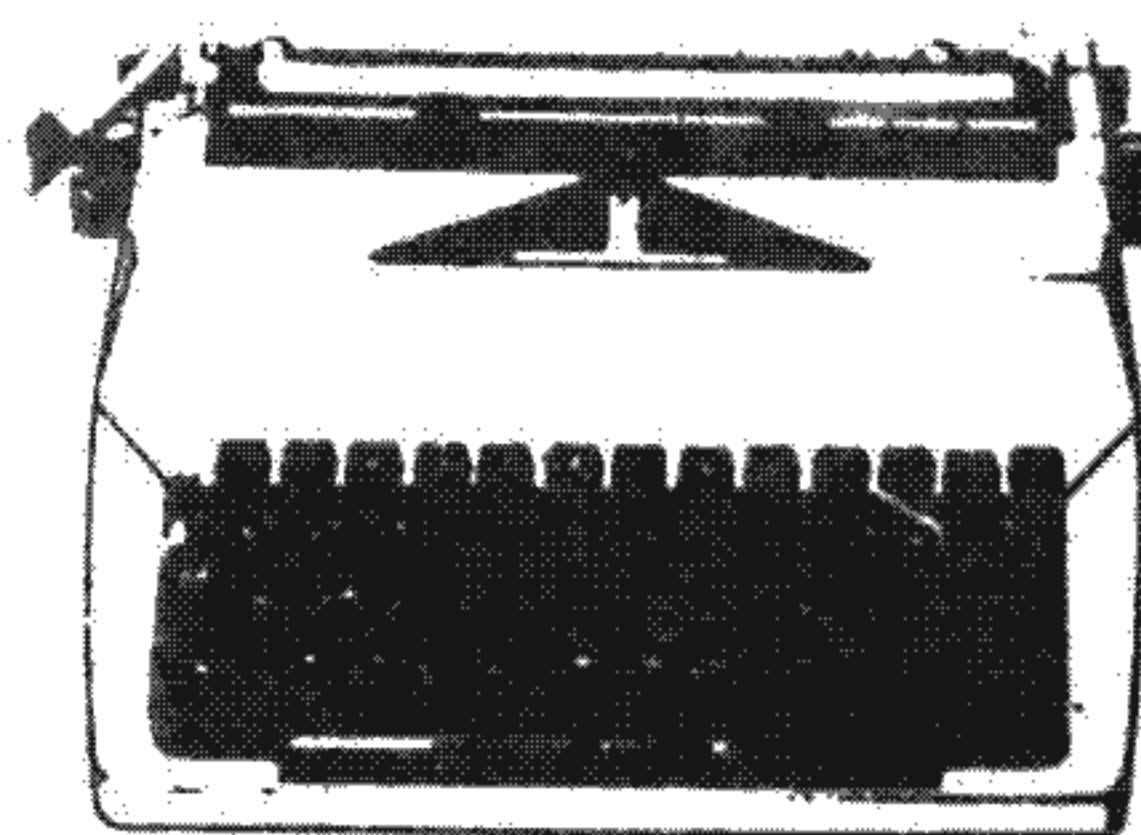
the lunch plates - the conference really had gone well.

As Trevor had said in his first speech, it is not anything extraordinary that is going to stop the tour, it is the attitude of the vast majority of New Zealanders. Building up and encouraging that attitude is the essential work facing HART supporters over the next few months. It is a long road, but if the attitudes of those at the Wellington regional conference are anything to go by, we're already well on the way. The vast majority of New Zealanders are firmly against racism and apartheid - it's our role to extend that feeling to opposition to the All Black tour.

If you want to help HART, either actively, financially or just by expressing an interest, please contact either HART National office P.O. Box 9204 Courtenay Place, or leave your name and contact at the Studass Office. We'll be in touch.

### PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

#### STUDENT DISCOUNTS

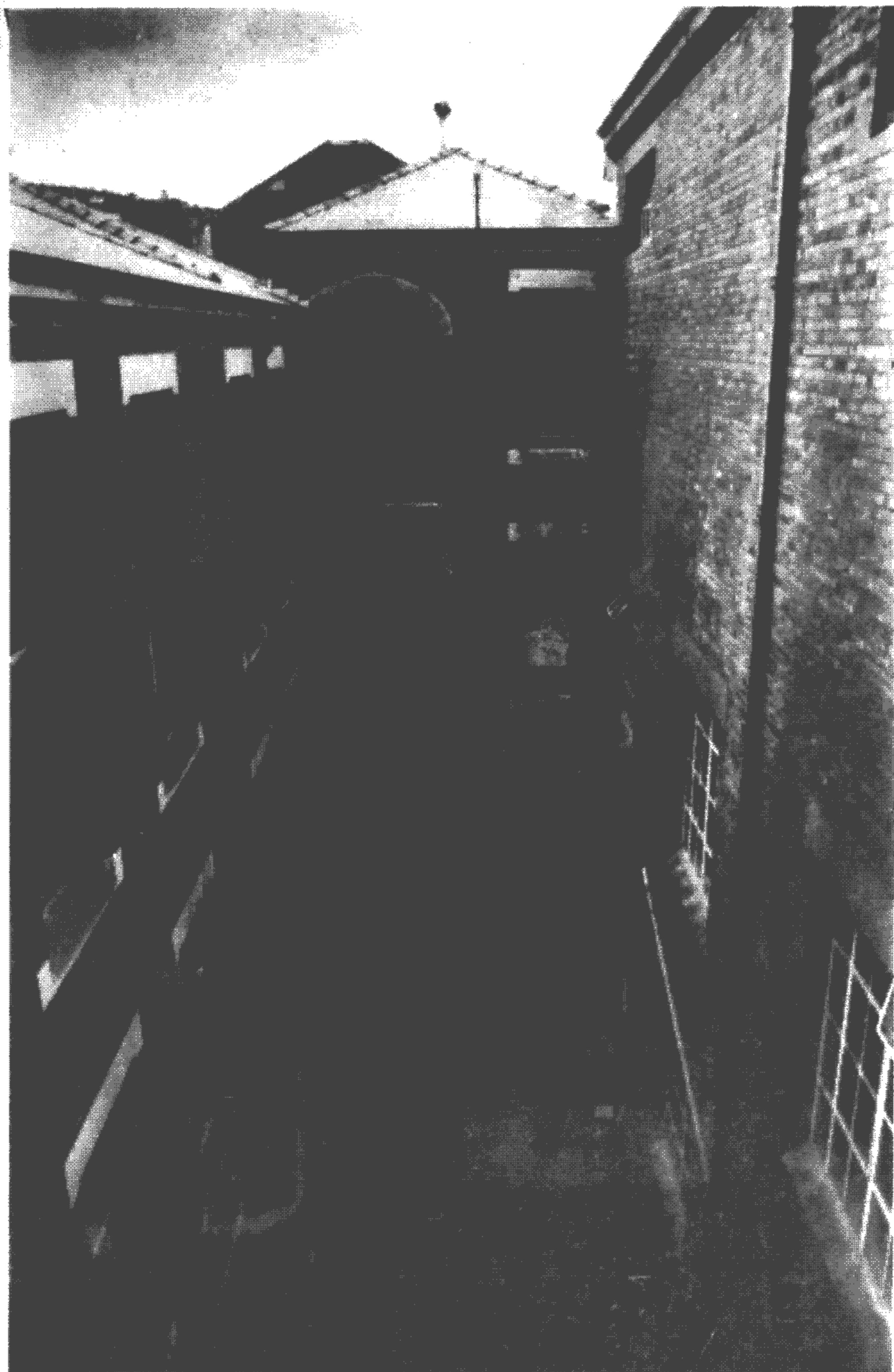


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# Colditz New Zealand



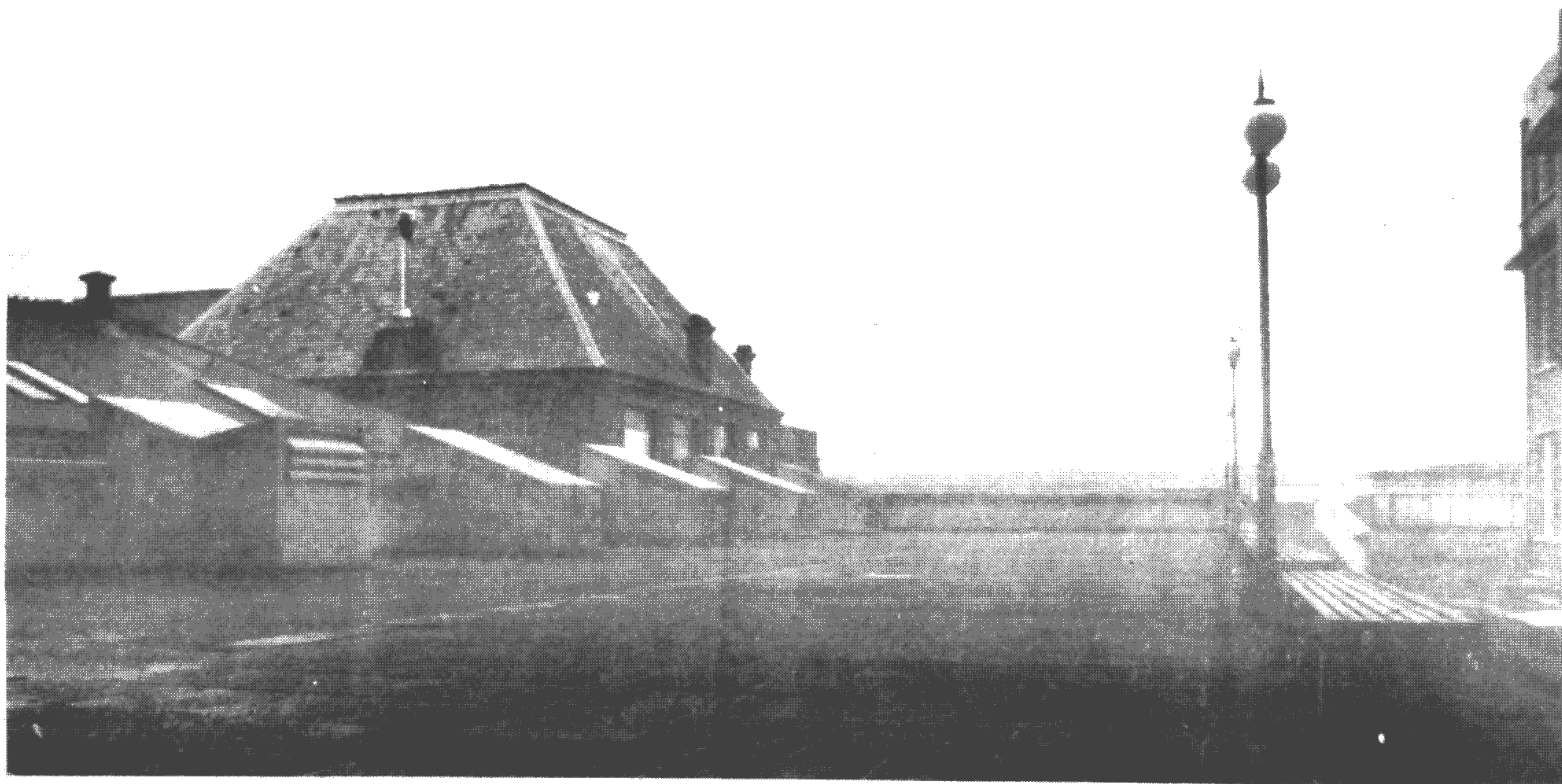
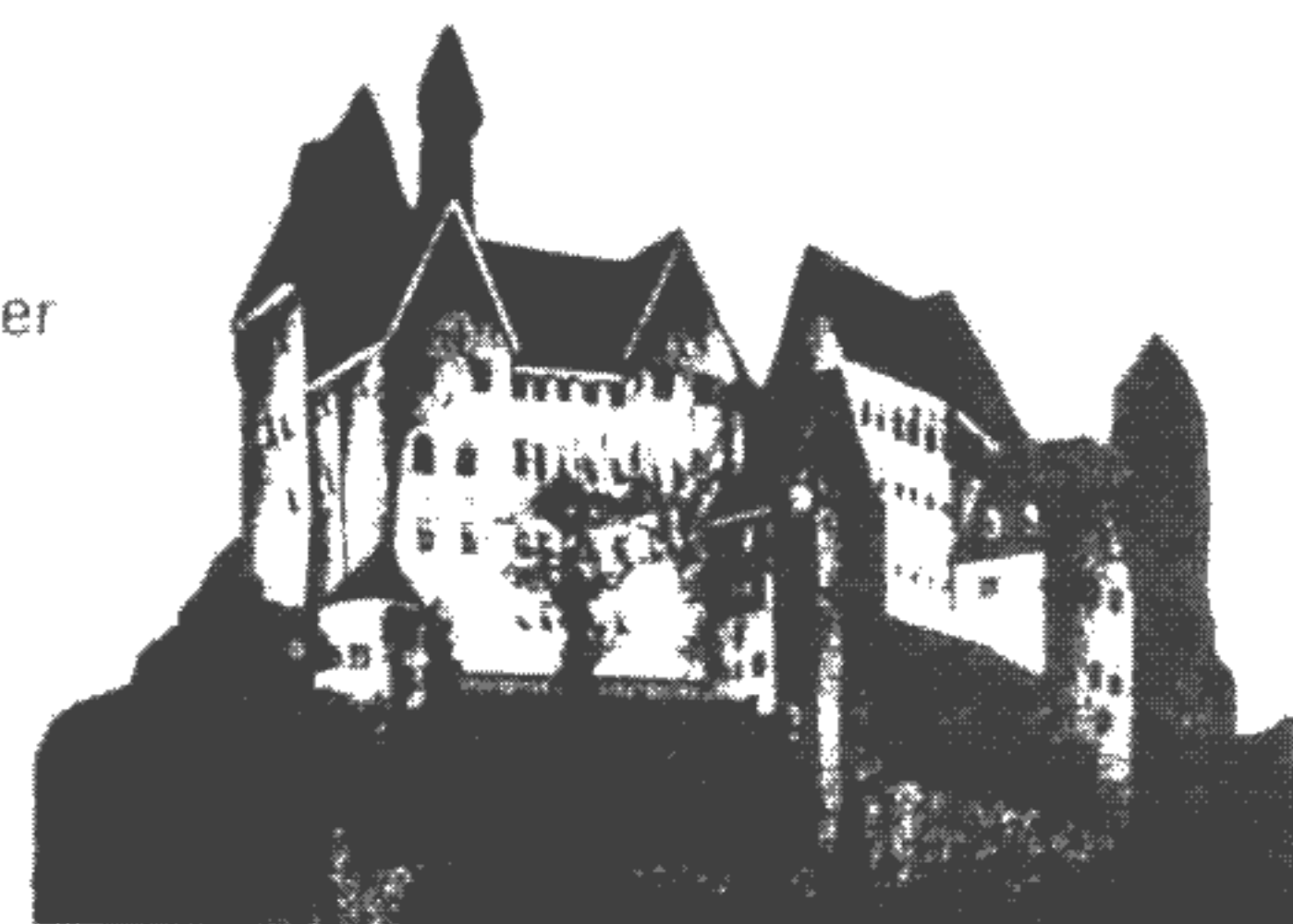
And Then After A Time Of Wonder . . .

for the  
advancement of knowledge  
and the dissemination  
and maintenance  
thereof  
by teaching  
and research  
there shall be in the  
Wellington University District  
a University  
to be called  
the  
Victoria University of Wellington

(from the Victoria University of Wellington Act 1961; part three —  
Constitution of the University — section one)

a lot of learning can be a very little thing

beauty is in the eye of the beholder  
get it out with optrex





# PATCHING UP THE STATUS QUO

(THE PORIRUA COMMUNITY LAW CENTRE)

By Richard Williamson

Justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done' sayeth that optimistic legal adage. Strangely enough, Justice is often 'done' in our courts where the Judge is able to hear opposing counsels put forward their arguments, and then to deliberate for several months before giving a judgement which is hopefully based on an application of the law to the particular situation as presented by the opposing counsels. Unfortunately, this system of justice in itself creates an injustice: firstly, to obtain the services of a lawyer the litigant must be prepared to pay a lot of money without guarantee that his case will be won, or if the litigant is poor legal aid can be obtained only if the law society considers it likely that he will win his case. Secondly, this system can operate only in situations where there is no urgency for a decision - the delay between the incident creating the dispute and the decision given by the court is sometimes several years. The commercial world and the rich man are able to afford this kind of delay but most people need a remedy given by the Courts as soon as possible. A quick decision is desirable but unless the parties interests are legally represented the potential for an unjust result is greatly increased.

The overworked magistrate makes a snap decision from which little appeal may be made more often than not based upon a one-sided story presented by the police. When the defendant is asked to give an explanation he either doesn't understand what the Magistrate means or else is understandably so nervous that he is not able to give a coherent account. Many offenders react by being openly antagonistic to the magistrate placing themselves in a situation which is hardly likely to win sympathy. Despite legal aid, and the advent of the duty solicitor scheme which would help to rectify the injustices of the magistrates court by having an articulate speaker versed with court procedures represent the offender, the majority of cases go by without legal representation.

In the past lawyers have done nothing to rectify these injustices; to make the law available to everybody would mean that much of their time would be spent on trifling and repetitive cases with little profit for them. Why waste time in the Magistrates court representing petty offences when money (the measure of success to the lawyer) can be more easily made more quickly, by representing clients in commercial transactions such as the buying of a house? But a few of the more progressive lawyers, law lecturers and students are expressing dissatisfaction with the present token concession made by the law society to the less privileged in the form of the legal referral service. The fact is, the legal

referral service is not being used by many people and those that do use it usually find themselves merely referred on to an ordinary law office, where they must explain their problem again. It consequently does nothing to make the public more aware of their rights under the law, or help dispell the cynicism many feel towards the legal profession. People need ready access in their immediate district to legal services at reasonable cost, and information about their legal rights and obligations.

An alternative scheme to the legal referral service is the Neighbourhood Law Office concept which has already won some degree of popularity in North America. A group, calling themselves CLAW (Community Law Workshop) are proposing a similar scheme for Porirua where legal problems would be dealt with from start to finish by qualified lawyers. Perhaps more important the proposed Community Law Centre would be active in educating the community on how the law can be used to their advantage helping to break down the barriers of ignorance and apathy that are manifested in the Magistrates Court. The present tendency is for legal services to be used only when obvious personal legal problem arises such as divorce, maintenance, petty offences, etc. without note being given to the fact that knowledge of the law also benefits the community as a whole in fighting against bureaucratic and oppressive agencies. Inferior housing conditions are allowed to continue because tenants are not informed of their legal

rights to object; bad bus transport problems between different parts of the community may be suffered because the community is apathetic, ignorant or unable to obtain legal representation.

