

# March 8 is International Women's Day

**Photo: Gavlene Preston**

## Editorial \$9 More if we Fight for it

A story leaked to the Evening Post on Thursday suggested the Bursary might increase by \$9 per week in 1980.

The headline of the article which carried the story in the Evening Post made it look as though this rise was certain. Don't be fooled. The \$9 increase is only what the Education Department has recommended. This proposal has gone to Treasury, who will add their recommendations, and finally to our new Minister of Education Merv Wellington. Treasury are almost certain to oppose the suggestion unless they can find some way of financing the proposal by cutting some other student allowances [*unclear: tnces*]. Wellington has already said that ranks the Bursary proposal towards the bottom of the 50 or so recommendations from the Education Department.

If we are to have any chance at all of getting this increase we must start fighting now. If we organise properly we have a chance of forcing Wellington to grant the increase. The Education Department proposal makes it clear that the existing level of the Bursary is quite inadequate. The increase would almost put the Bursary back on the same effective level that it was when it was set-up in 1975.

The ammunition is there to use, if we combine it with mass action, if we ensure that appropriate representations are made, above all if we can demonstrate that students are behind the increases — then we may indeed get it. But there is no way that silting on our bums and placing our faith in the Education Department's recommendations will win it for us. Time and again students have allowed chances to slip through their fingers. If we let this one slip, we are not likely to get another so good.

We have the support of the Department, we have the documentary evidence and possibly most significant, we have an inexperienced Minister. If students can't do something with all that, well we may as well all pack up and go home.

## Pitfalls on the Way

The most significant pitfall we could encounter would be an incompetent Education Officer. More than ever before we must try and ensure that we select an EO who will be capable of carrying out a major, effective and thus hopefully successful campaign. We must ensure that there are sufficient funds allocated, both in VUWSA and NZUSA to allow such a campaign to be properly run.

On different level there are other problems we must watch out for. As I said earlier, Treasury are only likely to support this proposal if they can find an alternate course of funding, two likely sources have been suggested. The first is from Student Teacher Allowances, which have been under threat for some time.

The other proposal is a much newer one, and much more serious. Last summer vacation the Student Community Service Programme operated, and cost the Government around \$5 million. It has been surmised that part of the funding for any increase (the \$9 increase would cost an estimated \$10 million) might be found by ceasing the SCSP on the grounds that, with the improved Bursary, students are not so dependent on holiday earnings.

Students must ensure that any hint of this proposal be thrown out. Unless the Bursary receives much more than a \$9 increase and is payable year round, most students will still require holiday employment to sustain them through the year. This is particularly so for students on the abated bursary. As an aside it is interesting to note that there were no suggestions in the proposal to remove the abatement as students have been requesting ever since the introduction of the STB.

So the struggle is two-fold. Firstly to ensure that the proposal goes through and no less important to make sure that the Government isn't giving with one hand what it's taking away with the other, as happened with the bursary increase and the Tax changes in the 1978 Budget.

Peter Beach.

# President

Andrew Tees

Last week an item appeared in the 'Evening Post' saying that the Treasury was believed to be considering an Education Department proposal to increase the bursary by \$9 a week. If the proposal was approved it would undeniably make for a substantial improvement in the financial circumstances of many hard pressed University Students who find the present level of bursary allowances to be inadequate.

But at whose expense would this extra \$9 a week be granted? — The Student Teacher! In the news item the level of student teacher allowances seemed to be seen by Treasury to go hand in hand, yet anybody who knows the level of the 'under 20s' student teacher allowance will see that this is becoming inadequate in the present economic situation. Are these allowances to be reduced to the level of a new Standard Tertiary bursary for all students? The bursary payments of other tertiary students should be improved in relation to the present level of student teacher allowances not to their detriment.

The report also said the actual scaling of the new STB would be done in relation to hostel fees. If this is true, it will have to be closely examined in order to prevent anomalies occurring in any new bursary proposal which might result in unnecessary hardship to specific group of students.

At the last SRC a considerable [unclear: amount] of concern was expressed by students [unclear: all] out the decision of the university to [unclear: allocate] the 8th floor of the Rankine [unclear: Brow] to the Library. A chronic shortage of [unclear: space] for books and seating has already [unclear: developed] with books and periodicals being filed away on desks in the Library.

The decision doesn't even benefit the law students, as they have to go all the [unclear: way] back downstairs to get from floor 6 to [unclear: floor] 8. There is no direct communication for students between the two. The question has to be asked. Does the decision benefit the University as a whole? It's obvious that it benefits the law faculty but who else?

VUWSA will pursue these questions [unclear: with] vigor bearing in mind that the Victoria Library has just about the lowest amount of money spent on it per student in the [unclear: country].

Well that's all for now and I hope [unclear: 'Student Concern'] will extend to their own Orientation as well as the Library's.

## Salient Notes

Shit, it's Friday afternoon and there are no Salient Notes. Sorry, staff, no jokes this week, it'll have to be a list. And who's on "the list"? Well the toiling masses who put the paper together of course. People like Geoff Adams, Richard Riddiford, Chris Heffor, Kathleen Gallagher and Victoria Quade. We had Stephen A'Court slaving feverishly over the light table, alongside such artistes as Chris Conway and Carmel Phillips, and all the other willing helpers whose names we haven't got. There was also Lisa Sacksen, Pascal Brown and Virginia Adams, not to mention Lamorna Rogers, Margot Mac Gillivray and Kathrynne Fleming (damn I wasn't to mention them)

Just to prove that Exec members are not above manual labour, Helen Aikman dropped in to lend a hand and ended up donating it along with most of her arm and part of her jaw. And yes folks it's all down on film, Mathew McKee and Alex Reedijk were there clicking the shutters.

Like last issue, number two was edited by Peter Beach with the Technical Editor Simon Wilson grumbling about the good old days over his shoulders. The Advertising was reaped by Kris Molloy and the seeds of the issue sown by Lorraine Wilson on the typesetting machine. Because they can't get rid of us Wanganui Newspapers, Drews Avenue, Wanganui printed it, and it was published by the Victoria University of Wellington Students Association, Private Bag Wellington.

Another victim of Literacy LAST ANUS FOR 17 MILS

JOE SPUTNIK AND THE MYSTERY OF ... EPISODE TWO RAVIOLI'S FATHER What a glorious day! Not a clown in the sky! There's that sign again! Every day Ravioli's father walks through that door Leaving the same sign hanging outside. I'd certainly like to get to the bottom of that mystery. And blowing things up isn't going to help solve the problem. Besides, it's against the Law. You're Lucky you didn't do someone some damage! CONTINUED....

## Up the Jones'

## [unclear: PSA] Forum

With an attraction like Bob Jones, the Union Hall couldn't help being packed [unclear: last] Thursday. Maybe some were curious, maybe some anticipated witnessing a [unclear: ritual] leading of lambs to the slaughter. And maybe there were some masochist types who enjoy getting their throats cut with abuse.

The occasion for all this speculation was a forum organised by the Progressive Students Alliance (PSA) called "Where is New Zealand heading?" Speakers ranged away from Jones to Labour new boys David Caygill and David Butcher, the police, Secretary of the deregistered Wellington Boilermakers Con Devitt, Secretary of the Wellington Coachmakers Graeme Cark and a Wellington Marxist-Leninist Organisation spokesperson, one Lindy Cassidy.

## The \$9 Deal

Cassidy kicked off with a speech picking up the news covered in a newsletter (Red Notes) her organisation had distributed at the forum: the Education Department has recommended a massive \$9 increase in the bursary. This showed clearly, she suggested, that students association claims that the present bursary level was inadequate have been correct. At the moment, in spite of the \$4 increase announced last year, bursaries are now worth less in real terms than they were in 1975. The Department, at least, has faced up to the fact that students need considerably more money if all but the rich are to have a real chance of getting to and staying at university.

Treasury isn't expected to see it that way, of course, and the new Minister, Merv (who) Wellington is already known to oppose the proposal. If students are to gain the extra money they will need to fight for it, and fight bloody hard. Behind the scenes representations are one thing, however necessary, but they will get nowhere without mass action [unclear: t] lead the way. In fact, the current proposal doesn't arise out of NZUSA negotiations at all. At its best and simplest, it is a sign of commitment by the department to helping students.

But there is another side to it. The extra money, Cassidy explained, is thought to come from a move to place student teachers on the STB rather than their present studentship, thus drastically chopping their income. University students must stand by their own demands for a decent bursary but not at the expense of taking money away from those at Teachers' Collages. Being part of a move to split the tatter off from the bill of students in this country and continue the attacks on the teaching profession through the Colleges. University students should not approach this this matter with a blind "oh good, we're getting more" way.

Cassidy moved on to outline many of the restrictions facing students: in class sizes, over-heavy workloads and an abortive assessment system, to name a few. She tied the struggle students must wage to defend their right to a decent education to the struggle being waged by working people against the economic crisis New Zealand faces. This crisis was rooted in the unstable nature of capitalism and made worse by the deepening influence foreign capital is gaining in the country. Working people were being made to suffer for the profits of the monopoly capitalists.

The worsening international situation was briefly analysed in terms of the contention between the two superpowers and the threat of world war. Cassidy ended with a rejection of the "solutions" offered by the bourgeoise parties and pointed to the need for a united front against fascism and war in New Zealand led by a genuine party of working people, a Marxist-Leninist party. Students had a role to play in this, she said, by supporting the working class struggles and combatting the trends towards fascism wherever it was found.

## Drugs and Crime

The police were next, headed by Tom Cummings, director of the Police College at Trentham. He identified three problems in New Zealand society: narcotics, gangs and juvenile crime. The first, he said, caused individual tragedies in the lives of those who became addicted to hard drugs, led to petty crime and an increase in armed robbery, and perhaps worst of all, was part and parcel of the world of big time brutal crime.

Bikie gangs had caused the "demise of country policeman". while there was a clearly discernible trend towards crimes committed by juveniles who should have been in school. Arson, particularly of schools, was becoming a major problem.

## The Boilermakers' Side

Boilermakers are often portrayed as the archetypal demon unionists, hell bent on destroying the country and not doing a scrap of work. Con Devitt wasted no time in getting stuck into these myths. The disputes we hear about, he explained, are not due to his members not wanting to work. They have arisen because the government

doesn't have the money to build and it needs a scapegoat. Deregistration, the means by which Muldoon thought he would scare the boilermakers into silence, was not a major issue with his union. The workers made the unions, not the employees or the government. If the hearts and minds of the workers were in the union, formal recognition wasn't important. Registration had never been an issue with them: contrary again to popular opinion, they had never made that a term of employment.

On the general economic situation, he declared that he could see no evidence of price controls, but plenty that revealed wage controls were in force.

Muldoon intervened in every major dispute. His hand was in everything, and no award went by without his stamp of approval. In fact, he suggested, Muldoon was Minister of Everything, because Muldoon had a quality..... "a God like quality. I believe the Pope has it, but I can't quite remember what it is." Devitt rounded off on the freezing workers dispute late last year. There was no "direct intervention" he reminded us. "Now what does that mean? Just because you're underhand it's all right?"

## A Sick man without a Problem

Then it was Bob Jones' turn. He [*unclear*: claimed] he hadn't been asked to give a speech but did grace us with the formal: "I've come to say I'm sick and I'm not going to give a speech". Silence. Then, from the audience, "Is it personal or economic?" Jones seemed to decide to stay after all. "Personal", he stated. "The economy is fine. It is what it is." Jones it appeared, wasn't going to make a case or argue. At the stage, however, it wasn't yet clear just what he was going to do.

First a bit of sanctimonious gloating: a little story about when he was our age he used to drive out into the country and see men working for a pittance on the side of the road. "I used to feel ashamed. Now, I don't. I've matured. You will too. Now I feel good about it, especially when it's raining."

From this he moved into a style he obviously preferred: abuse. To a question on why he had more influence with National MPs than most people, he replied: "Probably because you're not very bright" to a question of equality he declared that he was not being facetious but "I'm a lot more good looking than you are. Should I have an operation to make myself look as ugly as you?" For every question he had an insult. Funny perhaps, but his utter contempt for the non-millionaires of this world and students in particular was a distinctly unpleasant thing to watch.

Jones had two themes to support his approach. One was taxes, which he hates and which he also admitted he pays less of than the average student. The other was equality, which he persistently reduced to the level of petty formal inequality. The fact that the people in the audience were not talking about the inequalities of physique we are born with but the qualitatively different inequalities caused by our economic and social system did not seem irrelevant to him. That the concomitant to his success was the continued suppression of the living standards of others forced to sell their labour power was no problem.

"What protection do we have against, for example, grubby land speculators?" he was asked. "You don't have any". He continued to claim, "You people are incredibly materialistic. I don't worry about money". Funny that, I'd stake the measly couple of bucks I get for writing this on the fact that the man in front of me in the queue for a cup of coffee before the forum, the man who was quibbling over his change, was none other than Bob Jones himself.

