

# Ve Haf Vays of taking your Power

Drawing of a German in lederhosen and cheap power  
Sharpeville and Southern Africa today p8-9

## Editorial

Last week Salient had a story censored (deleted if you prefer) by the printer. The article that was to have gone in the issue described some of the activities of the MacDonald's hamburger chain. Our printers (Wanganui Newspapers Ltd) refused to print this article. Not, I must hasten to add, because they were necessarily opposed to the tone of the article, but because in the opinion of their lawyers, the article was defamatory and libellous.

Now while we have good relations with our printer, it is not concern that VUWSA may get sued that causes them to have their legal readers come in in the weekend to read Salient and check for any actionable articles. Because of New Zealand's absurd libel laws the printer, as well as the writer, editor and publisher of a defamatory article can be sued. It is for this reason that the printers in New Zealand take exceptional care on the content of the papers and magazines they are asked to print, to ensure that they contain nothing which could land them in a court of law.

Now it is reasonable that the writer of an article be held responsible for the effects of what s/he writes. Likewise the editor with the overall responsibility for the content of the paper, and the publisher who is financially responsible for the publication should be held accountable for its contents. The printer however has a completely different function, it is merely to cover the newsprint in the black spots that the editor favours. The printer has no part to play in determining the content, style or basic philosophy of the paper, and thus there can be no real justification for holding them responsible for what the paper may contain. While most countries recognise this principle, in New Zealand the printer remains responsible for the content of what they print.

It is particularly ironic that the printer, who cannot determine what is going into the newspaper, is invariably asked to bear the largest financial burden of any law suits which do arise. If Salient was sued all the litigant could get from me is a whole parcel of debts I already posses, from the publishers (VUWSA) they might get a small amount, but the only group involved in getting Salient on the streets who could make any substantial compensation is the printer. Most libel suits reflect this: the writer of the article may be sued x dollars, the editor 10x dollars, the publisher for 100x, while the printer is lucky to get away with anything under [unclear: 000]x. Not of course that many settlements involve anything like the huge amonts that plaintiffs are wont to demand, but all too often the printer ends up footing the bulk of any settlement which is made.

This absurdity is compounded by the nature of the libel laws themselves. I once though in my naivete, that the truth of a statement was sufficient defence against a libel action. Lawyers however inform me that this is not the case; one commented when asked, that "I Would hope that, in a libel action, a proof of the absolute truth of any statement would be a successful defence". However because the onus of proof is on the defendant, it is generally not too difficult for any plaintiff to allow just a small amount of doubt to enter the minds of a jury, causing the action to be unsuccessful.

As far as I, no law student, can work it out, the problem is that, not only must a statement be true, but the implications of any statement must also be true, or of course, not defamatory. It has been claimed that in New Zealand the Watergate could never have been exposed (had it occured here of course). After the first article had been printed, the party would have taken out an injunction against the publishers to ensure that no further articles were printed, and then would have sued on the basis of the first article that was printed. So politicians in New Zealand can heave a sigh of relief.

I would hasten to add that I am not trying to argue that there should be no libel laws. The individual must certainly be protected against malicious and unfounded, damaging comments. However as they stand at present, the libel laws in this country have the effect of stifling fair comment. It is a thin line, to be sure, between allowing free speech, or particularly in this case, freedom of the press, and exposing individuals to the chance of being unfairly defamed. But the balance is too far swung against the press, who are not able to present to the public information which it would be to their good to know.

Fair comment is something that appears to have no real place in the eyes of the legislators. Yet we will do what we can. In the case of last week's article we are trying to rewrite it in a form that will not land anyone in court, yet will make the points that should be made about McDonald's.

Peter Beach

GOD MADE MONROE SIMMONS WEAR A LIME POPSICLE AROUND HIS NECK FOR MOST OF HIS ADULT LIFE.

## President

At the last Executive meeting it was decided to set up a sub-committee to investigate the whole matter of catering in the Union. Naturally, there have been a lot of complaints from students in the past about the food in the cafe and the restaurant. The restaurant has improved a great deal so why don't you go there? If you don't start going it may have to close. The Executive will be happy to receive any submissions from anybody on the catering operation.

At the last SRC, happily we got two new Executive members, but more importantly students got down to discussion what we are going to do about the situation surrounding the Standard Tertiary Bursary.

You will be aware that there have recently been reports in the media outlining an Education Department proposal for a \$9 a week increase in the bursary level. The meeting decided on a national day of action preferably involving demonstrations, that is, a bursaries march. Sometime around 11 April, but the final dates will probably be decided by the NZUSA National Education Action Committee fairly soon.

The big question is, will all those people at SRC who in their wisdom voted for this action actually put their shovels where their mouths are and turn up on a bursaries march? I hope like hell they, or rather you do. As we have to show the Government that student concern is such that there is a real demonstrable indication that we, ie you, actually care about education cuts or the level of the bursary allowances for that matter. As a "build-up" measure it has been [unclear: suggest] that we get together a decent number of students to individually visit Members of Parliament to tell them about the issues surrounding the financial situation of students, ie Bursaries and student unemployment. NZUSA has agreed to help us in this. So, if you want to help why don't you leave your name and address at the VUWSA Office and then you can go and see an MP or two and tell them about the situation.

We need at least fifty people as there are ninety three MPs. Full information will be provided on these issues for your use This is your chance to get involved so give it a go.

VUWSA is not just me or the [unclear: Executiv] it is you so show up - it's your credibility that is at stake not mine.

The other thing that happened at SRC was a motion about a German Industrialists' visit to New Zealand, which got pass at the very end of the meeting when only the keen die hard politicians were left, largely in the form of the Progressive Students' Alliance, ex officio Students [unclear: Agains] Imperialism and Salient etc. It is these sort of people who are denigrating VUWS and depriving SRC of any credibility at [unclear: al] When I stood for President last year I said I would speak out against this sort of bull shit at SRCs etc, and I will continue to [unclear: de] so. Some people are trying to shove their ideas down your throats at what is laughingly called a democratic meeting - what are you going to do about it?

Are motions about West German industrialists appropriate at meetings like SRC where such a limited cross-section of student opinion is represented? That is the question - your \$43 and what you are getting for it.  
Andrew Tees

## Salient Notes

The stage at Madison Square Gardens is jampacked. World famous pop star Peter "The Editor" Beach has just given a concert, and the screaming masses are waiting to get a glimpse of their hero. And here he is! In the front row, teenage fans Virginia Adams and Lorraine Wilson faint with excitement and are hustled off by the body-snatcher Richard Riddiford. The crowd ebbs briefly to expose harried stage manager Simon Wilson explaining to Kris Molloy that no, he doesn't think that they need any more advertising, and furthermore.....but the crowd surges and we lose the rest of the rejoinder.

As a sign of her distaste for this capitalist extravaganza, Lisa Saksen commits noisy and spectacular harikari on stage, applauded by Lewis Maiden, Pascal Brown and Andrew Beach, under the misapprehension that she is protesting the presence of nuclear warships in our harbours. If we look closely we can see press reporter Stephen A'Court engaged in a brawl with burly bouncer Geoff Adams. Constables Rire Scotney and Helen Aikman moved up to break the fight, were impeded by a hysterical Alan Macarthur and then events moved almost too fast for the eye to see. The constables bumped Kathrynne Fleming, who fell against David Murray, knocking the typewriter from his hands and sending it flying straight at "The Editor" It hit him in the

chest and he falls to the ground. An awful hush fell on the crowd. Victoria [unclear: Qu ade] sniffled quietly and Tim Bollinger dropped his ice cream. Mark Wilson and Graen Robertson applied passionate artificial respiration, but it was obvious that Beach was fading fast. Kathleen Gallagher and Chris Heffor gently covered the battered body with strips of wet hessian. Summoning up his last reserves of strength Peter tried to speak. "I suppose we should go and hear his last words," said Nigel Parry. "No, I think I'll wait for the movie said Nick Hilligoss. In the end it was left to Nick Bollinger to capture for posterity the moving last words "Aaaarrgh". And with this Peter Petered out - rather like these Salient Notes.

Salient is edited by the Peter Beach Memorial Committee, published by VUWSA, private bag, Wellington. It is printed, however reluctantly, by Wanganui Newspaper! Ltd, Drews Ave, Wanganui.....

JOE SPUTNIK AND THE MYSTERY OF RAVIOLIS FATHER EPISODE FOUR NOON... RAVIOLI  
What a glorious day! Not a sky in the cloud. pssst sorry to keep you waiting! you said yester, day that you had a plan. indeed! we're dealing with a most peculiar mystery. My father has some terrible secret that he is hiding behind that door and i'm determined to find out what it is! Here! put this on! what is it? a disguise of my father this way we can walk ther high that door. ...and no one will suspect a thing! came! we haven't a mament to lase!

## Top of the Week

### A Slick Trick

## [unclear: The] Nature of the Energy [unclear: Risks]

*[unclear: andatory] restraints have been [unclear: intro-ced] to cut back our use of oil. The [unclear: overnment] claims there is a crisis of [unclear: pply]. Crisis there certainly is, but [unclear: ot] as the Government would have us [unclear: elieve].*

"Recent events in the Middle East are [unclear: w] causing a drastic drop in oil shipments New Zealand," claim the advertisements [unclear: aced] by the Ministry of Energy in all our [unclear: ily] newspapers. Iran, as everyone knows [unclear: opped] exporting her oil. Yet while this [unclear: s] meant the world supply of oil has [unclear: dim-ished] and some countries, like the United [unclear: ates] have been particularly affected, it [unclear: es] not necessarily follow that New [unclear: Zeal-d] is now in the throes of a vicious crisis cause it can't get all the oil it wants.

In fact this is not the case at all. The [unclear: al] reason why we are now facing cuts is at New Zealand cannot pay for its oil. [unclear: he] Iranian situation has led the oil [unclear: com-nies] to increase their prices. They still [unclear: ve] oil to sell, would in fact sell us all we [unclear: int]. Only the Government can't afford

As if to add insult to injury, Muldoon, [unclear: rch] and Co. tell us that "there's very little [unclear: yone] can do about it." Oil imports cost [unclear: w] Zealand about \$500 million a year in [unclear: reign] exchange, about 15% of our total [unclear: port] earnings. Before looking at what we [unclear: uld] do to lessen this figure, it is worth [unclear: ex-lining] how the governments of the 1970s [unclear: ve] put us in this position.

## [unclear: The] official energy policy

The development of energy resources New Zealand is largely dictated by the [unclear: ge] transnational oil companies. Maui gas, for example, is being rapidly harnessed in a way that guarantees quick profits for the foreign investors. Maui gas is not renewable. South Island coal, known by the Government for many years to be suitable for turning into petrol, is now running the risk of being offered to West Germany. That country will, if the proposal goes ahead, bring in the technology, plant and capital to initiate the conversion. Our coal fields will be rapidly depicted, the Germans will make a fast profit, and some of the country's best farming land will be destroyed by open strip mining. Coal is not renewable either.

This is not to argue that our coal or gas shouldn't be used at all. But when it is used it should always be on the basis of serving New Zealand's energy needs in such a way the greatest long term benefit is gained. Overseas investment in the development of our energy resources and the conversion of coal to petrol do not have this aim and are not the only alternatives.

## The potential of pine

New Zealand is developing the technology to produce all but the specialist oils from a local renewable source: pine. No one would deny that pine forests are an important part of our economy. At present they service the timber industry, which has a large export market at the moment but, due to increasing competition, cannot expect to hold it. Pine grows well here and on land that has no other farming use.

The process of converting pine to liquid fuel is relatively simple. There would be two major products: methanol and synthetic gasoline. The former would harness about 50% of the wood's energy, the latter 38%. New techniques have shown that this can be increased to match the methanol efficiency. Synthetic gasoline would require no new distribution system and vehicles would need little modification. What is more, with 250,000 hectares of forest cultivated for liquid fuel, over half the country's needs could be met. 250,000 hectares, by the way, is only one quarter of the land we presently have in pine.

Why don't we do it? Right now the cost would not be as cheap as the oil we get from overseas. But the rising price of that oil will soon alter this. More importantly, the oil companies have a significant influence on the New Zealand Government, precisely because they supply our fuel needs. It is not in their interest for us to develop our own resources for ourselves. Yet nothing is more obvious than that this situation will not go away of its own accord. It is possible for New Zealand to develop long term self sufficiency in transport fuel. To do this, we need action soon.

## Foreign Dependence

The present fuel crisis, in which New Zealand cannot pay for the fuel it needs from overseas, highlights the dependent nature of our economy. One of the reasons for this dependence is our lack of a heavy industrial base to our economy. Our iron and steel industry is grossly underdeveloped and yet we export good quality coal and ironsands to Japan. In order to maintain the manufacturing sector of the economy, New Zealand has to import the machinery, tools, components and parts that we could in part, be making ourselves. This is one of the reasons for the continued entrenchment of the economic crisis.

## The Prospect of an Independent Economy

The Energy Ministry's newspaper advertisement claims: "Nor can we be sure that the situation will improve in the foreseeable future". This means only that neither National or Labour (or for that matter Social Credit) have the policies and the will to bring about substantial improvements. As was noted in the article in last week's Salient, the Government's policy is to invite foreign investment in to develop New Zealand's natural resources as they think best. (An article on the latest example of this appears on page 7 of this issue).

New Zealand has the potential in raw materials and resources to become far more economically independent than it is. We also have the technology in many areas (including the conversion pine-to-petrol) to implement a policy with this end in mind. But we can't expect the Government to lead the way. When it feeds us rubbish about a shortage of oil, remember that it put us in this mess. It's up to us, the people of New Zealand, fighting to protect our standard of living, to get ourselves out. Simon Wilson

## Bottom of the Week

### Decline and Fall

Drawing of people watching tv

History should never be forgotten. In the light of this profound sentiment three new National Parks have been secured for our country. Posterity stands to gain much by the preservation of an integral part of our heritage. Citizens are free to wander within the Parks but are warned to beware of noxious flora. The fascinating carcasses for which these areas are renowned are to be left intact in the interests of science and society. The new Parks, to be known collectively as the Metropolitan Preserve, are situated in the areas previously known as Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch cities.

The decline and fall of the cities began in the twilight of the seventies when the nation's petroleum reserves started to evaporate. "Carless Days" ran the cryptic headlines. In the true spirit of Kiwi solidarity Monday was the choice of all. Thus the four day week began. Regrettably the sacrifice proved to be insufficient. More

stringent measures were needed.