CLAW hopes that their proposed scheme will remedy some of the problems facing communities such as Porirua. This Saturday (6th September) CLAW is having a public meeting at Porirua to discuss their proposals and modify them, if necessary. Should Porirua decide that it wants such a scheme, the proposals will then be submitted to the Law Society and Government for consideration. Both of these groups are likely to be affected by the existence of the Community Law Centre - the Law Society may be jealous of the attraction the centre would have over the ordinary Law Office where the lawyer earns his average \$20,000 per annum, and the Government will be aware that some of their agencies may become the objects of the Legal Centre's drive to improve community services. However the Law Society is beginning to show signs of forward thinking and are aware that the lawyers public image needs improving so they may welcome the proposal. The Government? If sufficient support is shown by the inhabitants of Porirua, and the Law Society then they may also approve.

**Public Meeting**  
Cannons Creek Tavern  
Saturday 6 September  
10 am - 12 noon

## From the Courts

Recently in the Magistrate's Court I saw a case that was both interesting and surprising in several respects because of aspects about it that aren't seen that often. First it was defended, which although not that rare in itself, is somewhat unusual in the No. 1 Courtroom - these cases usually being remanded to the smaller room upstairs, mainly for administrative reasons. More surprising was that it was heard there on a Monday - which more often resembles an auction sale where cases are pushed through one after the other, although this does include a lot of remands to later dates. It seems sometimes as though a person gets a better hearing, say on a Thursday, when there generally aren't as many cases on the agenda as a Monday which sees the aftermath of a weekend's follies or whatever, simply because a Magistrate has more time to deliberate on all the evidence in front of him. However, another explanation of this is that there are many more cases that have been remanded to other days of the week, so that both sides have been able to prepare their arguments, the Magistrate has perhaps listened to these arguments, or has been able to look at probation reports so that he does have sometime to deliberate over much more so than when he hears the police give their version of the case and the defendant pleads guilty, says nothing in his defence and perhaps has a lawyer he has only met once who can add nothing substantial.

The third interesting things about the case was the defendant himself and the charge involved. He was a 35-40 year old

"respectable" businessman type who was charged with possession of marijuana and LSD. I wouldn't say that it was unusual for someone like this to indulge in this nefarious activity but it is surprising to see them appearing in court over it. More often than not defendants in this type of case are similar to defendants involved in other summary offences, often young and/or lower income group persons. Exceptions for this type of offence are far fewer Polynesians and a relatively high number of students compared with other offences, although probably nowhere near as many proportionately as do in fact partake.

Another interesting factor, mainly from a personal point of view as a prospective lawyer, was the masterly job done by defence counsel, especially in cross-examining a detective-sergeant of the Drug Squad, which was exciting and much more stimulating than in the Supreme Court, where the flow of an argument is often interrupted by the Judge telling the lawyer to slow down and wait for the anachronistic method they have of typing the evidence verbatim. It was here that the case was won and lost which leads to the last relevant point, the fact that the defendant was acquitted and awarded costs.

The result was interesting, not because the defendant was obviously innocent, but because the police case wasn't presented convincingly enough to the Magistrate; the police witnesses were a little vague and one contradicted himself. This could be seen as one of the great benefits of our judicial system - innocence unless proven guilty, but again it stresses the game-like nature of the judicial process, with the winner being the one who plays the game best according to the rules, rather than on his own merits.

I'm not suggesting that the defendant should have been found guilty, it just seems that he managed to win the game this time.

It appears that every time I write this column I broach the subject of alcoholics and their treatment within the Judicial system. This is because these people are appearing all the time in the courts and the way they're treated is not particularly nice. Sometimes they appear as a piece of light entertainment for the court, such as the three men I once saw who came in one after another and when asked why they weren't working, each replied

"I'm an epileptic, Sir" and were convicted and discharged. Its more saddening than amusing.

It is sickening to think that it is a crime to be ill; the offence of public drunkenness should be written out of the law. This may disturb those people who see the activity of the police in picking these people up from the streets as a service both to the public and to those individuals as well, providing them with food and shelter for the night or the winter. Having talked to some police members about this problem I found out that they do pick these people up and take them to night shelters initially but there aren't sufficient to accommodate all the alcoholics in Wellington so that the overflow are taken to jail where the police are obligated to file a charge against them. What is really needed are more places for these people to live or go to for the night such as already exist.

However all this idealism becomes a little pointless when you witness a case like one I saw recently. The defendant pleaded guilty to being drunk in a public place and was most deferential to the magistrate, saying how sorry he was, how ashamed of himself he was, offering the information that he was now working and thanking the magistrate when the latter handed down a fine of \$25 and a "you-know-what'll-happen-next-time" warning. Having seen the way similar cases were dealt with before - generally with a conviction and discharge or \$1 fine I really thought that the Magistracy saw these

cases as futile ones and tried to show a little compassion at least, but here was a man trotting out the same old "deterrence" line and taking away money from a man who was at least trying to stand on his own two feet and retain some self-respect.

by Les Knight





# FOWLER FIZZES

The City Council held a public meeting on the question of the Victoria St. Extension on Tuesday 26th August. David Tripe went to the meeting for SALIENT.

The mayor began the meeting by saying that he was delighted that so many people were present, and then had to subject himself to the indignity of reading a telegram from a dozen or so ratepayers opposed to the Council's proposal, and who were unable to attend the meeting. But Mr Fowler then went on to say how holding forums was part of Council policy, and that the Council was willing to listen to all 'valid' views. He seemed to have forgotten the Council forum on the Civic Centre, which was advertised on a Friday night only for a Sunday forum, and at which consequently only very few people attended. Architect Martin Hill writing in the Dominion on Friday 29th August, described this as making a laughing stock of the idea of people's involvement.

After this, the floor was handed over to City Planner Ken Clarke, who noted that in 1965, when the plans were made, the Council's Officers were very engineering and roading oriented. This was obviously supposed to provide him with an excuse as he detailed the Council's proposals, which he summarised by expressing the belief that if the Council was going to build a road, it might as well build a decent one.

At this point, the meeting was opened up for questions and comm-

street every time one was closed off for a mall. The suggestion was made that the proposal to extend Victoria Street might make some sense if Willis Street and the Victoria Street extension were to constitute a one-way system. But the mayor replied to this that there was a consensus of opinion on the Council that one-way streets were a disaster.

Mr Fowler also expressed his pride in the high occupancy rates for public transport in Wellington but then added that 70 to 80% of Wellington's people do not use public passenger transport. Having thus succeeded admirably in confusing the issues on the question of traffic, he handed the floor over to Councillor Button, chairman of the Council's Transport Committee who told how 90,000 passengers were carried on the buses every day. Councillor Button insisted however that it was motor traffic that had been the foundation of Wellington, and which always would be so, but which assertion leaves unanswered the question of how Wellington existed before 1900. Yet this approach comprised the basis for his arguing that the Council's aim was to develop the movement of traffic, because, after all, traffic was doubling every seven years. This also appeared to constitute some sort of reason for the City Council to refuse to buy any new buses.

This led directly to a discussion of one of the Council's important reasons for the Victoria Street extension (now that they can no longer blame it on the North West Connector) - the fact that there was no adequate rear access for shops in Cuba Street and the Te Aro area generally. Somehow the Victoria Street extension is supposed to remedy this situation, but Councillor Button thought that there might be problems with double parking! Yet, presumably, the already existing streets which provide the line along which the Victoria Street extension is to run already provide rear access to these shops, and therefore those shops which do not have rear access are unlikely to have it improved by the Victoria Street extension. And for all that an ex-truck driver pointed out, the type of road that the City Council proposes to make out of the Victoria Street extension will hardly be one for backing a truck off. Rear access for service vehicles will very likely be made more difficult, rather than easier!

Another of the arguments used to justify the Council's proposal was that Herbert Street and the building occupied by Radfords on the corner of Farish Street and Manners Street were, in general, in a rather dilapidated state. However, the proposed alignment for the Victoria Street extension does not require the demolition of the Radfords building and thus that argument would appear to be largely spurious. It was suggested that the run-down state of Herbert Street was a result of the City Council's proposals to demolish most of the buildings in the area, and that therefore no-one was prepared to spend any money there. Obviously the general decay could be much more cheaply reme-

died with some paint and some paving.

Councillor David Shand then proceeded to attack Councillor Button's arguments first of all by pointing out that there were very few schemes that could not be justified on traffic grounds such as for example, unplugging the Cuba Mall. Traffic would go anywhere where there was space for it. Further, he told how the Council as a whole did not appear to be willing to reconsider its plans, and had voted against his proposal at its July meeting to defer any action for three months. The Council's substitute for this deferment was to hold this public meeting.

At this stage, many others of those present at the meeting started to follow David Shand's lead in questioning the genuineness of Mr Fowler's claim that the City Council was prepared to change its mind. It had committed itself by programming the extension to reach Vivian Street by the end of 1977, and by including it in its budgeting. It had arranged for the National Roads Board to meet three quarters of the cost, which is a sad comment on the role of that body.

Towards the end of the meeting, the Reverend Bob Scott asked the mayor if the Council could produce some sort of booklet outlining some of the arguments in favour of the Victoria Street extension, so that the people could examine the Council's reasons. The mayor refused to answer this question, but, instead, gave the four reasons for extending Victoria Street. These were:

(1) The need for better servicing of the Te Aro area (which argument we have already seen to have no sound basis)

(2) The dilapidated state of the Radfords building (which argument has no bearing at all).

(3) The need for more North-South access in the area between Taranaki Street and Willis Street (dubious and disputable, especially in view of the difficulty of access to both the North end of the present Victoria Street and to the South end of the Victoria Street extension).

(4) The City Council already owns some of the land, and considering the value of the land owned and the value of the land not owned, the Victoria Street extension is desirable.

At the conclusion of the meeting, two motions were passed: the first, opposing the Victoria Street extension, by a very large majority, and the second, calling for a public hearing on roading policy in the Te Aro area, without a dissenting voice. Yet one cannot help but suspect that the City administration of Mayor Fowler, who seems to regard himself as some sort of petty dictator, will ignore these expressions and go ahead with extending Victoria Street.



ents. First to speak was an elderly man who told the meeting that, 20 years ago the Council had had an embargo on the Western side of Herbert Street, but had lifted it, whereupon almost immediately, the large modern building which now stands on the corner of Dixon Street and Herbert Street was built. That was why the Victoria Street extension now had to go on the Eastern side of Herbert Street, and consequently take a less direct and more circuitous route.

This point also related to the Council's embargo on the Eastern side of Willis Street, and Councillor Button insisted that Willis Street would eventually have to be widened to four lanes, but that the urgency of this would depend on the progress of the Victoria Street extension. The meeting was reminded that present traffic problems in Willis Street have been aggravated by the closure of a portion of Cuba Street for the Cuba Mall, to which Councillor Brunt responded by saying that it was rather silly to have to build a new



## Where the rent money goes

While Council tenants have been vociferously opposing the recent rent-rise imposed on them, Mr Fowler and his mates have been defending themselves by saying how the increase is needed to finance future Council flats. The following article from 'The Paper' shows the fallacy of this argument.

The Wellington City Council's housing developments have all been financed by loans from the Government. No ratepayers' money is used. The loans have been made available with the underlying agreement of making housing units available where shortages exist, and also to influence the prevailing levels of private rents charged.

The recent rent increases of the Council have broken this agreement. Councillor Foot has explicitly stated that his intention is to raise rents to the prevailing levels of the district.

But a local body is not a private landlord. The flats are built on borrowed money at State Advances interest rates. In Wellington, a substantial amount of the money has come from Government grants under the Housing Rehabilitation Act. The loans are tabled so that as the principal sum reduces over the years, the interest charges reduce also. This means that the rents should go down as the loans are reduced. Yet some of the flats owned by the Council have incurred a 40% increase since last August.

It is understandable that as building costs go up, so also does the rental for a new block. The answer for a responsible municipality is to average out the rent levels between new blocks and old blocks, so that the whole rents would not actually go down, their increases would be kept at a minimum. But not the Wellington City Council. They have lifted the rents of the old blocks up to the levels of the most recently built blocks. This means that

they will end up with a considerable surplus.

This is worse than a private landlord. A private landlord puts his own money into an investment and the surplus represents the return on his money. The Council is getting the surplus without even putting the money in.

The figures in the Wellington City Council Annual Accounts and the statements of Councillor Foot show just what a surplus is being made by the Wellington City Corporation, even before the proposed rent rise. Councillor Foot said the old rents brought the Council \$800,000 per year. Of this \$572,000 was paid back to the Government for loan repayment and interest charges. The rest, \$228,000 was charged by the Council to "service charges, rates, ground maintenance and refuse collection."

But what did the Council actually spend on maintenance? The accounts for the present year ending March 1976 show an estimated figure of \$80,000 for maintenance on the flats. This leaves \$148,000 from the tenants' rents - over \$130 per head. What is the Council spending this on? And what is it going to do with the extra \$144,000 that it expects to collect in the latest rent rises? It will then have nearly \$300,000 per year to cover what private house owners pay rates for - that is close to \$300 per tenant. No wonder tenants think they are being exploited by the latest rent increase.







To give students some say in how it is run, NZUSA holds two Councils each year at which delegates from each of the seven campuses in the country spend a lot of time discussing policy and just about as much time getting pissed. Vic sent seven delegates down to Christchurch for August Council in the holidays, at a total cost of \$350. And what did we get for this \$50 per head?

Well, I'm glad you asked that question. The memories of some of our delegates appear below. It's not an impressive sight. Even less impressive is the fact that Council only elected one of the four people it was supposed to (President and three Vice-Presidents). If NZUSA wants to be taken seriously it had better stop this Mickey Mousing about.

And that's really what it's all about. NZUSA, like many constituent Associations, is rather out of touch with students at the moment. If we just want a set of bureaucrats doing things for us, then that's okay. But if we want an Association that really does reflect student wishes and opinions, then we've got some work to do.

— Anthony Ward.

by Lisa Saksen (Chief Delegate)

From many of the reports to August Council there came a pervading line, that NZUSA has spread its resources too thinly in a vain attempt to cover at least some of the policy that is on the books. This means that decisions have been made as to priorities in a non-democratic manner. You will remember that in an article in Salient after May Council I commented on the same thing and said that we had to make priorities.

The Vic Caucus had a long meeting on the first night of Council and defined our collective attitude to some things. Two of the most important were the priorities we would press for and the Elections.

#### Priorities

We decided that the priorities for National Commission should be to work in the area of foreign control in New Zealand and Racism. Over the question of Racism there was a long discussion. It was felt that as pakehas our work on racism could fall into two very bad errors. The first was to become so enmeshed in racial guilt that we end up doing nothing but feeling sorry for Maoris and Polynesians. The second was to attempt to organise them in their own struggle. Having isolated these two errors the caucus then decided upon the line that we would take. We came to the conclusion that it would be ridiculous for us to operate in any way other than as a student organisation and thus to work mostly in the fields of researching and exposing racism in our society. This was the line we adopted and it proved successful.

In International Commission it seemed to us that the greatest priority was the 1976 tour and so that was accordingly named as a priority and an extra \$1,000 voted to the budgetary allocation for Southern Africa.

In Education the priority we set was assessment, and this too was accepted by Council.

In Welfare and Accommodation we had a much harder time because the del-

egates to these commissions regard all their policy as a priority. However in the end we decided upon the matters relating to dentistry as being of prime importance. It is noticeable that all the priorities that the Vic Caucus set for itself were accepted by Council. I feel that in a way this shows we were on the right track.

#### National Executive

The President of NZUSA (Alick Shaw) in his report to Council stated that he was disappointed with the way the National Executive had operated. (National Executive is a body consisting of all the presidents and members of the National Office which meets about once a month to continue the work set down by Council and to deal with administrative and financial matters). He said that one of the defects of the present National Exec was that all the Presidents were responsible to their respective campuses and not to NZUSA as a whole. He felt that this led to obstructive behaviour when policy they opposed was passed by Council and was then actioned by National Exec. He put forward the view that National Exec. should be elected either on campus level or at Council and that they should be responsible to Council and not to individual constituents.

While there was some support for this idea especially from Lincoln, I felt that this new National Exec would have more defects than the present one. For a start it would lengthen the chain of communication between NZUSA and the constituents, it would have members who could only be held responsible twice a year. It would also further increase the distance between NZUSA and the constituents without bringing a greater degree of democratic control. It was moved that a working party be set up to investigate a possible reconstitution of National Exec but this was lost.

#### Research Officer vs Welfare Vice President

At May Council the Welfare Commission came up with the idea of changing the much sought-after WVP into a research officer to do the background work so necessary for welfare. This was a good idea but unfortunately most delegations had definite policy stating that they wanted a Vice President not an appointed officer. Also unfortunately after May Council the matter was not pursued by National Office with the effect that no-one had changed their policy. Personally I think that a research officer would be a better proposition than a Welfare Vice President. Apart from the fact that another elected officer would place an extra person on National Exec which would give the Non-presidents more votes than the presidents, there is also the fact that welfare does need research there is not a lot of welfare policy you could run a campaign on. In the end a motion was passed making a budgetary allocation for a research officer but this officer is not to be appointed until the constituents have ratified it.

#### Irish Policy

International now has policy on Ireland on its books. This follows a concerted attempt by Canterbury and Auckland to open up International policy to cover the whole world. While no-one argues that we shouldn't be concerned about what is happening in Ireland the fact remains of what can we do about it. I find it very

difficult to believe that the ties of the commonwealth are so strong that anything that happens here will embarrass the British Government into ending their unlawful occupation of Northern Ireland.

#### Conclusion

On the whole Councils are not what they used to be. The strong battles over policy are now gone and even right-wing members of delegations are content to let NZUSA plough on in a left-wing furrow. This probably is because they consider NZUSA to have little relevance or significance to their students anyway. They may be right but it would certainly be more exciting if they tried to make NZUSA fit into their view of the world. There was a curious amount of consensus although Education Commission did develop into a screaming match at one time. Maybe this heralds the sinking of NZUSA into mediocrity obscurity, but as one of the major priorities is the stopping of the proposed 1976 All Black Tour of South Africa I don't think it will for a while.

## Education

By Rod Prosser

Although Education is considered to be NZUSA's highest priority, this year it has had the smallest commission (basically one representative from each campus and one or two observers each session). National commission on the other hand seems to be far more popular with something like 40 people in the room.