## The Threat of War

Next up was Graeme Clarke, who announced that he had decided to talk on the international situation. His speech was a fiery synopsis of the dangers of a third world war posed by the contention of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. This danger was especially real because of the determined expansionism of the latter and the fact that many people were fooled by its claim to socialism.

Clarke checked off a list of recent conflicts in which the Soviet Union and its "stormtroopers" Cuba and Vietnam had engineered coups, invasions and suppression of genuine people's struggles for independence and liberation. Angola where the Soviets had secured vastly unequal defence and trade agreements after backing one of the liberation groups against the generally agreed line that all major groups should share power. The horn of Africa, where Soviets had originally backed Somalia until they discovered they weren't welcome. So they switched sides and took up the cause of the fascist Mengistu regime in Ethiopia even going so far as to participate in attempts to crush the Eritrean Liberation movements which it had not long before supported.

Drawing of a man smoking a pipe

The Norwegian Svalbad Islands, which it had annexed using an imperialist treaty signed under Tsarism as justification, and on which it had planted a naval base. North and South Yemen, where it had staged an assassination of a state leader and encouraged the conflict between the two states. Afghanistan, where again it

had organised an army coup and set up a puppet regime.

The worst example, Clarke stated, was Kampuchea. He related how the "Socialist" Unity Party in New Zealand had taken up the claim of Vietnam and the Soviet Union that there were no Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, despite the fact that East European journalists had reported seeing them in large numbers. These journalists also reported that they had been told not to report the Vietnamese presence, which further destroys the credibility of the Soviet attitude.

The SUP had been mentioned for good reason. Just recently, the FOL National Executive had chosen to interpret a motion from the Wellington Trades Council in a very peculiar way. That motion called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Vietnam. The FOL executive knew this meant the Chinese in Vietnam, but somehow, because the Vietnamese had denied their own presence in Kampuchea, it was deemed not to refer to the Vietnamese actions! This reflected the strength of the SUP on the Executive and its thoroughly corrupt line. Yet in many circles these liars were still called "socialist..!"

Clarke then turned to the question of China in Vietnam. Under persistent attack during the last year, he said, China has the right to secure its borders. The Vietnamese have stated that the present Chinese action seems very like that taken against India in 1962. Elaborating on this, Clarke cited the example of a journalist who condemned the Chinese action at that time roundly while writing for Time, but later, after joining the Institute for Strategic Studies and making a thorough assessment of the situation, changed his view and came down on the side of the Chinese. China claimed to have suffered 700 border attacks in the last six months, Clarke pointed out. The situation did indeed seem similar to that in India.

Clarke tallied up the Soviet activity. It was a fully imperialistic power, he asserted, seeking to dominate other countries by force and export capital for the objective purpose of exploiting the workers of other countries and building up its own flagging economy. Even in New Zealand, fishermen in Nelson were fearful of the threat of layoffs caused by Soviet fishing in the area.

The focus of superpower contention, Clarke explained, was in Europe. Technologically advanced where the Soviets desperately needed technology, rich in industry where the Soviets needed a bigger industrial base to their economy, Europe was the much-desired goal of Soviet expansion. Already, the Warsaw Pact forces were lined up and capable of overrunning the continent. Inevitably, this situation would lead to a world war.

Clarke made it plain that he did not want a war, but suggested that hiding one's head in the sand would not make the danger go away. There were three things that progressive and peace-loving people could do to delay war's outbreak and limit the sphere of contention. Firstly, genuine liberation movements should, be given our support if they were to be successful in excluding both superpowers from influence in their countries. With this, the continued expansion of the Soviets should be consistently opposed. Secondly, the New Zealand government should be called upon to align with the smaller and medium size countries. This included adopting trade relations with them to further the cause of economic independence. Thirdly, we should counter the lies of the Soviet stooges where-ever they were found.

## Labour

The two Labour MPs then had a turn at the microphone. Unfortunately for them their earnest attack on the National Party went unheeded. Time had been overrun and there was scarcely anyone left in the hall. They'll be back for a proper hearing later in the year.

Simon Wilson

## SRC The Bias that wasn't

The Student Representative Council is the only means whereby the voice of students can be directly heard, and where their demands, suggestions and directions can be implemented. Every student is entitled to speak, vote, move and second motions at SRC's. The strength and power of SRC has been carefully husbanded over the years so that the position of the Executive has become akin to an administrative sub-committee, constitutionally bound to honour the decision made at SRC. This powerful, democratic body had its first meeting of the year on Wednesday last.

There has been much talk in the past that SRC concentrates far too much on 'politics' and not enough on questions of student welfare. This charge is particularly dear to the hearts of the student right, and it is used by them as an excuse for demanding the return to a students' association controlled solely by the Executive. Yet for almost the entire length of the meeting last week students were presented with it) concealed attempt: by the right wing to bring politics into the SRC - their politics.

There were many important matters on the agenda, perhaps the most pressing of which in purely student

terms was a motion calling for the Student Community Service Programme to be impleted again in 1979/80 summer holidays. This was the third motion on the agenda - it was not discussed. Instead, students were compelled to endure the perverse floor show of the right as they struggled to demand satisfaction from recalcitrant Handbook Editors, and to voice disapproval of a women's photo and graphic competition on the grounds it was sexist.

The motion against the Handbook was down on the agenda as "censuring them for the blatant political bias in the reports on the Executive". However when it came to the meeting it was amended so as to call for an "explanation" and "justification" of the bias. This change meant that Wright / McElwee did not have to justify the censoring or give evidence of the bias. Perhaps as well because McElwee anyway seemed to have little idea of what had actually been said. When asked to provide an example of the bias he claimed that Handbook had criticised someone (Phil Sowman) when in fact Phil had been praised for his work last year. He then changed his tack and said it was so obvious he didn't have to justify it, it just was!

He explained that he felt the Executive should be given a fair go, and not be criticised before they have had a chance to prove themselves in office. Fine words from a man who had not five minutes earlier publically and viciously attacked his colleague Jonathon Scott (SRC Coordinator) for not realising that Simon Wright although he has paid no association fees, is constitutionally a member of the Association until the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Simon Wilson (one of the Handbook Editors) got up and spoke sharply against the motion and in the face of his attack, the movers of the notion wilted a little. But when a supporter of the motion was told by Peter Beach the other Handbook Editor that the Handbook hadn't cost students anything, as it had been financed completely out of advertising the call for the retreat was sounded.'

Next on the smorgasbord was the motion condemning the women's photographic and graphic art competition as sexist. The basis on which Simon Wright and Ian McElwee moved this motion was that it contravened existing SRC policy against sexism. As it happened this was not the case, but they continued, arguing that it was discriminatory against men thereby being sexist and so running contrary to SRC policy.

The debate was brought to a close with a short, clear and salient speech by Paul Norman which outlined the faulty basis of their argument. Drawing parallels from other cases in which there was valid discrimination (eg religious clubs) he made the important point that one must look at far more than merely the fact that a group is excluded from an event before condemning it. In this particular case some of the important factors given by speakers were that: women seldom have the opportunity to organise things by themselves; also that they are not able to achieve the same recognition in their field as men generally are. The motion was put and it also was lost.

The rest of the meeting was mostly taken up with motions dealing with shortages in Library finances, copying charges, overseas students not being permitted to travel for holidays to Australia, and a long and tedious report from the, President on matters (as one member of the meeting feelingly called out) that had already been covered by his column in Salient.

The Chairing of the meeting was fairly poor, a mixture of hesitancy and dictatorial commands, (during the taking of a division, members were ordered to put their hands up if they agreed with the motion and then sharply told to put them down). There was more than one occasion when no-one at all was in the chair, as worried exec members congregated to determine how to handle a difficult situation.

The indifferent chairing certainly added to the length and confusion of the [*unclear: meeing*]-many, many times distressed people were heard to call out and ask what motion was being debated.

Obviously at the beginning of the year it's hard to make predictions about how the year will unfold, but unless the chairing improves the meetings will drag on so long that SRC will never get around to discussing serious business - we'll barely get out of reports.

Lisa Sacksen

## Exec The Retracted Resignation et al

At the first SRC of 1979, the editors of the 1979 Handbook (Simon Wilson and myself) were criticised for appearing to prejudge the Executive in our introduction. It was not explained whether we should have made no comments on them at all, or should have merely mad innocuous comments, or exactly how we should have attempted to introduce the Executive. But that is now a problem for the editors of the 1980 Handbook, Salient is in the position to actually make some comments on the performance of the Exec on the basis of three month's observation.

The easiest member to assess is Man Vice-President Kevin Ward. Resigning after two days in office, both of which were spent in Australia, he could be described as a complete washout.

With the holidays, most of the other Exec members have not been very heavily involved in working in their

positions. With the exception of Peter Edwards (Treasurer) and Andrew Tees (President) the others have been spending their time during the days involved, presumably, with their holiday jobs. In the case of Caroline Massof (Woman Vice-President), although at varsity for the whole time, she spent most of her time working in her capacity of Orientation Controller, and therefore she has not been able to spend much time on Exec business, although she was acting President for a short time during January.

Jonathan Scott (SRC Coordinator) has spent some time up-dating the SRC policy, and it looks as though Phil Sowman (Sports Officer) and Mike Carr-Greg (Cultural Affairs Officer) have been spending time setting up their jobs - their success will have to be judged once things start moving (or not as the case may be). It is not clear what Ian McElwee (Accommodation Officer) has been doing. In the meeting where the Exec discussed recommending to SRC that the position of Accommodation Officer be removed, he took no part in the debate whatsoever. When specifically asked what his opinions on retention of the position were he merely shrugged his shoulders and said that he thought there was a job that could be done, but that if the Exec decided to remove it.....he shrugged again and relapsed into silence .... One might have expected that a person who stood on a platform of building up the position would have made stronger opposition to the proposal. Helen Aikman (Publications Officer) has had little to do so far in connection with Publications as Salient has only just began so it is too early to really evaluate her performance.

Peter Edwards did not return to Wellington to properly take up office until the end of January, but since has been working almost full-time, as both supervisor for the SCSP workers at Vic. and Treasurer. He has not been happy so far in his position, and at last week's Exec meeting he handed in his resignation. After much debate however he retracted it to "give the job a bit more time".

Edward's dissatisfaction arose from the belief that the Executive was "not working properly". People were pursuing their "petty power politics" rather than "working as a team". He commented at the Exec meeting that people seemed more concerned with pushing their own barrows than with representing VUWSA. While it is true that some Exec members hold definite political views, to complain that all the woes of Exec are caused by politicking amongst them shows a poor understanding of the situation. Most of the Execs of the 70s have run the complete gamut of political thought without the producing the sort of divisions that Edwards is complaining of.

*The SRC watches the Handbook Editors hoisted on high*

Photo of the SRC in a meeting

There appear to be several reasons why these differences have produced such problems. The first one is that it is clear that there are some people in the Exec who just don't get on. Listening to tales of the amazingly petty disputes which have occurred, this seems the only conceivable explanation. But these problems are no excuse for threats or resignation or petty obstructions. Exec members are elected to represent members of the Association, and this necessitates working together. It may have been recognition of this which caused Edwards to withdraw his resignation. However the causes of these problems are far from cured, and it will require far more than a few withdrawn resignations to make this Exec work properly.

Two essential ingredients for a successful executive appear to be lacking in VUWSA at present. The first is a proper recognition of the work that each member is responsible for. In theory (if not possible in practise at least recently) it is the Secretary (for 1979 John Heberton) who is responsible for basing with the Office staff and sorting out their particular problems. As it happens Heberton, neither this year or last, has taken this upon himself and it got left to Edwards to handle this side of the Association.

Edwards is not well suited to that type of work, and it places a great amount of pressure on him at a time when he should really be trying to come completely to grips with the complex finances of VUWSA, kindly endowed him by former Treasurer Stephen Underwood. It is certainly long overdue for Heberton to pull his finger out and start doing the job he was elected for.

The other important ingredient is leadership. Somebody should be directing the efforts of the Executive, sorting out disputes amongst them and generally ensuring that everybody is working properly in their area. This is one of the most important functions of a President. This is one of the things that Andrew Tees has failed to do. The individual Exec members appear do do what they feel they should, when they are inclined and independently of the activities of each other. There [unclear: appe] to be no leadership from the President, either in encouraging activities or the reverse.

As far as settling disputes within the executive goes, he appears completely out of his depth. The "Edwards Affair" is a case in point. It arose out of a pay dispute concerning the SCSP workers at VUWSA, and from there mushroomed in an increasingly petty fashion, as Tees apparently stood by and did nothing. Had he taken a stand the whole matter would have been resolved weeks ago.

Tees stood on a platform of "knowing" what students wanted, yet he doesn't seem to know what he wants, or at least be able to act confidently and surely. If he cannot win the confidence of his own Executive, what hope has he of winning the respect of the various bodies with whom he must negotiate on our behalf.