A total ban on Sunday driving was announced; New Zealand now could indeed be considered closed on the Sabbath. Mass hysteria broke out in the Church at this sacriligious and profane act of impiety. God would suffer no sanctions. In an effort to vindicate their faith the clergy embarked on a series of 'religious conversions'. Small bands of Priests, Ministers and Vicars rustled vehicles with which they proceeded to 'drive their flocks' to the pews.

An equally cherished institution, the Sunday afternoon drive became threatened with extinction. Always conscious of their responsibility however, TV 1 launched a programme of simulated Sunday drives in the afternoon slot. Families could enjoy a good outing without the anguish and frustration inherent in a relaxing drive. Scandalously, TV2 plagiarized; he idea but showed the drives at 50kph faster than their rivals, thereby adding a whole new dimension to the previously staid and sedate affair.

'Restricted Consumption' said the newspapers: "We are scrapping the bottom of the barrel," "five gallons a week". The proclamation precipitated outbursts of incredible and unusual phenomena, later known as irrational behaviour. Respectable citizens were to be seen furtively lurking in curious places and at dubious hours of the night, sections of hosepipe in hand. As in all times of crisis our latent British temperament asserted itself. People queued for hours outside parking buildings clutching spurious watering cans in an effort to get their fair share. Hospitals were besieged by a new sickness surprisingly linked to petrol consumption. Cars prowled for miles to find open garages; it was their "democratic right" they said. Fashion changed overnight. The mini was in.

As the end came in sight people made a concerted effort to see all before it was too late. The average bloke was driven to a frenzy, with wife and kids he hit the road. Cars crisscrossed the nation. New towns were discovered. The hoards converged on the West Coast. It might never be seen again. At all night showings of American Graffiti whole audiences burst into tears.

But they need not have despaired. Out of the confusion appeared Canine. The only law of Canesian theory: the survival of the fittest. The people ran for their lives.....

Richard Riddiford and Lewis Holden

Action on the \$9! COME TO A MEETING To ORGANISE The Bursaries MARCH - MONDAY \* 19TH MARCH LOUNGE \* 12 P.M. FIGHT FOR THE \$9 INCREASE...

SRC: THE CONTINUING SAGA COME AND STATE YOUR VIEWS: INDOCHINA, SCSP; AND ELECT YOUR REPS. S.R.C. WED 21ST MARCH UNION HALL 12-2 P.M.

## SRC

## Bursaries march coming up

Last Wednesday was a red letter day on the social calendar of Victoria University. Yes, folks, it was an SRC meeting. Fully 200 people were firmly ensconced in the Union Hall (awe-inspiring, eh?) when our very own Andrew Tees opened the meeting. And what an opening! We were stunned by a tale of intrigue and suspicion involving rising costs of Xeroxing machines - not as trivial as it sounds. Many thousands of copies were made last year, and the increase of costs from 5 cents to 10 cents represents a considerable (100% in fact) increase in costs. Andrew explained that the library had reported a considerable loss on the machines last year, and the price rises were in response to this. The alternatives as presented to the meeting were the Association buy a machine (at cost of 2000-3000 dollars) or, more realistically, the Association rent a machine, charge 5 cents a copy, and bear the cost.

And then, it was time for the reports. Rire Scotney gave a report from the VBC which gave the encouraging news that the turnover was up 19% on this time last year. However there was still trouble with books not arriving - which the VBC was rather unfairly choosing to blame on the university. The fault really lies with air-mail and general transportation problems.

## Election

And, then, perhaps the most important part of the meeting began - the elections. Due to the untimely resignation of two exec members, there were two vacancies on the executive - those of man vice-president and SRC co-ordinator.

For the first position, there were four applicants. Stuart Frater spoke first, outlining his main concerns as

being the problem of car-parking, the unsatisfactory nature of assessment, bursaries and civil rights. Then spoke Vas Gavriel, standing on no specific platform other than that the rest of the candidates were a pack of useless cretins. And then came Alan Philips who was concerned that so much attention was devoted to international affairs by the Association - the events in China and Vietnam are apparently trivia. And then there was Stephen Watson, who was concerned that the students didn't present a unified front, with the politically experienced PSA not giving any assistance to the relative novices in VUWSA.

*Alan Philips — Well I only trifle now and then.*

Photo of Alan Philips

Our President then abandoned the chair to give them the third degree, and under intensive questioning they all agreed that they would not resign in the near future, yes, they had the time, yes they would pull their weight, and they thought that the executives job was to put across the point of view of the students. After being asked to leave the "from" (I quote our President) Alan was elected VP by a considerable margin.

To set the theme for the meeting, there was only one candidate for the position of SRC co-ordinator. This was Debra Montgomery, who was one of the two orientation controllers this year. She said that she felt that the SRC was the most democratic method of expressing student viewpoints. She vowed that she would do her best to encourage students to attend meetings, and was duly elected to the position.

Other positions were then decided, each one having only one candidate. Geoff Adams was elected Education Officer, saying that he hoped to fight against the declining standards in university education - the reduced value in real terms of the bursary, the cuts to the library and the failings of assessment.

Next up was the National Affairs Officer, which went to an unopposed Tim Rochford. Your new International Affairs Officer is Leonie Morris, and Victoria Quade got the job of Women's Rights Officer. In a rather novel manner, Paul Norman was returned as an Environment Officer, saying that he would resign as soon as a replacement had been and trained.

Some of the elections for committee reps were then held. Helen Worth, Paul Norman and Ann Riddle are the reps on the Professorial board. Andrew Tees and Lewis Holden were elected to the Disciplinary Committee, the Library Committee got La Heyman and Simon Wilson, and the timetable rep is Peter Beach - writes in Salient you know.

## And on the motions

A motion was then passed that the remaining elections be postponed so that the more important of the 17 motions on the agenda could be discussed. The first of these motions was "That this SRC calls for a demonstration in support of the \$9.00 increase to the standard tertiary bursary re-commended by the Education Department, to be held in conjunction with a national day of action organised by NZUSA to be held no later than April 11." Mover Virginia Adams spoke to the effect that the Education Department recommendation presents the student body with a magnificent opportunity to pressure Government to increase the bursary, with the implied support of the Department.

*SRC makes a decision.*

Photo of SRC members raising their hands

This motion was passed after little discussion and the next motion was presented. This was "That VUWSA's representative on the national executive be instructed to call for National action, preferably in the form of demonstrations. Further, that unless the Education Department adopts a more sincere approach to the Review Committee negotiations, then this SRC recommends NZUSA withdraw its membership of the working parties". As mover of the motion, Lindy Cassidy spoke, explaining that the working parties were created in April 1978 to evaluate and report of future changes to the bursary. Although the Education [unclear: Department] runs these working parties and sits on them, it failed to consult the Working Parties on these recommendation to the Minister. It makes something of a mockery of inviting NZUSA to be a part of the discussion it makes decisions such as this without consulting them. The motion was put and carried.

The next motion, moved by Geoff Adams, read "That a bursaries action committee be formed by the Education Officer to organise the demonstration and that VUWSA invites the Polytechnic and Wellington Teachers college to join the demonstration' Once again this motion was passed with little discussion, most of the audience by this time having drifted off. The next motion moved by Andrew Tees said "That VUWSA supports STANZ and other Student Teachers Associations in holding to the view that student teachers should continue to receive the current student teacher allowances instead of receiving the standard tertiary bursary, and further that VUWSA believes that the standard tertiary bursary should no be upgraded to the detriment of student teacher's allowances" Andrew in his speech expressed the excellent emotion that all students should stick together, and that while the increase in bursary was a necessity it should not be achieved at the expense of our teaching colleagues.

This motion was passed, and we moved on to motion number 17, moved by Paul Norman "That a campaign be organised around the visit of the German Industrialists. (c. 20 March 1979) to emphasize the issues of the secrecy evident in the way that details of the visit, especially the business of the delegation, have been kept from the people of New Zealand, and the aspects of foreign capitalization of our resources that I are apparent in the New Zealand government's invitation. And, further that VUWSA supports such a campaign and supplies 15 metres of calico and \$60 towards posters and leaflets, and takes part in a picket outside the James Cook at noon on Tuesday 20 March 1979" Norman spoke in support of his motion, but opposition came from Patrick Mulrenan who said that this motion gave implicit support to New Zealand capitalists and was "money to a bad cause", NZUSA General VP Jim Brown then spoke, outlining various horrible deeds that the Germans were going to do to Godzone. He said that they were going to be flown over the South Island rather like prospective buyers of real-estate. Tees then had his say, putting forward the view that this was none of the students business, and he didn't see why he had to fork our \$60 for this cause. This so incensed Lisa Sacksen that she replied the Germans were attracted here by the carrot of cheap power, and the consumer price increases that would result were certainly the business of each and every student. Just before she was about to rend Andrew limb from limb, the motion was passed. Andrew was saved and the meeting was over. Andrew Beach

## Levett shows true colours

"Student bursaries should be abolished." Such is the belief of Labour Party candidate and Victoria University Sociology lecturer, Dr Allan Levett. Was it really the Labour Party that introduced the Standard Tertiary Bursary in 1975?

At a recent meeting of the Thordon branch of the Labour Party, Levett attacked "middle-class bludging" asserting that student bursaries were an example of Government spending that encouraged dependency and failed to promote initiative. His solution was a system of student loans, whereby people borrowed while they were students and paid back when they were earning. "Maybe more would go out and work first."

What a load of twisted, right-wing nonsense! For a start, Livett's statement that students are "middle-class bludgers" is not only untrue but an insult to those students who come from working-class backgrounds and who struggle their way through tertiary education.

And in proposing a system of loans Dr Levett takes no account of the present economic situation. Given the worsening level of unemployment among school leavers and graduates, to assert that students should work before they come to a tertiary institute or would be able to pay back massive loans after leaving is not only inhumane but ludicrous.

Levett completely ignores the immense difficulties already faced by students from working class backgrounds in gaining access to tertiary study. And they would find it even more difficult if they had to pay back loans, presumably at the current rate of interest when they left.

While the majority of students do come from middle class homes, most do not wish to be a burden upon their parents but look for the independence and initiative that Mr Mr Levett holds so high.

However successive governments' inaction on bursary increases and the declining ability to gain work in the long vacation make this a distant prospect for many students.

Over the last long vacation approximately 15% of all full-time tertiary students were either registered as unemployed or on government job creation schemes.

Introducing student loans would have the effect of narrowing even further the type of student who would complete a tertiary course of study.

Only the most "enterprising and independent" would be allowed to enter Dr Levett's institutes of higher learning. Independent that is, of any form of government support and "enterprising" can surely only mean those who can firstly find a job and secondly work their arses off earning enough to pay for the privilege (not the right!) of attending a tertiary institute! While those with the parental support can rest easy.

Anti-student attitudes such as Dr Levett's must be opposed.

Virginia Adams

**STUDENTS ARE MIDDLE CLASS BLUDGERS! SCRAP THE BURSARY! — WHO'D COME THEN? UPPER CLASS BLUDGERS!**

## No Student Teacher Cuts!

# Teacher Trainee Allowances

*If university students do receive their \$9 increase in the STB, it may well be at the expense of student teachers. Here STANZ present the rationale behind the existing student teacher allowances.*

Information recently leaked from the Department of Education to the Wellington Evening Post on the question of student bursaries has disturbing implications as far as the future of the allowances paid to teacher trainees are concerned. Rumour has it that a \$9 per week increase in the level of the standard tertiary bursary will be financed through a substantial reduction in the level of remuneration paid to teacher trainees. If, in fact, these rumours are accurate this will be the latest in a long line of intrigues perpetrated by the education establishment at the expense of teacher trainees.

The Student Teachers' Association of New Zealand (STANZ) has, over a number of years, supported technical and university students in their struggle for an adequate bursary. At the same time, however, the STANZ has maintained that such bursary increases should not be granted at the expense of a cut in teacher trainee allowances .

The history of this struggle is a long and, in places, complicated one. It is important however that all students are familiar with the background to the current intrigue.

## Students or Employees?

The STANZ's position is that teacher trainees are employees and should be recognised as such by the inclusion of their allowances under the provisions of the State Services Conditions of Employment Act, 1977. In fact, the actual status of the allowances has been in a state of flux for several years now. Prior to 1969 teacher trainees were included under the provisions of the Education Act, 1964 and the Government Services Tribunal Act as members of the education services. As such their income was a 'salary' negotiable by the appropriate service organisations (PPTA, NZFKTA, NZEI) under the auspices of the Government Service Tribunal.

After the passage of the State Services Conditions of Employment and Remuneration Act, 1969, which superseded the above legislation it was discovered that teacher trainees had been accidentally (or purposely?) excluded. Despite this exclusion the allowances were negotiated in 1972 and 1974 with the Education Service Committee by the interested parties as if they were subject to the provisions of the Act.

In effect, therefore, they were being treated as salaries, subject to tax and superannuation deductions, even though they did not have this status legally. This continues to be the case today.

In 1975, however, the then Labour Government took advantage of this situation to initiate an all-out attack on teacher trainee allowances with little or no prior consultation with the STANZ and NZUSA. In the budget of that year it was announced that teacher trainees would receive the standard tertiary bursary. This amounted to an attempt to undermine the solidarity between students and their organisation by taking from one group in order to give to another. Fortunately this attempt at 'divide and rule' was unsuccessful.

The STANZ fought a successful campaign with the support of NZUSA, NZTISA, the other teacher organisations, and some backbench Labour MPs such as Russell Marshall and Mike Moore to have the budget provision reversed. In the face of massive opposition the Government had no choice but to back down and accept the maintenance of the status-quo with regard to the allowances. This campaign, more than anything else, emphasised the importance of student unity of purpose on all matters affecting their livelihood and conditions of service.

In 1976, however, the attacks continued; this time under a National Government, acting in direct contradiction of its stated election policy of retaining teacher trainee allowances at their current level. The Government decreed that teacher trainees were not eligible for cost-of-living adjustments. Teacher trainees were understandably incensed. The effect of the action would have been to steadily devalue the level of the allowances over a number of years - basically a back-door method of achieving the same goals as the previous Government.