This means that in the education commission student attitudes are interpreted through only one or two people from each campus and constructive discussion is correspondingly low. Also education commission delegates tend to be rather more inexperienced as politicians than delegates in other commissions and with the exception of Auckland which had a chief delegate in constant attendance, the chief delegates, whose job it is to oversee all commissions, showed their faces only very briefly. Considering that Education is NZUSA's number one priority and that there is more than enough work in the education field alone to occupy two national officers full-time something must be done to boost interest at the councils in education.

Despite the above criticisms, the commission was very worthwhile and it covered a lot of ground; assessment being its biggest issue but still perhaps the least understood.

We now have quite comprehensive policies on Maori and Polynesian education; perhaps our biggest achievement. The other major areas for action before May next year are Bursaries, tutors and demonstrators, continuing education and confidentiality. Assessment is the number one priority and major campaigns aimed at straightening out problems associated with it will be conducted on each campus and well underway at the beginning of the next year.

## Finance

by Mike Curtis

I attended Council at the last minute as our delegate to F & A could not make it. Some of the more interesting happenings at F & A Commission were:

The accounts for NZUSA for the 15 months ended 31 March 1974 carried one

of the best qualified audit reports I have seen. Compliments to the Auditors.

Discussion occurred on constituents giving favourable treatment to business promoters. It was felt that Associations should only give favourable treatment to concerns over which they have control. The boot also went into Medi-care associations.

Considerable discussion took place on Arts Council. The budget for the year ending 31.7.75 was finally accepted. The main point of discussion was the allocation of \$2,000 to 'development of activities.' I moved a motion recommending that the investigation of the operation of a film circuit be a number one priority. This was lost by two votes at F & A but was carried at Final Plenary. Not surprisingly, the constituents that voted against the motion were the ones where Unicorn has a strong footing. Concern was expressed at the strain Arts Council's loss is placing on the Cash Flow of NZUSA. I managed to get a motion passed saying that this loss bear interest at current bank overdraft rates. This will mean that the real impact of the loss will be borne not only by NZUSA but by the training colleges and institutes as well. A motion was passed giving the Accountant and President of NZUSA power to stop future activity if expenditure on administration and activities exceeds receipts from the like. Unfortunately I had to leave to catch a plane just as the discussion on the direction of Arts Council was taking place.

## International

by Bryony Hales

International Commission went, as usual, very quietly, with no change in IVP (Don Carson was re-elected for 1976) and no substantial change in policy. The same topics were mullered over again: Southern Africa Scholarship continues along the same lines, with a trust deed in the pipeline; Canterbury fought for their policy on Ireland again and this time won; we bickered over Portugal.

Although we did set priorities for the IVP's future work (1) Southern Africa especially in the area of anti-tour campaign, and (2) continuing overseas students campaigns this Commission lacked stimulus and clear direction. Thus, while discussion on the future of the campaign with Malaysian students was non-existent, we spent nearly one whole session discussing a film being produced to introduce new overseas students to NZ student life.

The only contention arose over the sub-committee the IVP is to convene to plan NZUSA's part in the Stop the '76 tour campaign. \$1,000 was added to the Southern Africa budget, most of which Commission decided should be spent on educational material, speakers and a film. The committee is to plan the use of this money, and co-ordinate with other groups such as HART and NAAC. After much discussion of how the committee should be made up, it was left up to the IVP's discretion.

It was clear that in addition to setting priorities for National Officers, more discussion and planning of future campaigns should also arise in commissions. During this year NZUSA has sponsored several snap tours of speakers, with little preparation or follow-up. Although Don Carson had altered his priorities to more sustained campaigns on fewer fronts, it is the responsibility of the Commission, who after all share the workload to make more decisions and give more direction to his work.



# National

by Kevin Swann (National delegate)

Looking back at August Council, I wonder just what the fuss was all about. Why? because as a person attending for the first time one tends to imagine what an N.Z.U.S.A. council should be like, despite the casual accounts from "seasoned council goers". I feel that the most positive effect on me in having attended the August Council is to gain an understanding, of just what N.Z.U.S.A. is.

As the National delegate, I am sure that irrespective of who went in this capacity, more or less the same policy motions would have been passed regardless. But in all fairness a large number of policy motions were approved that V.U.W.S.A. either sponsored or supported. For example; that the major policies for the General Vice President be research into the exposure of racism in New Zealand: active support for the aims and objects of the Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand: recycling of wastes, non-essential products/ packaging, review of future restrictions of power charges to industries e.g. Comalco. (cheap power); and opposition to the introduction of nuclear power without adequate research into the dangers of atomic power stations: and a report to be presented by the N.Z.U.S.A. President for the setting up of representative Overseas Student Body for each Campus.

Much of the time was spent amending, altering, or removing existing policies, and after starting with 74 policy motions we ended four days later with 74 policy motions. It is appropriate at this point to note my impressions of N.Z.U.S.A. and that view is simply, that distance and lack of contact tend to distort images to the extent that the question was asked at the last S.R.C. "What is August Council?". For example, the "ferocious" Alick Shaw is merely a ruthlessly efficient chairperson, with a loud voice, and food has remarkable effects on other National Officers.

Concluding one ought to comment on the trend to criticise the officers of N.Z.U.S.A. and for that matter most Student Elected Bodies. It would appear that students like most representative bodies are largely the result of large scale apathy and small groups of people are left to do all the work, yet forgetting that these people are still human, and as far as being non-representative as most of their critics would have one to believe, these people are probably the only few who are actually achieving anything at all.

# Welfare

By Peter Aagard

In writing this report I intend attempting to answer a question which many students, myself included, sometimes have difficulty in answering: What does NZUSA do? It is to get the inside story that twice yearly delegates from all the campuses hike off, spending about \$50 per head of students' money to NZUSA Councils.

In the context of Welfare and Accommodation action this is a report of what I found.

The first session of Welfare and Accommodation began at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday after plenary had discusses reports from constituents, national officers nominated a returning officer and attempted to elect next year's officers.

The General Vice-President, John Blincoe, gave his report on what he and the national officers had been doing in the welfare and accommodation fields. The main points were:

(1) Organisation of the rewriting of 'Living with Sex'. This is a pamphlet on sex education published by NZUSA, which most students have heard of if not read.

(2) Attending the Student Services Conference which was held earlier this year at Waikato University. Valuable in so far as putting across what students would like to see in welfare services

(4) Work done by the research officer in the industrial field had resulted in substantial improvement in the conditions of students employed by the public service over the long vacation: an overall increase of up to 80% in the rates of pay

(4) Assistance has been given to the Auckland University Students' Association to enable them to prepare a dental survey. This will result in NZUSA having some concrete information to back the campaign to change the 1963 Dental Health Act which will permit universities to employ dentists as part of the welfare services available to students.

(5) Attempts have been made to get the Government to give more publicity to the rent appeal procedures.

(6) Liaison has been established with the Heads of Residential Colleges and Halls Association with the aim of persuading the Government to clear the heavy debts which many halls of residence are suffering under.

In addition, many areas such as drugs, rape and abortion come under the cloak of the

national commission so I will leave them to be reported elsewhere

Next constituents gave reports on what they had been doing. These reports included the fact that the sex kit had been found unsuitable for sex education on a mass level. The Otago University Students' Association has printed a pamphlet on where to get sex education material in Dunedin which seems a helpful thing to do. It could be changed to relate to the Wellington situation if anyone at Vic thought it worthwhile and could be bothered doing it. The Auckland delegate mentioned the possibility of creche bursaries. This exchange of information was intermingled with some considerable soul searching on why students seem so apathetic, why Contact works on some campuses and not on others, etc.

Session Two, on Friday afternoon, discussed in much the same vein; a national dentistry survey, student - trade union relations, methods of sex education, creches (Canterbury is building a specially designed creche at a cost of \$60,000 with provision for up to 45 children at any one time), conditions of part-time library staff and the usefulness of a university ombudsman.

The question of whether NZUSA should expand by creating the position of a Welfare Vice-President or a research officer to work in the welfare fields, was discussed at length with no decision being reached. This question of NZUSA's expansion will be discussed at SRC or at a SGM so if you have any views, come along and make them known or if you can't be bothered to make the effort to participate in decision making don't lament if a decision is made which you don't agree with.

Session Three, on Friday night, was concerned with accommodation. The main topic of discussion was student-landlord relations. Canterbury's flatting officer, Mr Rangi-Mete Kingi, gave an informative talk on how their flatting service was run. The main theme was for UCSA to guarantee good tenants. Mr Kingi ensures this by checking to make sure the tenants are keeping the property in a good condition and ironing out any problems which arise between the landlords and the tenants. Session Four on Saturday afternoon focused on the format, contents, etc. of 'Living with Sex' which will be available for orientation next year. Similarly 'Flatting - a tenants' legal guide' will be available at the same time for distribution.

So, after the Council dinner and final plenary the next day, we arrived back in Wellington leaving Gyles Beckford and the Christchurch weather behind.

# Cultural ?

By Barbara Leishman

I went down to Christchurch prepared to present a few opinions on NZSAC, and to attempt to produce some discussion amongst delegates about Arts Council's role and direction. For many of those who attended, though, Arts Council means one thing and one thing only: a deficit of frightening proportions. This is an extremely distressing attitude, for it signifies an indifference to the cultural needs of the students they represent. The particular difficulties encountered in trying to reconcile the need for a cultural service with the need to prevent losses, motivated my writing a paper for presentation at the NZUSA Council. Thus, I found myself in attendance at the Finance and Administration Commission amongst the heavies (yes!!) of the fiscal world wondering what a nice Cultural Affairs Officer was doing in a place like this. My first thought was to wonder why the subject of Arts Council was squeezed into a finance commission, when it requires a far wider range of discussion than finance delegates are willing or able to give. Why not a cultural commission?

There was a reverent silence as I introduced my paper, which was followed by comments from Lisa Sacksen who launched a few criticisms of people who are only interested in NZSAC for its deficit. Alick Shaw ripped into Executives which give their cultural representatives no direction or support in regard to NZSAC. Don Leonardo (Canterbury) indulged in a little self-recrimination and generally agreed with the observations in my paper. Clare Ward (Auckland) seemed to have completely misunderstood my paper, and spoke accordingly, while Alastair Broad (Otago) said that he was quite happy with Arts Council as it was, and added that he thought it ought to be scrapped.

All this did little to produce any solutions for Arts Council although it is not really for NZUSA to impose ideas. What I did hope to discover, however, was what some of the university political heavies thought, so that their ideas could be incorporated into plans made by the Arts Council itself. Not much in the way of ideas came forward, so the next step is to formulate policy at Victoria to take to the next NZSAC meeting to stimulate discussion at the level where something can be achieved. Meanwhile if you have any ideas on this matter, please see me about them straight away, so that they can be discussed and policy formulated.

# ARTS COUNCIL'S FUTURE

In the 3 years that it has been operating under its present format, Arts Council has received both compliments and criticisms. The intention of this paper is to present neither, and to comment instead on what appear to be some of the fundamental problems of the Council.

## Professional vs Voluntary

In order to survive, NZSAC must work with voluntary helpers on each campus. Consequently the success rate of ventures is closely tied to the enthusiasm and commitment of workers on campus. If a CAO is not feeling enthusiastic about a promotion, or is inexperienced a tour will suffer and losses can be made. In most cases CAO's/NZSAC reps are student volunteers, but this can create problems when NZSAC work becomes demanding, as students under present assessment methods have little flexibility of time and cannot always drop everything for NZSAC work. This means that NZSAC workers tend not to be 'real' students which, from students association points of view is undesirable. All this means that the one professional worker in Wellington is faced with the difficult task of ensuring that all the requirements of a given project are met

## Programme

We are told that to obtain the QEII grant, we must run some projects which can be open to the public. This has the advantage of bringing in money from slightly higher public entrance charges, but raises the question of whom should NZSAC serve. Should students put a name to an organisation which allows an outside group to dictate in any way what its activities should be?

Are QEII justified in demanding that NZSAC go beyond its own constituents, and present promotions open to the public, when NZSAC on a national tour can probably reach a larger and more diverse range of people, to more effect, than many other groups are capable of doing? While admitting that public promotions have done a great deal to raise NZSAC prestige, we must ask ourselves whether the public seasons are worth the effort. Would we do better to keep the New Zealand Students Arts Council as an organisation for students? Or are we going to view the public promotions as opportunities to rip off members of the public to subsidise students, if this is, in fact, the case?

## Who pays?

You know who pays. The last time NZSAC discussed how to deal with the debt, it was suggested by some constituents that NZUSA stand the loss. After a while, it was pointed out that such a course would allow STANZ members to escape without paying a cent, and thus a large proportion of the debt was divided amongst all NZSAC constituents. However, NZUSA and university constituents are still carrying the heaviest financial burden for NZSAC. Do university constituents wish this situation to continue? By maintaining NZSAC in the form of a standing committee of NZUSA, NZUSA does at least have an advantage in the power of veto over NZSAC. Is this power worth having? It hasn't done either party much good so far.

Non-university constituents become irate at the mere idea that NZUSA can interfere with their Arts Council, but lose no sleep over the thought that universities are supporting and massively subsidising this Arts Council. It would thus be very helpful if this situation were corrected, especially with the increasing number of joint campus councils.

## Close to Home

Many Cultural Affairs Officers around the country are working on strictly local projects with varying degrees of success, in the attempt to stimulate interest and activity on a campus level. Except in the Northern Region, there is very little communication between campus CAO's, which means that much of the work carried out by individuals is for single projects and is not seen on other campuses. There is a need in the present SAC for greater awareness of the activities among students on campus. The Arts Council newsletter now discontinued went part-way towards informing campuses and NZSAC personnel: it made the ordinary campus CAO feel as if others were interested. Public relations is one of the fields in which NZSAC is falling down: what is the rationale behind having public promotions when students themselves don't know about NZSAC, and don't care either? Arts Council could function as a 'resource centre' for CAO's something which is vitally important for inexperienced people, and could develop lines of communication between constituents so

*This is the paper presented by Barbara Leishman to August Council (see her report for its reception).*

that ideas and projects could be shared. At present, communications (when there are any) seem to beat a track to and from head office

## Who Cares?

One of the problems to be faced is that, all along the line, very few people offer constructive criticism of give ideas. Students on campus are rarely moved to comment, and CAO's are often tempted not to consult students. In turn CAO's are frequently guilty of having no opinions or preferences, and rarely bother to criticise or offer ideas. The people who do complain frequently do so on political or financial grounds and are often people who have not worked for NZSAC itself. Cultural Affairs Officers tend to be political nonentities, on university campuses, at least and are rarely very opinionated at NZSAC meetings. It would probably be a good move to institute a cultural commission at NZUSA Councils in order to make university CAO's and NZSAC reps aware of the consequences of their decisions at NZSAC meetings, and to make them more aware of the difficulties/advantages of being university constituents

## Fundamentals, or back to the Drawing Board

One of the fundamental difficulties of the New Zealand Students Arts Council is that it has grown and developed without any real policy guidelines; this is complicated all the more by inherent differences between the types of institutions which are involved. This means that when decisions must be made, we tend to operate in a vacuum as far as policy goes. Because of the difficulty in canvassing opinion, we can't even make decisions by referring to a solid base of student opinion: we only know after the event if something was popular, which doesn't console the Accountant. NZSAC meetings usually allow very little time for discussion on where the Council is going and what it wants to achieve. This is partly because there is so much programme-planning and reporting to be done, and partly because of the reluctance of delegates to discuss such matters when opportunity is given. This last factor stems in part from the campus situation of the CAO who usually receives little support from more politically-minded executive members: political CAO's are a rarity, on university campuses at least. The fact that most CAO's are in the job for only one year further complicates the situation, as there is little continuity of experience, and a year gives only a short time to develop a balanced opinion on NZSAC. Thus, while NZUSA is primarily policy-orientated, NZSAC is orientated mainly towards providing a programme. This, of course, reflects the basic difference between the two organisations, but it would be highly desirable for NZSAC to develop policy to guide its development, which should be tied to the Objects of NZSAC as listed in section 3, Schedule D of the NZUSA Constitution:

Schedule D of the NZUSA Constitution

## 3 Objects

The objects of the Council shall be:

- To encourage, promote and develop the practice and appreciation of culture and the arts within the Constituents;
- To maintain cooperation among the cultural organisations within the Constituents;
- To promote, sponsor and maintain cultural and educational programmes within the Constituents;
- To act as Liaison between constituent cultural organisations and outside and overseas cultural organisations;
- To encourage, promote and support public interest in the arts in New Zealand;
- To assist the development of the practice and appreciation of the arts as integral aspects of education in New Zealand.

This constitution is presently undergoing review, but it is unlikely that this section would be drastically changed. It is quite clear, however, that not all of these objects are being achieved or even being considered by Constituents in planning the year's programme.

The basic question to consider is what we want Arts Council to do and tied to this, what we expect from the Director. Do we want the Director to work as a kind of promoter, or do we expect more general cultural work as outlined in the objects of the Council? This is not a question which will be answered here: it is for the students of New Zealand to decide what is in their best interests and there is no doubt that this will not be an easy task



# REPORTS FROM CHINA

During July an NZUSA delegation of 24 students left for a three week visit to the People's Republic of China. The delegation which included 11 from Victoria visited the cities of Kwangchow, Shanghai, Tsinan, Tsingtao, and Peking. During their stay they visited schools, universities, theatres, hospitals, communes, factories, housing areas and an army base as well as wandering the streets looking at Chinese life for themselves. These two articles are the first of a series which will be printed in the following weeks.

# KEEPING POLITICS

By Harold Merriman

Optimism, we are told, has died a horrible death in the West, so with cheerful gloom we sit back and watch the world get nastier and nastier, not doing anything because nothing can be done. Yet many a world-weary cynic undergoes a drastic metamorphosis whenever the magic word 'China' is mentioned. Gone are the portents of doom haunting his own society: the rosy-coloured spectacles are seized, and through them the People's Republic is seen as a Happy Land of Red Flags and 'Beautiful people.' But the oh-so-disappointed qualification follows, 'it wouldn't work here', and his brief flurry of good spirits fading, our tragic hero sinks back into comfortable contemplation of the worms gnawing at the foundations of Godzone, and the whole rotten structure about to crumble to its inevitable, apocalyptic destruction.

The point I've had to make to some of the people who've grilled me for hours on end about China, and then gone away with stars in their eyes, is that China is not a Utopia but a nation of people building their own society in their own pragmatic way and their own good time. We can learn from their experience, particularly as regards the theatre. Of course, the Chinese model can't be imported wholesale but the central concept underlying Chinese theatre - 'For Whom?' - can and should be applied in New Zealand.