# The Struggle of the Student left

*[unclear: ast] year the Progressive Student [unclear: liance] was formed in an attempt [unclear: o] build up left-wing political [unclear: actity] on campus. Why was it necessary [unclear: nd] what should it do for 1979...*

During the last Election campaign you [unclear: uy] have been surprised to hear of [unclear: luldoon's] vociferous attacks on the "self-[unclear: Hifessed] intelligensia" at Victoria University Even more unexpectedly these attacks [unclear: ere] addressed not at students but at staff.

Though Muldoon's ravings obviously [unclear: ad] an ulterior motive, this is not the first [unclear: ime] that the left, whether staff or students, [unclear: aj] been subject to verbal or physical [unclear: ssaults]. At the height of the left's strength [unclear: n] the late 40's it was considered such a hreat by the government that the drama [unclear: eviewi] were banned because of their [unclear: subersive] nature and progressive thought.

The "Left" has had a varied and [unclear: turbusnt] history at Victoria. With the cold war [unclear: he] "right" gained more strength on campus [unclear: nd] defeated the "left" in the organised [unclear: tudent] movement. By the early 50's, [unclear: vith] the demise of the Student Labour [unclear: deration] and the Socialist clubs, political [unclear: rpntions] on campuses were largely [unclear: onfined] to student clubs associated with [unclear: he] political parties.— National and [unclear: Labour].

The late nineteen sixties saw a revival of "left" organisations on campuses such as the Socialist Club at Victoria University, which fell apart in the early seventies [unclear: argely] as a result of the sharpening of [unclear: onflict] in the anti-war movement. In 1972 [unclear: he] Socialist Action League established the [unclear: foun] Socialist clubs on campuses and [unclear: he] YS started to carry out organised [unclear: Mlitical] work among students e.g. it [unclear: started] to run YS tickets in the students' associ [unclear: elections].

Largely as a result of the intense [unclear: politici struggle] within the anti-war movement (which was fundamentally a struggle between the Marxist-Leninist line of supporting the political demands of the National Front for Liberation of Vietnam and the [unclear: Trotskytte] line of opposing these demands), a number of progressive students began to unite politically, very often on the simple platform of combating the Trotskyites. These progressive" students were essentially drawn from the ranks of the Labour Club (which was nearly purged by the Labour Party leadership) and the Student Christian Movement. However, reflecting their ideological confusion these "left" groupings tended to concentrate on political work in the Association particularly after it largely won the elections for the 1973 executive. Consequently no independent left student organisation was built on campus which would initiate activity, draw new people in, and develop mass student contact.

The Students' Association by-election in 1974 saw the emergence of a challenge from the right for the position of student president. Associated with National Party and pro-apartheid elements, the right-wing candidate campaigned never-the less on a platform of representing the students, and accused the left of failing to do this. The programme adopted by the right-wing candidate was a crude reflection of its political bankruptcy, but in a [unclear: relatively] low poll, he won a convincing victory. He resigned not long after being elected. In 1977 a right-wing candidate stood for and won the presidential elections in a significantly low turn out, only to resign 3 days later. Though there was no real left-wing opposition, the positive vote, albeit low for that candidate showed a significant weakening of progressive forces.

In the elections for the 1978 President, the "left" candidate won convincingly against right-wing opposition. However this was reversed in the subsequent election for the 1979 Presidency, where a per-[unclear: person] standing on a so-called" moderate anti-left" platform won in a significantly low turn out.

*Last year's Bursaries March storming the gates of Parliament.*

Photo of a Bursary march from 1978

## The National Situation

Last year many students expressed concern at the growing trends towards the right, not only in the university but in society generally. The Muldoon government's track record on attacks on people's democratic rights has alarmed many students. These onslaughts to people's civil Liberties have included the 1976 amendment to the Industrial Relations Act and the Commerce Act, theoretically denying workers the right to strike, the 1977 controversial SIS legislative and the archaic Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act.

Despite 1978 being an election year these attacks continued, with voluntary Union Ballots being forced on

the Portland Cement Workers and the Ice-Cream Workers to name just a few. The Clerical workers Union was even denied the "privilege" of a ballot. Just before the election the Government enhancing its union bashing image, bluntly declared it a voluntary union.

The rights of speakers from overseas such as Jose Horta and the NZUSA Southern Africa Scholar to inform the New Zealand public the reality of their situations has been denied. Trevor Richards was branded as a "Traitor" for having the gumption to question the government over Gleneagles. As a fresh injustice on top of all the others the Maori peoples of New Zealand have suffered, the Government launched a massive police and army manoeuvre against the occupiers of Bastion Point, a chilling example of the powers of the state.

Though only 2 months have passed in 1979, the Muldoon Government has already waged a massive campaign against New Zealanders standard of living. Electricity prices have risen by 42%, and milk by 50% bread prices are expected to rise soon too.

## **The Difficulties of Students**

In the university the trend to the right has expressed itself by the growing popularity of the "representatives of the right" at SRC and an increasingly narrow vote over left wing issues. It is also expressed by the increasing attacks by the right on the validity of SRC's and a move away from the SRC as the policy making body to a desire to establish the Executive as the sole political force on campus.

This year's students will see continuing attacks on their living standards, on university facilities and on teaching conditions. To examine these attacks in detail one has only to look at the level of student allowances. In real terms i.e. in terms of the value of the dollar in 1975, the value of the bursary in 1978 was \$16.40. This of course does not take into account the fact that out of the 6000 students at Victoria only 3000 received any bursary at all last year, and of these only half received the unabated rate.

As well as the problem of inadequate income during the academic year, students also face serious unemployment problems during the long vacation. Over 15% of students were either employed under the Student Community Service Programme or registered as unemployed these holidays. Consequently, 1979 will be a difficult year for a great many students, especially those living away from home. University education will become even more the domain of the children of the rich.

With the introduction of internal assessment, and heavier workloads, students have even less time to participate in extracurricular activities or even to fully understand their academic courses. It is essential that students have a choice of their assessment techniques and a voice in deciding their workloads.

In 1977 and 1978, library hours were severely reduced and cuts made to the periodicals and book allowance. The Library, as every student knows, is the centre of academic life. When hours are reduced, particularly before examination times, and vital books and periodicals are unavailable, then students are directly affected.

This year the University administration will try to pass the burden of payment for Welfare and Union Services over to the students. They will try to make the students pay for all the running costs of the Union, Gymnasium and possibly such services as the Student Health and Counselling services. This will mean the Students' Association fee over half of which goes to cover the costs of running the present facilities or for building new ones, will have to be substantially raised.

## **Fight Back**

In order to organise against the "right" onslaught both at University and in society it is essential that progressive students are organised into a strong united, "broadly left" organisation. Last year the Progressive Student Alliance was formed to provide a progressive base for students who wished to participate and actively fight for progressive policy at Student Representative Council meetings, and to organise against the onslaught to our living standards, civil liberties and conditions of study.

The Progressive Student Alliance (PSA) is an open democratically run organisation which meets regularly and organises a number of forums, seminars and social activities. Any student, no matter what their level of political understanding, is always welcomed.

Last year the PSA organised a highly successful picket outside the National Party Conference and a major demonstration outside Muldoon's election meeting at the Wellington Town Hall. Seminars on "Socialism in New Zealand" and the state of the Students' Association were also held. PSA also took an active role in the bursaries and abortion campaigns.

Lindy Cassidy

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## Active: the "Alternative Commercial"

*Radio Active is student radio. It goes with FM stereo, it is currently on air for the fifth time since it began in 1976 and if you tune into 1467 kilohertz, it plays the music in the background of your life. But what is student radio? Salient reporter Simon Wilson interviewed Active station manager David Campbell in an attempt to find out. His report:*

Campbell has two chief worries. One is the license under which Active operates. The terms are so restrictive it hardly lets the station do anything at all. Just play music; but even then, it can't be the music other stations play. The other is technical. Active's equipment is limited and old. The quality of transmission, Campbell says, is worse this year than it has ever been. There are many reasons, none of them the fault of the people running the show.

### The License

Every time Active wants to go on air, they have to apply at least two months in advance to the Broadcasting Tribunal for a license. There has to be a good reason for the application: "we haven't been on air for a while" is not enough. Traditionally, Radio New Zealand and Radio Windy complain. "This is the one time they haven't opposed us too much. They just draw the Tribunal's attention to the fact that we're not really supplying an alternative service." Campbell estimates that Active takes 5% of the listenership in the Wellington region, something not to be ignored by the major stations in the current battle between Windy and 2ZM.

This year Active has been prohibited from broadcasting any news apart from that directly related to students on campus. Previously, Active has had the use of NZPA news facilities, including information from the teleprinter. NZPA is still offering the service, but the Tribunal has expressly forbidden it. Back in 1977 Active scooped the news of Elvis Presley's death, much to the chagrin of the other stations who were holding it for their regular news broadcasts when the student radio broke into its programme. That, claims Campbell, is perhaps the best example of the potential threat the heavies feel could come from Radio Active.

Even when they were allowed to run news items, there was a ban on being political. That is still in force. "We are not allowed to comment on anything more than bursaries as far as the political nature is concerned". Campbell thinks this is because there is no telling what a student radio might do when there is no means of stopping it. He compares it to Salient, which can be censored by the printer, and held up by the President. Once something is out over the air there is no means of taking it back. "Of course, he adds, "this may be contentious, but the people in Radio Active have been non-political to date anyway." Although he bemoans the prohibitiveness of the license, he does accept the view that a danger of bias exists and should be repressed.

### Technical Problems

Since the big shakeup infrequencies of November last year. Active has been transmitting on a frequency too high for its equipment to handle properly. Many people can pick it up on more than one place on the dial while the really lucky ones even have it interfering with their toasters. You may be able to pick up Radio Active wherever you turn, but the signal is blurred. Without new equipment, which at this stage is prohibitively costly, Campbell says there is nothing that can be done.

The Active people think they broadcast with 100 watts, "although no-one knows for sure". An application has been made to have this increased to 300 watts (compare that to 2ZM's 2,000, or Windy's 5,000 watts). Campbell's answer to nearly every question drifts back to the technical side. He mentions the problems of keeping staff aligned and above all, of "getting the sound of the station right."

### The Aims of Active

Active was started up largely because of technical interest. There was no real desire to do something with the medium or any clear concept of what student radio should be. That situation prevails today. Everyone in Active," comments Campbell, "is there because they like radio, or they 'like the sound of their own voice, or something." He does go on to say that there needs to be another sort of medium (to the written), but not, it would seem, for the dissemination of information. "People don't have to be attracted to it. They don't have to read a newspaper which takes time. They just have to listen to it in the background and forget about it two minutes after it's been on".

Is this the rationale for the station, being part of the background? "I just mean that people at home can have it on without having to think too much about it. Certainly we don't consider it a background thing but it can be that for people if they want. If they want it to be important it can be that too. Just like normal radio". Except that normal [*unclear*: raedio] has news and a range of other things that reflect the existence of a world outside the studio.

Campbell stresses that as a student club without the kind of financial ties to the Association that Salient has, Active could by rights do just what it likes. But he views that as a very narrow minded approach. 1979 is the first year they have programmed their music. (Before then they were "free-form"). Now we can hear the same music, coming round every day. "That's because," explains Campbell, "contrary to popular opinion, students like commercial music too. They don't want to hear Hawkwind at breakfast and Led Zeppelin all day." Campbell has a name for the approach they they have adopted: "alternative commercial". It's "to make sure we have the type of music that appeals to students."

What do students think about Active? Campbell claims the response is great. Not during the day, but at night when they run a competition a dozen calls come in immediately. And that's just with one line. He admits that it is very hard to say what sort of audience they have. Probably there are a lot of people who have it on just because it's novel. While "a lot become accustomed to it". Again, "you don't have to think". With admirable astuteness he observes that because they're only on air a couple of times a year, right now they're getting a good response from students.

## Student Radio and FM Stereo (please)

Radio Active has a jingle that claims: "Student radio and FM stereo go together". Every radio group in the country wants FM. The private stations are dead against student radio being favoured before them. It is thought that, when FM is finally introduced on New Zealand radio, the YA's and the YC's will be the only stations to benefit immediately. Why does Active keep saying that FM goes with student radio?

"What has been made clear to us," Campbell explains, "is that the national programme and the community stations will get it. 'Student stations are classed as community stations.'" But student radio and FM stereo don't go together, nor are they likely to in the near future ... "They certainly don't" admits Campbell, "and I don't think FM will come at all before 1982. Perhaps it's time for student radio to do another illegal broadcast and push the case again. It's been done before, but not by us of course. Up in Auckland, by Radio B". The question of whether Active would be likely to take illegal action was to come up again in another context.

## The Students' very Own

Campbell says it's unfortunate that the staff this year is almost unchanged, "at the moment it seems to be a very closed club. That may be of our own making, when you think about it. A lot of people may find it hard to get in." Campbell didn't exactly extend an invitation to new people to go along (although he may have meant to) but he did say they would like to see more comment coming "from outsiders", and more interest taken.