Once again the STANZ and other organisations forced a reversal of this action and the allowances retained their increasingly tenuous status. During both 1976 and 1977 the STANZ and NZUSA argued that no decision should be made on the long term future of teacher trainee allowances until such time as a thorough enquiry had been conducted into all aspects of teacher training. In 1976, such an enquiry was, in fact, initiated by the Minister of Education under the auspices of the Review of Teacher Training. Now, three years later, the report of that review has been completed and will be ready for publication in the very near future.

While the Review of Teacher Training was in progress the Minister of Education, Mr Gandar, gave

repeated assurances that there would be no decision on the future of teacher trainee allowances until such time as this review is completed and its report made public. In spite of Mr Gandar's assurances, members of his department have continued to work against the long-term interests of teacher trainees by attempting to initiate an examination of the allowances within the context of the Review of Financial Assistance for Post School Study (the Bursaries Working Party).

As recently as 9 February, this year, the new Minister of Education reiterated Mr Gandar's assurances during a meeting with members of the NZUSA national office. Just two weeks and four days later, however, it became clear that the situation had altered drastically. This time, during discussion with a STANZ delegation Mr Wellington refused to give any such assurance. Why had he changed his mind?

The next day, 28 February, the infamous leak appeared in the Wellington Evening Post (quite by coincidence?). Could it be that Mr Wellington and his department have realised that the Review of Teacher Training is not going to come forward with the, hoped for, recommendations. If, the recommendations of the Review are indeed ignored, it will be an act of gross irresponsibility on the part of the Government.

## Allowances — Why?

In general, the arguments for the retention of teacher trainee allowances are complex ones. In brief terms, however, they go something like this:

In attempting to fulfill the needs of society, teacher training must be allowed to develop in its own unique way. It has now, and will continue to have in the future, certain requirements that distinguish it from the multiplicity of other training programmes that are designed to meet a whole range of differing needs. Unlike university students, for example, teacher trainees have to undertake periods of practical training as a compulsory component of their programme.

While on section a trainee must act, to all intents and purposes, like a junior teacher rather than a student. In this respect the training period is analagous to that of policemen, for example. In recent years it has become necessary to increase the practical component in order to meet the needs of society. The STANZ has supported this trend.

Photo of children looking through microscopes

Teacher training is being recognised more and more as a continuous process. It is a process which is Not completed upon graduation from a teacher's college. In this light the division between pre-service and in-service teacher training has become blurred. A continuous training programme of such a specialised nature requires a great deal of commitment to the teaching service. This level of commitment should be recognised at an early stage during the training process.

## Recruitment Aspects

The STANZ has always maintained that mature applicants with occupational experience outside of an educational institution are more likely to show the required commitment to teaching and to training for teaching. This experience within the wider community is often an invaluable asset in the classroom. In recent years there has been an encouraging increase in the age of entrants to teachers' training colleges. In order that this trend should continue, however, it is very important that the allowances be maintained. In this respect they have an extremely important role insofar as recruitment is concerned.

Similarly there is a need to recognise the requirement that the teaching service be as representative as possible of the wider community. It is essential then that training be available to people from minority ethnic and cultural groups such as Polynesians and also to people from working class backgrounds. Once again, to ensure, that there is a wide range of applicants for teaching it is necessary to maintain a supportive allowance during training.

## Requirements

In training for teaching, trainees have to meet certain financial requirements that pertain only to their vocation. Opportunities for secondary and holiday employment are severely limited in comparison to university students. The vacation period is much shorter (seven weeks) and the practical training component makes part-time employment a difficult proposition. Such employment, if obtained, is subject to secondary taxation and of course, teacher trainees are not eligible for employment under the Student Community Service Programme.

The time spent in schools can be particularly expensive. Clothes, for example, are expected to be of an 'acceptable' standard and clothes can be an expensive item. Out of town teaching practice results in high travel expenses and the doubling of accommodation costs (rent, power etc). The period spent at teachers' college is

recognised as the time when teachers gather their classroom resources - a costly process.

These considerations show quite clearly that teacher trainee allowances are not as lucrative as some of our opponents would like us to believe. The minimum allowances received by trainees under 20 is \$60 per week after tax. Given the training related expenses and the scarcity of secondary and vacation employment opportunities it can be seen that teacher trainees are not that much better off than students in technical institutes and universities.

## Elitism?

The argument for the retention of the allowances may sound elitist to some. It is not intended to be. What we are saying is that teacher training has a very special place in the development of our education system. The teaching service must, as far as possible, be representative of the wider community. There is a very real possibility, in light of the rumoured intentions of the government, that teacher training could become the preserve of white, middle-class school leavers. This is a situation which the STANZ and all groups with a real concern for education would not like to see.

## Unity Essential

Undoubtedly some elements will continue to attempt to create, and then exploit, antagonisms between the various groups involved in the education sector. It must be made clear that one group is not trying to gain at the expense of another.

It must be understood that this is Not an either / or situation. We must support each other.

Ray Curnow

General Secretary

Student Teachers Association of New Zealand.

## No Peace at all

## The Middle East Peace talks

The latest escapade of US President Jimmy Carter has not only sounded the death knell for his re-election chances next year but also has increased the chances of war in the Middle East region.

The whole premise of the Middle East peace talks has been that the two enemies in the area are Israel and Egypt, and that if both of them can get together, then the inevitable can be averted. Unfortunately for Carter and everyone else concerned, this is not the case. The central issue in Middle East politics is the right of the Palestinian people to gain back their national self-determination. Since 1974 they have lived in a country ruled by the doctrine of Zionism - a policy which means that they are effectively second class citizens in their own land.

The region is also an accurate reflection of global power contention — the rapidly declining influence of US interests, and the growing influence of the Soviet Union. The recent Middle East talks have shown this changing power situation very clearly. The US has succeeded only in alienating some of the nations which, before Camp David, it relied upon as allies. The more important ones are Saudi Arabia and Jordan, and some small but influential nations such as Kuwait. None of these countries have been prepared to sacrifice their support of the Palestinian people for a make-shift peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. Rather, they have joined the main body of the Arab Third World nations in condemning the agreements.

Drawing of a bird with grapes

As well as US influence declining, the power of Zionism within Israel is encountering new stresses and strains. While the fanatical Zionist elements are actively promoting new illegal settlements on the West Bank, Jewry within Israel and internationally are increasingly turning away from the racialist and expansionist policies of Zionism. Pressure for genuine self rule for the Palestinians as the only solution to the problems of

the Middle East is growing within Israel. The ultra-nationalistic policies of the Begin government are only leading to the weakening of the Zionist regime.

In reality, the peace talks are a fabrication designed to bolster the flagging influence of the United States in the Middle Eastern region. Under Jimmy Carter, however, US influence has gone into a rapid downhill plummet and the Camp David talks especially, have backfired rather badly.

But as in other parts of the world, the USSR has not overlooked the chance to fill the vacuum left by the declining US. Already they have had some success in high jacking the Palestinian national movement through their local agents. It is not inconceivable that in the near future they will become the greatest enemy of the independence and peace of the Arab nations of the Middle East. Judging from present day events, that day may be sooner than we think.

David Murray

## From the Courts

Photo of the outside of a building

This column recommences a tradition that used to thrive in Salient in days gone by: court reporting. Not your formulaic give-nothing-away little articles that appear in the daily press; not your equally formulaic tell-it-all-sensationalism gracing the pages of Truth. Salient's court reporting will focus on the context of some of the "justice" that is handed down, raising questions that the law, in all its blind wisdom, is supposedly bound to ignore.

Last week the petrol scare hit the Magistrates Court. An 18 year old youth was chosen to highlight its seriousness. The magistrate, Mr Kerr, told the youth that stealing petrol was a particularly nasty crime considering the present crisis. The Court would make an example of him in order to deter other potential offenders. The fine was \$100, with \$10 costs. The value of the the petrol stolen was 50c.

The youth in question is unemployed. With a benefit of \$37.50 a week, he will clearly find the fine outside the scope of his income. Unemployment is not the fault of those unable to find jobs, and there are forms of punishment available for those without a proper income. Periodic detention seems more appropriate in this case, especially considering the petty nature of the offence.

Heavy financial penalties for the unemployed figured again last week when a 23 year old man appeared on a charge of possessing cannabis. How a person with the unemployment benefit as sole income is expected to pay \$150 plus \$10 costs is a hard question to answer. However the magistrate, the same Mr Kerr, considered it a just penalty.

## Funny or Absurd?

The week also featured the arrest and conviction of a man for being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Nothing unusual about that, except that the man's "disorder-liness" consisted of talking to an imaginary friend and being pestered by an equally imaginary dog. The magistrate told him to watch his drinking. The rest of us better watch who we're talking to. They might just turn out to be policemen disguised as imaginary friends.

Chris Conway

Drawing of a man, woman and child

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## Vo ist der ClüthadamsmitaldercheappÖwer Ja?

*Twenty top West German industrialists are arriving in Wellington on March 20 to consider large scale investment possibilities in New Zealand.*

When these two writers decided to find out more about the visit to New Zealand by 20 high-powered West German industrialists. March 18-22, the obvious place to start was the Department of Trade and Industry, who are co-ordinating the German's trip. After the predictable switchboard shuffle while they tried to figure out exactly whom we should talk to, we were connected with the person who would be travelling with the German party and co-ordinating their arrangements.

Our first question was, roughly, "What sort of New Zealand resource inventory has been offered to foreign investors, specifically to the West Germans?" We encountered, not for the first time, stiff Resistance to the use of the verb "to offer." After a bit of careful adjusting of vocabulary, we were told that there was a briefing document given to the West Germans several months ago. This document was not a specific or detailed one, simply a rough outline of what New Zealand has to offer - fishing, tourism, minerals, forestry, energy, etc. "Nothing that isn't public information."

We asked if it would be possible to see a copy of this briefing document. "Well, departmental publications are not usually released to the public." "But if there's nothing in it that isn't public information, why can't a member of the public look at it?"

After quite a bit more discussion, and being put to 'Hold' twice, it was agreed that a copy could be picked up next day at lunch time. However, next day at 12.15 we were greeted with a rather embarrassed Trades & Industry employee. "You may find this strange, but the document is being re-typed." We nodded. Yes, indeed, that did seem strange. The very simple explanation was that it had been typed double-spaced for the Germans and it was being re-typed in single-spacing. And then there had been a few little errors in the first retyping and it was having one more re-typing to get it just right.

Late that afternoon when the document was finally ready, it turned out to be, as predicted, an innocent and superficial list of New Zealand's attractions - fishing, tourism, etc. A thorough and compact one, certainly, but very vague.

It seems to these writers distinctly unlikely that a group as high-powered as this German one is should come to litt-ole New Zealand on the strength of that document.. For this is no delegation of civil servants or investment officers of German firms. To give you some idea of their stature: Heading the delegation is Hans Gunther Sohl. He is the honorary president of the Federation of German Industries (BDI), and Chairman of the Board of an iron and steel firm which employs more people (130,000) than the total population of Dunedin. It has a consolidated turnover of 20 billion deutsch marks — approximately equal to New Zealand's entire gross national product. And he is just the head; there are 19 other members.

## What Are they doing in New Zealand?

The delegation is here to explore the New Zealand economy for investment opportunities. They will produce a report of their findings and it will be on culated among the 39 national industrial sector organisations and thence to their 100,000 industrial outlets. This, according to Trade & Industry, may in turn encourage a more detailed round of offers and negotiations.

In the wider context, this visit can be seen as part of Germany's moves to increase their influence in Asia and the Pacific. New Zealand is of particular interest as an Antarctic treaty nation with an established Antartica programme (the emphasis of which has shifted recently toward mineral resources). We are also strategically

placed for the harvesting of krill off Antarctica. More than a year ago New Zealand signed an Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the Federal Republic. The Germans have since indicated that fisheries, marine resources, and Antarctica research are their areas of special interest.

## Why be Concerned?

There are several aspects of this visit which are worrying. First, there's the secrecy. We are concerned that decisions may be made in secret. While our little confusion with Trade & Industry about the briefing document may not be suspicious in and of itself it increased the uneasy feeling that public involvement is less than welcome. Comalco is the classic case of the problems created by government secrecy. But even as recently as three months ago, our government bought a third-hand ammoniaurea plant and only afterwards let the public in on the secret. The public has a right to know about such major investments before they are signed.

Drawing of top secret suitcases

Secondly, is the issue of political face-saving. We need to be wary of our government using German and other foreign investment to prop up bad decisions. Clutha and Maui gas may be examples of this. Both are cases where resources have been developed for "demands" which have not existed. Creating the demand later, is fraught with dangers, as these are in essence patch-up solutions which are often expensive and inefficient. It is simply not acceptable to attempt to justify the destructive Clutha scheme by encouraging electricity-intensive industries which may themselves be poor producers of jobs and net foreign exchange.

Finally, is the issue of exploitation of New Zealand's resources. In a mood of political expediency and an atmosphere of secrecy, we are definitely more vulnerable to exploitive deals. Those few New Zealand industries like Comalco and the pulp mills which match the scale of German enterprises, at present employ very very few people for the amounts of energy, capital, and natural resources which they consume, and often pollute extensively. In fact, the five biggest energy consuming companies in New Zealand (three of which have substantial foreign investment) have a very bad record. They consumed two-thirds of our industrial electricity in 1974, and yet only provided 5.5% of the industrial output and only 3.7% of the industrial employment.

The Trade & Industry Department's briefing for the BDI mission notes the small scale of New Zealand operations and suggests the developments should be of an appropriate scale. However, in other sections of the briefing, where investment opportunities are outlined, it appears that large scale investment is in fact being encouraged: "The Government is currently examining a number of proposals for the establishment of new energy-intensive industries in New Zealand. Currently, the most attractive options appear to be the ferro alloys field ... although other major electricity users are being considered."

The briefing also notes the government's receptiveness to overseas investment - with more than 90% approval of applications for overseas companies taking over or establishing businesses in New Zealand in the seventies. A wide range of incentives and assistance measures to industrial development " are available to companies irrespective of ownership." Such investment is controlled by the Overseas Investment Commission, under powers delegated by the Minister of Finance.

"Very few hard and fast rules have been laid down for the evaluation of companies in New Zealand and every case is assessed on its merits. As a consequence investment is welcome in almost all sectors." Those sectors where it is not so welcome are ownership of farm land, or additional investment in tanks, finance houses, or insurance companies. "Apart from these sectors reservations, overseas investment is virtually unrestricted up to a level of 24.9%. Beyond this percentage level, the Commission assesses proposals for acceptability according to an all-embracing set of criteria including effects on environment and employment.....Approval may be given to a majority or even 100% foreign ownership."