During our three-week sojourn in the People's Republic we saw theatrical performances at many of the places we visited - schools, spare-time institutes, army camps and kindergartens, as well

as in theatres and concert halls. The Chinese seem able to put on a cultural performance at the drop of a hat, and everything we saw suggested that the masses of the Chinese people view the theatre as their theatre, in the same way as they view the Communist party as their party and Chairman Mao as their leader. This impression was reinforced when we arrived in Peking and talked to people at the University about literature and art. They explained to us that they wanted to popularise theatre and raise its standards in terms of both form and content.

## MASS MOVEMENT

So throughout China a mass movement is under way to get more and more people actively engaged in the performing arts and to raise their level at the same time. The two components of this movement are professional and amateur theatre. The theory is that professional performing artists learn from the masses of the people while amateur artists seek to emulate the work the professionals have done (and are doing) in creating the revolutionary model works, and by much practise and sharing their experience improve the standards of their work. Does this theory work in practise? Everything we saw during our brief visit suggested that it does, and that the performing arts are almost as popular in China as rugby is in New Zealand.

We first encountered amateur theatre in China at Kung Kiang housing estate in Shanghai, when kindergarten children per-



Three-in-one combination of peasants, workers and soldiers.

# THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM

By John Ryall

In October 1968, talking about the Cultural Revolution Mao Tsetung said: 'We have won a great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and the class still exists. Therefore we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance.'

To the Westerner visiting China, it is difficult to comprehend that a life-and-death struggle is actually taking place. There is no shooting nor fighting in the streets and the only observable tussles are the numerous basketball and volleyball contests in the neighbourhood courtyards.

But in every factory on every commune and on thousands of street billboards there is a familiar sign: 'Study hard to better understand the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.' The Dictatorship of the Proletariat means rule by the working class, government in the interests of the working class and the domination of the kind of thinking which can be recognised as 'working class thinking.'

Marx, Engels and Lenin have all written about the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Chinese recognise that it is important for all their people to understand the process in which they are taking place, so that they may engage more fully in it. So, everywhere workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres are studying these classical Marxists texts in order to maintain working class rule.

In small study groups they discuss the theory, always relating it to the concrete conditions in which they work. An old female worker in a Kwangchow textile factory told me that she was studying Lenin's *State and Revolution*. Why, I asked, She replied that all Chinese workers 'must be on their guard against bourgeois ideas and participate in the building of a socialist society, not a capitalist one.'

The victory of the People's Liberation Army and the setting up of the Chinese People's Republic in November 1949 removed the influence of imperialism in China and the rule of Chiang Kaishek and the 'Four Families'. But the ideas, traditions and practices of

the old society and the people who supported them did not suddenly disappear.

One of our interpreters, Mr Young Pei-ming, explained to me that China, having maintained what was in essence a stable form of society for over 2000 years, created an ideology that was to become deeply ingrained in the minds, habits and customs of the whole population. While some aspects of this ideology (such as the tradition of hard work, simple living and co-operative labour among the peasants) are helpful to socialism others such as the traditional awe of authority and the high status given to the intellectual are not.

To the counter-revolutionary influence of China's traditional ideology must also be added the influence of capitalist ideas and attitudes from Japan and the West, which reached their heights in the 19th century. The most important of these 'imports' were the authoritarianism of management and 'economism' on the part of the workers. Economism is the tendency of the working class to be concerned exclusively with material production and particularly individual material reward.

One of the most critical struggles in the Cultural Revolution was that in December 1968 in Shanghai, in which those in authority taking the capitalist road appealed to the workers' economism and the revolutionary group appealed to their fellow workers and students to expose and repudiate this appeal and to fight against their own selfishness. During this movement thousands of Shanghai workers marched past the City Hall and threw down the money which they had received in the form of pay rises and travelling expenses as bribes to adhere to the leadership of their old managers and city officials.

The ideology of individualism is at the roots of the Western influence, with its promotion of the 'expert' and the practice of professionalism. Western society, built on a rigid foundation of private ownership, usually consists of a minority of specialists who do the thinking, who solve the problems and make the plans, another minority who issue orders and see that they are carried out (the managers) and a majority

who do the work (the manual workers and technicians).

This type of system is alien to the Chinese tradition which although it relied on strict social divisions between the mandarin administrators and the peasants, also respected the peasant for his skills. After the Great Leap Forward (1961) during which the principle of self-reliance was reasserted, the elitist expert came into his own again, a change that was to be combined with increased managerial authority, increased emphasis on individual material incentives (piece rates and bonus systems) and encouragement to individual agricultural production and marketing.

One of the most consistent themes of the Cultural Revolution was the onslaught on the concept of the 'expert' and the direct criticism of particular individuals who cut themselves off from the masses to solve their problems behind laboratory or office doors, asserting their superior 'expert' status. In the universities we visited students were regularly returning to the communes and factories so that their study should be related to the real needs of the peasants and the workers.

China's backward material conditions, compared with the advanced capitalist countries and the Soviet Union, constitute a continuous corrupting influence, especially among cadres and students who inevitably come into contact with foreign countries and foreign writings. These conditions, especially the relative poverty of the Chinese village, make the breaking down of the divisions between workers and peasants on the one hand, and intellectuals and administrative cadres on the other, such a slow and bitter struggle.

The problems China faces are obviously mammoth. The Chinese are constantly aware of the example of the Soviet Union, which they say has lapsed back into capitalism. Our interpreter in Kwangchow in his parting words summed up the optimistic yet cautious feeling that presently prevails:

'Under the umbrella of Chairman Mao, China has chosen the revolutionary road of socialism, but if the ideas of the bourgeois class gain in strength and we revert to the imperialism of the big powers, then you in New Zealand may find yourselves fighting us.'



# S IN ART

formed a song and dance routine 'to welcome the Uncles and Aunts from New Zealand'. Perched on tiny children's chairs, with cameras operating at peak efficiency and point-blank range, we watched with awe as the children sang lustily and danced gracefully, waving bouquets of paper flowers, as if they had been performing in front of an audience all their lives. There was a curious blend of enthusiasm and dedication which seemed to ensure that nothing was dropped and no one succumbed to a disaster of any kind.

So impressed were we by this and other children's performances that when talking with the professors at Peking University we asked if children received any formal tuition in the performing arts. We were told that most older kindergarten children have singing and dancing classes, and there are spare-time cultural institutions to give training to school-children and young factory workers. 'Catch them while they're young'.

In Shanghai we also visited Tian Shan middle school. It has a roll of about 2,000 and has a spare-time performing arts troupe of about 50 students. Apart from putting on performances about twice a year for the whole school, each member of the troupe is a 'backbone activist' in theatre for his or her particular class and from time to time organises the whole class to put on a performance 'according to need' - perhaps a short play to propagate the movement to study the theory of Proletarian dictatorship - or a song and dance to welcome friends from the New Zealand University Students Association.

## WORKERS' TROUPES

At Shanghai No 2 Machine tools plant I talked with a member of the factory's theatre troupe. She was a grinding machine operator and she said that there were more than 20 members in the troupe, and that they had no permanent director. Sometimes they would receive coaching from the Youth Palace. In addition to this troupe each workshop (there were about 1,000 workers per workshop) put on its own performances. Generally they presented plays about the 'Militant and happy life of the workers, raising 'good examples', and utilizing the collective wisdom of the whole team. Some of their subjects included class struggle, the activities of the militia, and 'how women prop up half the sky'.

All this strongly infers that theatre in China is a popular art, and that the mass movement to popularise it is succeeding. The reason for its success is fairly obvious - theatre in China is about the everyday life of its working people. Theatre artists are taught to 'take the whole society as

their factory' and what they produce must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers of China. In New Zealand great efforts have been made by various theatre groups, organisations and God knows who to try and get people interested in theatre. These attempts have met with failure, because, for the great majority of New Zealanders, theatre has nothing they can grasp, no point of reference. Its relevance to the people and its relevance to New Zealand society cannot be clearly established unless one attempts an incredible series of mental gymnastics. For the rest of the people theatre has no meaning and is therefore not important.

## PEKING UNIVERSITY

Before the Cultural Revolution, Chinese theatre was in a similar condition. One of the professors at Peking University had this to say about the revolution in literature and art:

Why should we have a revolution in literature and art? Because before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution about 80% of our art troupes put on performances about feudalism and imperialists, with emperors and beautiful princesses. The theatres were usually only 1/3 full. So the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the National People's Congress initiated a revolution in literature and art.

The main change has been 'to eulogise heroes from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. Guided by revolutionary model theoretical works, artists all over China have created their own plays and operas. Artistic festivals are held regularly at the country, prefectural, provincial and national levels. Most provinces have participated in national artistic festivals.

The raising of standards is a two-way process. As well as learning from the model works, we also rely on audience opinion and adjust our art to suit the wishes of the broad masses.'

At the coastal city of Tsingdao, we had the opportunity to see a Peking Opera Troupe performing a model work entitled 'Pan Shi Bay'. The theatre was fairly large, and looked as if it could hold about 800-odd people, and it was nearly full when we arrived. There were microphones stationed at the front of the stage in a vain attempt to combat bad acoustics and the incessant hum of talk which seems to be a feature of Chinese audiences. Above the stage was written in big red characters 'All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers.' The curtain went up, and with a vivid burst of light and music, the opera be-



Five and six-year-old kindergarten children welcome their New Zealand 'uncles and aunts' at Kung Kiang Housing Estate.

gan.

The story of 'Pan Shi Bay' is one of those complicated, 'Meanwhile back in the jungle' type plots. It hinges around a small fishing village which the Ex-local tyrant or 'Fish lord' and the Kuomintang attempt to infiltrate and recapture. The local militia, however, led by their heroic commander (Liu Chang Hai) thwarts their plot and brings them to justice. The story embraces games of bluff and counter-bluff, the criticism of erring comrades, chase and battle scenes, tableaux of heroes, and moments of villainy, flashes of comedy, and touches of pathos and sorrow as fishermen recall the bitter life in the Old Society.

Peking Opera is an old form that has been remoulded in order to tell new stories such as this one - stories of the working people's history. In the re-shaping of Peking Opera, the Chinese may have destroyed 'a great art form' (in the words of the Soviets), but in its place they have created a folk theatre.

## HEIGHTENED REALISM

Elements of the old opera which had the most popular appeal have been retained and new ones added. Carefully constructed and beautifully painted sets are a new feature of Peking Opera, boldly and vividly coloured to create, an effect of 'heightened realism', and set-changes are made incredibly quickly. There is an obvious delight in the creation of special effects, such as back-projection cunningly used to suggest moving waves, lighthouses flashing, and storm-driven clouds.

The acting style has not been changed, however. It involves a combination of gymnastics, dance and mime - all elements of the theatre are drawn together on the stage. Characters are boldly portrayed and sharply polarised between positive and negative, revolutionary and reactionary making for 'Goodies/Baddies' - type situations. Voice and gestures emphasised beyond the natural level so that, like most indigenous Asian theatre, the acting style is a medium in itself, like dance a medium that has to be translated. I found it a completely alien kind of theatre yet at the same time absorbing so that one made every effort to try and translate it.

## CHARACTERISATION

In Peking we asked the people at the University some questions about form and characterisation. They had this to say:

'We are moving towards what we call a unified form.' If a work of art doesn't have a correct political viewpoint then it isn't good art. But if it isn't good in form, then it won't move the people.'

Characterisations are based on the combination of 'Typical' and 'Personal'. Typical and Personal are a unified matter. For instance, the class enemy - he is described as typical, (i.e. a conglomeration of several nasty types). He also has his own definite personality.'

'A specific example is Liu Chang Hai, the company leader in 'Pan Shi Bay.' He is a militiaman, and as such is typical of China's militiamen but he has his own characteristics. We could not find a Liu

Chang Hai in real life but we would find his sort of person.'

'Bourgeois writers take full account of describing personal experience, but a good work of art should reflect the nature of the era. As for personal experience once it is connected with the revolution it has significance. So whenever we describe a hero we must integrate our description with social reality in order to reflect the nature and characteristics of an era.'

Peking Opera is no longer about princes and concubines - now it concerns itself with portraying the working people of China. Its audience being the working people of China, there is a shared experience between actor and audience. 'Pan Shi Bay' is about the struggle of the working people to resist aggression. Although not many Chinese would have been involved in doing so in open warfare since liberation, most of those in the audience would have done some militia training for just such a contingency.

Within a framework of popular entertainment and shared experience the philosophical and moral outlook of the society is restated as it applies to the issues of the day. 'Pan Shi Bay' exhorts the people to maintain vigilance to put classes and the class struggle before production and not be duped by the bourgeois and the reactionary.

## WAGES

Since the Cultural Revolution actors have been on a low-wage system, and artists in the troupes performing Revolutionary model works consistently return to the factories and communes to learn from the working people and to raise the level of local amateur theatre. In Peking recently a mass choir of 10,000 people gathered in the 'Great Hall of the People' to learn to sing Peking opera tunes. The drama troupe at Peking University sometimes gets coaching from professional artists. Far from becoming part of an elitist group that turns its collective nose up at amateur theatre, the Chinese professional actor seems to be a truly dedicated performer seeking to fulfill the first and most important of Chairman Mao's criteria for the revolutionary artist 'To understand people and know them well'.

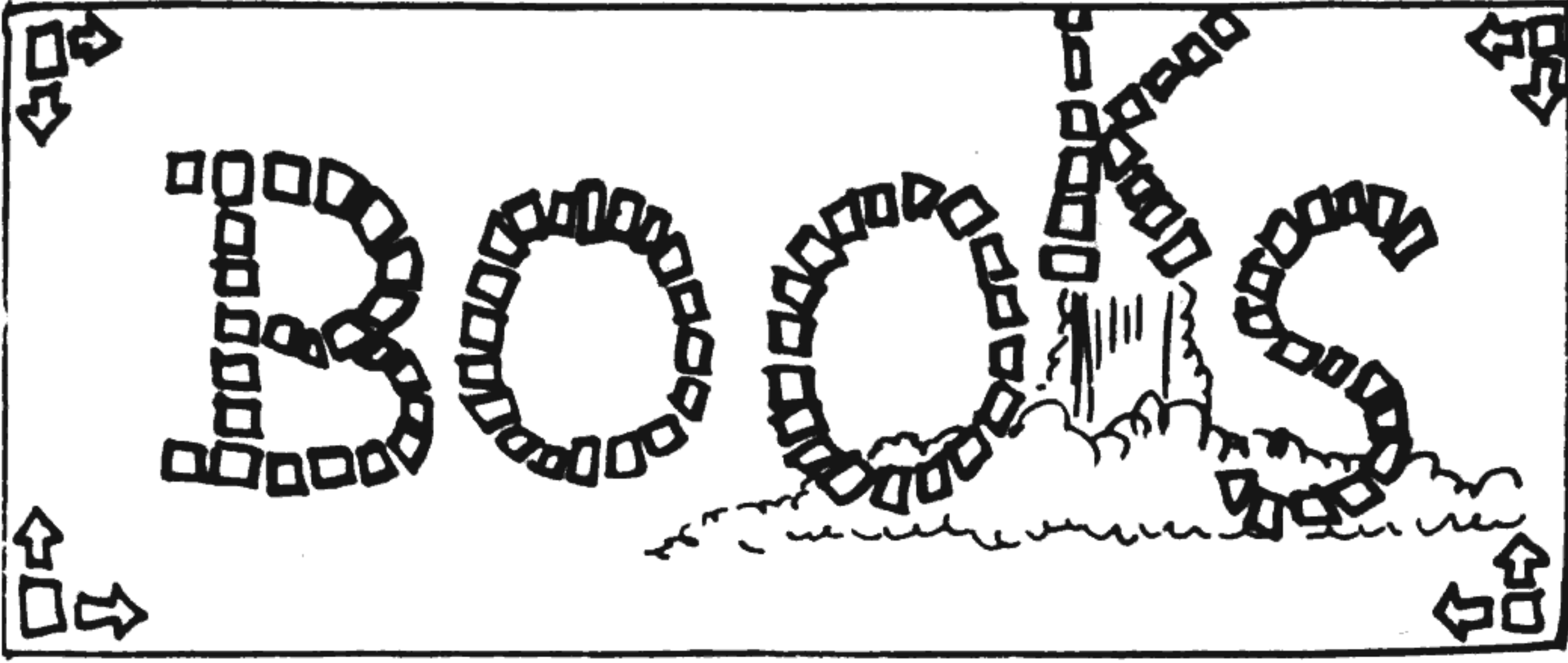
The Chinese people are at present engaged in a mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their theatre consciously reflects the struggle between the two lines of thought, proletarian and bourgeois. The Old Society makes its exit as the Worker marches onto the stage. What is happening in Chinese theatre is of relevance to New Zealand theatre because the Chinese have asked of their art 'For whom?' Most New Zealand theatre people haven't got round to doing this yet. But of even more importance is the movement afoot that is asking of the whole society 'For Whom?' The two countries are poles apart but this question is valid in both.

★★★★★



Shanghai middle school students provide an impromptu performance.





**Report of the Committee to Review Power Requirements (D.6A)  
Report of the Planning Committee on Electric Power Development in New Zealand (D.6B)**

Published by the Government Printer for the New Zealand Electricity Department. Price 25c each.

Reviewed by David Tripe.

Two recently released government reports give an insight into the way in which electricity planning is done in New Zealand, and which consequently give an outlook on the process of government in this country. They are the Report of the Committee to Review Power Requirements and the Report of the Planning Committee on Electric Power Development in New Zealand. The general tone of these reports is support for what I would describe as a 'planning by multiplication' technique, in which it is blindly assumed that electricity needs will increase at a fixed rate, and that it is therefore necessary to plan accordingly.

I will begin by looking at the Report of the Power and Finance Utilisation Committee, which is attached as an appendix to the Report of the Committee to Review Power Requirements. The estimates made by this committee are based on information supplied to it by each of the 65 electrical supply authorities in New Zealand, and 6 of its 7 members are from the ESAA (Electrical Supply Authorities Association). This Committee notes that the restrictions imposed by the government in recent years have had a marked effect in reducing electricity demand, and that this factor, along with an artificially low electricity price with the certainty of a substantial price rise in the near future the increased cost of oil, and the depressed state of the economy, has made forecasting difficult. Yet, in spite of this, the committee's results are the basis for the Committee to Review Power Requirements to estimate an increase in total electricity requirements for 1975-76 over 1974-75 of 17.7% (Such an increase would appear to be considerably larger than any previously recorded in New Zealand). And on the basis of this increase, the Planning Committee on Electric Power Development in New Zealand predicted that there might be difficulties in 1975-76. But we have seen that even with the Cook Strait cable out of action, there was sufficient power available, and so we can have reasonable doubts as to the quality of the estimates.