Active feels a close tie to Orientation. "I certainly feel our excuse to broadcast is Orientation", says Campbell. The station runs semi-regular summaries of what is coming up during the day, but it doesn't really monitor events. It doesn't say, for example, that such and such a band is playing in the quad in tenminutes time. Campbell tends to disagree. It's up to each announcer, he points out, but they do keep track on the pink programmes. "Perhaps that another criticism," he allows, but does not really think Orientation coverage is a problem. "The Orientation controllers have seen us." he says, "they've supplied us with information but they haven't said they aren't happy with what we are doing ... We have a definite responsibility to fit in with students. I think we are doing that".

The Orientation controllers say they are too busy to listen to Active and they don't have a radio anyway. They might be surprised to hear one of the jingles that station plays, which promotes the major Orientation bands. Instead of saying that this is the music we can hear during Orientation, they say this is the music we can hear on Active. Is this a sign of competition? Campbell says no. "In the jingles we do say 'Deadwood Revival'. We are pushing the bands. We give away tickets to every dance or hop... We are competing in the entertainment sense, but it isn't a question of pushing us rather than Orientation." In fact, Campbell thinks that without Active advertising it the Orientation programme would suffer considerably. There is another factor as well. "It gets to the point of deciding how far in each direction you want the station to go. Stations down town are all music. At what stage would we lose listeners by going too much into the talking area?"

HI, HI, HI!!! IT'S ME KIDDIES! YOUR SUBNORMAL JOCK, DAVE SHAMBLES: I'LL BE WITH YOU FOR THE NEXT 15 HOURS..., JUST YOU, ME, ME AND MY MIRROR I'M JUST HIS IMAGE!

## A Service to Students

This desire for balance reveals itself more strongly in Campbell's ideas on news and commentary. "It could be very dangerous if the station starts to get used as a propaganda thing," he says. On the other hand there is a clear lack of comment on things happening in the country and the world that are of defined relevance to students. Would Active like to be getting into this field? "The thing is" answers Campbell, "everyone's views differ, so what we'd have to do is put an editorial comment over the whole station"

He asks what sort of things exactly are meant. The announcements over the last few days of the enormous rise in the cost of power and milk are cited. These things are important to students, yet if we want radio comment on them we have to listen to another station. How does he feel about this? 'I guess' says Campbell, "that it boils down to a question of responsibility to students.....At the moment the reason for our lack of this kind of thing is that most people involved are solely interested in radio. It's not that we don't think about these things, it's just not something we've thought of doing. At the moment we are more concerned with some of [unclear: th] other (technical) problems than in getting [unclear: it] to these areas that are legally closed off to us .... Getting into the student thing, the student comment, could cause problems. If we had open comment it could lead to a conflict of views in a station that really wants uniformity". But for those who despair of the day when Active will lift its eyes from the turntable, there is a note of encouragement: "Perhaps one time of the day might be an idea....."

## The Pirate Possibility

One thing seems sure. No matter how reticent the Active crew might be about the appropriate form of branching out, they will not do so if it puts them in legal jeopardy. There's good reason for this. The individuals concerned could face a \$2,000 fine each and / or six months imprisonment and / or confiscation of all their equipment. The insurance company, the only one dealing in this type of policy (State), might drop them and they legally need a license to broadcast. And the Association could be "in a power of strife".

Most people wouldn't realise, says Campbell, that they are insured for defamation to the tune of \$50,000 with the Union Building assuery. What happened in Auckland when Radio B did an illegal broadcast? "The Students Association was taken to court". All this makes it look like Active has a very good case for staying safe. Yet the Auckland case was dropped. "We do have a lot of leniency," admits Campbell. "Even if we did an illegal broadcast we'd probably get away with it".

If this is the case, have they ever thought of creating a real student radio catering for a wide range of student interests by taking direct action with student support mobilised behind them? "Ideally," says Campbell, moving off the the question of content, "What we want is a full time license in the FM [unclear: bana], for six hours a night". When the question is repeated, he says that already Radio U in Christchurch has been told to stop political broadcasting. "The Minister said stop or you'll be taken off the air. It's as simple as that.

Campbell agrees that "what you say about commenting on things is valid. But, "he winds up with a shrug, "the restrictions have been there for so long, it's sort of taken the wind out of our sails." And on a positive note "There may be changes coming up".

## March 8 is International Women's Day

*March 8 is International Women's Day. From the Industrial Revolution to the present day it is a symbol of the struggle of women.*

On March 8, 1837, textile and clothing workers demonstrated against the 12 hour Day, low wages and poor working conditions. When the demonstrators left the New York [unclear: iuro] in which the clothing factories were situated, police intervened and charged the demonstrators. Many were arrested, others were trampled. It was not until three years later that these women were able to form their own union.

Fifty-one years later, another demonstration was held in the Lower East Side of New York on March 8. The women who led this were also garment workers, striking for the same reasons as in 1857. Thousands of women, men and children marched for better living and working conditions, an end to child labour and the right to vote.

The march was held after women had won a hard-fought strike - "The Uprising of the Twenty Thousand". The shirtwaisters of two shops (one of them the Triangle Shirtwaist Company) had been on strike for a month when a mass meeting of garment workers was called. A teenaged striker, Clara Lemlich, who had already suffered several broken ribs from police attacks on the picket lines, became impatient with empty speech making. She stood up and declared:

"I am working girl, and one of those who are on strike against intolerable working conditions. I am tired of listening to speakers who talk in general terms. What we are here for is to decide whether or not we shall strike. I offer a resolution that a general strike be declared.....Now!"

She carried the crowd with her in a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, which even caught up the chairman. He cried out, asking whether they would take the old Jewish oath: "If I turn traitor to the cause I now pledge, may this hand wither from the hand I now raise!" - and the entire hall stood to take the pledge.

Over 20,000 workers, three quarters of them women, walked out the next day. Over the next thirteen weeks they faced attacks by hired thugs, evictions, starvation and repeated police onslaughts with dozens Deign dragged off in the "Black Marias". In the Courts the Magistrates did not bother to hide their bias and one judge is recorded as saying: "You are on strike against God and Nature, whose prime law it is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow." But in the end, the women brought International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) into more than 300 shops, with shorter hours and more pay.

There was a gruesome footnote to the strike. Less than two years later, fire broke out in the Triangle Shirtwaist Company. One hundred and forty-six operatives died, many of them young girls. Some of the horrified onlookers carried with them all their lives the sight of bodies leaping out of the windows with clothing ablaze because there was no other way out; others died jammed against the doors to the stairways which were barred.

Charges were made against the company that the exits were blocked in order to keep union organisers out and to prevent the employees from leaving the premises in a sudden walkout. The employer's justification was that they had locked the fire exits in order to "safeguard themselves from loss of goods". The two partners were tried and acquitted; subsequently one of them was fined \$20.

In 1911, March 8 was declared International Women's Day after Clara Zetkin of the German Socialist Party so moved, at the Congress of the Second International. Since then. International Women's Day has been celebrated in a number of ways, but it is only recently that its celebration has become a regular event.

It was first celebrated publicly in 1911, in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and the United States. Three years later a mass demonstration was held against the war in Germany on March 8, organised by Clara Zetkin amongst others. Rosa Luxemburg, one of those who had pushed for the creation of International Women's Day was arrested on the march. Later, as a result of her socialist and equalitarian views, she was murdered by members of a fascist German group and thrown into a Berlin river.

In 1917, textile workers in Russia took to the streets by their thousands to protest against poor working conditions, long bread queues and famine, on International-Women's Day. Others joined them and the Revolution began.

In 1943, in Italy, women organised a mass demonstration against fascism.

In New Zealand, activity on international Women's Day is only a fairly recent occurrence. In 1973, women demonstrated at Parliament for a change in legislation on abortion, contraception and sex education. In 1978 a man demonstration was held at Parliament again for the fight to legal abortion. 1500 women, men and children took to the streets in the largest march for abortion in Wellington's history, to show their anger at the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act. This year there will be no mass marches on International Women's Day but meetings are being held around the country to remember those women who have fought and suffered for their rights and those women who still are.

Lamorna Rogers

Drawing of women, with the line 'Women have only their chains to loose'

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## The [*unclear*: Chains] are [*unclear*: Breaking]

March 8 is International Working Women's Day — a day to celebrate the advances made in the position of women in New Zealand society. An understanding of the position of women in New Zealand today would make one wonder if there is, in fact, anything to celebrate. But compared to the position of women last century. New Zealand women today have made tremendous strides. Below is a brief outline of the changing position of women in New Zealand society, and a history of the role of the women's movement in pushing for these changes.

### Our British Heritage

The women who came to New Zealand from Britain in the nineteenth century brought with them the customs and attitudes, as well as the economic and legal status of the sisters they left behind. Nineteenth century Britain was still in the throes of the Industrial Revolution, The rapid growth of industry and accompanying urbanisation had had a drastic effect on the position of women.

In feudal society the vast majority of people were serfs. Women played an important part in the feudal economy. In the home they produced the necessities of life: butter, cloth, garments, etc. Their important place in production ensured their important (but not equal) status in society.

The upheavals of the Industrial Revolution: the development of industry, and the rise of the middle classes dramatically changed women's position in society. The middle class women were trapped in the home, stripped of all economic and legal rights, as wife and mother. Working class women were thrown into either the factories or the brothels, often with the added burdens of motherhood and housewifery.

Thus in nineteenth century Britain there evolved two movements concerning women; the one to protect them and their children from dreadful working conditions, long hours and exploitation by low wages; the other, mainly involving middle class women, to fight for civil rights, for the right to vote, the right to an education and the right to work. Both these movements were to take root in colonial New Zealand.

### The First Generation of New Zealand Women

The majority of colonial women were working class. Many of the single, working class women were servants, seamstresses or tailoresses. Married, working class women both brought up a family and went out to work whether on a factory, or handling a cross-cut saw on a farm. There were a few upper class women who did no manual work and employed servants, and there were a few middle and lower class women who did not go out to work - they were their own servants.

### New Zealand Working Women in the C19th

In New Zealand's earliest colonial days there was very little factory legislation to protect factory workers from extreme exploitation. The worst cases of exploitation caused by economic lawlessness were those of women and girls in the clothing industry. Extensive unemployment, the absence of any trade union or social security system and competition for work forced wages to starvation levels. The workers would spend a long day in the factory and then carry a pile of work home to work on until the early hours.

The lot of working class women was, of course, inextricably linked to the lot of the working class generally. The working class movement in New Zealand at this time was comparatively weak, but it wasn't long before they began to organise. One of the first important working class organisations was the Knights of Labour, formed like a friendly society lodge into districts and branches "for the purpose of organising, educating, and directing the power of the masses without distinction of trade or craft". Both men and women could join and many women did. They combined with the rather conservative craft unionists and the several associations of women to form a broad, largely working class and small farmer movement that was primarily responsible for the improvement in social conditions of people in New Zealand, including the protection of women and their partial emancipation.

## Women's Suffrage

Two of the most important aspects of the struggle for women's suffrage in New Zealand are often overlooked by New [unclear: Zealar] historians. One is that the struggle was a very long one, beginning in the 1840's and involving thousands of women and men. The other is that it was part of a wider struggle for women's emancipation.

Women in nineteenth century New Zealand were second class citizens both socially and in the eyes of the law. Married women did not have the right to own property, no woman had the right to vote, women had no right, as against their husbands, to the custody of their children, and the first universities were not open to women. In Britain women's rights had been hotly debated since Mary Wollstonecraft wrote her very famous book "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" in 1792.

New Zealand women were quick to organise in defence of their rights. The first woman who worked actively for women's suffrage was Mary Muller who wrote a pamphlet advocating votes for women under a pseudonym, as her husband believed very strongly that while women had their place, it was not in politics. Mrs Muller kept in touch with a group in London who were advocates of women's emancipation and, perhaps influenced by them, she organised the agitation for giving married women the right to own property. The passing of the Married Women's Property Act 1884, was very much related to her leadership.

The women's leadership in New Zealand set about organising public pressure for women's suffrage through the Women's Christian Temperance Union. As the first national organisation of women the WCTU was in the forefront of the fight for women rights. Quite correctly the WCTU saw that much of the suffering that women endured was related to the high level of alcoholism and drunkenness that existed in New Zealand. The sale of liquor in New Zealand was almost completely uncontrolled. The liquor lobby was most antagonistic towards the suffrage movement as they realised that the vote, once it was given to women, would be used against them. The then Prime Minister, Richard Seddon, used the powerful liquor lobby time and time again to destroy and derail measures coming into the House that would have given women the right to vote.

Katherine W. Sheppard was given the task by the WCTU of organising public pressure for Women's Suffrage. She campaigned extensively; within the literary and debating societies, the synods, assemblies and [unclear: junions] of the Churches and the public generally. In 1878, 1879 and 1881 the question of women's suffrage was introduced into the house, but each time it failed. However the heavy voting in favour of each motion showed the influence of the women's movement in the country. Finally after a protracted, mass campaign, women won the right to vote on 19 September 1893.