It seems not unlikely that the German investors will be seeking majority ownership. After all, what purpose do the German's have in coming here? To help New Zealand out of its present economic difficulties so that it is less dependant on the whims of foreign nations — of course not. NZ is at present in a very weak economic situation threatened by the growing agriculture protectionism of most other countries, notably Germany in the EEC. The Germans are not here to discuss importing our agricultural produce - having helped get NZ to its knees, they are ready to expand.

Perhaps, in the short term, the economy may improve (tho' even this is not certain) and unemployment may drop. But, ultimately, the Germans will prosper - why else would they invest in NZ. if it wasn't to their ultimate advantage? Are we again to be on the receiving end, as Comalco has do effectively demonstrated?

## What's to be Done?

It is important that the New Zealand government and the German delegation realize that the public insists on democracy. That is, we must let them both know without a doubt that we wish to be informed and want to

have a say in any large scale decisions which will affect this country.

The rallies and demonstrations listed below were organized so that:

- The New Zealand government does not underestimate the public's insistence upon open government. They must understand that we will tolerate no more Comalco's.
- The West Germans are not to be misled about the public climate in New Zealand. They must be made to realize that there will be public scrutiny of every step. And they must understand that we are not to be played with.
- The public at large is alerted to some important questions about West German investment and large industrial development : Will it created many jobs for our people? Will it damage the environment? Will it require extensive, taxpayer-financed, public works? Will it save foreign exchange or will it actually increase our indebtedness by requiring costly plant and material imports?

The German Mission will be in WELLINGTON on TUESDAY, MARCH 20. DEMAND THE RIGHT TO KNOW DEMAND THE RIGHT TO KNOW -8.00 am Leaflet Wellington Railway station. -8.45 am Picket in front of Parliament. (German Mission arrives, 9.15 am ) -12 noon March from Rankine Brown Courtyard Rally outside James Cook, the Terrace.

By Patricia Sarr & Keith Johnston

## Southern Africa Today

With the current activities in the Middle East and South East Asia, events in southern Africa have slipped somewhat from the limelight. However the revolution in Iran will have a significant effect on South Africa in the future, and Soviet ambitions exist in that region as much as they do in South East Asia.

The cut in oil supply has hit South Africa particularly hard. In 1973 OPEC placed an oil boycott on South Africa, which the oil companies, fearful of running into further strife with the producing countries, scrupulously followed. Not so Iran. Rather like our own Rugby Union, Iran under the Shah had an official policy of seeing oil as "a commodity and not as a political weapon." In vigorous support of this policy. Iran supplied up to 90% of South Africa's oil (and incidentally about 80% of Israel's requirements).

While it is likely that Iran will regularise its exports of oil generally once things become more settled there, it is unlikely that the trade with South Africa will continue. However there is still hope for the Botha Government. It appears that several other OPEC countries may be prepared to trade with South Africa on an under-the-counter basis. Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been buying increasing quantities of South African goods, especially foodstuffs and building materials. Venezuela has quietly continued trade with South Africa. But the all important oil does not appear to have been traded in any significant amounts.

## South Africa's other Friends

The British and American governments may also come to the aid of the oil starved South Africans. Both countries are reported to have agreed to provide South Africa with oil in exchange for more pressure from South Africa on the "transitional" government in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to establish complete black majority rule. This decision was apparently taken by President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan during the Guadeloupe Summit in January 1979.

The reasons for this concern for South Africa's oil shortage is expressed as a concern for a speedy resolution to the Zimbabwean situation. Strategically South Africa is very much more important than Zimbabwe, controlling the sea routes around the Cape of Good Hope, as well as having a significant role in the balance of power in the Indian Ocean area. Ironically the West's interests in Iran, apart from its oil reserves, had the same origins.

With the collapse of Iran it is conceivable that Britain and America Will be even more careful to ensure that they maintain some kind of influence in South Africa. But by the same token, the other throw of the Shah shows that .even nations rich on petrodollars can fall (though in this case it is not yet clear to what final end). While

South Africa is probably wealthier than Iran and certainly foreign investment is more committed to it, recent events show that the opposition within the country is having some real effect, and the oil problems can only serve to weaken South Africa.

The problems that Botha regime faces from the outside however are nothing compared with the long-term problems for the apartheid system in the rising tide of political militancy of the South African people. The riots at Soweto, were the first tangible evidence of a wide-spread militancy. The South African government is in a

vicious circle of its own making. To contain the rising militancy it must introduce more repressive legislation, and this legislation itself engenders greater opposition amongst those it oppresses.

There is also the problem of what extra legislation it could bring in. Already in South Africa there are such laws as the Industrial Conciliation Act, which prevents blacks from forming unions; the Union Act of 1910 which forbids them citizenship; the Land Act of 1936 which prevents them owning land. There are laws of "job preservation" which mean that no black can ever have the same, equal job as a white. If you add to this the plethora of regulations preventing freedom of movement, freedom of information, in fact freedom of just about anything it is easy to see why there is ferment.

## Namibian Election Fiasco

The practise of oppression is so vital to the South African system that when South Africa attempts to set up "independent" states they fool no-one. This is not surprising when one considers how the South African government has tried to give Namibia (South-West Africa) independence, while still controlling the semination.

An example of how Namibia works can be seen in an investigation of the elections that were held there in December of last year. Originally to be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, South Africa took over running them with the vote being taken some four months ahead of the UN schedule. Under South African administration, coercion and intimidation combined to produce the expected victory of the South African backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) which polled about two thirds of the 330,000 votes cast.

Photo of soldier herding people

The election was declared null and void by the United Nations. SWAPO (The South West Africa People Organisation) which has been fighting a guerilla war for the true independence of Namibia, declared a boycott of the elections. Yet overall there was a 93% voter registration and a 81% voter turnout. Superficially it would appear that SWAPO's call had been ignored, that it failed to gain the support of the Namibian people. Yet the true story tells a rather different tale.

SWAPO's call failed/not because people did not heed it, but rather because the South African administrators of the election conducted a deliberate campaign to force the people to register, and further to ensure that when they did vote, that they voted for the "official" South African backed party - the DTA.

Drawing of a man standing on a large group of people

This policy was to have the combined effects of installing a puppet government, giving South Africa cause to spuriously claim it had the backing of the Namibian people, and to discredit SWAPO. There were a wide variety of tactics that the administration used in this campaign. The most widely publicised were the use of registration cards to harrass the people.

Because they were issued to all Namibians the registration cards soon became used by South African authorities as identity cards. Blacks were required to carry them at all times, and later it even became compulsory to carry DTA membership cards! Any person found without a "registration card" was liable to be beaten up by the police, while anyone who lacked a DTA membership card was automatically regarded as a member of SWAPO or a guerilla. In either case the result was arrest or detention.

The pressure for membership was also carried out through the tribal chiefs. If any member failed to register, either for the elections or for the DTA, tribal members would lose their rights to work the communally held land.

Other indirect threats came in the form of withholding pensions and hospital facilities from those who had failed to register. White employers threatened to sack those who did not register and vote. For instance, Rio-Tinto-Zinc's Rossing Uranium Mine threatened widespread dismissals. Most other large corporations did likewise.

The 400 Mobile Polling Booths (MPBs) were the other major device used to rig the elections. They were empowered to enter any village (often accompanied by military forces) day or night. Troops rounded up voters, took them to the booths, and without informing them of their right to choose between the various parties, forced them to vote. Those who identified themselves by a thumbprint were deemed illiterate and had their ballot papers filled in for them. This affected up to 40% of the rural population.

## More Abuses

But the "elections" involved far more sophisticated techniques than mere threats and intimidation. For instance:

- 60-80,000 Angolan refugees were registered (the population in the Kavango area had nearly doubled since 1975 due to attacks on the northern bank of the Cunene River).

- The adult population figures were manipulated, excluding at least 40,000 Namibian refugees, but at the same time, where it suited, under-age people were frequently registered to vote. The English-language Windhoek Advertiser, commented within a week of the close of registrations: "It seems inconceivable that nearly 90% of the population have already registered. Nine out of the ten people approached say they have not registered, and do not intend to do so.
- The DTA spent millions of dollars on their election campaign, with money coming from South African, West German and other mining interests. The London Times (Oct. 12) stated: "The DTA's opponents estimate the organisation spent more than 2.5 million pounds. For a small electorate (less than half a million) that must make it one of the most expensive election campaigns in the world."
- These funds were spent on such items as free food to draw people to rallies and the buying out of the German and English speaking Daily papers in Namibia in April. The Western press said very little during the elections in Namibia. While the final result was generally reported, few papers pointed out that the UN had declared the election null and void. It comes as no surprise then that they failed to report the opposition that existed to the elections. SWAM (South West Africa Nation Union) also took the SWAPU stand of boycotting the elections. Notwithstanding the detention of over 100 SWAPO leaders and members before the election (including the Information and Publicity Secretary Damal Tjongarero) SWAPO was able to mount a massive demonstration, numbering many thousands, during the run-up to the elections.

## The History of Namibia

Namibia, a German colony from 1884-1915, had been administered by South Africa since the First World War. With the threat of a liberated Zimbabwe, Namibia is the last remaining buffer state between South Africa and 'black' Africa. The Turnhalle proposals, if implemented, would enable South Africa to continue treating Namibia as yet another Black reserve. The experience in the ten "Bantustans" that already exist in South Africa clearly indicate that, rather than allowing the Africans the "opportunity to develop separately", the Bantustans are merely plots of land where the Africans can settle down and die.

In 1977, however, the USA, UK, West [unclear: rmany], and Canada told South Africa [unclear: at] the Turnhalle proposals were [unclear: unacc-ble]. Their alternative was apparently [unclear: cpted] by South Africa in April 1978[unclear: d] by SWAPO in July.

## Waldheim Proposals"

This led to UN Secretary/General Kurt [unclear: Idheim] sending a special representative Namibia in August to finalise the "[unclear: Waldim] proposals" which were adopted by the [unclear: urity] Council in September 1978. These [unclear: olved] a UN Transition Assistance Group [unclear: NT AG]) of 7,500 troops plus an [unclear: interna-nal] civilian group to supervise fair [unclear: elec-ns] in which SWAPO was willing to take [unclear: rt]. South African and SWAPO troops [unclear: uld] gradually withdraw from their [unclear: ba-] and leave the country. SWAPO was [unclear: tain] to win the elections, leaving South [unclear: rica] surrounded by hostile liberated [unclear: sta-]

Vorster's resignation in September coincided with South Africa's "internal [unclear: settle-nt]" announcement that the Turnhalle [unclear: ctions] would take place on 4-8 [unclear: Decem-] South Africa had accurately [unclear: calcula-] that the Western "contact groups" [unclear: wou-] not implement sanctions against her and [unclear: en] five foreign ministers visited South [unclear: A-ca] in October, all they could extract was [unclear: ledge] that South Africa would pressurise [unclear: a] "new administration" to hold more [unclear: ele-ons] some time in 1979.

## [unclear: Military] Build-up

Meanwhile, South Africa has amassed [unclear: 000] troops in Northern Namibia which [unclear: we] continued to make raids into Angola, [unclear: 10] November. President Neto announced [unclear: it] 40 people had been killed during the [unclear: ek] in raids launched from Namibia. [unclear: An-la] has now been placed on war footing [unclear: d] is expecting a major offensive from the [unclear: uth] African regime.

## [unclear: War] in Zimbabwe

Although the Namibian "independence" obviously little more than a joke (in very [unclear: d] taste), the Zimbabwean situation is [unclear: so-what] different. Politically a much [unclear: weak-country] than South

Africa, it has been [unclear: em-led] in civil war for the last two years as [unclear: ionalist] leaders try to wrest control. There [unclear: e] been the removal of the "residential and [unclear: cupational] racial restrictions. It is suggested [unclear: it] elections will be held in the near future [unclear: d] a "black majority rule government" will formed. Before considering the [unclear: signifi-CE] of these latest measures, the situation" [unclear: it] exists in Zimbabwe will be examined.

Most important in any examination of [unclear: e] apartheid system, because of its [unclear: eco-mic] importance, is the division of land. [unclear: der] the 1979 up-dating of the Land [unclear: Te-re] Act, Zimbabwe's 96.4 million acres [unclear: re] legally divided up as follows:

[unclear: This] was amended in March 1977 with the [unclear: lour] bar being legally taken out of all but [unclear: e] Tribal Trust Lands but in practise a to of two European farms had been [unclear: purcha-d] by Africans between then and the time writing. The more substantial changes so will have been as a direct result of the war

In this table the "general" European [unclear: la-sare] those privately owned on a private corporate basis. The African Purchase [unclear: eas] are the equivalent for "better" [unclear: Af-an] farmers, and can be bought and sold [unclear: der] individual titles. The Tribal Trusts [unclear: nds] (TTLs) are African lands held under [unclear: mmunal] tenure (ie administered on a [unclear: tri-I] basis).

## [unclear: Distribution] of land and people

To place the figures in the table in their [unclear: rect] perspective, it is necessary to [unclear: con-er] the populations these areas have to support. At the end of 1976, there were 680,000 African far men and 6,682 European farmers, so, on average, European farmers have approximately 100 times as much land, which is also of greater natural fertility. In the same year there were 332,000 African labourers on the European land, amounting to 97% of the rural workforce in the European areas.

The total population in the African areas is four times that in the European, and this massive overcrowding has brought an ecological disaster to the land. The overcrowding is reflected in the TTLs where some 40% of the men aged between 16 and 30 were landless (only men can own land in TTLs) while 675,000 tribal cultivators have less than 10 acres each. The reason that acutely over-populated African areas were created alongside under-populated European areas was that Zimbabwe's development was based on a cheap source of labour (as was South Africa's).

In the 1920's, because Africans couldn't be induced to leave peasant agriculture to work for the white economy, 50% of the urban workforce was made up of foreign labour. Africans continued to rely on peasant agriculture until forced removals of thousands to the reserves, alone with population increases, made production levels inadequate and land scarce. Africans then became more "willing" to work in the cities.

The city workers remained migrant workers however, keeping their agricultural links because (i) the wages were low and they depended on supplementing income from peasant agriculture; (ii) they were not allowed to bring families to town in most cases. The same situation applied to many of the workers on European farms though some were able to bring families to live with them on the "farm compounds".