There are a couple of other interesting bits in the Report of the Power and Finance Utilisation Committee. One of these is the prediction by the King Country Electric Power Board of an increase in Electricity demand in the 1977-78 year for its area of 163%. And in another place we find a passage which is hardly written in the usual government report style:

*'Electrical supply authorities have sometimes been accused of promoting sales of electricity merely for the sake of selling more electricity. This, of course is rubbish: the elected representatives of the consumers would be doing these consumers an injustice if they followed such a policy.'* (P.14)

I find such a response interesting, and although it may be true on the surface, I suspect that, at a deeper level, it is not true at all. For, by the operation of the planning process which predicts long-term increases in electricity demand of 6.6% p.a., the Electricity Department will ensure that people will willingly consume more electricity - there will be conditions where electricity demand rises in an attempt to utilise the electricity supply - rather than the situation depicted in the report where the supply authorities behave responsibly to ensure that there is sufficient supply available to meet the increased demand. And, in the same vein, the Report of the Committee to Review Power Requirements insists on the provision of a margin in the generating capacity for major unforeseen industrial loads - in ten years' time we may be hearing the argument that since we have the electricity generating capacity, why should we not have another aluminium smelter?

For all the talk by the Electricity Supply Authorities on the Power and Finance Utilisation Committee it is interesting that when their report reached the Committee to Review Power Requirements representatives of government departments on the latter committee found cause to disagree with the estimates presented

to them. Representatives from the Department of Statistics, the Ministry of Energy Resources, and Treasury agreed that the Power and Finance Utilisation Committee had overstated requirements.

But apart from a few hostile remarks directed against the government's housing programme, there is not a great deal of new material in the Report of the Committee to Review Power Requirements. The attack on housing is interesting, for the committee admits elsewhere in its report that most electricity use is industrial, yet there is still concern at increased domestic use because of there being more houses. One might suggest that all members of the committee were adequately housed, and that consequently they were not too concerned for those who were not. Also, when it assumes a constant load factor the committee report is, in effect, saying that there is little prospect of more efficient use of our electricity generation resources.

But this last expression in respect of the load factor is made much more explicit as a general attitude in the Report of the Planning Committee on Electric Power Development in New Zealand:

*'The Planning Committee on Electric Power Development is charged with presenting to Parliament an annual review of a practical and economic programme of power station construction to meet the estimated load demands. If it did anything less it would be avoiding its responsibilities. It must leave the desirability of concepts such as 'zero growth' and the wide-ranging social and philosophical requirements which would have to be adopted by the community to achieve such a target, to be debated in other forums.'* (P.3)

This points at the problems facing anyone who wants to change the policies already established in this country, for, as a general rule, such a narrow range of options is chosen that the outcome of the planning process is almost a foregone conclusion. One cannot help but wonder in this respect, if it was for this reason that electricity generation was found to be the most suitable use for Maui gas. The report also argues that nuclear power is a necessity because the volume of coal reserves is not proven.

Otherwise the main content of the Report of the Planning Committee on Electric Power Development is to review a wide range of plans for the construction of various new power stations, with the previously little publicised suggestions for hydro stations on the Mokihinui River on the West Coast of the South Island, and, for the North Island, the Motu River (which flows into the Bay of Plenty East of Opoitiki), with the Mohaka and Wanganui Rivers being also considered. This last suggestion is one to be particularly wary of, because the Wanganui River is the last major river available in its natural state as a recreational resource, and even one dam would ruin this.

It is my belief, therefore, that we should be wary of the workings of these committees which operate under the general supervision of the New Zealand Electricity Department. Their framework and scope of operation is generally very narrowly limited, yet it is likely that their recommendations will become New Zealand's electricity development policy - which implies in turn that we will have nuclear power by 1980. Membership of these committees is, however, in no way under the control of the democratic process - and thus the New Zealand people have no control over whether or not they will get nuclear power, or any other type of electricity development. Did anyone suggest we had a democracy?

**How to be a Pom by Craig Harrison**  
Dunmore Press, 1975. \$2.20.

Reviewed by Anthony Ward.

There was this Auckland talk back show a while back. You could forget Mangere monotony and dishes drudgery for a while as you rang up and blamed it all on the Poms. Really you wanted to blame the blacks, but some toffee-nosed intellectuals reckoned that wasn't nice and passed a Bill or something. So someone must be causing it - obviously the whingeing Poms. The thousands who rang up Radio 1 to Pom-bait might have had a point (you knew Salient and the Exec are dominated by foreigners? Mighta guessed!) but the causes of Mangere monotony and dishes drudgery are really a little deeper. The Pom counter-

attacks might have had a point too, but again digging a little deeper might have helped.

Craig Harrison's 'How to be a Pom' is very much in the traditional Pom-whingeing terms though its got little on how to alienate your workmates etc, its more a satire on various parts of NZ life, and a good satire at that (eg the spread of Thinking in Godzone is often blamed upon immigrants who have caught it overseas). There are some brilliant pieces - for example the attack on the standards of what pass for newspapers (Pat Booth's investigative reporting on the Thomas case was NEWS in itself, being so unusual) and the snide comment on politicians (Sir Keith Holyoake has been described as a man of towering intellect, 'a truly great statesman', 'a man of keen and far-sighted judgement, 'the greatest politician since Seddon.' You can judge the others from that.) Sure they're funny, but as good satire they also make a serious point. The longer pieces entitled 'Saturday Bloody Saturday' and 'They Perished Not in Vain' rip hell out of the NZ stereotype and are guaranteed to please farmers no end.

Some of the satire is overdone, and a little just not funny, but there is more basic ground for concern. Other important things could well have been ripped into - like the no racism myth or the quarter acre monotony. But as it is, after a droll hour or so you're left wondering what's going on - no answers are presented beyond suggesting that NZ is a bit in the 1950's still (what Craig Harrison would have thought of the 1950's NZ style would be interesting indeed) and could try catching the rest of the world up. That's not altogether a good idea. Perhaps its not the role of satire to present any suggestions - just pointing out the foibles of people is sufficient to get them to change. I doubt it though. NZ society is not just stupid - its mis-demeanours go far beyond that. The devastation of the 'Permissive Society' idea helps point to these, but it is not enough. Why is NZ so dull? Why is everyone so frustrated? Craig Harrison's book, with skill and considerable humour, points out the dullness and the frustration, but it gets no further.

**Edwin M. Schur & Hugo Adam Bedau**

**Victimless Crimes - Two Sides of a Controversy.**

Reviewed by Brian Anderson

The question of victimless crimes has received renewed interest in this country over the last few months with the Amendment Bills before Parliament concerning abortion and homosexuality. Such issues affect a wide range of people within the community but apart from those who are directly concerned, there is also the never ending stream of

lawyers psychologists, criminologists, etc., who are only too ready to rush into print with their respective opinions and cash in on a market which seems to have an insatiable appetite for such literature. *Victimless Crimes - Two Sides of a Controversy* is another illustration of this unfortunate aspect of so called academic writing.

To say that the book is written jointly by Schur and Bedau is perhaps misleading. It in fact contains an essay by each author, followed by a comment by each on the other's argument. Schur is a Professor of Sociology and attempts to put forward an argument for the abolition of victimless crimes. However the issues he discusses only cover old ground: Victimless crimes cost the state money to enforce; Victimless crimes create criminals; Victimless crimes encourage disrespect for the law; Victimless crimes only represent another example of political expediency. All of these have been banded about at least since the Wolfenden Committee brought down its report recommending that homosexual practices in private between consenting adults should not be a crime - that was in 1957.

Professor Bedau on the other hand, takes a philosophical approach and asks the question: 'Are there really crimes without victims?' It was somewhat irritating to find the second part of the book attempting to establish the existence of the very same thing which the first part was seeking to abolish. Bedau confronts the reader with a barrage of questions: 'Which crimes are victimless? What is a victimless crime? What is liberalism? Should victimless crimes be decriminalised on the basis of the moral principles of liberalism? What are the objections to decriminalisation? Seemingly cyclical questions to which the reader gets very little in the way of answers. In fact, Bedau says in his conclusion:

*'My purpose in this essay ... has been to show that the concept of victimless crimes has theoretically unsatisfactory features which make it less than perfect analytical category in terms of which to assess a variety of political, scientific, and moral questions related to the issues of decriminalisation.'*

The individual replies fare little better. No clear winner emerges from the controversy and this is to be expected since the two arguments are considered within the different terms of reference of their respective authors. There are no new issues presented and the reader is faced with the realisation that this book only reiterates what is generally acknowledged on the subject of victimless crimes. There is rather too much emphasis on the American situation and Schur and Bedau could have done better had they presented a more general overview of the topic.

*Victimless Crimes - Two Sides of a Controversy* is published by Prentice-Hall and retails at \$2.45 from Whitcoulls.

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# STEEL EYE SPAN interviewed

Tim Hart the guiding intelligence of Steeleye Span - now the major English electric folk rock group since the departure of Sandy Denny from Fairport Convention - is lolling elegantly in a Travelodge room, on a cold blustery Friday afternoon. Surrounded by the accoutrements of intermediate level success in the rock music business - a small leather satchel, cigars, a silver-inlaid lighter and the obligatory stickered briefcase - he talks amiably, occasionally scratching his head if the New Zealand vernacular escapes him, or stabbing the air with his finger if he wants to emphasise a point.

Hart settles into an animated discussion about the group's electric interpretations of traditional English folk material. Their repertoire consists of songs, dances and jigs culled from the English Folk Dance and Song Society's archives. They also utilised other sources. The society's collection of the English folk heritage was started in 1890 by Percy Grainger's recording on to wax cylinders and expanded as time passed to incorporate such modern developments as the phonograph record and magnetised tape.

Steeleye Span, Hart elaborates, take those songs that they traditionally like. Sometimes they will do them intact. Sometimes they will alter them.

He continues: On the new album, there's a single coming out called 'All Around My Hat', and the words are from a song called 'Farewell He'. It's roughly the same theme, it's just that it's a better set of words, fitted into the same tune. It's off the new album which is called All Around My Hat. I mean, if the single is a hit, then you'll



Maddy Prior

have thousands of people who will buy it, because they like the tune because they can dance to it. whatever. And they won't even know it's a traditional song, or they don't need to know it's a traditional song. And by doing that you're far more putting it back into a national repertoire ... and an international one, than by sitting in a folk club and saying 'This is our music and we shouldn't come out of it.'

What ways do you think the group might change in the future - in so much as you can predict this sort of thing?

We're aiming to be bigger than we are. We'll gradually expand it, but musically, I don't know. It's always in a state of flux - we never have a specific thing, like each song is a step forward. We never know which direction the song is going to take until we've actually worked the song out. We don't map out policy, it just happens.



Tim Hart

Are there any plans for a live album?

No, but you do make a lot of mistakes playing live and you get out of tune a lot, when you're playing live, and it doesn't matter ... when you're playing live, but if you put that down on record it does matter. Live you've got all the visual thing going on if you make a mistake and it's forgotten by the next bar. Whereas, on record, every time the mistake comes around you wince. You could go out and record a live album and then overdub the pieces that went wrong, but once you start doing that you might as well go into the studio and do a studio album. The new album, in a lot of ways, is a live-ish album. We went out and played it in the studio and overdubbed things and re-recorded things, and basically it went down live.

You normally play fairly quietly. Do you ever find yourself getting yelled at by the audience to turn it up? Or because they couldn't hear?

No I think we usually play too loudly. One of our earlier guitarists - Martin Carthy - turned up was the loudest guitarist in rock.

Rock guitarist?

You know when he played electric guitar - he was just like - everything was on notch 10 and he really didn't know it. I used to sit and play the dulcimer and my eardrums would be going. I could feel them moving inside my head. And Martin was quite happily strumming away. He thought it was quite normal. And people would shout and say 'Turn it down.'

But now you've got a more equitable balance - you've been working together with this line-up for two years now.

It's a much different thing now - it's a very stable unit. To look outwards - up to when Martin and Tyger Hutchings, (the group's original bass player) left we were doing solo gigs as well. Maddy and I had been working as a duo since 1966, and Martin was in solo gigs. And Peter Knight, our violinist, was in a group. It wasn't really a 100 percent effort from everyone. Now we don't do anything else, except this. We really don't get the time to do anything else.

How do you see yourself as a musician?

One half of me is into folk music, the other half of me is a musician and the two only overlap for a certain ... mostly as a musician. You hear a tune and you work to present that the way you want to do it, but not with the restrictive thing of traditional instrumentation or anything like that. I don't know...it's a strange thing to explain. We're not hampered by being a folk band in folk clubs, which is where the majority of folk music is going on. We are an electric band, playing electric halls, we can't be playing traditional music. The instrumentation, and the whole psyche of the band, is as an electric band.

How do you react to the purists who screamed sell out when you switched to electric?

There will always be some of those - but the majority ... the argument I always use is that traditional is going to die - unless it's brought up to date. And the traditional music they collected in 1890 is not the traditional music of today, it's the traditional music of 1890, but it would have progressed from 1800. The section of the folk world that we don't see eye to eye with are those who maintain that traditional should be unaccompanied singing in the fields type of thing, which it can not be. I mean, it's got to die. It can only artificially be kept alive within the folk clubs - it has to keep pace with modern music. Traditional music was always up to date on current affairs, and love songs, and the only way to keep it alive is to put it into the stream of popular music.

What about working with people like Ian Anderson the flautist from Jethro

Tull who produced your 'Now We are Six' Album?

We were talking about what we wanted from a producer and we wanted someone who liked our music and had listened to a lot of it, and Ian had done both. He was also a good friend, so we got him down to do it. It was like having an extra member of the band sitting outside and being objective, because it's very difficult to be objective when you're actually playing it. You listen to playback, and you always hear whether your bits in there or not, and how it is - more than anybody else - and you need just another musician, almost, just to sit back and say: No, that's not quite right. It wasn't what we were going to do. During 1973, we toured with Jethro Tull and learned



from them the value of stagecraft - the value of projecting the show, because you work in vast auditoriums working 20,000 seats and if you go out to the back of 20,000 seats and look down to the stage, people appear to be about five inches tall. And you sprint from one side of the stage to the other and it's - visually like me moving my hand about a foot sideways. So really, you learn to work as a unit pushing out, you can't come out as an individual.

What about working with David Bowie? Where did he spring from?

Rick Kemp our base-player, knew David .. and Rick was in a band with Mike Ronson. Bowie's guitarist, years ago.

What do you think of the whole Bowie Ronson - Mott the Hoople cabal - the heavier side of glam rock, people like Sweet?

I like a lot of it - a lot of it's very good. If it's done well, it's astonishing. The Bowie thing's been handled very well.

I mean, if the music's good enough, it can handle the type. Bowie's music was very good, so you could put loads of hype on it, but it was still ... the music still stood up.

Why do you think that Steeleye Span could lay claim to, more or less, to being a unique group?

I don't know. We just sort of moved ahead of everybody else - it was actually a shame, because, if you like, there's a market there. We're opening a new area of listening, and nobody's sort of coming in there with us. It's a shame - it would be great for us, to have two or three bands doing a similar thing .. who are up there with us .. rather than us being the lone example. I mean Fairport Convention are there but even Fairport are so confused.

Yes, you seem to produce a logical sound though.

Well, it's getting more and more a straight, completely open musical approach to the song rather than there was a time when we would be a lot more folkie with a song, because it was a folk song, whereas now we are far more likely to be a lot rockier with it, which actually works a lot better. The single which will be coming out soon 'All Around my Hat,' is just a straight traditional song with a 'da, boom a bomp a da boom a da bomp' backing behind it, and it really works - you know, the song comes right out front. I mean, it's strong enough to pick out as a good single. We haven't altered the song itself - just put a really heavy rock backing on it, which two or three years ago, we wouldn't have done. We would have tried to treat it as a folk song.

Do you think doing something like that is going to draw allegations of commercial?

Of course it's commercial. What's wrong with a traditional song being given a commercial treatment. The ideal, the whole ideal is to see that traditional songs go into the hit parade as a pop song. Not as a folk freak, as they occasionally do, but they're up there, holding their own against Mud and Sweet and 10cc and all those bands. I mean, that's where the music should be - it should be an electric thing - it should be up there, holding its own. It's strong enough to hold its own musically. That's where the music should be, not tucked away in folk clubs. This is the whole thing here. If there's any sort of politicking behind the music, it's to get it out of that - like saying that's a biscuit (waving a biscuit). It doesn't matter who made the biscuit, it's a biscuit and lots of people eat biscuits so you sell it to everybody. You don't say, well, this is a special biscuit and we're going to keep a bit quiet about it.

Patrick O'Dea and Lionel Klee





# REVEIWS

## Lou Reed

Wellington Town Hall, August 6.

Reviewed by David MacLennan

The rock n' roll animal devastates Wellington again - one day late. Well not quite. Lou Reed came on stage shortly before 9 p.m., after a warm-up set by his backing band (who were much better than last year's). He played a shorter set than usual - something like an hour and a quarter at the most.

It was a strange affair really. I mean, last year we had this blonde, pot-bellied gargoyle lurching about the stage knocking things over and seeming ever so cool, but this year - what a difference! No grand entrance or big buildup. Lou ambled on, looking years younger, with his hair back to its original colour, and wearing Levis and a loose fitting yellow T-shirt. He looked like some 17-year old straight off the street.

No air of super-cool either. In fact, initially he seemed nervous and not quite with it. This seemed to wear off somewhat as the set wore on.

It was a good concert. Not the mindblower I'd expected after reading the reviews overseas of the new-look Lou, but a good one nevertheless. That it wasn't all it could have been was doubtless due to this present emotional hang-over of his. I don't know what this traumatic news was (or even if it really existed) that screwed him up so much but it must have been pretty serious because for most of the performance his heart did not seem to be in it.

First up was a rather limp 'Sweet Jane,' followed by two of several new songs he played that evening (I presume they'll appear on the forthcoming 'Coney Island Baby' album). They sounded pretty good to me and it looks like the new album will be a marked improvement over 'Sally Can't Dance'.

He also sang about being a lonely boy and how shitty the city was to live in. I never thought I'd hear these sentiments coming from Lou Reed. Other songs played included 'How Do You Think It Feels,' 'Satellite of Love,' 'Vicious' and of course 'Walk on the Wild Side.' After he sang this number Lou said 'I'd give anything not to have written that song,' and went on to tell us that three of its characters are now dead.

Actually, Lou talked quite a lot between numbers as the show rolled on, which is unlike him. He even injected (or perhaps that's an inappropriate verb in his case) some humour into the proceedings with various asides. And, horror of horrors, he actually smiled once or twice! This is indeed a new Lou Reed - or is it: I think what we saw that night was something of the real Lou Reed.