## The National Council of Women

The next step was to federate the Women's Organisations; this was initiated by Ada Wells of Canterbury in 1896. Ada Wells wrote in 1899 "before she can hold her place by the side of man, as a companion and as an associate, she must be relieved of the burden which drags her down; and this is why she has set about to organise societies to secure that cohesion, coherence and unity of method which are necessary to enable her to break her chains".

### THE FIGHT FOR THE VOTE EQUALITY FOR ALL

Photo of women marching with banners

Photo of women working in a sweing factory

Kate Sheppard was the first President of the National Council of Women and the Vice Presidents were all leaders in the womens emancipation movement. One of their main aims was to gain the right for women to stand for parliament — this was achieved in 1919. Its general aims were equal pay and opportunity for women, the economic independence of married women, international peace, social reforms related to pensions and the treatment of prisoners, and an objective attitude to the economic system exemplified in their discussions on nationalisation, the single tax on land and soc- ialism.

In 1902 the NCW went out of existence. The WCTU continued but on a smaller scale. New Zealand was full of patriotic fervour and support for its soldiers in the Boer War. Prosperity had come with rising overseas prices for farm products, made possible by refrigeration; the scandalous abuses of factory labour had been removed and liberal labour laws introduced. Much of what the women had fought for had been won; better divorce laws, regulations of the liquor trade, education for women, matrimonial property rights, protection for the well-being of women and children, and above all the vote. Furthermore the leaders of the Women's movement were getting old and younger women were taking what existed for granted.

## The "Housewives Unions"

In the years before World War I. House-wives' unions which were founded in the main and Provincial centers. They regarded themselves as citizens concerned not only with the family but also the community. The different Housewives Unions had slightly different political leanings In May 1914 the Wellington Housewives Union objected to the imprisonment of workers concerned with the great 1913 industrial upheaval.

## World War I

In World War One the labour movement was split on whether to cooperate in the War or to take no part and work for peace and against the mass killing. The New Zealand Communist Party was one of the few Communist Parties in the world to take a strong stand against the war from its onset. However the influence of the Communist Party was small and the labour movement generally succumbed to patriotic fervour and support for the war. What was left of the Women's Movement at this time was abandoned for the war effort.

## The Depression

During the Twenties and Thirties all women, especially married women, were heavily downgraded economically, women became cemented into their minor role.

In 1932, at the depth of the depression, there were mass meetings of women protesting at the absence of jobs, but jobs were not provided; women did not receive unemployment relief and depended largely on charity. Married women were sacked from their jobs.

During the depression years political discussion and analysis among both men and women was revived; by then the Labour Party, a middle-of-the-road grouping, was well established, and the Communist Party was influential. Professional and wage-earning women were receptive to study and discussion of ideas aimed at a type of society which would abolish unemployment and economic exploitation.

In October 1934 the first National Conference of Working Women was called to found a Working Women's Movement, though many thousands of women were unemployed. In November 1935 the movement produced a printed periodical. "The Working Women", a Communist Party paper with Elsie Freeman (now Locke) the editor. The articles were nonparty and as well as international affairs (such as Italian aggression and Fascism) they concentrated on the women's movement housing, the removal of starvation, food depots, free milk for the unemployed and unemployment relief for women.

The last issue was printed in November 1936. The Communist Party felt that a women's paper should have a wider basis and be controlled by a broader group of women. Again with the consistent help of Elsie Freeman, "Women Today" became until 1939, an independent journal 'for women writers and thinkers. It covered the Women's Movement, equal pay, medical aid to the Spanish Republicans and the boycotting of Japan. With the coming of World War II and the sweeping up of women into war activities, publication ceased.

Photo of a woman fixing machinery

## World War II

Women as well as men, were, under manpower regulations, conscripted and directed to essential work. In 1944 all men from 18 to 59 and all women (with no dependent children) from 18 to 40 were liable to be directed to a job. Whereas in 1938 - 39 there were 33 women in jobs for every 100 men, by 1942 there were 46. The national emergency had a liberating effect on women; they became recognised as people who could and should contribute to economic life. Now, because it suited the state, child-care facilities were set up, women drove tractors and buses, did all types of farm work, mended the tram tracks, cleaned out the railway carriages and entered the public service as clerical workers. In 1939 the percentage of women clerical workers in the public service was 5 percent; in 1947 it was 25 percent.

## The Women's Charter Movement

After World War II the thread of the cause of women was held briefly by the Women's Charter Movement from 1947 to 1949. This movement emphasised democratic education, supporting international unity and vigilance against fascism, the right of women to enter all industries and professions; it advocated day care centers, workers' holiday homes, home and nursing aides, mid-day meals for school children, equal pay and opportunity in training and promotion and the end of the exploitation of women as cheap labour. They insisted on the right of married women to work. The Women's Charter groups in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch published leaflets on such subjects as China, Greece, Indonesia and the Atom bomb as well as on subjects particular to women. In 1949 the organisation was declared black by the Labour Party, whose leadership had joined the Cold War against social and economic emancipation, and it gradually faded out.

## The Nineteen - Fifties

After World War II the government did everything in its power to push women out of the workforce and into the home. They pushed propaganda portraying women's place as in the home, they sacked married women, who, they said, were taking the jobs of the men who had returned from the war, they emphasised the need to build up the population depleted by war, and closed the child care centers. While it was impossible to remove all the women from the workforce who had joined the workforce during the war, the percentage of women in the workforce dropped significantly.

There is very little evidence of a women's movement in the fifties. Due, I feel, to the partial removal of women from the workforce, and their isolation in the suburbs, the cold war mentality that pervaded New Zealand in the fifties and the serious defeat which the labour movement suffered with the Watersiders Lock-out in 1951.

## Stirrings of Revolt

From the late 1960s to today women's rights have featured prominently in every sphere of New Zealand life. This is partially due to the revival of the women's movement in the United States, sparked off by Betty Freidan's book on suburban neurosis, "The Feminine Mystique" published in 1963, the resurgence in critical thinking unleashed by the anti-Vietnam war movement, and the rapid development of light manufacturing in New Zealand in the late 1950s and the early 1960s which drew women into the workforce to a greater extent than ever before.

Since 1974 New Zealand has been gripped by a severe economic crisis. Again the Government has tried to create more jobs for men by pushing women out of the workforce rather than facing the real problems of New Zealand's economy. Through the D.P.B. cuts and the changes in the D.P.B. law women have been attacked for leaving bad marriages, through the Abortion Legislation women have been denied their right to decide for themselves whether or not to have a child. In reaction to the vicious attacks on Women's Rights the Women's Movement has grown stronger and stronger. This trend will continue, for women now recognise that in times of economic depression it is women who suffer most.

Leonie Morris

### Activities for March 8

Forum on "A Woman's Place is in the House of Parliament?" Speakers will include Lisa Saksen from Working Women's Alliance;

Mary Batchelor (MP)

Representative of the view that women belong in the home.

12 noon - 2 pm Union Hall Thursday March 8th International Women's Day (Organised by Progressive Students' Alliance)

"Occasional Work of A Female Slave" — a feature film from West Germany. Director Alexander Kluge. R 18, 2.15 pm Memorial Theatre Student Union Building

Social Evening to celebrate International Women's Day. Film showing of "We Shall Never Forget" followed by Progressive Students' Alliance AGM and Elections. Get together and general piss-up.

7.30 pm — 12 pm Lounge and Smoking Room

## Books

# A Lung over your head

English and American Surrealist Poetry

Edited by Edward B. Germain

Published by Penguin

Price \$4.95

Surrealism according to Edward B. Germain, is dedicated to the total recuperation of man's psychic forces from all aesthetic, moral, political and social restraints. Surrealism is apparently socially disruptive because the artist's mental personality is originally determined by a failure in social adaptation. Nevertheless his whole effort is directed towards a reconciliation with society. Herbert Read, a member of the surrealist group in London, states that the classical standard represents the values of the upper classes not the 'standards of mankind'.

However these ideas are not reflected in the poetry itself. Far from the poems effecting some reconciliation with society the poems are often abstruse and pretentious. It appears from this anthology that when poets attempt to recuperate from aesthetic, moral, political and social restraints they revert into a banal and thoroughly uninteresting type of verse. The aspirations of a movement are not always well reflected in its instruments, however this book brings together an unfortunately large number of thoroughly forgettable poems.

A few poems escaped from the otherwise intellectual, classical / voyeurism of the rest. 'The Wind Was There' by Bravig Imbs pictures the motion of a scene in a striking way. This poem has a rather transcendental mood the narrator in the poem, portraying a world of motion in a startling and direct manner.

Charles Henri Ford's poem "There's No Place to Sleep in This Bed, Tanguy", projects a powerful tone of uncertainty; the irrational has taken over yet the images are malevolently clear. For example in the first stanza:

*The storks like elbows had a fit of falling  
She beat me over the head with a lung  
Somewhere a voice is calling  
Picasso And the lasso of love has the ghost of a chance*

Ford's poem is like a dream — fantastic yet credible. It rings with horror and truth like a prophetic nightmare. The third and last stanzas are perfect examples of Ford's tightly wrought technique in this poem.

*There's no place to sleep in this bed Tanguy  
The wires are cut that connect us with slumber  
And the number of day and the number of night is one!*

By repeating the title the poet can affirm the hopelessness of Tanguy's situation. The 'wires' to peace have been cut and the poet inverts size from a grain of sand to a statue.

The last stanza finishes with a plaintive cry that is fascinating and cryptic:

*You 've set traps for ancient dreams  
Oh tame them and train them before they get caught  
There's no place to to sleep in this bed, Tanguy  
There are too many monuments of broken hearts*

The best poems in this book are clear in that they do not resort to vacuous abstruseness behind a goldfish bowl or bloody torso. The best poems are paradoxical, certainly ambiguous but not nonsensical. They move the reader, they do not blather.

Robert Duncan and Pablo Neruda (translated by Robert Bly) have fine poems in this anthology. Duncan's 'Eyesight!!' and Neruda's 'Walking Around' and 'Nothing but Death' are memorable.

Edward Germain's book fails because most of the anthology consists of indifferent poetry that does little to embellish the grandiose charter that he outlines in his introduction to this book.

Lyall Benjamin

great Moments in Medicine REMOVING AN INFLAMED MASTODON

## New Guinea Bride

Stomachs pochmarked with seeded births  
swallow morsels of

human enemy head  
dead  
smells like pig  
tastes like

pig, human flesh  
burning in ritual  
for the bride and

groom, gnawing relentlessly  
the half cooked pink meat  
- tender as his bride's breast,  
sucks blood juice  
from the rump  
and grabs

her, naked in  
bone jewellery /  
her lungs inhale  
the burning bodies in  
smoke, pungent and raw  
as his breath

Kathleen Gallagher

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## Film

### A Case for Abortion

#### Lives Again

[unclear: Written,] produced and directed by [unclear: arry] Cohan.

It seems a general rule that sequels are [unclear: t] best only half as good as the films they [unclear: liow]. Jaws II and Damien: Omen II for [unclear: utance], both had their moments, but fail [unclear: d] to recreate the intensity of mood the [unclear: ginal] had. All that was left was a [unclear: reorking] of characters and situation as [unclear: mehtnical] as Bruce the shark. But for a few [unclear: ice] technical flourishes, these films were [unclear: ull].

So it was interesting to see a sequel [unclear: athout] having seen its predecessor, which [unclear: it] my position in seeing Larry Cohen's Lives Again. And what can I say? If [unclear: 'i] Alive! is indeed better than this sequel, must be very good indeed. It Lives [unclear: gain] is s well-paced, nicely controlled, [unclear: irprisingly] effective piece of work.

#### [unclear: Mutant] Children

The story is about babies that are born [unclear: is] hideous mutant monsters, who from the [unclear: loment] of their first rasping breath begin [unclear: sughtering] everyone they can lay their [unclear: laws] on, including their parents. In the [unclear: riot'] first ten minutes we learn all we need [unclear: to] know about It's Alive! from the father [unclear: if] the baby in that film, who has come to [unclear: arn] a new pair of prospective parents of [unclear: th] dinger they face. In a flashback, we see [unclear: is] child killed, but, we are told, it was only [unclear: he] first of many that are now being born [unclear: all] over the country. The authorities have [unclear: een] able to locate the abnormal [unclear: pregnanies] by means of blood tests, and have the [unclear: nwtting] parents-to-be under constant [unclear: irveillance], planning to destroy the [unclear: mutnts] at birth.

A small band of doctors and scientists [unclear: elieves] the children should not be killed, [unclear: nd] is prepared to fight to protect the [unclear: inints], in order to discover the reason for [unclear: bis] totally inexplicable phenomenon. This [unclear: arly] section of the film, necessary as it is [unclear: is] providing the context of the action, is [unclear: ither] slow — but it contains enough [unclear: elments] of foreboding to build an increasing tension as we wait for the birth.

Mummy's tummy, for example, is [unclear: ure] large, and it is remarked that the [unclear: aby] must be going to be very big; a [unclear: ute] pair of blue booties is displayed, and [unclear: we] somehow suspect they're not going to [unclear: uite] fit junior ..... Anyhow, once Mom's ontractions begin the fun really starts, [unclear: nd] we can sit back and watch the corpses [unclear: ale] up as the film moves confidently to its [unclear: dictable] conclusion.