The TTLs therefore came to provide reservoirs of cheap labour. In the TTLs average income from farming is around 10 pounds per month. Half the urban labour force receives less than 45 pounds per month (Poverty datum line 90 pounds) and farm labourer receive even less.

In the 1960s and 1970s these policies were too successful and more workers left from the TTLs than could be employed. Thus foreign workers have been repatriated and thousands of Zimbabwean Africans exported to South Africa, still leaving vast numbers unemployed.

But these measures have not proved successful. European commercial agriculture is far from efficient. Much of the European land is under-utilised or not used at all. Production is dominated by a small number of large farms of over 15,000 acres. In 1976, 271 European farming units contributed 52% of the total taxable income, while 30% of all farms were insolvent.

## The Alternatives

In the attempts of the British and Rhodesian Governments to bring about a peaceful transition from an apartheid system to one based on majority rule, it is evident that a more equitable division of land is of crucial importance. The groups who are working together to try to solve this question through the "Internal Settlement" are: The Rhodesia Party; the United African Party; the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ACNZ), and a number of Rhodesian institutions such as the African Farmers' Union of Rhodesia which mainly represents the African Farmers from the Purchase Areas.

Not surprisingly, the organisations involved in the civil war are not represented. ZANU and ZAPU argue

that any redivision of land must occur along fundamentally socialist lines. The "Internal Settlement", they consider, is fundamentally being negotiated by the whites and the richer (ie land-owning) Africans.

Photo of an angry man

## The Settlement Proponents

The settlement proponents see the land issue as under-utilisation of areas of European land and over population of the TTLs. Their answer is to put "better" African farmers on more productive land to ensure entrepreneurial initiative and on-farm investment. For those who don't qualify as "better" farmers some also suggest the establishment of a state farm system. A development programme for the TTLs would also include an eventual shift to individual tenure so the land market would be expanded into all areas

None of the groups have detailed whether existing European farms are to be sub-divided or maintained or what the location of the re-settlement schemes would be, nor the size of the plots to be allocated in the TTLs, (although a National Agricultural Workshop Seminar in June 1977 suggested present plot sizes should be continued in the TTLs, which of course at present do not provide enough income for one family to live on).

## Small Holders not Helped

In an article written for the British Catholic Institute for International Relations, Roger Riddell, comments on the likely effect of these proposals. It is worth quoting in full Riddell's explanation of the effects of this type of scheme:

"Small holders, because they are already living at the margin of subsistence, are highly unlikely to be dynamic risk-takers because if innovation goes wrong it will lead to starvation. Farmers with larger incomes have more money available for potential investment, so small-holders will be more dependent upon credit than larger ones; but given the riskiness of agriculture they are also likely to be less creditworthy and would thus be expected to pay proportionately more for credit and capital.

"Furthermore small-holders are far more likely to fall into debt than the larger-scale farmer so that in a regime of small farmers money lenders operate and any surplus in a good year is likely to be used for debt repayment rather than in capital accumulation. Now to impose a system of individual tenure on a group of small-holders is most likely to lead to the poorer peasants being squeezed out as they are now able to sell their land to pay off their debts. In contrast, larger farms are provided with relatively cheaper credit, they can take greater advantage of subsidised inputs and capital grants, they have easier access to technical assistance and the results of agricultural research and they are in a better position to benefit from international assistance.

What this means is that to provide equality of opportunity in an initial situation of gross inequality is in practice highly discriminatory. It is no wonder that as long ago as 1957, the working party on African land tenure argued that it has been proved in many countries that the surest way to deprive a peasant of his land is to give him a secure title and make it freely negotiable."

The few "better" African farmers and especially those to be settled on plots of under-used European land will certainly benefit from such a scheme, but the vast majority of peasant cultivators will not be in this category.

## More inequalities in the Settlement

On 3 March 1978, the Internal Settlement was signed in Salisbury. Under this agreement the existing distribution of land will continue. This means that the existing individual tenure on all the larger rural holdings will exclude all but the wealthiest blacks from ownership of land in white areas.

There are other aspects of the Internal Settlement which operate against the principle of true majority rule. Many safeguards will severely limit any attempts to make the Public Service, police and defence forces truly integrated. Fundamentally state power will still remain in the hands of the white minority because the administrative structure of Zimbabwe has not changed. If there are no laws restricting land ownership, but all the "white" areas are priced out of the range of all but the whites, then nothing has really changed.

It is in response to such flaws in the proposals that civil war flared up to the extent that the elections, vital for the political survival of the settlement have had to be post-poned. The opposition to the Settlement is now so strong that it is most unlikely that it will ultimately survive.

## "Alternative" Proposals

The apparent failure of the Internal Settlement has not prevented the British and American governments from stepping into the fray and suggesting substantially the same arrangement in different clothes. They offer

some changes in the electoral institutions, but change few of the other administrative parts of the administration. Their attitude seems to be that opening all levels of government to black participation will solve all the problems. In fact all these proposals will achieve is the creation of a black administrative elite, similar in most respects to the white elite which preceded it.

As part of the Anglo-American package, the present sanctions against Zimbabwe would be lifted, and US\$ 1.5 billion would be poured into the nation. The result of this move however would not be to place it on its feet. Zimbabwe still relies heavily on outside experts and foreign capital to keep running. An investment of this sort would encourage a large number of capitalintensive projects, which would generate little productive employment for the people.

## Armed Struggle

This leaves the only route through which true equality may be obtained as armed struggle. The existing structure of wealth and poverty in Zimbabwe will not allow itself to be politely changed. The drop in the standard of living for whites if all the blacks were to receive a wage equal even to the starvation level, makes a joke of the peaceful approach.

It is realisation of this that has turned many of the liberation organisations towards armed struggle. Through a destruction of the existing structure it may be possible to create a just society. A separation of 7, 000 miles robs us in New Zealand of an understanding of the guiding philosophy behind many of these organisations. All we can be certain of is that, although it is riddled with possible pitfalls, armed struggle offers the only possibility of true success.

There is growing acceptance in Zimbabwe itself that this is the correct way to wage the struggle. It is estimated that 700.000 Zimbabweans are under the superintendence of the Patriotic Front, which claims it is setting up schools, stores, water holes and grinding mills in semi-liberated zones. If the reports are true, it shows that the Patriotic Front is succeeding in combining fighting a war, with winning over the people and setting up the apparatus for when the war is over. Just as the victory in military terms depends on the support of the people, so does a successful national reconstruction.

Peter Beach

*(Salient thanks Spotlight for supplying much of the information in this article.)*

## The Sharpeville Massacre

March 21 has become a day symbolic of the oppression and viciousness of South Africa's apartheid regime. In March 1960, the Pan-Africanist Congress called for a [unclear: wide], non-violent campaign against [unclear: ing] of security passes. The infamous passes have to be carried by all Blacks at all times on penalty of a heavy fine and/ or imprisonment. The passes are used by the South African authorities to restrict the movement of Blacks in their own country. They are an essential factor in the subjugation of the Black people.

The form the protest action took was peaceful. Thousands of unarmed blacks arrived outside police stations throughout the country, tore up their passes and invited the police to arrest them. Thousands were duly arrested, but on March 21 1960, in the town of Sharpeville, the police panicked and opened fire. In the course of the massacre which ensued, 69 people were killed and a further 183 wounded.

Rather than investigating the incident, the South African government declared a State of Emergency. In the terror which followed a further 14 people were killed, hundreds injured and Black organisations (including the PAC and the African National Congress, the principal liberation organisations in South Africa) were banned. These measures brought almost 20,000 people before the secret courts, where thousands were condemned to prison or work camps. Censorship of the press ensured that none of these details were revealed.

Aside from being yet another revelation of the way the South African regime operates, Sharpeville contains an important lesson. Attempts to change South Africa from within by peaceful protest is doomed to certain failure. If the Blacks want their national liberation, the lesson of Sharpeville is that it will have to be taken by armed force.

## News From M'sia & Spore

## Privy Council Invalidates Essential

# Regulations'

The Malaysian Government faces a major legal and constitutional crisis following a Privy Council ruling that the Essential Regulations are invalid.

The Privy Council, the highest court of appeal in the Commonwealth, recommended the retrial of a man convicted of firearm possession on the grounds that the Essential (Security Cases) Amendment regulations 1975 ultra vires (exceeding in the powers of) the Constitution. Teh cheng Poh of Penang was sentenced to death in November 1976 under the above law, and his appeal to the Privy Council - the latest criminal appeal from Malaysia - is considered a test case.

In reaching its decision, the Privy Council took two things into account. (1) that under the Malaysian Constitution, the King has the powers in an Emergency to promulgate ordinances having the Force of Law - but this power is in force only when the Parliament is not in session. (2) that the Malaysian Parliament was in session in 1975 when the King promulgated the Essential Regulations.

On these grounds, the Privy Council ruled that all Essential Regulation promulgated in this manner were invalid. This includes the Rukan Tetangga regulations, under which a kind of compulsory home guard duty operates.

## Background to the Regulations

The Essential Regulations were hastily declared in 1975 in the wake of intensified guerrilla activities in the country. However, they have been more successful at stamping out the remnants of democratic rights of the people, than at catching guerrillas. Under the Regulations, hearsay is admitted as evidence, witnesses are allowed to testify masked, and the accused is presumed guilty until proven innocent. In short, the Regulations turn basic legal tennet on its head, and remind one of the laws which operate in fascist countries. As such, the Regulations have been severely condemned by legal profession at home and abroad.

A series of confrontations between the government and the Malaysian legal profession followed the promulgation. The government amended the Legal Profession Act to muffle the voices of the lawyers. When lawyers threatened to boycott security trials, the government declared that foreign lawyers would be used in their place.

To date, 44 people have been sentenced to death under the Regulations. A 14-year old boy was sentenced to death but the government was forced to commute the sentence under a powerful domestic and international campaign.

Photo of Hussein Onn

## Reactions

Commenting on the ruling, Mr Param Cumaraswamy, former secretary of the Bar Council, said the existing legislation was oppressive, against the rule of law and should be repealed. However, there has yet been no government reaction to the Privy Council ruling.

According to a member of the Bar Council, the government has a few courses of action - it can order new trials for the men awaiting death, detain them under the Internal Security Act indefinitely without trial, or amend the Constitution to retrospectively "legalise" the Regulations. The last course of action is likely to invite widespread criticism.

Observers also point out that if the Constitution is to be amended, it will have to be carried out under "favourable climate" - hence one should not rule out the possibility of government - engineered security incidents to justify the necessity for the Regulations.

SHARPEVILLE DAY ACTIVITIES Film "There is no crisis". Filmed in South Africa during the Black uprisings which began in Soweto in June 1976. Wednesday 21 March, 11am — 12noon, Memorial Theatre Foyer. DISPLAY "The Life of Nelson Mandela". This display captures in photos the story of Nelson Mandela, famous Black South African freedom fighter. Wednesday 21 March, all day. Memorial Theatre Foyer. Organised by VUWSA International Affairs Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn

ANGELOS CAFE Angelos Cafe Recreation Centre Open 11 am to 3 pm for lunch, 3 pm to 5 pm for coffee, milkshakes, snacks etc., 5 pm to 9 pm Hot meals, (soups, meat dishes etc.) From Monday 26th. ALL FOODS HOMEMADE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES

VUW map showing Rankine Brown and Rec Centre

DOWNSTAGE THEATRE BOOKINGS 849 - 639 SUMMIT CONFERENCE By Robert David

MacDonald A metaphor for an age Dinner 6.30 p.m. Play 8.00 p.m. Student Stand-By at 7.50 p.m. \$2.00 only ID. card must be shown SATURDAY Kidss tuff in half-way up at 11 a.m. MEETINGS IN MIDDLE EARTH of trolls, goblins & elves — tall tales and true from Tolkeh for 8s - 80s. Fifty cents each or \$1.50 a family

## Revue Resuscitated

Last year Otago University produced [unclear: hut] they chose to call the "Last Great [unclear: apping] Revue", a response to what they [unclear: w] as a lack of interest in Revues, at [unclear: leain] Dunedin. A parochialism that ignored [unclear: e] Victoria Revue "The Way We Gone one It" which followed a few weeks [unclear: la-er].

This year, which happens to be the one [unclear: at] follows last year, has challenged history [unclear: y] seeing revues again produced by both [unclear: O-go] and Victoria.

### [unclear: ears] of it

The Otago and Victoria revues have [unclear: th-ughout] their long history been a major [unclear: ntnbuting] factor to the health and [unclear: lon-vity] of culture in New Zealand - a [unclear: train-g] pound for performers, writers and [unclear: di-ctors] in theatre, television and other [unclear: pla-s]. Otago for its part has produced the [unclear: its] of "A Week of It" through its revues, [unclear: well] as celebrity giants such as Derek [unclear: yne].

The last decade of Victoria Revues has [unclear: oduced] such as John 'Fred Dagg', Clarke, [unclear: ave] Smith, and Michael Wilson; and [unclear: Do-nstate] director John Banas. If you take [unclear: vay] the influence of University Revues [unclear: om] New Zealand comedy you're not left [unclear: wi enough] eggs to make an omelette.

This isn't restricted just to New Zealand; [unclear: itain] and in particular Oxbridge has seen [unclear: e] development of the Monty Python team, [unclear: e] Goodies, Rutland Weekend Television, [unclear: avid] Frost, and so on..... Which goes to [unclear: ove] that where N.Z. leads the rest of the [unclear: orld] follows.

A student's mum in Suburbia remembers mid-war Auckland student revue titled [unclear: "H-lestly] It Sphinxes". Not surprisingly it had [unclear: arge] political content, dealing with, as the [unclear: le] suggests (as well as being the [unclear: clever-t] part of the show), NZ troops being sent the Middle East during the second world [unclear: ir]. It was believed that the cast put the [unclear: ow] together over the influence of a keg or two of beer, and the audience was forced to endure the hangover.

## Capping Festivities

Revue was associated with Capping Festivities such as Proseseh, which offered students the opportunity to do down-trou's in public with limited impunity.

Of recent years Victoria has developed small cast revues, reflecting the greater flexibility offered, and a move away from male ballets, mass choirs and traditional routines. Otago, for its part, has retained the big show extravaganza type format, reliant on its traditional sextet and male ballet. Perhaps the shock of the introduction of women into the cast in the late forties has yet to be overcome.