Lou finished the set with a long new song called (I think) 'Kicks.' He delivered it with real venom, and it sounds like one of the best things he's written in years. After much stomping and clapping by the audiences they returned for the inevitable encore of 'Rock 'n Roll,' which they really romped up, much better than last year's treatment. More stomping and clapping followed, and lo and behold, back they came for a second encore, another newie, and a fast rock n' roll number at that.

So that was Lou Reed 75 as we saw him. A good show but somewhat disappointing in some respects. It would doubtless have been the killer I expected had he not been hassled by this problem or whatever. Here's hoping he straightens himself out and returns to these shores soon to really lay it on us.

**Diamonds and Rust: Joan Baez**  
A & M L-35505.

Reviewed by George and Pam Clarkson

As the liner notes say 'Diamonds and Rust' constitutes 'a new musical direction' for Joan Baez. It includes several rock songs including 'Blue Sky', an Allman Bros track, and Bob Dylan's 'Simple Twist of Fate.' The album also contains two songs written about Dylan by Joan Baez: 'Winds of the Old Days' and 'Diamonds and Rust.'

There's not much new you can say about Joan Baez's music. Her voice handles a wide variety of moods from rock songs such as 'Blue Sky' to love songs such as Janis Ian's 'Jesse' to a beautiful rendition of 'Danny Boy', which, strangely enough, doesn't seem at all out of place in this collection.

To sum it up - yet another Joan Baez LP but a bloody good one - even at \$7.50 a time.

**'Tale Spinnin' ' by Weather Report.**  
CBS, 1975.

Reviewed by Phill Hay.

This album is the third to have been produced by Weather Report during recent years. Its music is fine flowing jazz rock with the focus on harmony. Robert Hurwitz has this to say: "the music of Weather Report has always been built upon the foundation of details, on the smallest touches, on those exquisite moments in which all the forces of music - the melody, the rhythm, the harmony - come together to the musical point. Harmony has meant more than simply the relationships of different notes when they are put together to form chords for harmonies come from street celebrations, the rhythms of different

peoples of different culture gathering to participate in the most basic and essential of musical activities, the song and the dance."

'Tale Spinnin' ' at first seemed that it might be unfavourably compared with the previous album "Mysterious Traveller" which was indisputably a superb record, but this holds its own remarkably well. It is not flashy or eclectic music but unpretentious like the musicians themselves and seems to be in the fusing of saxophone, piano, synthesizer, and rapid percussion into the rippling notes that remind you of days when people get together, sing and play music with great feeling and warmth.

All the songs on the album are written by Joseph Zawinul and Wayne Shorter and this enterprising pair also produced the outlay. The tracks are long by commercial standards but here they give more room to develop ideas and rhythms instead of starting a song to no sooner finish it three minutes later.

"Man in the Green Shirt" is a song Zawinul dedicates to an old black man who on the Fourth of July celebrations in the Virgin Islands, danced his heart away with his wisdom and maturity. "Between the thighs" is a long track, nine minutes, of quiet brooding music featuring very sombre piano and soprano saxophone. "Badia" is a mercurial piece, sometimes frenzied, sometimes soft. "Five Short Stories" has a type of expression for everyone at the five stories. I'd rate it B plus.

**So What: Joe Walsh**

Probe PROLP-8070 (Review copy supplied by Colin Morris Records.)

Reviewed by Mike Alexander.

For "So What" Joe Walsh gathered together an entourage of friends and drop-in artists to produce an album of brilliantly elevating music. With its sophistication, style and ingenuity it is a refreshing break from the monotony of many of the established artists' recent efforts. As an album of contrast and depth it explores more openly Walsh's talents as a composer and multi-instrumentalist.

"Welcome To The Club", "Time Out" and "Turn To Stone" excell in their energy and freshness with Walsh laying down some frenetic guitar solos backed by Kenny Passarelli's ever-present pounding bass line. Walsh's axeman ship on these tracks is only surpassed by the technical brilliance of "County Fair". Here he uses a special effect known as backward echo, where the guitar chords flash out as if they were swirling backwards.

Variation is the keynote with 58 seconds of fun on "All Night Laundry Mat Blues". "Pavane", an eerie track taken from Maurice Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite", features Walsh on Arp and moog synthesiser as he recreates the mood of a night before Halloween.

Lyrical and vocally Walsh has matured since the "Smoker You Drink, The Player you Get" album. On "Falling Down" he catches the more subtle mood of the acoustics while his voice really reaches out to deliver the intensity

of "Help Me Through The Night". "Song for Emma" closes the album with a flurry of strings and urgent vocals.

**'Best of the Stylistics'**

Avco/Festival

Reviewed by Kerry Doole

Soul music, amorphous term as it is, has never been more popular both overseas and in New Zealand than at present. Just look around at the number of local groups featuring soul material - and any record shop worthy of its headsets now has a separate soul section.

Contemporary soul ranges from rhythm and blues (Average White Band, Stevie Wonder) to funk (Earth, Wind, and Fire, Ohio Players) to the more superficial stylised soul of Syreeta Gloria Gaynor, and at the lowest levels the orchestrated gurglings of Barry White.

At the forefront of modern soul is the so-called Philadelphia sound masterminded by Leon Huff, Kenny Gamble, and Thom Bell. Big names here are the Three Degrees, the O'Jays, Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes, and of course, the Stylistics.

All of which brings me to the 'Best of the Stylistics.' Unlike many alleged 'Best of' compilations this is on the level, and it certainly shows the consistency of their commercial success. You name it, they're here.

The collection has certainly justified itself commercially, it reaching No 2 on the best-selling album list in Britain a few months back. It also held 'Captain Fantastic and the Brown Dirt Cowboy' to No 2 on the States charts for several weeks. Whoever named this group the 'Stylistics' had a few clues. These boys have got 'style' shimmering out from their white tails.

Musically, all the Philly characteristics are there; the lush yet always tasteful arrangements and production of Thom Bell, the impeccable vocal harmonies, and of course the familiar Stylistics trademark, that amazing high-pitched voice of lead singer Russell Thompkins Jr (yes he's male, but the ease with which he hits those high notes certainly raises a few eyebrows). I continually try to find his female vocal alter-ego, but without much success.

Lyrical, there's nothing startling here; the usual themes of loves lost and gained just a trace of social comment. But any lyrical deficiencies are soon ignored as that oh so sweet layer of sound wafts forth.

Thom Bell must be congratulated for the way in which he has kept the Stylistics on the right side of the thin line separating refined yet tasteful soul from the effete pasturings of such as Barry White.

So don't let the rather garish cover deter you. Inside are 12 songs not only demonstrating the 'Best of the Stylistics' but the best of soft sweet soul music.



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# letters

## Thieving Still Rife

Dear Salient,

On August 1st, between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon, a new leather bag, containing a dissection kit, text books, zoology lecture notes, glasses, house keys, car keys and goods of sentimental value was removed from the Library foyer. We are disgusted that such acts should have been occurring with notable regularity during the past term, not only in the foyer of Rankine Brown but in other buildings around the University. This evident lack of honesty and social responsibility of particular people labouring under the mistaken belief that they have the right to appropriate other people's property at their own will is an unhealthy reflection of our society. Such activity can only lead to the disintegration and break-down of our student community as we come to regard each other with mutual suspicion - we realise we can no longer trust our fellow students to respect our private property. One expects incidents of lunch stealing in our primary schools but there is NO justification for running off with other students' private possessions in such an institution as ours. A possible alternative could be the provision of private lockers, supposedly at considerable expense, or the invitation of the police to patrol the campus or the installation of television cameras as thief detectors. Such intrusions into the student community are undesirable, costly and impractical; they are not in the best interests of the university. Do we really have to resort to such inhumane measures?

Very concerned People  
P.S. Could the person(s) who took the afore-mentioned goods please hand them to the Studass Office so that the owner may retrieve it.

(The type-setter suggests calling the police; establishing a student vigilante group; carrying cheaper bags (and/or ignoring Library regulations) or just grinning and bearing it.)

## Wrong Door!!!

Dear Bruce,

I have a theory about the sign 'Leading Hand of Dormitory' glued onto the door of RB 909. It may have been a mistake, and really was intended to be placed on RB910.

Fraternalty yours,  
Thomas Murro.

## Historiographical Imagination

Dear Ed,

I feel that the position of Leading Hand of Dormitory is simply a design of Professor Munz's well known imagination.

Fred Barbarossa.

## Why a Duck?

Dear Editor,

It seems to us that the 'Leading Hand of Dormitory' sign on Professor Munz's door could mean that, either:

- Professor Munz is the leading sleeper in a very sleepy department; or,
- The sign is a consolation prize to Professor Munz in return for abdicating the Head of Department position.

Sincerely yours,  
R.C. Cobb  
Alfred Cobban  
Georges Lefeture  
George E. Rucke  
Alfred Soboul

## Need for Sympathy

Dear Sir,

In his letter to 'Salient' (29/7/75), John McIlwaine seems to have misplaced his sympathy in applying it to the Labour Party. As far as Hastings is concerned, it is the National Party that needs all our sympathy, for it seems that Duncan McIntyre was unwilling to try his luck there again and the Party had to resort to Robert Fenton (former Chairman of W.A.R.D.) as a candidate. Thus I don't believe the Labour Party needs any sympathy in Hastings, as I am sure the electors there will be wise enough to re-elect such an able and concerned M.P. as Richard Mayson.

However, since John was so kind as to offer his sympathy (misdirected as it was) I really feel I must reciprocate. Therefore in view of the recent self-acknowledged embarrassment experienced by John at the National Party Conference, I should like to offer him and the National Party my fullest sympathy. For I'm sorry to report that the Party of 'individual freedom' has been untrue to its ideal yet again in denying certain individuals (like me) the opportunity to participate in what I believe is an important part of our political process.

The incident that has brought forth this unaccustomed outpouring of sympathy from me occurred on the first day of the National Party Conference. I was sitting with John and another friend in what I thought was the public gallery of the Town Hall. I soon learnt this was a foolish assumption when my friend and I found ourselves being ordered out by a Young National. Surprised, I told him that I had presumed that the public were allowed to watch proceedings from the gallery, as had been the case at the Labour Party Conference. This was not so, he said, as there was a danger of disruption, and he proceeded to tell me that the Labour Party had chaotic conferences. I hadn't often thought of democracy as being chaotic but I refrained from making comparisons between a democratic conference and a blatantly stage-managed one. I told them there had been no disruption at the Labour Party Conference but I don't recall him giving a reply to that, and we left.

John remained behind as the Young National had understood him to be a Party member, and thus he could stay. However John told me himself that he found this an embarrassing incident, especially since he had sat through a great deal of the Labour Party Conference in that same gallery. For I think that he also shares my belief that our political Parties should be open to public scrutiny. It is only at their annual conferences that we can see the parties gathered together and listen to the points of view of a cross-section of their members. Once we, as individual members of the public, are denied access to these conferences, our right to scrutinise our political parties is challenged.

I am very discouraged to find the National Party holds the public in such contempt, and to quote John: 'I am deeply saddened by this predicament.' But perhaps neither John nor I need be so sorrowful. After all, we can both be grateful that the party in government at present has shown at least some concern for individual freedom.

Roberto Rabel.

## Pathetic Policy

Dear Sir,

Long have I been in pathetic disagreement of the pathetic left wing policies of the top-dogs in Salient, but the attack on the policies of Stephen Hay and Co. to me was the last straw. You have not criticised the policies of any of the other election candidates - is this because they are not of a far-right nature, or maybe that they are all mates of yours. The policies of Stephen Hay and Co., are the best things to have been written in Salient this year especially the point about using trustee investments so that Studass makes better use of its income - something which it is not doing now - sorry I suppose it is capitalism to make interest rates off investments.

Yours sincerely,  
G. Kelly.

## Pagans in the Holy mi(d)st

Dear Sir,

What are those MSA pricks trying to prove by holding balls? The Bible says it is sinful, on top of this, merry making on the Sabbath day (30th August) is enough to make the righteous dead rise from their graves. Jesus drove the money changers from the temple. It is time pagans disguised as the Lord's servants be treated likewise.

The Apostles

## "Constant Reader" see cycle

I have been at this University for four years and have consistently read the letters in Salient over this period. I have noticed that the type and content of letters show a cyclical trend. When the censorship policies of the editor are as they should be there is an even balance of serious and facetious letters as should be expected in a student newspaper. From time to time however the editor of the day takes it on himself to play God and refuses to publish anything not pertaining to such important topics as international politics, racism and NZUSA-VUWSA back-stabbing. This black ban usually lasts for up to three months by which time the more subtle humorists have managed to have their letters printed under guise of relevance and soon there is an even balance of good and bad letters once more as the editor has put his finger back where it belongs. Here's hoping that Bruce Robinson

will recognise his mortality soon and stop daubing Salient's pages with his own editorial finger.

P. McDonald.

## At last, a letter without cynicism

Dear Sir,

Please find attached some pages from 'Craccum' (Vol 49, issue 17), stating the Israeli side of the picture. As you have published a number of pro-Arab articles which have also appeared in 'Craccum' (I am unsure as to who flogged them from whom), as well as several 'interviews' with Mr Hadawi (masterpieces of incisive and penetrating questioning, and of factual and objective answering, as befits a university publication), I was wondering if you could possibly find the room for a pro-Israeli reply. I realise this will be straining your policy of even-handedness somewhat, but, well, I have every faith in your generous nature.

Yours faithfully  
D.E. Carr.

(D.E. Carr symbolises the failure of our education system. He cannot count. He appears unable to read. He has no sense of time. He is full of cynicism. He also is full of the same politics of ignorance and prejudice that characterise the more successful products of our education system.

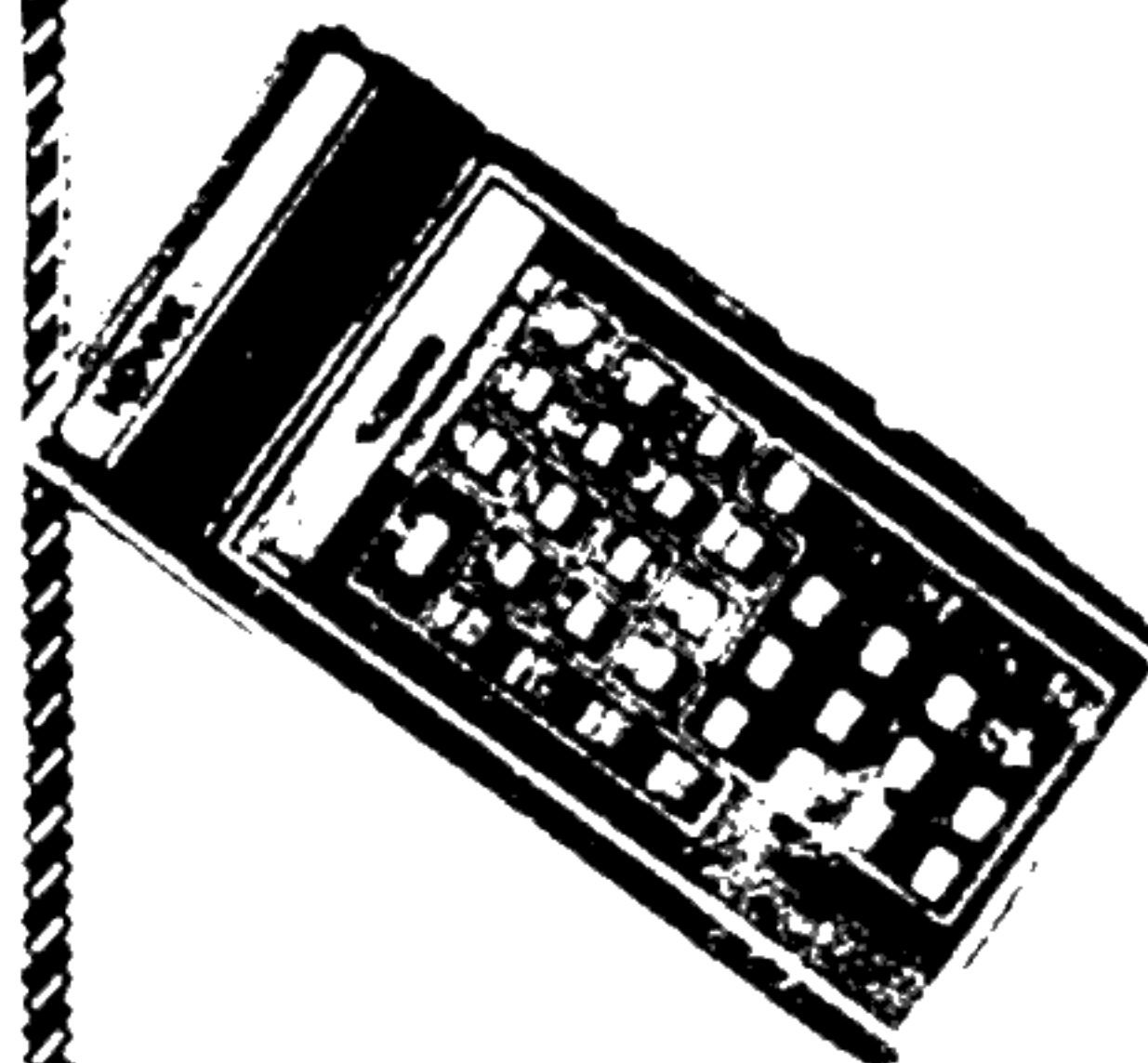
Only one article on the Middle East that has appeared in Salient has also appeared in Craccum, not several. That article, if D.E. Carr had bothered to look at the credit originated with neither publication but was taken from Intercontinental Press.

We have published just one (!) interview with Sami Hadawi (again not several). That interview was deliberately aimed to give Mr Hadawi a platform for his views. Mr Hadawi's views like those of all Palestinians have never been given the sort of coverage in the Press that the views of Zionists have been. The interview was designed to counteract this bias of the Press. It is interesting that while D.E. Carr mentions Mr Hadawi's 'factual and objective answering' he does not even attempt to show where Mr Hadawi was unfactual and non-objective.

In fact, Sami Hadawi has a personal involvement in Middle East affairs that is hardly surpassed by anyone else that I know of, let alone by D.E. Carr.

-- Bruce Robinson

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# Let them eat atoms

This article was submitted to SALIENT by our Australian correspondent. However, we suspect that he ripped it off from TOGATUS.

Australia's defence is in a parlous state, according to a number of people who claim that they ought to know. At its annual conference over the June 21-22 weekend, the NSW Country Party voted to give priority to "reconstructing" the national defence. The Sydney Morning Herald quoted the concern of one delegate:

"To the north of Australia were millions of starving, under-privileged people in communist territory. The communists were dedicated to taking over Australia.