## The use of a Style

Did I say predictable? It Lives Again is a horror film, and to my mind one of its strongest virtues is the way it utilizes the conventions and traditions of that genre. The film opens with a warning of some terror about to be unleashed — nothing is seen, but much is suggested. The warning is met with open disbelief, which is only dispelled in the face of undeniable physical proof. But first, before outright confrontation, we get physical attacks in which we only glimpse the terror — the film is well under way before we ever really see it.

There is a climactic confrontation in which good destroys evil. The central characters are in some way changed by the whole experience, almost as if the threat, the terror, is some inner fear or crisis (riven physical form. There is perhaps a sufficient moral dilemma introduced as to make the final victory a qualified one. And, as the film is ending, there is the suggestion that maybe it could all happen again .....

That's a rough outline of the structure of It Lives Again, fundamentally the same as that for, say Jaws and The Omen. Which you could maybe say is a rip-off by Larry Cohen and Co. But we're dealing here with a form almost as old as movies themselves, a narrative structure made famous by James (Frankenstein) Whale Tod (Freaks) Browning in the 1930's and Val Lewton in the 1940's.

Val Lewton described this basic formula to the Los Angeles Times: "Our formula is simple. A love story, three scenes of suggested horror and one of actual violence. Fadeout. It's all over in less than 70 minutes." The calm, everyday sequences were to alternate suspense sequences of ascending terror, resulting in a climax which would bring the two moods of the story together.

"We tossed away the horror formula right from the beginning. No grisly stuff for us. No masklike faces hardly human, with gnashing teeth and hair standing on end. No creaking physical manifestations. No horror piled on horror. You can't keep up horror that's long sustained. It becomes something to laugh at. But take a sweet love story, or a story of sexual antagonisms, about people like the rest of us, not freaks, and cut in your horror here and there by suggestion, and you've got something. Anyhow, we think you have. That's the way we try to do it." (Val Lewton: The Reality of Terror — Joel E. Siegel)

(Incidentally, the Wellington Film Society is showing a couple of Lewton's best films this year, I walked with a Zombie and The Seventh Victim, which alone makes it worth becoming a member.)

This approach to film-making should not be denigrated merely because it is 'formula', and designed merely to provide maximum audience entertainment. For all its simplicity, it takes a great deal of skill to use the form successfully, and even artistry to be able to totally involve the viewer in a flight of fantasy, and genuinely affect his / her emotions, which is what the form demands. The Swarm fits the genre (as far as, I've been able to describe it) and it must surely be one of the most dismal failures (even on the molt undemanding level) in screen history.

*"I won't be long Mum — I'm just going baby-sitting"*

Photo of a character from the film 'It Lives Again'

But It Lives Again succeeds. Firstly, it really scares. Well, it disturbed me, and I'm pretty hardened to screen horror. Secondly, it uses its time-honoured form efficiently and at times rather elegantly. The audience is kept involved all the way along the line — we sense the inevitability of the plot, but we are teasingly kept in

suspense. Efficient. And elegant? I think Cohen's handling of the moral quandaries in the film deserves the word. Throughout the film there is a tension between the various attitudes to the mutant children: between the danger they are to society, and the maxim of sanctity of life; are the children really abnormal? and what is normal anyway; between love for the children and the break-up of the marriage they came from. These conflicts and others which arrive are handled, with a real artistry.

## Camera Work: Unexpectedly Good

The film's visuals area also a good deal more subtle than anything you'd expect in something with such a howler of a title. Subtle enough, in fact, to make you suspect that *It Lives Again* was chosen osen with tongue firmly in cheek. The film is full of allusions to its predecessors in the genre. From *The Exorcist* and *Jaws* to *Rosemary's Baby* and *The Birds*, they're all there in one form or another.

One of the traditional elements of the genre is the 'false alarm' or 'close call' (this has never been done better than in the beach sequences in *Jaws*), and there are a couple of false alarms in *It Lives Again* handled with magnificent wit. The film also contains a couple of superb subjective monster's-eye-view tracking shots that are (particularly when we 'become' the baby crawling up the stairs) real technical achievements.

Of course, no less a technical achievement are the babies themselves. It takes a while before we see them, but it's worth it. A flaw in the otherwise peerless *Jaws* was that in one of the climactic appearances of the shark, you could hear mutters of 'fake!' in the audience. I don't think that will happen with *It Lives Again*. The little horrors are too good physically, and sequences involving them too cleverly edited, for that.

So, I would recommend *It Lives Again* without hesitation. I went expecting to laugh, but when I did it was with the film rather than at it. Go see it by all means — it's good scary fun, with enough action and wit to make it a superior example of its type.

Paul Hagan

(DOWNSTAGE THEATRE FLYING BLIND by Bill Morrison Farce and tragedy in Belfast LIMITED SEASON BOOK NOW 849 639 Dinner 6.30 p.m. Play 8.00 p.m. STUDENT STAND-BY NOW AVAILABLE at 7.50 p.m. \$2.00 only I.D. card must be shown BLARNEY AND BLIGHT FINAL WEEK in Half-Way-Up A broad view of Ireland Thursday 12.10 pm.: Friday 1.10 p.m. and 11 p.m. Saturday 11p.m. SUMMIT CONFERENCE by Ronald David McDonald OPENS MARCH 15

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## Salient: The Inside Story on how it Gets Out

### Introduction

So here you are - you've arrived refreshed from a weekend's drinking for another week at varsity, you've picked up the *Salient* that \$3.50 of your Students' Association fee paid for and you're heading off to read it in your first lecture of the week. But have you ever wondered exactly how it arrives here? How it gets made? Well, if you did, here you are! If you follow the numbered boxes in sequence you will encounter the major steps in the preparation of *Salient*.

### 1

### The Articles

Before writing any stories, articles etc, you you should check with the Editor (for 1979 Peter Beach), to check that he wants a story on that topic. If he doesn't you will be wasting a lot of time writing it. Also checking first means that he will be able to make sure that space is left for it and will also ensure that no duplication occurs with a number of people writing articles on the same topic.

Although anyone is free to submit articles to *Salient*, there can be no guarantees that any article (whether it has been discussed with the editor beforehand or not) will automatically be printed, nor that it will be printed in the form in which it is submitted. This is because the editor has ultimate responsibility for the paper and therefore must have final control over it.

Aside from feature articles, which are usually planned by the editor, and commissioned personally, there are several types of articles that people can walk in and offer to do. So if any of this list interests you, come in

and see Peter about them. The deadline for copy is the Wednesday the week before publication (eg for the next issue, the deadline is Wed. 7 March).

## Reviews

Salient regularly receives large numbers of books to review, ranging from books on politics to Science Fiction and humour. Likewise we get complementary tickets to most of the films and plays that are on, as well as a small number of free records. The great perk of writing a review of course is that you get your name in print (you also get to keep the book/record, and all tickets to shows are free).

To help you know what tickets, books etc we have for review, each week we will be printing a list of what we have available. So if any of them look interesting to you, come in.

## Sports

Over the years Salient has given very poor coverage to the performance of the sports teams of the University, and sports generally. This has not been part of a deliberate policy of slighting these activities, but is due to a total lack of people prepared to write such articles. If 1979 brings a flood of sports writers, then there will be a commensurate increase in the number of "sporty" articles which appear in Salient. If not, unfortunately this whole area will remain unreported.

## Cultural Events

While many of these get covered under reviews, there are a large number of cultural activities which do not fall directly under their ambit, such things as exhibitions and rock concerts, to say nothing of all the little irregular cultural events that some of the 200,000 Wellingtonians run. The regular Salient writers (whoever they may be) seldom have the time to cover these adequately, but amongst 6,000 Victoria students, there will be some who do go and feel some report would be worthwhile. So why not write one yourself?

## Creative Writing

As well as being an organ for reports, politics and general information about what's going on and how good it is, Salient also provides a forum for creative work of various types. The more poems, short stories (no more than about 2,000 words please) we get in the more will be printed.

We will of course give preference to work that has some relevance to students interests, but if you've got something that you think is worth publishing, bring it in.

## Graphic Work

People who have read Salient over the years, will doubtless have noticed that the same old graphics keep getting trotted out again and again. We don't do this from choice, but rather because we have no-one around to give us new graphics. If we did get some graphic artists in, not only would you see new and more varied graphics, but they might fit the stories in a better way.

We also have openings for people to do comic strips or "funnies", so bring in your folder or your pen and dazzle us with your artistic brilliance.

## 2

## Sub-Editing

Even though a writer should proof-read an article before submitting it, invariably there will be improvements which can be made, for clarity, grammar or brevity. These changes are made in the sub-editing stage. At the same time the sub-editor will specify how the article has to be presented. This involves decisions on the size and style of type to be used, the width of the column, the sub-headings which might be used. They might write an introduction, or highlight certain parts of the article. Although not always an easy job, sub-editing is one of the most important aspects of newspaper work.

our support they influxes in their countries. With this, the should be consistently opposed, the upon to align with the smaller and this included adopting

## 3

## Typesetting

The typesetter that Salient has is really a form of glorified electric typewriter. It prints onto paper, using a fancy carbon ribbon to give a clearer impression than the fabric ribbons that most typewriters are fitted with. But visually it looks almost identical to an ordinary electric typewriter.

In common with IBM typewriters (as our machine is an IBM typesetter), the machine does not have individual metal striking pieces for each symbol on the keyboard of the machine (as manual typewriters have). Rather impressions of all the symbols are carried on a metal ball (a golf-ball or font). When a key is pressed the golf-ball first turns so as to turn the appropriate letter to the front of the golf-ball and it then strikes the ribbon. The advantage of using this method is that by changing golf-balls it is possible to get a wide range of type styles and sizes. On our machine we can get six different sizes of type in about fifty different styles (if that is we could afford to buy all the golf-balls available).

The major difference between a type-setter and a typewriter is that, on a typewriter each letter is the same width (ie an "i" takes up as much space width-ways as "m") but on a typesetter each letter has its own width (eg an "m" is three times as wide as an "i").

Rather than typesetting right across the page, we type in columns of generally a width of 6cm. This gives four columns of the same width across the page, which we have found the most satisfactory arrangement.

## 4

## Proof Reading

As typesetter operators, like typists, inevitably make mistakes, all the copy is proof-read against the original manuscript after it has been typeset. When a mistake is found, the whole line in which it appears is re-typeset and the correct line pasted over the line with the error.

## 5

## Stripping

No — it's not what you think! Stripping is the preparation of the copy for layout. When it comes out from the typesetter, the articles are printed in strips, each the width of a column (about 6 cm). But there are often spaces in the middle of articles which must be closed up, done by cutting the paper and moving the copy up into the gap, then gluing it down there. Corrections are stuck on, the excess paper which generally surrounds the copy is cut off and generally the article is got into the condition where it can just be stuck down onto the page.

for typing

The typewriting machine

Photo of a person using a typewriter

Photo of a person putting together an article

## 6

## [unclear: Letrasetting]

While the typesetter has a fair range of [unclear: rizes], they do not go large enough for [unclear: headlines] and these are therefore "letraset". Letraset is a form of transfer, the letter is placed in the appropriate place, the plastic covering the letter is rubbed and the letter appears, stuck to the paper beneath. In this way words are built up, letter by letter.

Something: On with the letter

The finished product

## 7

## Layout

As we will explain later, Salient is [unclear: nited] by a process known as Offset. This [unclear: nvolves] taking a photograph of a comple[unclear: tely] laid out page, this image is then [unclear: transered] directly to the page of the [unclear: newspappaper] In other words what you put down is [unclear: xictly] what the final newspaper page will [unclear: ook] like.

Layout is the process of getting the page [unclear: eady] for the photograph. Using a sheet [unclear: f] suitably lined paper (showing the exact [unclear: ize] of the final newspaper page) all the [unclear: arious] processes described above are [unclear: rought] together.

The stripped copy is cut into sections which will be the columns in the final page, [unclear: nd] then stuck down with glue. The [unclear: letraet] headlines, with any graphics or [unclear: photographs] are similarly placed. Any straight [unclear: ines] that are required are inserted, and the [unclear: tage] is given a final proof-reading. It is [unclear: hen] ready to go to the printer.

~why not work for Salient?

While this may [unclear: ound] simple and straight-forward, it doesn't quite work like that. For a start you have only a certain amount of space available, and this space must be filled without leaving gaps. A judicious choice of photos, graphics and headlines are used to make the article fill up the space allocated it and no more.

As soon as these "non-copy" items arrive there is the problem of where to put them so that the page looks tidy and easy to read - for example photos are often used to break up otherwise long columns of copy which would be difficult to read. Lines can be used to separate stories or box sections of copy (as is done here).

This must all be done so that the page ends up looking "balanced" ie. the relationships between the various components of the page work together to produce an attractive (and hence more likely to be read) page.