Last year the Victoria Revue used a cast of nine, and a band of three, but as many people again were behind the scenes organising and running the show. It is necessary to have a constant stream of personnel to retain the expertise on campus and to secure its position in the future. It is pleasing that even in these times when students are fighting against low bursaries, part time jobs, and the pressure of internal assesment that new blood is being infused into revue along with the haggard remnants of the past.

## Revue Club

In an attempt to secure the future a Revue Club has been formed. In a time when the culturally elitist Drama Club, after a few years with its head in the sand, and with the aid of a fire in Kelburn Parade which destroyed much of their costumes etc, decided suicide was preferable to a slow and lingering death.

The aims of the Revue Club are to promote the future of Revue at Victoria, plus offer a vehicle for the promotion of other activities. These other activities include a small presentation on University Open Day and hopefully the development of 'spots' in hops. Apart from the current revue, which is entering production, the major undertakings are sending a team to perform in Arts Festival at Christchurch in May, and a Christmas Revue at the end of the year.

## After the ball

This year's Revue returns to the traditional Capping Revue Time, running from April 19-28. Titled "After the Ball is Over" it will incorporate social and political satire, irreverent humour and a jazz show band.

If it does little else, it offers the newspaper reviewers an excuse to exercise some of their favourite clichés. Last year it elicited "Nothing sacred to students" a headline, and "the students curdle the milk of the sacred cow even before the audience reach their seats" further on in the text.

Drawing of an elephant

Similar to last year the revue will feature a front of house exhibition. Last year the works of Owen O'Pake were displayed, a mixture of concrete and steel, sculpture and modern paintings.

Owen, a local civil servant who died on his bicycle seat after tilting with a big red on Wadestown Hill believed that "the artists problem is one of making individually unique human statement while at the same time avoiding the pitfalls of art for arts sake approach, and being compelled to endure emotional and functional hardships of popular rejection."

Bullshit Owen!

Phill MacDonald

## S E Asia: another view

*[unclear: Is] was originally a letter to Salient, due, [unclear: wever], to the length, if not the quality, [unclear: is] here printed as an article, (ed)*

*[unclear: 3] weeks ago, Chinese forces invaded [unclear: etnam] - an unwarranted act of aggres [unclear: on]. In invading Vietnam, the Chinese [unclear: vernment] has done its own people, [unclear: am-ig] others, a great disservice. The [unclear: Indo-ina] conflicts come only three years [unclear: af-r] the defeat of United States troops in [unclear: e] region. In the present turmoil, the [unclear: ms] ire carried not by the US or any of Western allies, but by two post-capita-[unclear: I] countries - Vietnam and China- and by [unclear: porters] of the deposed Pol Pot [unclear: govern-ent].*

But the real conflict that underlies the *[unclear: uation]* is still the same - ie the continued *[unclear: utility]* of the United States to the *[unclear: encroament]* of liberation struggles on territory at it considers its own. The American *[unclear: vernment]* has never given up its hope of *[unclear: ingmg]* Vietnam back under its control, *[unclear: nce]* 1975 the US maintained an economic *[unclear: ockade]* on Vietnam. It has refused to *[unclear: y]* one cent in compensation for the *[unclear: inca-utable]* war damage it caused. But this *[unclear: po-ey]* did not succeed in halting the *[unclear: Vietna-ese]* revolution any more than military *[unclear: ight]* did.

United States' interests received a se*[unclear: re]* body-blow in March last year. At at time the Vietnamese government, *[unclear: af-t]* trying to maintain a dual economy - a *[unclear: tionalised]* economy in the North and a *[unclear: pitalist]* economy in the South - was fina-*[unclear: forced]* to unify the country. *[unclear: Remain-g]* capitalist enterprises were expropriated

*[unclear: e]* black market was stopped, and a *[unclear: com-on]* currency was established. This was a *[unclear: eat]* step forward for Vietnam.

This greatly alarmed the Western powers *[unclear: d]* their allies in the region. The business *[unclear: wners]* who left Vietnam after the exprop*[unclear: tions]*, mostly Chinese, were used as *[unclear: pro-anda]* pawns. Vietnam was branded *[unclear: ra-st]* and repressive in its policies towards these people. The hypocrisy of this propaganda is seen in the fact that the West refuses to take more than token numbers of the refugees - preferring to establish camps for "illegal immigrants".

The United States found a willing ally for these attacks in the government of the People's Republic of China. China pushed the same line and the same hypocrisy, closing its borders to the refugees.

China's position in the Indochina situation is just the latest in a series of extremely conservative foreign policy positions. The Chinese government pursues the same narrow, nationalistic policy as the Soviet government. This had led to a bitter feud between these potential allies. They both pursue the policy of "detente" - which means that they declare peace on the capitalist powers and war on each other in order to prove their good faith to the West.

*Kampuchea girl soldiers: Not a calm atmosphere.*

Photo of Kampuchea girl soldiers

China's and Russia's eagerness to make deals with the West at the expense of liberation movements was clearly seen in the Vietnam war. Both Peking and Moscow refused to supply adequate military assistance to Vietnam. In 1972, while the bombs were raining down on Vietnam both Brezhnev and Mao wined and dined

President Nixon.

In China's case, this policy culminated first in a cutting off of all aid to Vietnam, and then in the criminal act of invasion. However, it must be stressed that the basic interests of China and the United States are quite different.

The United States is cold-bloodedly setting out to roll back the gains of the Vietnamese revolution and bring Vietnam back into its orbit. The US government would be more than happy to proceed from that and to reinstate capitalism in China - and also in the Soviet Union and the other post-capitalist states for that matter. In this case, China's invasion of Vietnam must be condemned partly because it weakens China.

The overthrow of the Pol Pot regime by Vietnamese troops backing local forces can only be understood in this context. The Vietnam-Kampuchean conflict was exploited by the West in its hostility to the Vietnamese revolution. According to the November 10 Far Eastern Economic Review, the Australian government held that "it is essential to preserve (Kampuchea) as an independent buffer between non-communist Thailand and communist Vietnam". This policy tied in with Thailand's aid to anti-communist guerillas in Laos - which Vietnam has acted to check.

Kampuchea faced as bad a situation as Vietnam in the post-war years. Its land, social and economic organisation were wrecked by the US bombardment. The government headed by Pol Pot could have begun the mammoth task of reconstruction on the only feasible basis - that of a nationally planned economy. But the government's policies were the opposite of progressive. It set out to systematically depopulate the cities and thrust the country backwards politically and economically. This policy atomised the working class, which has a crucial role to play in the construction of a planned economy.

The complete disorganisation of the country and the lack of popular support for the Pol Pot regime was shown in the way the regime crumbled when early this year the Vietnamese troops invaded, backing the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation.

The violation of democratic rights by Pol Pot was at first used by the imperialists in a general propaganda offensive against the victorious Indochinese liberation movements. They completely exaggerated reports of the repression, claiming that one million people had died without a shred of evidence. But the opportunity to put pressure on Vietnam through its Western neighbour caused the United States and its allies in South East Asia to think again about Kampuchea.

The Thai government allowed China to fly over its territory to arm the Kampucheans in their border squabbles with Vietnam. Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia all recognised the Pol Pot government. The Far Eastern Economic Review of December 29, 1978, spoke of an "increasing Washington tilt in favour of the beleaguered Pol Pot regime in Cambodia".

Given these circumstances - ie an increased imperialist offensive against the Vietnamese revolution - it is not proper to call for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, as we called for the Chinese to withdraw from Vietnam.

At the same time, we must note that the Vietnamese government has from its inception shown itself to be a government schooled in the same style of narrow nationalism as the Chinese and Russian governments. The overturn of Pol Pot, while it represented an advance for the Kampuchean masses, was not carried out with revolutionary intent, but strictly with the defense of Vietnam in mind.

The people of both Vietnam and Kampuchea, like the people of China and Russia, face the task of establishing a socialism based on the democratic rule of the masses-featuring regional cooperation and not antagonism.

Peter Brockway and Patrick Mulrennan.

## Film

### Hairy but Harmless

### Kingdom of the Spiders

Directed by John 'Bud' Cardos St. James

Who keeps dreaming up these titles? Not that that's important in this case - Kingdom of the Spiders is as deserving a Z-grade title as any for this tired little tarantula yarn. Okay, it's not particularly incompetent, but I find it hard to forgive any film that *is* So blatantly and mechanically a copy of something that has gone before. And Kingdom of the Spiders is a direct copy of The Birds, only without the undercurrents of psychological

tension in that film or any of the panache of Hitchcock's ending. (Cardos's ending, in fact, is the best piece of kitsch I've seen in years, and was greeted by the audience with the derision it deserved.)

It's one thing to allude to your predecessors in the genre by integrating some of their images or techniques into your own work (as *It Lives Again* and most of Brian DePalma's films do so skilfully), but quite another to steal someone else's characters and storyline wholesale (which is dishonest) and expect to hoodwink the paying public in the process (which is a bloody liberty). Here, there isn't a shred of originality insight.

## **Promise unfulfilled**

I've said it once and I'll say it again: none of this would matter (so much) if the whole thing worked. But it doesn't. It starts off promisingly enough with an alack on a lone calf in a paddock. The camera creeps through the grass at ground level, from several different directions, moving menacingly inwards towards its prey: the prospective meal turns agitatedly this way and that, trapped; his cow-bell tolls forlornly. From here. Kingdom just slides down-lull. The threat is never again as immediate, and the calf turns in the best acting performance of the whole cast.

William Shatner is especially wooden, but can he be blamed? Most of his lines are on the "women and children first!" level, and the rest of the dialogue is as bad. Never is this worse, of course, than in the 'scientific' explanation for the sudden change in the spiders' eating habits, delivered with due deadpan seriousness (of the "You don' mean.....?" — ominous chord - "Yes. I'm afraid so....." variety) by the sultry blonde spider-expert in between playing hard-to-get with the hero. You get the idea. This was the kind of thing Hitchcock had the good sense to avoid.

## **Hairy but Harmless**

Obviously John 'Bud' Cardos was counting on his hordes of hairy arachnids to carry the show. Let's just say he was over-optimistic. The film has only one horror effect — nasty big tarantulas crawling all over peoples' bodies — which is repeated over and over again. Unless you have an excessive fear of spiders (there must be a phobia to cover that), you're not likely to find it very frightening. And after a while it become downright boring.

Add to all this a specially composed soundtrack (by one Dorsey Burnette, if memory serves me correctly) of god-awful country and western songs, and you have all the making of a classic dud.

It's flicks like this that give horror films a bad name.

Paul Hagan

P. S. Everyone seems to be enjoying Alan Parker's *Midnight Express* (Regent), and sure enough I too found it well made, beautifully photographed, and really absorbing. But did on-one else also find it disturbingly superficial and hypocritical?

## **VUWSA Films**

Drawing of a spider stealing money

### **Off the Edge**

Wednesday 2.15pm.

Imagine crossing the Southern Alps with a hang-glider and skis strapped to your feet. Imagine making a film of it. Imagine John Hanlon making a song about it "Off the Edge" does all this with style, and what it lacks in development it certainly compensates for with visual splendour. It's a question of how much snow you can really take. A prize-winning semi-New Zealand film.

### **The Magnificent Seven**

Thursday 2.15pm.

This is real Hollywood at its best. "The Magnificent Seven" is a western remake of Kurosawa's "The Seven Samurai", a powerful story of conflict between a samurai band and the villagers they purport to protect. The Japanese film is already close to a western in all its chief features; John Sr urges' Hollywood version forgoes some of the depth of theme but lacks nothing of the action, suspense and compelling attraction of its lead characters. Quite simply one of the best westerns around, from the maker of "Gunfight at Ok Corral", "The Great Escape" and "Ice Station Zebra". Starring Yul Brynner Eli Wallach, Steve McQueen.

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## Books

### No stuffed mushrooms

#### [unclear: Superwoman]

guide to home management by [unclear: irley] Conran with illustrations [unclear: Jan] Mitchener. [unclear: blished] by Penguin (New Zealand [unclear: lition]1978) [unclear: ice] \$3.50 paperback

Shirley Conran was in New Zealand [unclear: re-ntly] on a promotional visit for the New [unclear: aland] edition of her book and you may [unclear: ve] read about her in the 'Listener' or seen [unclear: r] interviewed on the television. The lady [unclear: s] an excellent background for writing a [unclear: ok] of this ilk. She was the first women's [unclear: itor] of the 'Observer Colour Magazine' [unclear: d] women's editor of the Daily Mail from [unclear: ich] she launched the weekly women's [unclear: gazine], 'Femail'. She also handled the [unclear: blicity] for the Women in Media [unclear: camp-in] for legislation against sex [unclear: discriminain] in Britain and she was on the [unclear: select-n] committee for the Council of [unclear: Indus-al] Design for eight years. The book, a [unclear: stseller], has been followed by [unclear: 'Superwo-in] 2' and 'The Super woman Yearbook' New Zealand now has its own special edition.

Apart from the chapter in the book entitled, 'Sex maniacs and the single girl', the rest of the book is devoted to the sorts of things both men and women can have an interest in. Advice given on how to remove stains, what to buy and what not to buy is, I believe essentially non sexual information. So why label the book 'Superwoman' and alienate a large section of the reading public? Hardly good business I would have thought.

Since the book directs itself to all aspects of home management its content must appeal to the bachelor, solo father and house-husband. The book assumes that the responsibility of housework can be shared since the working woman is now such a feature of the New Zealand way of life.

Shirley Conran's avowed motto is: Life is too short to stuff a mushroom, a sentiment with which I wholeheartedly agree. She makes no secret of the fact that she would rather lie on a sofa than sweep beneath it, but I fear that if anybody were to slavishly follow the routines that she suggests, there would be little time to do anything else but housework. This is why Ms Conran invites the reader to deface her book. She intends it to be a working book and pages are left blank for the reader to add in her own ideas.

The section on 'how to be a laundry maid' does contain some useful hints but I am afraid I would be inclined to send an item of clothing to the cleaners rather than 'fool around' with carbon tetrachloride borax solution or salts of lemon solution (whatever that might be). Still, did you know that you can remove a ballpoint ink stain by soaking it in methylated spirits? Where-ever possible Ms Conran has used the names of New Zealand products which are easily obtained. If you've always wanted to know how to get tar off a cat or dog's paw, this is the section you should turn to (especially if you've always been afraid to ask you best friend about it).