"It's only a hop, skip and jump to Australia and we sit here with our heads in the sand," he said.

"Twenty-six million people had been liquidated under Mao Tse-tung's rule in China and the killing of 13 million Australians could be carried out 'for breakfast,' (he) said."

The delegates, understandably alarmed at the thought of hordes of starving Chinese hopping, skipping and jumping

across the South China Sea and down the Great Barrier Reef in search of breakfast, approved a resolution calling for Australia to develop nuclear weapons. No one seems to have proposed more imaginative alternatives, such as laying a trail of Weet Bix from Peking into the North Pacific to decoy the breakfast-seeking Chinese away from Australia. (Such a subterfuge would probably not work anyway, since Chinese of the Communist persuasion are known to prefer a diet of rice and human flesh.)

The NSW CP's interest in nuclear weapons is shared by nine senior retired military officers, who have organised a "think tank" to spread their views. According to a report in The Australian, the officers have formed the Australian Defence Conference, which includes civilian "specialists". The group's biggest catch so far is Denis Warner, who is to specialise in foreign affairs after a distinguished career specialising in bewailing the fall of military dictatorships for the Sydney Morning Herald.

According to the ADC, the situation is even worse than the NSW CP imagines. "The officers," The Australian reported "believe Australia faces serious threats from Russian and Chinese communists while both the Labor and former Liberal governments have reduced the nation's armed forces to a laughing stock status." Not only do we have to worry about the Chinese picking our bones clean before morning tea; we have to guard against hordes of Russians intent upon devouring all the caviar in the officers' mess. Actually, the ADC is convinced that it would not take a very big horde to turn us all into table scraps:

"They believe that if Australia were to be invaded by even a few hundred soldiers, the nation's forces would be quickly tied down and vulnerable to action by domestic subversives.

"At least some of the officers believe a para-military organisation is needed to handle the domestic danger while others say it is vital for Australia to build a nuclear arsenal and warn potential enemies it will use it if threatened."

Unconfirmed rumour has it that majority opinion in the ADC has been swung to the nuclear alternative by the inability to locate two specialists in anti-subversive para-military organisation named Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler. An

eloquent spokesman for the nuclear viewpoint is Air-Commodore W. H. Garing, who told The Australian's reporter: "I believe the crucial issue for Australia is to decide to go nuclear. It's vital to our survival to remove any doubt in the eyes of the world. Any enemy who knows that we have nuclear weapons would think twice before attacking Australia."

I would not presume to question the air-commodore's judgment that we are threatened not only by China and Russia, but by the world at large as well. Nor would I dare to ask the details involved in the use of nuclear weapons against "domestic subversives." These are military questions, and I leave them to the military experts.

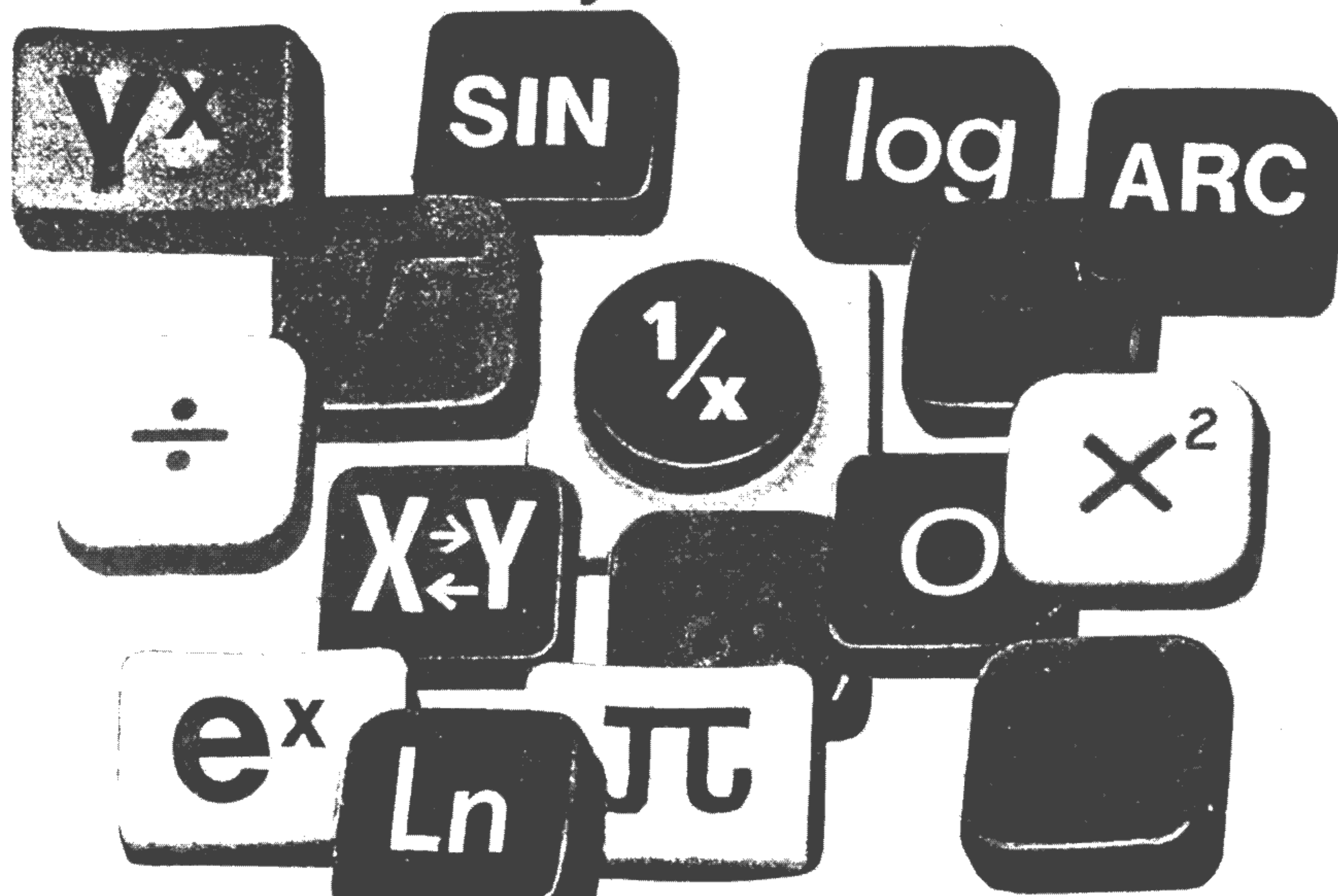
But on another point raised by the air-commodore, I feel as qualified as anyone. Frankly, I doubt the wisdom of his assumption that a few megatons of nuclear bombs will cause hordes of hundreds of Chinese, Russians, Vietnamese, domestic subversives or anyone else to "think twice" before munching their way from Cape York to Perth.

I have crawled out of bed in the morning as often as anyone my age (although perhaps not quite as often as the founding members of the ADC), and I can testify from personal experience that it is impossible to think even once, let alone twice, before consuming at least one rasher of bacon and two cups of coffee. Isn't it likely that Mao and his hordes could eat their way as far as Alice Springs while they were still sleep-walking?

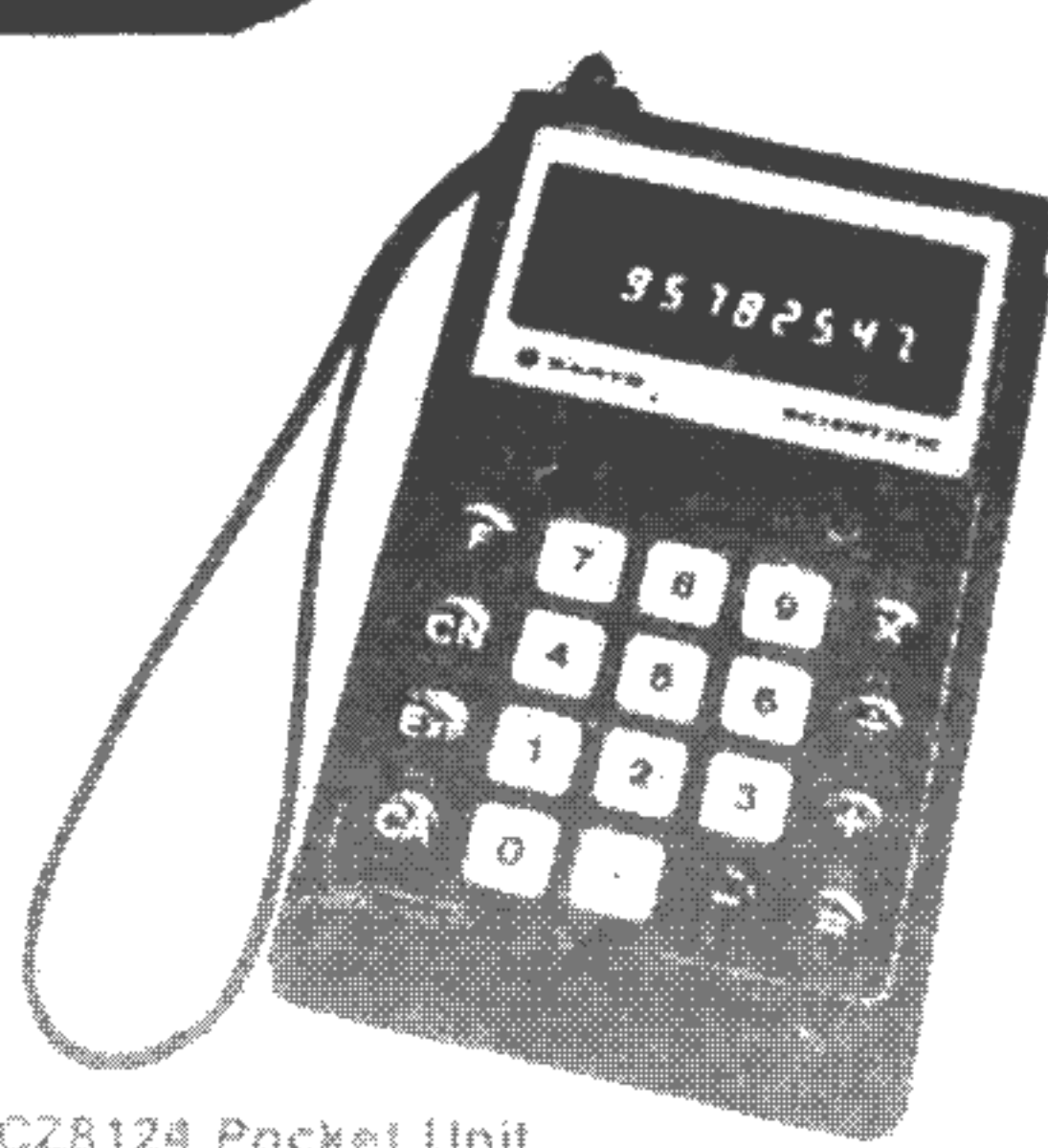
One hopes that such important strategic questions will still be open for discussion when the ADC holds its first public conference, at Sydney University on August 30. It might be desirable, for example, to request more French nuclear tests in the South Pacific until Australia can develop its own bombs. If we all breathe deeply immediately following such tests, the radioactive fallout inhaled might put off the Communist appetite by making us unfit for human consumption.

ALLEN MYERS

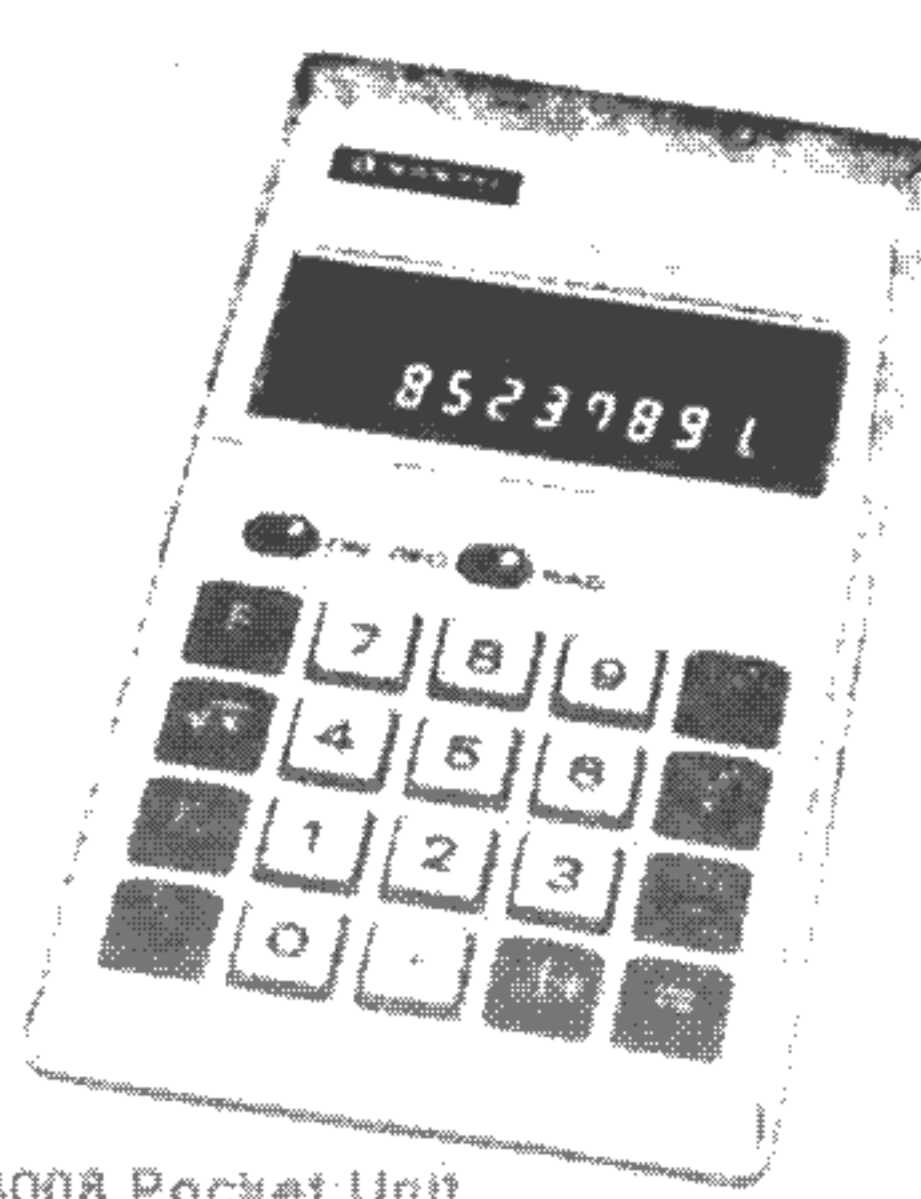
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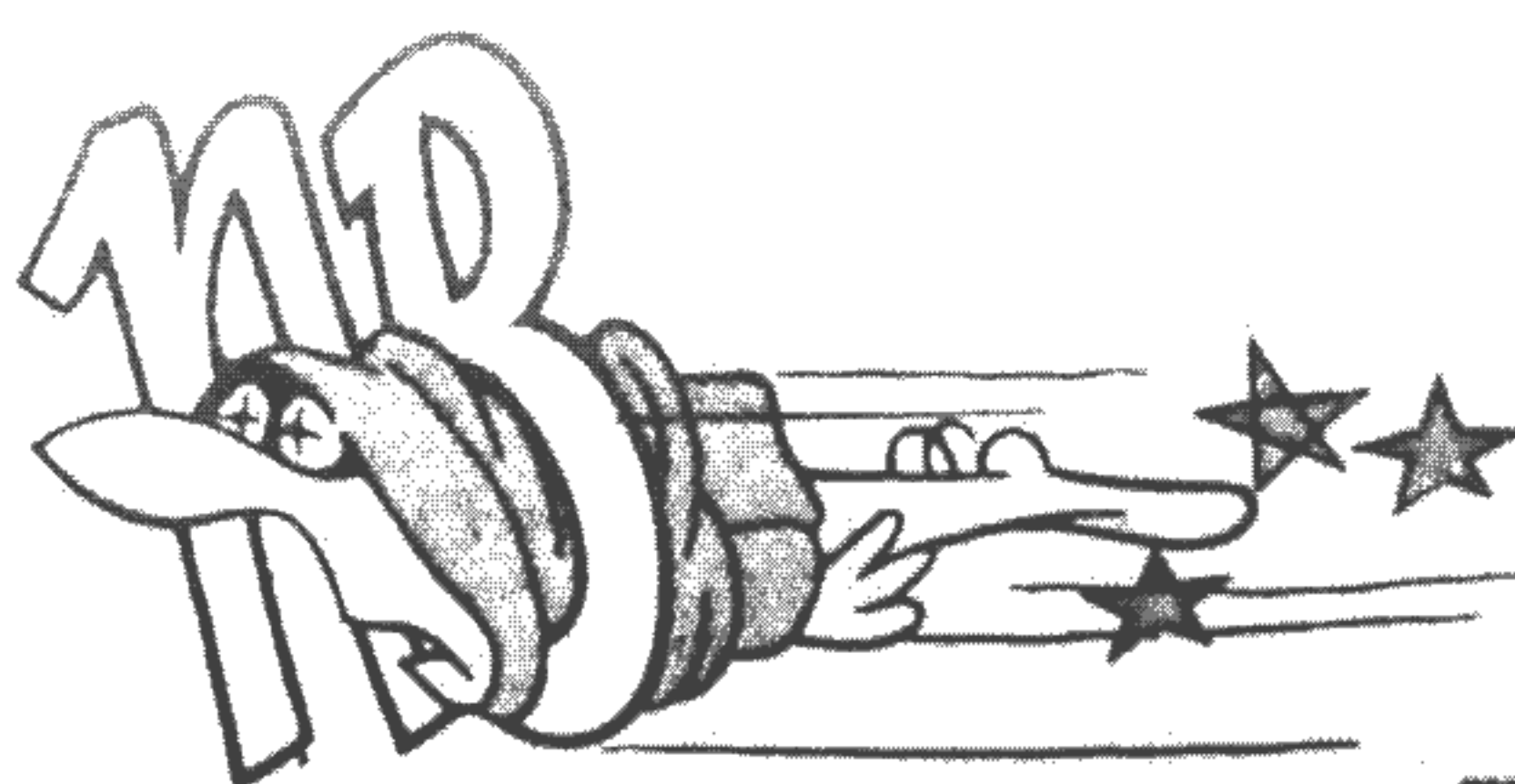
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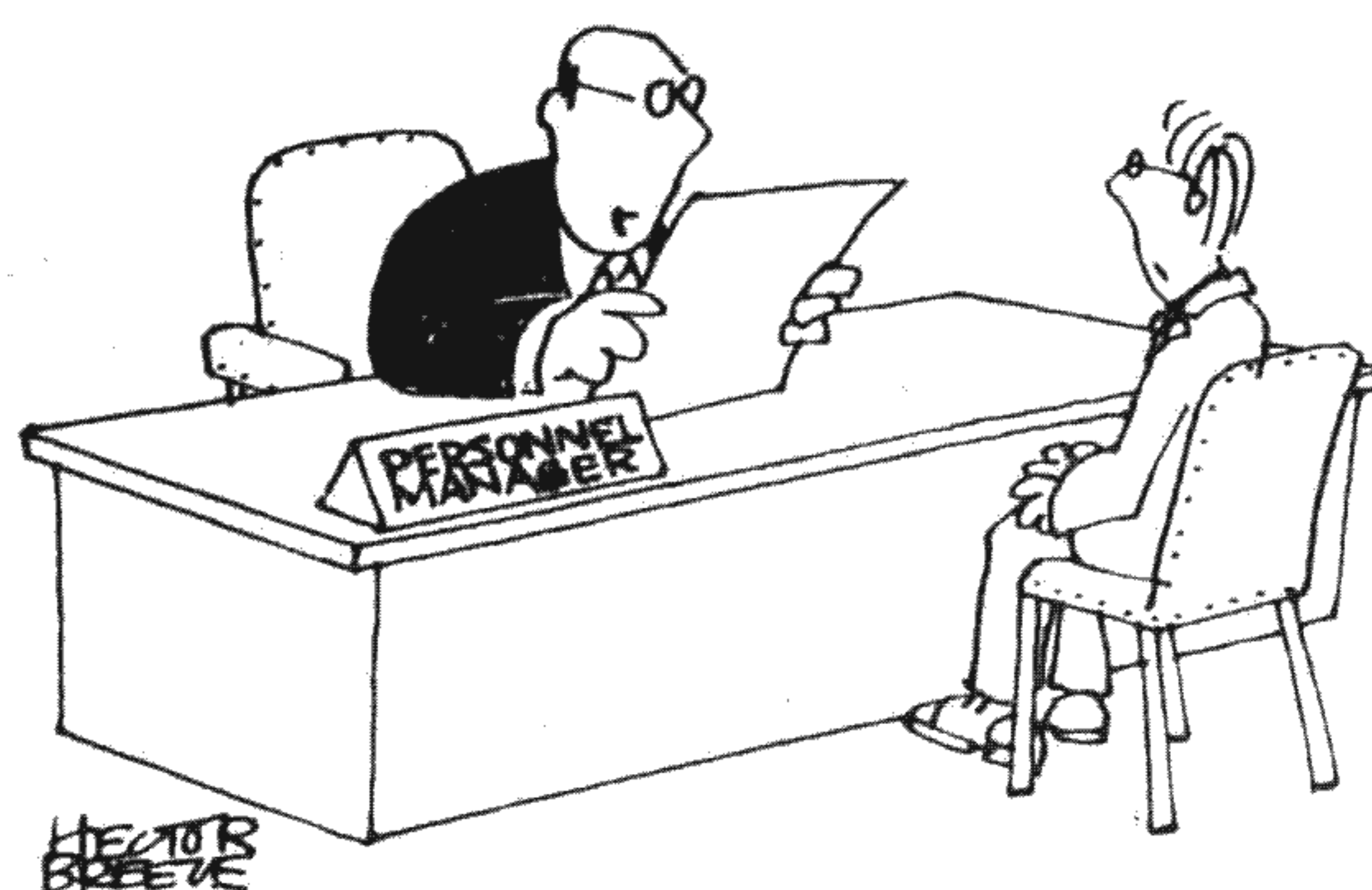
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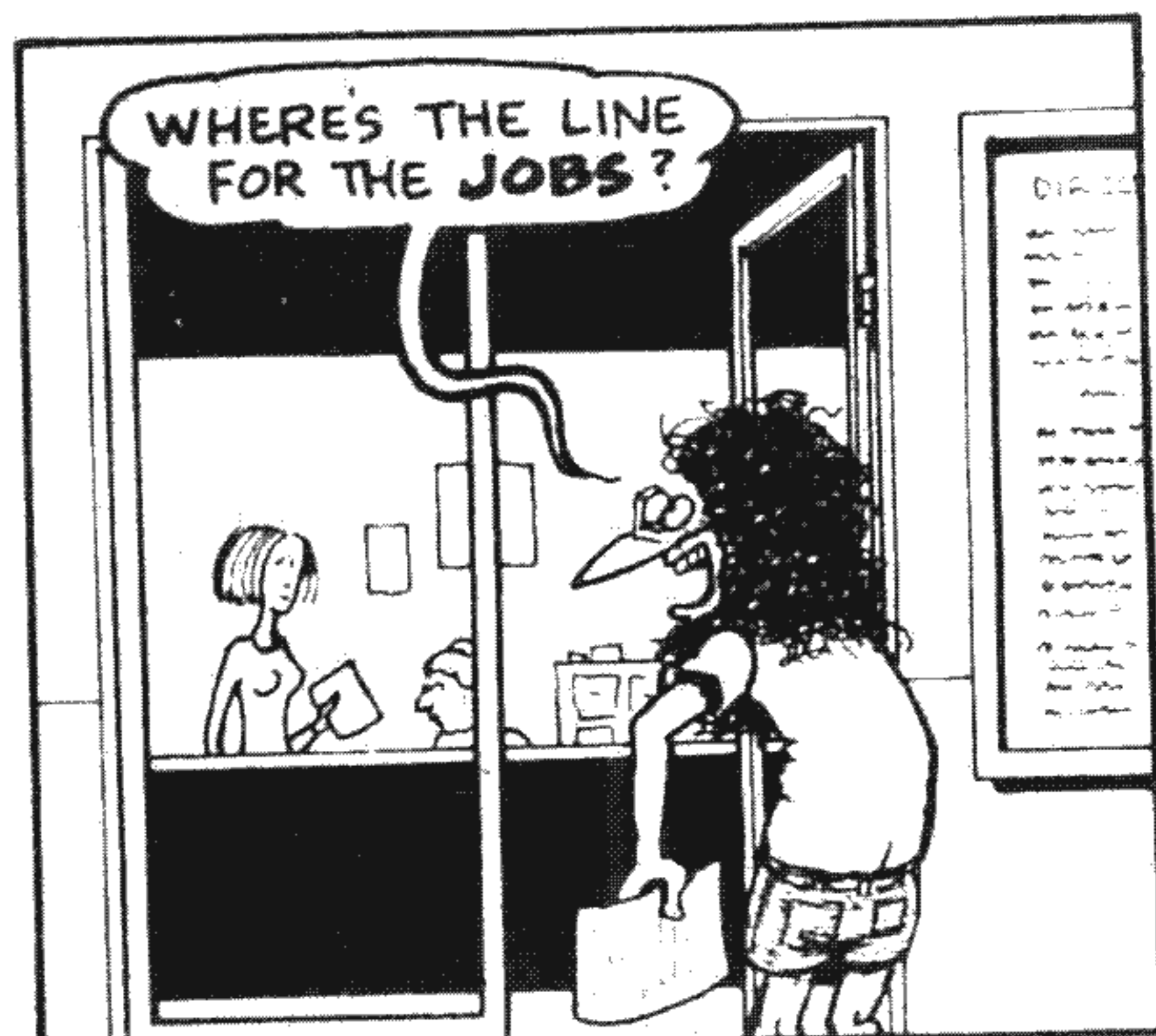