While it can be tedious, frustrating and tiring, layout is the most tangibly creative part of working on a newspaper, and often the most satisfying.

## 8

## Printing

After all the pages have been laid out the whole set of them is sent up to our printers (Wanganui Newspapers Ltd) and we have no more to do with until the newspaper arrives on Monday morning - when we gloat over it,

Offset printing, which is used for Salient, is a very complex process and it is not possible to do more here than merely sketch out the basics. When the layout pages arrive, they are photographed and massive, same-size negatives are produced. These negatives are then processed to give a printing sheet which is a "positive" ie black where the layout page was black and white elsewhere.

The printing plate is then transferred to the press, having first been chemically treated so that ink will only adhere to the "black" parts of the plate. The plate is inked and this inked impression transferred to rubber rollers, which in turn transfer the ink to the page. This process happens simultaneously for all the pages (both sides of the paper are printed at once by two sets of rollers, one on top and one underneath). They are then collated, bundled and eventually sent down to your eagerly waiting selves.

Well that's it. Not a comprehensive account at all, but enough to show you the outlines of the various processes. We hone that having at least some idea of how it is made, you will feel more inclined to come in and help on Salient. We don't work on a permanent staff system, we depend on the people who just drop in and help out. Whether for an hour or an evening, it all helps. The Salient office is on the middle floor of the Union Building at the Graveyard end, so why not pop in and have a look around.

## Jobs

### Books for Review:

*Political Identity:* W.J.M. MzcKenzie

*Down Under in Europe:* Sue Miles and Peter Bolot

*The New India:* Ved Mehia

*Legs:* William Kennedy

*The Long March of Everyman:* Theo Barker(ed)

*Superwoman:* Shirley Conran

*Paradise Illustrated:* D.J. Enright

*Nightmares:* Jack Prelutsky and Arnold Lobel

*The Poems of Catulus:* Frederick Rap-heal and Kenneth McLeish (transl)

*Burnin the Ivy:* Ted Walker

*The Family Arsenal:* Paul Theroux

*Radcliffe:* David Storey

— and we would like all of these reviewed in the next week while. So if any of them interest you, come in and see the editor.

## Other People Specially Wanted

There are some other people that we urgently need - particularly people able to draw graphics and also some more photographers. Without these we are condemned to re-running the same old graphics and photos that, in some cases, seem like relics from the ark.

We would like to re-start the "down at the courts" column - so if you're interested in spending a morning down at the Magistrates' Court detailing the various traversities of justice - come in. We also need someone to take charge of our tiles which are somewhat disordered. If anyone is interested in, firstly sorting them out, and then keeping them up to date, here is a real challenge for you.

And a plea to those people who did come in over the past couple of weeks, but we had to send away because we had no work for them. Don't give up. We are trying to get things properly organised so that there will be lots of work to do during the day. So even though things may have seemed chaotic, don't get the feeling you weren't wanted! Try again — it's getting better all the time.

Chelsea Records NZ's largest selection of albums, cassettes and best discounts on all stock **NEED WE SAY MORE!** CHELSEA RECORDS Manners Plaza, Manners Street & Lambton Quay (opposite Cable Car Lane)

## Student Health

Are you ill enough to see a Doctor?

If you are unsure, or in doubt about your complaint come and see Mairi and Celia, we are both Registered Nurses and only too happy to discuss any problem at any time with you. On a first visit it is helpful if you bring some form of I.D. Whether you live at home with your parents or are out flatting all students are eligible to come to the Nurses' Clinics as distinct from doctors' consultations.

The Clinics are:

General for infections, dressings, ear syringing and advice on colds, coughs, flu. They are run daily.

Weight Control - a joint programme run by Diana Jones from the Recreation Centre and the nurses.

Contraceptive - clinics for initial discussions or supervision of those already on contraception. They are run daily.

Cancer Checks for Women - Do you know how to examine your breasts? Have you had a cervical smear? They are run on Wednesday afternoon from 2.00pm to 4.30pm.

Wart Clinics- A blitz on warts-warts are removed by freezing with liquid air. They are held on Thursday all day.

Vaccinations - Travelling overseas? Is your vaccination certificate up to date? Are you up to date with tetanus shots? Thursday afternoons 2 - 4.30 p.m.

We have a small library of material giving information on a variety of health topics. You are invited to examine our books and advise us if you would like to borrow. There is also a comprehensive display of pamphlets, which you are welcome to take.

## Notices

### First—Year-Science Students

### Orientation Programme

Thursday March 15th

The Victoria Science Faculty is really taking the needs of its First-year students seriously this year.

This is your opportunity to meet with and other students

- to discuss issues of mutual concern
- to attend workshops on study methods
- to discuss research projects with staff and post grad students
- to take a look at the business of being and becoming a scientist..... and to attend an informal Social after dinner.

Programme opens Union Hall 9.15 am Thursday 15th March.

Return your registration form to Dorine Culliford, Science Faculty Clerk (Level 1, Von Zedlitz Building)

As Soon As Possible.

## Christian Union

Come and share a meal with us and hear Prof. Rollo Arnold speak on Evangelism.

Friday 9th March at 5.15 pm - 7.30 pm Lounge and Smoking Room (middle floor Union Building).

## Library Tours

Do you feel lost in the library? (It has changed a bit since last year).

Tours leave the main desk dairy Monday to Friday in the weeks beginning 5 and 12 March at 10 am, 11 am and 3.10 pm.

We ran an evening tour once but people stayed away in great numbers to this has not been scheduled since. However if any students would be interested in an evening tour they can turn up at the circulation desk on Mondays or Wednesdays at 6.10 pm.

No need to book for any tours just turn up. A tour will take about 40 minutes - or a bit longer if you show extreme interest.

## Varsity Netball Club

Trial to be held Tuesday 5th March 5 pm. Sunday 11 March 11 am at Varsity Tennis Courts Salamanca Road, contact Trish 861 - 610

## VUW Nurses' Society

### Invites

All nurses from every degree course; full or part time students; graduates; practising or non-practising  
To

Coming Events: Wednesday 4 April 7.00 pm the NZNA National Conference will be our [unclear: gut] to dinner and to hear Miss Elaine Whitemam [unclear: R] RM, DIP.N, DHA discuss the findings of her [unclear: 19] overseas study on nursing.

Plan now to Join with us.

Any Queries! Phone 758843 Sonia Kapoor

894444 Kathy Trumar

## Union Catering Opening Hours

- Cafeteria — 8.30 am - 6 pm
- Restaurant — 11.30 am - 1.30 pm; 4.30 pm - [unclear: 7]
- Coffee Bar — 10am - 3.30 pm

## Varsity Revue 79

Auditions:

Tuesday March 13th 8 Pm, [unclear: Loun] Union Building.

We need Actors, Male or Female; and the following Musicians. Bass Player, [unclear: Guitarist] and Drummer.

If Tuesday is not convenient please phone 844 548 or 725 224 on Sunday evening 11th March.

Drawing of people skiing holding a stretcher

## Recreation Centre

The Recreation Cafe is open to eat, recreate, eat, recreate eat..... Good food, good prices, and youe game of badminton, squash, basketball etc. etc. was never quite the same when you can eat well after recreating.

For those of you who thought our sauna wasn't hot enough ..... sweat your heart out.....it's hotter and better.

Have you entered or tried the lunchtime social sport programme? Just before you take lunch over here on—

Your name or your team are needed now..... be in.

Weight training programmes for men and women are available now from Hugh or Diana. Make an appointment to see us; with Jan at reception.

Fitness programmes for men and women are similarity available and if you are not sure whether or not you have the time to do anything else apart from a quarter of a zillion credits then come and talk to us ..... we'll help you out (not with the credits!).

Classes for beginners, begin-againers and good-at-its.....

Drawing of running shoes

Don't get into bad study habits. Remember the Counselling Service run study skills workshops .... and even if you don't think one of these is appropriate ... remember that regular moderate physical activity will not only improve your fitness but You Will Feel Better. Study habits include knowing when not to.

## Activity tips

Recreation Centre Staff often talk about fitness just like you do, with reference to that general feeling of well-being. Being "generally fit" as far as we are concerned is a matter of having an efficient heart-lung system, good muscle tone, no fear of over eating, improved joint mobility and muscle flesibility.

All this can be achieved by means of a balanced activity comprising no more than three twenty minute sessions of moderate activity three times a week. This will ensure an improved oxygen transport system if sustained over a period of several months and when added to some simple flexibility exercises for five minutes a day, can lead to that "general fitness."

Fitness is specific .... specific to what you want to be fit for. With that in mind, if you are training for more than general fitness, the activity must be specifically related to the activity you require, and for the specific energy requirements of that activity.

Centre staff will provide that specific, tuned-up-to-your-needs programme.

## Copying Charges

For years you never had it so good. Copying at Vic. Library was the cheapest in town and we are pretty sure people made the trip up the hill specially to use our facilities. The copying service has run at a loss for the last two years and now we have upped the charge to 10c, there is understandably a bit of consumer reation. A phone round some other libraries has revealed that 10c seems to be the standard charge. Wellington Public Library has charged 10c since April 1976, Wellington Teachers College Library and Wellington Poly tech both charge 10c. Even VUWSA has charged 10c for some time. The only library where you can still get 5c. copying is at the Wellington Clinical School Library and there your copy comes out on newspaper.

We have always maintained that the copying service must be self supporting. At 10c. a copy we expect, despite consumer resistance to make a small profit. Some of this will go into more, or better copying equipment: the rest into the book fund to the student's benefit.

The possibility of selling coupons at some figure a little below 10c was considered, but the expense this would involve in getting special tokens made and in extra handling charges made it just not worthwhile.

### The Restoration Cafe is Open

Are you tired of looking out at Wellington from the fifth floor of the library surrounded by books and papers?

You can get just as good a view from the Restoration Cafe in the Recreation Centre, and while you gaze through the windows you can sip tea or coffee, munch on rolls, sandwiches etc.

Give it a try.

Hours:

PEPE LOPEZ TEQUILA THE SPIRIT OF MEXICO OUT ON ITS OWN COCA-COLA COCA-COLA IS THE REFISTERED TRADE MARK OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANYCOCA-COLA

# Letters

## 979 Handbook Under Fire

Dear Editor,

Drawing of a person inside an envelope

I Would be interested to know who wrote course critique in the Handbook for Political [unclear: nee rather] think (s) the did not do Pols [unclear: to or I12] last year, or else has a rather poor me [unclear: ory] and an excellent imagination. I say this [unclear: cause] of utter rot which appears in this [unclear: crigue].

Let's have a look at a few examples. It is [unclear: it] of Pols 111 that: "... in 1978 lecturers voted their time almost exclusively to over-[unclear: as] and often outdated examples. The major [unclear: crptim] to this being John Roberts, arguably [unclear: best] lecturer of an abysmal lot."

In fact most of the examples were revelant [unclear: new] Zealand ones, and John Roberts did not [unclear: en] lecture Pols III; the lectures being Or [unclear: defend], Mr Debnam, and Or Clark. Nor was assessment "on the basis that term work [unclear: old] raise the final mark but Not lower it." [unclear: ither] the two test and one essay were [unclear: includ] in everyone's final mark. Forty marks the final 100 were for the tests and 60 were [unclear: e] final exam.

The writer boobs in the very first line for [unclear: LS H2]. The course title was "Introduction Political Theory" not "An Introduction to [unclear: clitics] which was of course the title of [unclear: OLS II].

The author must have done more written [unclear: ark] than me, or anyone else I know who did [unclear: LS I12]. The required written work was two [unclear: as] and one essay.

The next sentence absolutely amazed me. [unclear: one] aspect that caused much dissent amongst [unclear: dents] but year was that they were required to [unclear: way] for the essay topics and the materials that [unclear: ent] with them..." This is [unclear: oure] fiction. The [unclear: ny] topics for the one essay were handed out [unclear: ce] gratis, and for nothing, and there were in [unclear: ct] no "materials" with them.

Are you sure the writer was writing about [unclear: political] Science at this university?

Yours,

Tellit Likeitis.

[unclear: one] of the editors of the 1979 Handbook I [unclear: apologies] if we misrepresented the Political [unclear: science] section of the anti-calandar. Because [unclear: one] from Pol Sci answered our pleas for [unclear: dents] to write the critiques we were given [unclear: ce] choice of leaving Pols out or ripping off [unclear: at] critique. Because Pols has one of [unclear: the] biggest stage 1 courses, we were not happy [unclear: out] leaving it out. We did not realise the [unclear: Me] had changed because no Pols student [unclear: Id] us or offered to write the section. - Ed)

[unclear: Sir,]

I am again appalled by an article in the hand-[unclear: book] (again, because it was there last year!) [unclear: which] leads me to question the credibility of [unclear: ts] editorial staff.

The article, (on pages 34 & 35) is simply entitled "Women". It seeks to establish that women are at an economic, social and academic disadvantage at university by asserting, what I will politely term, untruths:

1) "It is not only more difficult for women to come to university, it is also more difficult for them to stay." Why is it more difficult for them to come and stay??? It strikes me that at every turn the difficulties for men and women are the same.