If you'd rather put the stains in, then there is a section on dying and with a little bit of time and effort you could renovate your whole wardrobe. With clothing the price it is, who can afford to ignore it?

When it comes to home decorating, poverty stricken students will be pleased to know that the more you take out of a room, the better it looks (and if you had nothing to put there in the first place — so much the better!). The section on 'how to be a famous decorator' is followed by one on 'how to move house' which contains some helpful legal advice on how to deal with removers.

For the Gordon Blue's amongst us there is a section on food! and shopping, containing one or two basic recipes. Pets and Pests get a mention as does home maintenance. You should turn to this section if you are uninitiated in the way to repair a blown fuse. If you've always wanted to know how to keep a car happy, you're home, that's there too.

A chapter on money and a chapter on organisation (for those who sincerely want to be organised) are included. Mow to be a working wife and mother (not a word about solo-fathers) sex maniacs and the single girl (I wouldn't buy the book just for this chapter if I were you), how to profit from a crisis, what to do with the time you've saved (what time?) and sundry statistics make up the remainder of the book. The book finishes with an anecdote about a wife who didn't do her housework one day and said to her husband who returned home to the chaos, "I thought that the best way to let you see what on earth I do all day was not to do it". As a manual on home management, the book at 210 pages can hardly claim to be the definitive word, but it is useful as a guide and I would recommend it.

B. M. Walsh

## Science

Last Thursday the Science Faculty [unclear: conduct-a] full day orientation for all 1st year science [unclear: dents]. The idea of the orientation was to [unclear: c] new students a chance to get to know each [unclear: per], examine study methods and as Dr Dave [unclear: atherburn] said 'find out about learning.'

The students were subdivided into groups [unclear: ording] to their areas of study. This enabled [unclear: turrrs] and tutors to deal with smaller groups [unclear: stagger] the programme allowing students a [unclear: re] personal contact with staff.

The programme included a welcome by the [unclear: ademic] Dean, general information on courses, [unclear: crest] groups conducted by various staff on [unclear: diff-nt] subject areas and feed back sessions between [unclear: ff] and students on the format and [unclear: effective-is] of lectures and workload.

There were also two films on study methods and a discussion on [unclear: stu] methods and the distinction between making and taking notes.

The days programme was followed by dinner at the University Union Restaurant and a social in the Union Hall.

While in no way denigrating the efforts of the VUWSA Orientation controller, the Science Faculty orientation does show up a deficiency in their outlook — unless some sort of academic orientation is dealt with as well as the social one, a complete picture of university life at Victoria cannot be given. Especially for the new student who is faced with an often bewildering change of life style, teaching methods and techniques.

While there are obviously administrative problems in arranging this sort of programme surely the benefits for students are obvious as well. Victoria Quade

## Cryptic Crossword

Empty crossword

### Across

- Kine ran wild. Type of study. Tallest building on campus. (7,5)
- What Mr Muldoon probably did this morning. Dressed bizarrely? (3,2)
- '.....' with Charley' by John Steinbeck (6)
- Loving clinches in them braces are always fun! (8)
- Rats come back for night light (4)
- A statute has preposition removed -very shrewd (6)
- Anatomical feature which might be looked up in 'Abbot Tom and the Seven Naughty Monks' (6)
- Every gramophone contains a small weight (4)
- He fools most of the people most of the time — when he's on stage, anyway (8)
- After little toilet India loses 500 to produce female character in Titus Andronicus (7)
- Eye in nose creates din. (5)
- Hiding place for treasure. Sounds like money (5)
- How to do it if you want to be up with the latest fashion (2,5)

### Down

- Slightly smudged rouge becomes a vagrant! (5)
- B.A. on tit comes to nothing at all (3, 1, 3)
- Plants below. I'm at the top. Insert (8)

- Half an em on top of tree cooks up an early course (6)
- Sounds like dull person. In fact he's a pig (4)
- Love loses its head, carries on arty. No bullshit (5)
- Most run wild for quack medicine (7)
- No jobs be for smart-arse millionaire (3, 5)
- Leg comes up in the middle of headless manic to achieve a very charming manner often associated with children, grins etc (7)
- Try fire disorganised to fill with extreme fear (7)
- A1 boll unlocks in the direction of an island. Where a 'head' might head? (2, 4)
- Wombat victim partly indicates where one probably is - as opposed to Auckland, Massey. Canterbury, etc (2, 3)
- 'E ever sorts out a table teller in Chaucer (3)
- A ten for the stake (4)

## Last Week's Solution

Across: 1.Simper 4.Thighs 7.Flatterer 9.Oval 10. Seer II. Berry. 13 Golden 14. Yellow I5.Delays 17. Crisis 19. Liken 20. Rust 22. Film 23. Synthetic 24.Endear 25. Lazier

Down; 1.Strong 2.Pill S. Rotten 4.Thcory 5.Ices 6.Sorrow 7.Faultless 8.Realistic 11.Beryl 12.Yeam 15.Deride 16.Sister 17.Cereal 18.Summer 21. Type 22.Fizz

Victoria Book Centre Heinemann New Zealand Dictionary The first dictionary of New Zealand English and New Zealand pronunciation Heinemann New Zealand Dictionary Full Price \$9.95 Student \$8.95 The Heinemann New Zealand Dictionary has over 50,000 entries explained in New Zealand terms using New Zealand examples whenever relevant. Edited by Mr Harry Orsmon, Senior Lecturer in English, Victoria University of Wellington. Victoria Book Shop, 15 Mount Street, Telephone 729585 / 6

## Co-op Culture

### The Artists' CO—OP.

The Artists' Co-op is ill a relatively new and unique thing in New Zealand so it's likely that most of you haven't heard of it yet One of only two such groups in NZ (the other's in Auckland) the Co-op is situated on the top floor of the Dalgety Wool-store on Thorndon Quay. The organisers envisage it not so much as a gallery but as a place where people can see art and artists at work, as well as view the finished product They also hope to arrange exchanges with similar groups overseas. Anyone is free to join and there's certainly plenty of room for expansion.

In fact the whole place is a bit rough and ready as yet, mainly due, as always, to a lack of money. It's a bit of a vicious circle; people won't come because it's not all white painted walls, and carpet on the floor, etc, etc. And if people won't come, then there's no money to make any improvements. Without public support, ventures like this are doomed to eventual extinction, which would be a pity because this is the only place in Wellington where all facets of the arts can be brought together under one roof.

### A Month of Sundays

At the moment the Co-op is in the middle of their 'Month of Sundays' programme (4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of March at 7.30 pm), basically a chance to see the work that has been done and to catch performances by local poets and musicians. The programme changes each week. The first week featured Gary McCormick, amongst others and attracted an audience of about one hundred.

A number of drawings and paintings, and some photographs are already on display, ranging from a set of sketches on the Cable Car entitled 'You don't know what you've got till it's gone', through landscapes to a series of drawings of Cilia Black by one Dylis [*unclear*: Rheese]. Many (presumably many!) of the artists have also been devoting themselves to sculpture, and a tremendous self-sacrifice must have been necessary to drink all the beer that was in the cartons before they became modern art.

The evening entertainment didn't start exactly at 7.30 - excusable when you take into account the fact that there was no audience. But by 8.30 there was a small crowd of around thirty and a nice relaxed atmosphere to go with it. It's all very casual and you can sit or lie on the floor with your beer and the kids.

The entertainment kicked off with an impromptu jam session made up of electric guitar, flute and occasional bongoes, together creating a surprisingly good blues sound. Ian Wedde was the first legitimate "performer" with one short poem and an epic of "Ancient Mariner" proportions called "Halfway to the Sea". It was an interesting mixture of common and intellectual phrases, and of story and abstract ideas. Easily the best poem of the evening anyway. Next up was Bob Ore who read six short, and more traditionally styled, poems. He was at his best when emotionally involved as in "Capricorn Song for Ezra" a reflective piece written about his son.

Following this there was a change of pace with the introduction of singer and guitarist Brian King. King was a pleasure to listen to. The clarity and tone of his voice and his playing made for a refreshingly different performance; and I don't even like folk music. Beginning with a traditional English folk song 'Come me little Washer-lad', he progressed through two miners songs, one English, one American, and finished with a complex Willie Nelson song called 'The saga of the Red Haired Stranger'.

More poetry followed; Dylis Rheese (who obviously has a thing about Cilia Black) read her poem about Cilia Black and a nonsense poem, and a lady identified only as Marion gave us a number of poems including a trilogy entitled 'Dark Circles in the Dawn'. Marion has a rather intense style; all her poems were very personal, and for this reason perhaps a little beyond the average listener. However her last offering was a tongue - in - cheek - ditty called 'Boy' which completely justified her inclusion in the programme.

Marion then went on to introduce a friend of hers named Gary Henderson who in her words 'sings good songs'. Unlike Brian King, Henderson performed original material, again with just his own guitar backing. I found his first offering 'The old Man Son similar in sound to that of Micheal Murphy who became a one hit wonder with 'Wildfire' in 1975, although his lyrics were deeper and more thoughtful than Murphy's. Hi third song 'Youth line' was reminiscent of Bob Dylan with a similar verse structure to 'Hard Rains', and brilliant lyrics. He finished with a song called 'Going Home'. I wish I'd known the words: I would have loved to sing along.

Photo of a man wearing a hat that looks like a mushroom

The final performer I saw was Lindsay Rabbitt who contributed several rather vicious little poems to the evening's line up. Rock group Hackett were scheduled to perform at 9.30 and there was a rumour that Living Force were also going to drop in, but when I left at 10.00 there was no sign of either.

All in all a bit of a mixed bag, but even the worst of the poetry was listenable, and the best of the music made up for it all. W people like Bob Dylan (who's no longer up to it) and Jackson Browne (who never was up to it in the first place) continue to make millions while talented people like Brian King and Gary Henderson remain anonymous is beyond me.

So anyway, if art (in any form) is your thing, and you've got the time, go and see the Co-op. They could do with your support, and you might even enjoy yourself.

Ruth Delaney

## Cooking

### Cooking with Alfred

Photo of a man playing guitar

Eating and living tend to go together. Hatting and sensible rating don't necessarily. Most New Zealanders, especially students, are about as conservative as.....when it comes to cooking (Fill in pip, best entry wins a mashed potato, cold mutton and tomato sauce meal). Pity really. In Wellington it is possible to prepare simply and cheaply a wide range of foods from different countries, to provide nutritious alternatives to our meal and bread (well thats what its called) dominated diets, and maybe in the next twenty years, possibly get a reasonable meal on campus in the evening.

Once a month folks this column will feature the vegetable of the month. Whenever possible buy your vegetables just before you use them. Don't buy in the main downtown area it you don't want to be ripped off. Kelburn generally has cheaper and fresher veges. Even more fun (and still cheaper) buy in bulk from either the Open Market (Tory St) or Turners and share with another flat. If you're flat broke or really keen, try growing your own.

Please, please don't boil veges to a pulp. They should be cooked as little as possible.

### This Month its Zucchini

Zucchinis are baby marrows. They are cheap now but probably won't last past this month. The easiest method of preparation is to wash them, slice them and fry in a little honey and oil until just tender. This is best with very small ones (less than 8 cms). Larger ones can be casseroled or made into pancakes.

## Zucchini Pancakes (for about 4 people)

Things you will need:

- about ½ kg zucchinis
- 2 eggs
- ¼ cup wheatgerm (or rye flour, wholemeal flour etc) A little baking powder
- 1 teaspoon of honey

Once you have cleaned the wee brutes grate them (skins and all). Then mix gratings with other ingredients (add extra wheatgerm if necessary to form a batter). Now fry in tablespoon fulls in hot oil in a frypan until lightly brown. Repeat on flipside. This will provide an unusual side vegetable.

Any comments, recipes, houses, money etc gratefully accepted at Salient office or in Kirk 724.

## Sports

## NZUSU

The New Zealand Universities Sport Union (Inc) is the co-ordinating body of sporting activities for the seven Universities / Colleges in New Zealand. The chief functions of this body are sending New Zealand University teams on overseas tours, hosting of Universities teams from overseas, and running the Easter and Winter Tournaments.

A great number of people are involved in competing at the tournaments, there being up to a thousand at each. At Easter, competition is held in Athletics, Cricket, Judo, Rowing, Shooting, Snooker, Swimming, Tennis, Volleyball, Waterpolo and Yachting; and at Winter, Assn Football (Mens and Womens), Billiards, Cross-Country Running, Fencing, Golf, Hockey (Mens and Womens), Net ball, Rugby League, Small bone shooting, squash & table tennis.

The Tournaments are rotated round the Universities - this year they are at Auckland and Otago, and next year at Massey and Waikato.

The affairs of the Union are handled by a Management Committee that is elected at the AGM where all Students Associations and Sports Councils are represented. The body is funded by the constituent associations, and controlled by 2 meetings of the Treasurers of the Constituent Associations. If anyone is interested in finding out more about NZUSU contact Phil Sowman (NZ-USU's Sports Officer) or write to Bob Shirley, Administration Officer, NZUSU, PO Box 516, Palmerston North.

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## Notices

### [unclear: cm] Secondhand Bookstall

[unclear: Notice] is given that cheques and unsold books [unclear: n] be claimed at 32 Kelburn Parade on Mon. [unclear: th] and Tues. 20th March 10.30 am to 1.30

[unclear: claimed] cheques may be posted out to address [unclear: ovided] but unclaimed books after 20th March [unclear: ll] be forfeited.

[unclear: a] cheque will be reissued.

Drawing of a pie falling on earth

## **[unclear: Vice] President's Assistants**

[unclear: eded] to contribute ideas on increasing student [unclear: ticipation] in SRC (about an hour a week) interested please come to Clubs Room on Top [unclear: or] of the Union at 2.00 pm Wednesday.

## **[unclear: Victoria] University Volley-all Club Raffle**

[unclear: awn] Thursday 15th  
[unclear: Nner] Ticket No 337 "George"  
[unclear: contact] A. Smith 786 651 for prize.

## **[unclear: Carless] Days and a Car-Pool**

[unclear: ou] are interested in this so you can get to [unclear: from] varisty everyday then contact either [unclear: drew] Tees (President) or any other Exec: [unclear: mber] at the Association office, or Stu [unclear: Fra-], VUWSA's Welfare Officer.