# CAREERS SUPPLEMENT

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Through its full-time staff, it offers various services to students and graduates and to employers. Those of its services which are of greatest interest to students are:

### ADVISORY INTERVIEWS

Any student who is uncertain of his future employment, or who wishes to obtain information on a specific career may seek the advice and assistance of the Board's Secretary.

### A CAREERS INFORMATION SERVICE

Students may borrow any of the material held by the Board on specific careers, and on a wide range of employers.

### STUDENT INTERVIEW PROGRAMME

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### CIRCULARS OF PERMANENT POSTS OFFERED BY EMPLOYERS

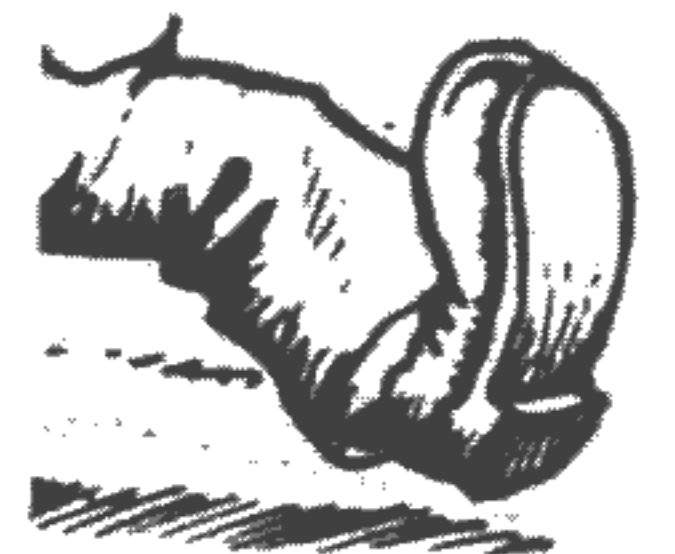
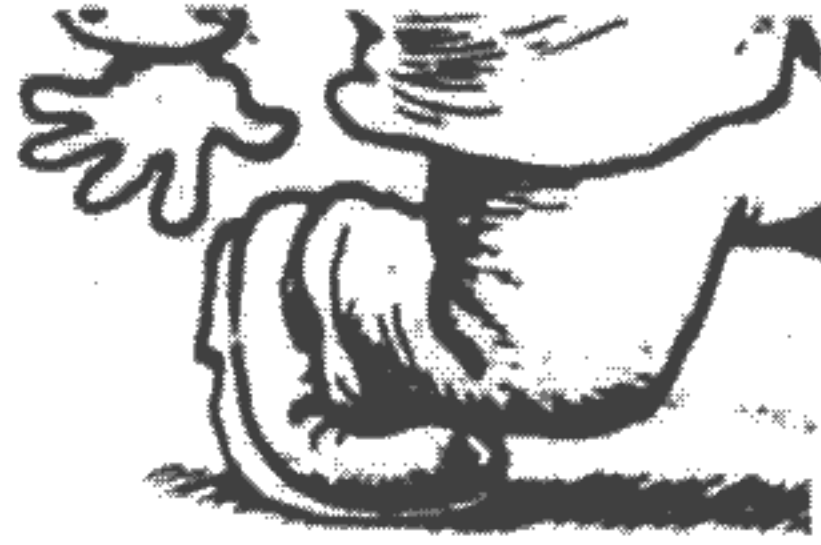
The Board is notified from time to time of specific positions suitable for graduates. The lists of these vacancies are circulated to those students who register with the Board.

### VACATION AND PART-TIME WORK SERVICE

The Board's office functions as a clearing house for vacation and part-time work. A list of available jobs is displayed at the Board's offices.

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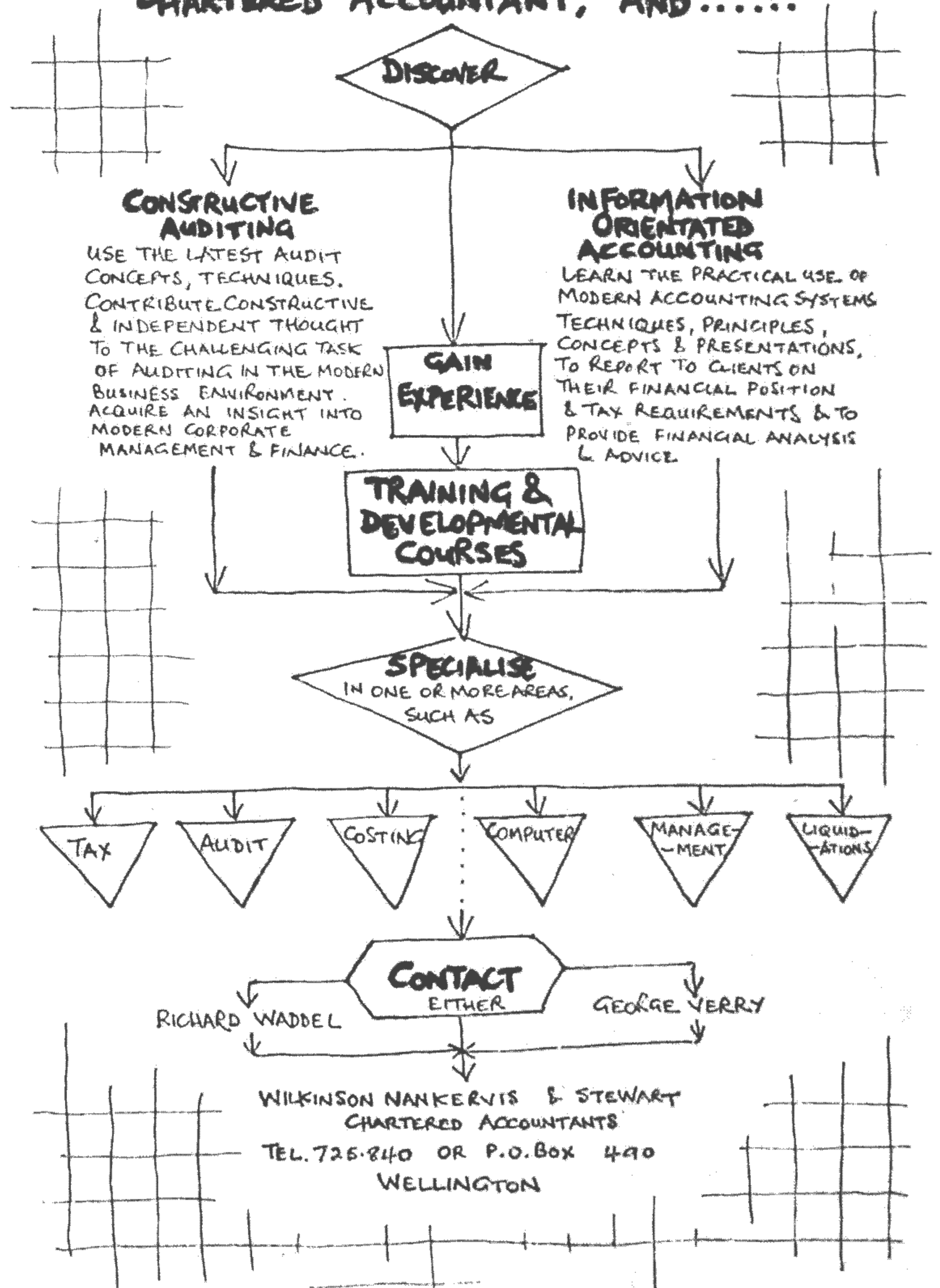
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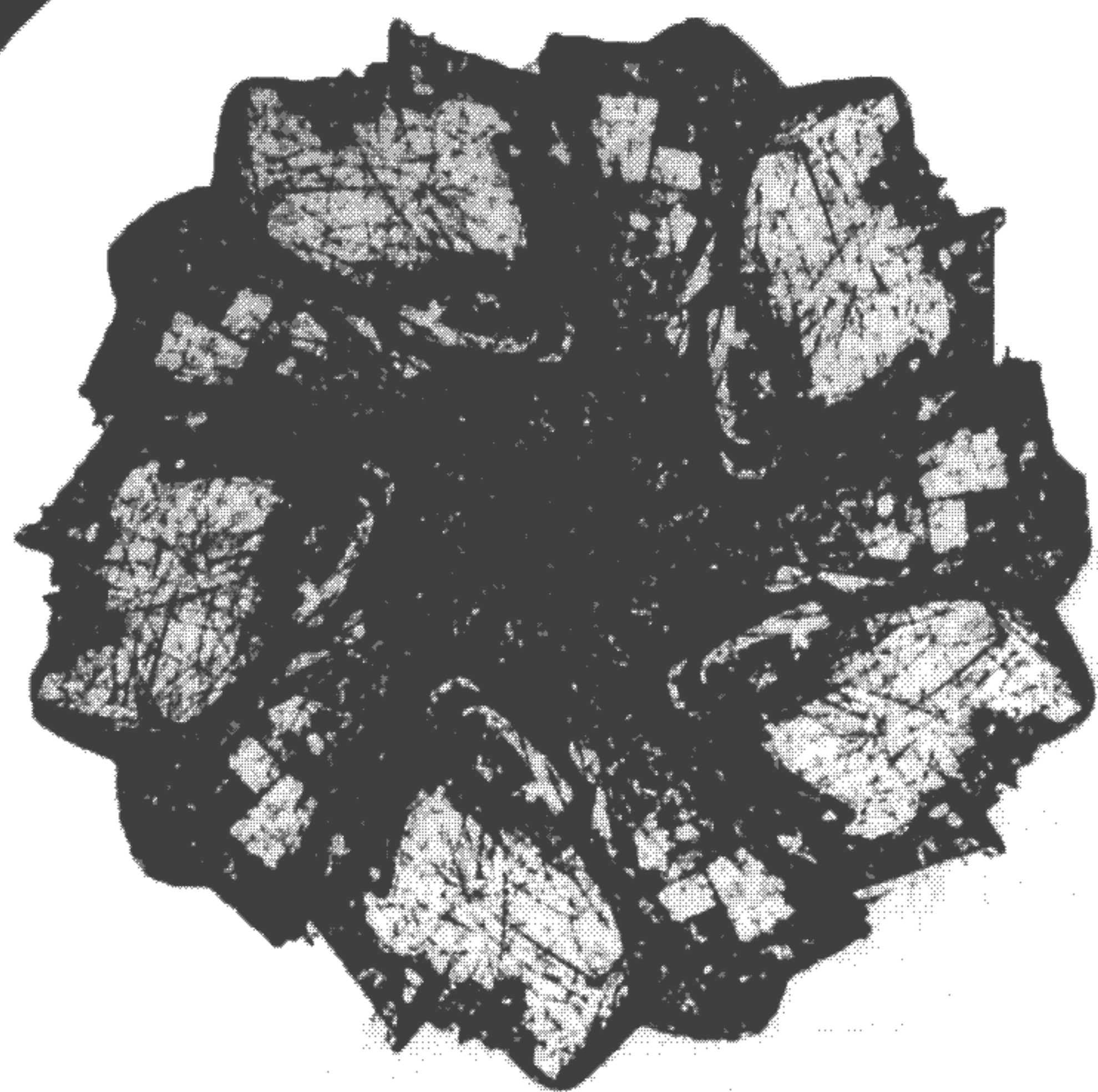
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