We are told that women must supplement their "paltry bursary allowance" with at least \$800.00. Well, where's the problem? - 3 months working will in most cases achieve this sum, man or women. True, men tend to get some better-paid jobs, such as in the freezing works and the Wool Stores. So what? Good on them; not

everyone's cup of tea, and the jobs demand more strength than most women have.

2) What is this rubbish that women are subtly encouraged to take arts. From my school (a girls' school) as many girls took arts, more took sciences, some took commerce and law etc... Were we more intelligent and able to discern this arts-con? I think not, rather that this subtle encouragement does not exist.

To cut a long letter short (ahem!), these particular assertions are unadulterated rubbish:

That women must wear particular clothes to be "Normal". (What is normal by the way?)

That they must have an exclusive male companion.

That they're not after seen speaking at SRCs.

That they avoid political involvement because they are dominated - maybe they're just bored, like me.

Finally, that the Abortion legislation should seriously affect them. In plain terms one night filled with sin and debauchery makes one very tired, a state which is not conducive to good work output. The availability of abortion would, it seems to me, merely encourage the frequency and energy of debauching, thus making one even more tired - leading to an even shoddier work output. Plainly, the Legislation aids the female student rather than acts to her detriment.

3) The statement that women suffer an academic disadvantage is an outrage bordering on libel!

In conclusion, this article is so false and pathetic that I am forced to conclude that it was written by a Male Chauvinist, trying to undermine the self-respect of gullible readers. I can but hope, if this is not the case, that if a woman wrote it, she was having a laugh at the expense of the lunatic fringe of the Women's Liberation Movement.

Yours in some trepidation,

Kathy Drysdale.

## **Christian Saviours**

Dear Sir,

On arrival, many new overseas students are plagued with a number of problems such as enrolment procedures, accommodation, and in general, getting used to the strange environment. While many clubs and associations try to come forward to help overcome such problems, some religious groups are rushing to offer assistance of the 'spiritual kind'. I refer particularly to members of some Christian organisation who have been approaching these students within a few days of their arrival and trying to convert them.

Imagine a new arrival. He hasn't got many friends. During the first few days of his stay in a strange land, he is lost. He hardly knows where to turn to for assistance and thus becomes a likely target to many selfish movements aimed only at promoting their own cause. Caught off guard, he is likely to fall victim because the methods employed to convert him even I must admit, are top-class. I am not against Christianity personally, but I am against fanatics; people who do not have their own sense of direction and cannot think and speak for themselves. They only present a limited viewpoint on the philosophy of life and explanations are often illogical and without concrete base.

So first year students especially, if you are approached by some smiling self-professed Christians, only listen and talk to them with an open mind. Just remember, you are master of your own destiny.

Yours sincerely,

T.S. Koh

## **Reds Under Beds**

Sir / Miz / Madam / Comrade (?)

Your unsigned article on Kampuchea, in its lack of references, of any source material whatsoever, is nothing better than a polemic disguised as reportage. It has now become fashionable to see a Russian plot in every Western policy misadventure — Reds under every bed.

Now that the recent American global role seems to be receding-witness the warning of former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Zumwalt that Australia could no longer count on the United States for aid if attacked, and should look to its own defences (The Bulletin., 27/2/1979)-a lot of people are getting twitchy about our own recent imperialist past.

With all that fissionable matter stockpiled (on all sides) let's not suddenly start playing 'holier than thou'.

Sincerely Yours,

Joe Green

(The article was written by Lisa Sacksen - the by-line was left off by mistake - Ed.)

Dear Editor,

I am puzzled at an apparent typographical error in the unsigned article title "Kampuchea: Nation in Struggle." My copy seems to be cut off at a point where it should read: "P.S. And China has invaded Vietnam."

Yours without bias,

Margaret Davey

## **Another CIA Operation?**

Dear Sir,

If the C.I.A. were involved in a coup in 1935 in Iran (as mentioned in Salient Vol 42, No 1 in an article by James Morgan) it is then possible that the American Revolution was another C.I.A. operation.

Please clarify.

Yours sincerely,

N.P. Revere

## **Student Union Fees**

Dear Sir,

Why did I have to pay more to belong to the Students' Union than I did (if I had) for tuition fees? It's a crass injustice. The only thing I am able to use the Union Building for is to walk past it on the way to the real world.

Good luck for justice in South Africa.

Pol Pot.

## **Saxby to Fix NZUSA?**

Dear Mr/Ms Editor,

Many of your student readers, including those present at University for the first time, will be aware of the existence of the New Zealand Universities Students Association (NZUSA), which has gone to some trouble to advertise itself over the Orientation period. After the events of 1977 and 1978, NZUSA now sees the necessity of conducting a good PR campaign among its members. Through your letters column, may I point out the other side of the story?

- NZUSA continues to adopt policies which are not representative of student thinking and rejects policies which clearly are (as shown by student referendums, etc.). This applies to many so-called "International" policies and to Education policies. Also, delegates to NZUSA Councils have resisted some recent attempts to introduce safeguards into decision-making procedures.
- NZUSA claims to successfully lobby the government on behalf of students. But there is very little evidence that students have benefited more than they would have without NZUSA, or that a staff of three full-time "political" officers and five administrative staff are required to [unclear: ir] this. On the other hand, there is evidence that the primary object of NZUSA campaigns is to organise students politically rather than to win Bursary increases and so on.
- NZUSA is diverting an increasing part of its income (which includes about \$110,000 in student levies) to minority-interest groups, notably the National Overseas Students Action Committee (NOSAC) and the Women's Rights Action Committee (WRAC). Apart from the danger that these groups will become representative of a minority-within-a-minority, it is obvious that student control of student money, through an elected President and Executive is being watered down.
- The strength of NZUSA is symptomatic of a more general disease in New Zealand society - the prevailing view that the government can and should solve our problems and therefore that all our complaints and opinions are best dealt with by referring them to some centralised authority (such as NZUSA). This out-dated attitude is held by most NZUSA defenders and especially by the political factions involved.
- The management of NZUSA and its travel company, Student Travel Bureau, has come in for some harsh criticism recently. Last August, without giving notice, STB required the seven Students Associations to provide it with financial guarantees totalling more than \$100,000. This scheme, unsurprisingly, has come unstuck. Many other examples of administrative disasters could be cited from past years, yet most pro-NZUSA spokesmen (and spokeswomen) regularly call for more money to be placed in the charge of those who seem incapable of taking responsibility for it.

Finally, it is worth noting that students' information on NZUSA comes predominantly from NZUSA itself. Contributions are made by Association Presidents and student Editors but overall, the information provided depends on the energy, discernment and prejudices of only a few individuals. It is thus appropriate that an independent organisation exist to provide facts on NZUSA to students and to consider various ideas to alter the present set-up. Further information on the above may be obtained by writing to:

"The Coalition To Reform NZUSA"

P.O. Box 30271 Lower Hutt

Sincerely yours

P.J. Saxby

## **Festival of Useless Spaces:**

*Useless spaces are always happening at the university, but we are celebrating them especially in The Festival of Useless Spaces, on Wednesday 7th March, and Thursday 8th March from 11.00 am to 2.00 pm.*

Useless events will include:

The balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet, performed from the balcony of Kirk to Von Zedlitz, through megaphones.

Competitive ballroom dancing will be held in the lecture block foyer. Ezra Pound Cantos will be read from the Ezra Pound Memorial Balcony, also in the lecture block foyer. Jonathon Besaer and Jack Body's Euphony, group will all to be pretty useless in the lecture block foyer, jousting and useless jogging will also feature.

Staircase music, glass music, birds - tapes by Douglas Lilburn and Ross Harris will be sounded on the useless stairway at the beck of Kirk. Britannia will sing God Save the Queen back-Wards standing on her heed on the half hour on Wednesday in the Memorial Theatre. To conclude, there will be a closing ceremony,

consecrating the Memorial Theatre as a perfectly useless space for the rest of the year.

Architecture students will be having a colour-in between Rankine Brown and Easterfield.

Richard Burton will [*unclear: tead*] Milton in the Library lift, which being extremely large and (low is rather useless.

Cucumber sandwiches will feature in a Cambridge setting beside the Cam outside Hunter. Come end loll, looking intelligent and useless. Punt poles will be provided. This scene is especially effective in the pouring rain.

4-a-side hockey will be played on the balcony outside the staff common room. Since this is a large space to which students are not generally admitted, it is very useless.

A popish Mummery, featuring a series of dying popes will take place in Italian, Latin and Polish - not very useful languages - and the Popes will be buried and resurrected on the Cotton Site.

Jaffa-rolling competitions will be held down appropriate stairways. Prizes for the furthest rollers.

Phonetic Poetry will be performed on the Kirk staircase.

Useless economics will be demonstrated out-tide the library. Models in jelly and water, also featuring coloured chalk.

Continental buskers and beggars will feature in the Von Zedlitz corridor which being one of the most useless corridors in the University will provide an appropriate setting for a depressing spectacle.

Remember, you too Can be Useless. Anyone Seen Running Down Kelburn Parade Between the Appointed Hours will be doing a Useless Thing'

Why Not Dream up your Own Specially Useless Activity?

How About Reading Last Year's Lecture Notes Aloud From the Top of New Kirk?

A Lot of Vic. is Useless, Go There Now, Find a Space and be Useless in it.

There Are Some Spaces in the University where it is Believeo Nobody Has Ever Been! Plant a Virgin Foot Print!

USELESS SPACES COPMPETITION STARTS PROPERTY MONDAY LUNCHTIME: FIND UP TO 50 "useless space" NOTICE AND WIN FREE TICKETS TO CONCERTS-come into salient for details

## Orientation!

### Monday 5 March

9.00 am — 10.00 am

Dance workshop in Dance Room of Recreation Centre

10.00 am—11.00 am

Marijuana workshop — Lounge

12.00 noon-7.00pm

Karate club display in Union Hall

7.00pm-9.00pm

Poetry evening — Sam Hunt and Gary

McCormick in Lounge and Smoking Room

### Tuesday 6 March

9.00am—10.00am

Dance workshop in Dance Room of Recreation Centre

10.00am—12 noon

Leatherwork workshop — Lounge

12.00am — 2.00pm

Open air rock concert in quad with Reel [*unclear: to*] Real

2.00pm—4.00pm

The Return of the Pink Panther' in Memorial Theatre

4.00pm—6.00pm

Sasrac in cafe with band — Serendippity

5.00pm—6.00pm

Debating Club Meeting — Lounge

8.00pm— 10.00pm

Motorcycle Club slides — Lounge

## Wednesday 7 March

9.00am — 10.00am

Dance workshop in Dance Room Recreation Centre

11.00am — 2.00pm

Festival of Useless Spaces — watch for details outside Studass Office

12.00pm—2.00pm

NZUSA (New Zealand University Students' Association) forum — Union Hall

2.00pm—4.00pm

'Soldier Blues — Memorial Theatre

4.00pm — 5.00pm

Rugby Club social hour — Rugby Club

Rooms — Wai-te-ata Road

4.00pm—6.00pm

Sasrac in cafe with Jazz band — Creative Art Ensemble

7.30pm—10.30pm

Car Club SGM — Smoking Room

8.00pm— 10.30pm

Marijuana Party Club Meeting — Lounge

## Thursday 8 March

9.00am— 10.00am

Dance workshop in Dance Room Recreation Centre

11.00am—2.00pm

Festival of Useless Spaces — watch for details — Studass Office

11.00am — 12.00pm

NZUSA booth — outside Studass Office

12.00pm—2.00pm

'International Working Women's Day—organised by Progressive Students Alliance — forum in Union Hall

3.00pm—4.00pm

Tennis match — Tennis Courts —Salamanca Road

4.00pm—6.00pm

Sasrac in cafe — with band

7.30pm—12.00am

Social evening: To celebrate 'International Working Women's Day'. Organised by Progressive Students Alliance, open to all students — Lounge and Smoking Room

## Friday 9 March

9.00am—10.00am

Dance workshop in Dance Room Recreation Centre

Photo of people at an orientation gig

12.00 pm—1.00pm

Debate by the debating club — Union Hall

1.00pm— 3.00pm

Chunder mile in Boyd Wilson Field

3.00pm—4.00pm

Victoria v Weir House Soccer Kelburn Park

9.00pm—1.00am

Hop in Cafe with Rough Justice

## Saturday 10 March

1.00pm — 4.00pm

Athletics Club open meeting — Newtown Park

7.00pm-10.00pm

International Students Evening — Union Hall

## **Sunday 11 March**

12.00pm—3.00pm

Road and trail bike rally — organised by the Motorcycle Club — look out for more details on main noticeboard

7.30pm—11.30pm

Jazz Concert in Union Hall with The Roger Fox Big Band, Colin Hemingson; and one more Jazz band

11.30 pm—3.00am

Free hop in cafe with rock and roll band

Photo of a band performing at orientation

an extremely useless space