[unclear: Leave] name, address, phone number at VUWSA [unclear: ice] (indicate suburb)  
Travel at beginning of day to get to varsity 9 am and at end of day after 5 pm to get me.

Include Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Tawa, Gold [unclear: ast], Johnsonville (it's just a question of [unclear: get-g] enough people together from each area!)

Drawing of a pie falling on a person

## **[unclear: Union] Catering Operations [unclear: Restaurant][unclear: Opening] Hours**

11.30 am — 1.30 pm Mon - Fri

4.30 pm — 7.30 pm Mon - Fri

## **[unclear: Menu]**

## **[unclear: Lunch] Time**

[unclear: Toasted] Sandwiches, Hamburgers, Pizzas, [unclear: Sand-wiches], rolls, cakes etc.

## **[unclear: Dinner]**

[unclear: Steaks], Schitzel, Sausages, Meal of the Day, [unclear: Salads] etc.

[unclear: Patronize] your [unclear: restaurant]. Food is delicious [unclear: and] reasonably priced.

## **[unclear: The] Executive — [unclear: Jb] Committee [unclear: Catering]**

[unclear: e] would be pleased to receive submissions on [unclear: e] catring operation in the union. There have [unclear: en] complaints in the past so speak up.

[unclear: itten], or Oral submission will be accepted. [unclear: e] first meeting of the sub committee will this week. Hand submissions into the [unclear: WSA] office.

## **Te Matakita O Aotearoa Public Forum**

At: Maraeroa (Cannons Creek), Porirua, Sunday 25 March, 1 pm.

Speakers: Dr Doug Sinclair (President of Te Matakite) and Eva Rickard (Leader, Tainui Awhiro Raglan).

Topics will include the Maori Affairs Bill and the Maori Land Movement. Slides will be shown.

Any enquiries: phone Bernie Pikare, 58-460 Porirua.

## **Scottish Country Dancing**

Tuesdays 5.30 - 7.30

Dance Room in the Gym  
Beginners welcome.

## Gay University Group

On this campus there are approximately six hundred gay students. If you are gay, male or female, and would like to meet some of these other students why not join our newly formed group. Our emphasis will be social, informal, supportive and non-political.

First meeting: Tennis Pavillion Wednesday 21/3/79

For further information ring Ken 721167 Trevor 862449

## Rowing Club

There will be a meeting of the Club next Monday March 19 to discuss travel arrangements to Auckland at Easter. If you wish to go, turn up at Star Boating Club at 5 pm. If unable to come ring Mac at 856.475. Training has commenced on week nights at 5 pm.

Drawing of a pie falling on a woman

## Pottery Club

We run classes on Tuesday nights and Thursday afternoons. Come to the AGM and find out more about us. Place - Boardroom. Thursday 22 March 7.30 pm. All welcome.

## VUW Harrier Club

AGM of the VUW Harrier Club will be held on Tuesday 20 March at 8 pm in the Student Union Boardroom. All welcome. If unable to attend phone 694.598 evenings.

## Te Huinga Rangatahi

Tiritea Massey and Training College Maori Clubs this year have formed Manawatahi. There is to be a conference on May 10-13 at Palmerston North Training College. Send your name and address to

Manawatahi Secretary  
28 Cambridge Street  
Palmerston North

before March 25th, for more data.

## Radioactive Meeting

Wednesday 5.00 pm Smoking Room. All past present and future members welcomed — in fact needed at this post broadcast, new membership, music station meeting.

## Photo Soc

1st meeting and AGM on Wednesday March 21st at 7 pm in the lounge, first floor, Union building All Welcome.

## Women's Action Group

If you've been wondering what happened to the Abortion Campaign, then wonder no more. March 31 is International Abortion Action Day and the Women's Action Group is presently organising activities to lead up to this day. On Thursday March 22nd there will be an organising meeting in the lounge at 12 noon. Come along and do your part in the fight for a woman's right to abortion.

Thursday Lounge 12 Noon March 31 Organising Meeting'

## Capping Controller 1979

Applications will now be accepted for the position of Capping Controller 1979.

- Applications to VUWSA office
- Honarium (\$) available
- Can be good fun position depending on how much work is put in.
- Capping is late in 1st term.

## Student Health

### Priorities for Health Services

There is a great deal of discussion within Health Services generally, and within Student Services, of how the ever increasing expenditure for services can be controlled. This question of how better value for a dollar can be given in Health Services leads us into a number of issues.

The Student Health Service at Victoria is supported by a grant given it by the University on an annual basis - the balance is met by routine payments for service claimed from the Health Department, Accident Compensation Commission and others.

In many other universities in New Zealand students contribute directly or indirectly to the Health Service budget. Because of the support given to the Health Service by the University here there is an additional incentive to ensure that expenditures are carefully considered and at the same time the health needs of the student population is well catered for.

The trend in the development of health services is away from traditional medical care to a role which is educational and which considers the total person-including their life style and environment. In this University Health Service we believe that a good deal of ill health is preventable if the opportunity is given for a total assessment. Facilities offered to those who are injured or have an acute illness do not provide the setting for this assessment. The University meets this need by offering facilities for students to discuss any aspect of their health which they may wish to discuss. In addition a full health assessment is offered.

Appointments will be forwarded to those who requested it at enrolment. Others may apply at any time during the year; we ask that you cooperate.

The Continuing Education Unit of Radio New Zealand will be broadcast at 11.30 am on Monday, 19th March, and daily during the week at the same time. The series will be continued with both morning and evening programmes later in the month. A brochure giving full details of these programmes is available at the Student Health Service.

## Rec Centre

There are currently available to individuals, courses in

- weight training
- weight loss
- injury rehabilitation
- relaxation
- fitness programming

Would one of these suit you?

If you are into group action, then the fitness classes

- Tues 12-1
- Thurs 12-1 (ladies)
- Thurs 5.30 - 6.30

will be your thing or maybe social volleyball or basketball.

## Warm-up

Many students who participate in activity programmes of their own making ask us how to warm-up. They ask, "is it necessary?" Our answer is "yes!" Warm-up is important for several reasons. Firstly, by warming up

you are preparing your body for action. Blood circulation is stimulated to the far corners of the body which are going to need extra oxygen. Use of simple suppling routines in your warm-up will allow your joints, ligaments and tendons to be better prepared for sudden action.

A warm-up is an opportunity to rehearse the skills you intend to use and as such should be done at a pace just below full effort.

If you want details of tried and proven warm ups, ask the Centre Staff.

## Warm-Down

At the end of a violent or vigorous activity session, all those unpleasant aches and pains can be eased or avoided by a repetition of your warm-up, suppling routine at a slower and more relaxed pace. Even something as simple as five minutes easy suppling can significantly assist your recovery after a hard game or training session.

## Casual Badminton

The old gym is still at full stretch (no pun intended) during the weekends and we remind all users that out of courtesy, we expect that during busy periods, players to vacate their court after 30 minutes play. We do not condone the rather surreptitious practice of rotating half a dozen player on a court thus retaining a court for a group of players. Please help keep everyone happy, otherwise our normally kind and placid reception staff turn into monstrous and vicious court-clearers.

Our sauna is cheap, hot, clean and operates under a segregated and mixed programme. Try our sauna cocktail, badminton 30 minutes (shaken but not stirred), sauna 30 minutes at 90°C, shower and change, add coffee in the restoration Cafe — Try it with weight training, squash, or on its own.

Free Financial Advice from your on-campus bank At the Bank of New Zealand we're on campus and we understand student money problems. If you have money problems (and what student hasn't?) advice is free at the Bank of New Zealand. You'll get good, solid, straight forward help from people who really understand money and how to manage it. We'll level with you about how you're handling your money and what we can do for you You'll be surprised at the way we can help you sort out your problems. Come on in soon to our on-campus office and arrange a time for a chat. Call at the BNZ on-campus office, and arrange to see Richard Starke, or phone him direct at BNZ Wellington branch, corner Lamblon and Customhouse Quays, phone 725-099. Bank of New Zealand Here when you need us - on campus

## Letters

Drawing of a person in an envelope

## Scott Replies

Your Royal Editorship,

May your locks turn to dust and disappear in the wind you old barbarian, you will be calling me a member of the KGB next. If, by "he secretly made his decision" you mean I made it myself without asking anyone else's permission or consulting the Delphic Oracle, then you are right and how singularly unsurprising. As for "not taking the chance of being.....persuaded" out of it - unlike Peter Edwards - I would not resign if my reason were so shaky that all I needed was a bit of "persuasion" to reverse it.

Thirdly if my principle guiding force in life was "fear of blemishing my academic record" then given the state of said record I would have either given up or committed suicide before now. It is not only Not the reason I resided, but given your own personal knowledge of my situation and precisely what aspect of it has changed since I stood for the position last year, it was an unimaginative guess. I said my reasons for resigning were personal and I Meant personal, not academic. I'm sorry about the vagueness of the word but if I thought your readers would be even slightly hungry for the details I probably would have suggested serialising The Young and the Restless in Salient last year.

I am aware that your Editorial was written to perform a necessary function, and despite my lack of affection for its inaccuracies I think it did quite well. But I share your belief in the need for a good Executive and an effective SRC Co-ordinator, and I don't see how the alternative possibility of having to conduct the position by

correspondence from Canada could be seen to fit in with that principle.

Finally may I suggest that in order to prevent this sort of thing happening in the future you demand from all prospective Exec candidates an assurance that they can predict the future. That way if they are later sauntering past a building site one day and a great block of concrete drops on their heads crushing them to a 1 inch thick disc, you can rip into them for unjustifiable and irresponsible resignation. If they're impressed enough with that argument they might even agree to carry on in that condition in order to stave off the crippling cost and bother of finding a healthy replacement.

Your in grovelling self-defence,

Jonathon Scott.

## The Soviet Union and Iran

Dear Editor,

James Morgan's article on Iran in the February 26 Salient gave some interesting background to the ferment there. However, it ends on a note which is quite discordant with the rest of the article. After having pointed out that the Iranian upheaval has primarily been against exploitation and by the United States and its henchman, the Shah, Morgan switches positions abruptly to say that "The most urgent task for the Iranian people is to unite against any attempts of Soviet social-imperialist to subvert their revolution.

The most "subversive" forces in Iran are the old capitalist politicians, police and army leaders, who are trying to worm their way back in, and who have close traditional ties with the United States. And a number of US Cabinet ministers recently threatened publicly that there would be military intervention if oil supplies from the region were threatened.

It is true that the Soviet government does have a conservative influence. This is consistent with its foreign policy since the rise of Stalin. They have shown this in Iran in the past, particularly during the revolutionary upsurge in Iran just after the Second World War. Stalin used his troops at the time to demand a joint Soviet - Iranian oil company to process the oil.

It is quite false to say, as Morgan does, that Russia "welcomed the toppling of the pro-US regime". The Soviet Union did not welcome the Iranian upheaval. It has a destabilising on the Soviet Union's southern border. So Brezhnev maintained ties with the Shah right up until it became obvious that the monarch's days were numbered. Last year both Brezhnev and Hua Kuo-feng sent the Shah extremely laudatory birthday greetings.

The attitude of the Chinese and the Russian governments is not in fact essentially different. They both fear revolutionary upsurges. They both seek to preserve the international status quo.

The likes of Brezhnev and Deng Xiao-ping feel happier hob-knobbing it with the Shah (as Hua Kuo-feng did last year) than supporting the struggle of the Iranian people.

Morgan should be careful that his anti-Sovietism doesn't get out of hand. The main Soviet influence in Iran is in the Tudeh Party, which plays a not insignificant role among the oil workers. Morgan could well end up supporting Khomeini against the oil workers in the name of being against the Russians.

Yours Sincerely,

Patrick Mulrennan.

## Oh dear - another Handbook letter

Dear Sir,

I, too agree with last weeks correspondents, bewailing the standard of the course critique in the Handbook. In many cases the criticisms seemed excessively subjective and very negative in attitude. Consequently most were completely useless and a waste of paper.

Could I make some suggestions to improve this lamentable state of affairs? UCSA's 1978 Handbook course critique was an attempt at an objective approach and it could be worthwhile for the 1980 editors to examine it for ideas.

Critiques were given for all Stage I and II papers. Pass rates were included, workload, amount of internal assessment and the opinion of those who attended the courses. The latter was obtained by administering a questionnaire to a set percentage of those enrolled, on a random basis at the beginning of the lecture. It included questions on what they thought of the course, workload and, if the student had the year over again would he / she have still enrolled in that course.

The critiques were previewed by the Head of each. Department, whose reply was also published The result was information with which the student could use in deciding his / her course. Trusting that this is of some use.

Yours faithfully,

J. McNeill.

## **Another smart-arse**

Dear Peter,

I was going to write a letter, but I couldn't be bothered.

Apathetic

## **A Little Problem**

Dear Sir,

I am therefore I think. Or so I thought. I think I thought I am, but then I was told I wasn't. So I thought I am, I think, but I'm not. I think I am therefore I thought, I think, I was when I think I am, but again I was told I wasn't. They thought I think therefore I am, or so they thought, but I think not. Am I?

Julius

(Perhaps - Descartes)

## **A Christian's Comment**

Dear Sir,

I refer to the letter "Christian Saviours" by T. S. Koh in the March 5 issue of Salient. He observes that members of some christian organisations have been approaching newly arrived overseas students and helping them with the aim of converting them and thus selfishly promoting their own cause.

It may be true that some have been insensitive in their ways. On the other hand, there are also a considerable number of christian students who are genuine in their assistance of new students without trying to convert them. I for one, have been helped by such students when I first arrived to start my course, some years ago. At no stage were there any attempts to convert me. They helped me because I needed help. This needs to be acknowledged in order to redress the picture. I'm sure that many christian students and those who have been

helped can testify to similar experiences.

Drawing of a woman giving a gun to ducks

As to his point of being "fanatics" and explanations being illogical and without concrete base (among other things), this is one individual's opinion and response - it doesn't mean that it must be true. No matter what is said about it, the Christian truth needs no crutches; if it limps then it's a lie.

Therefore, a student should not be put off by any second-hand opinion of christian students. Do mix around and find things out for yourself. After all, they are humans too and value your friendship.

With regards,

Lawrence Law.

## Catering Under Fire

Fellow Students,

I cannot understand why you tolerate the method of food disposal in the dining room. In essence it differs little from a take-away food bar. The caterers are only interested in the ease with which they can obtain a profit. It is for their convenience that coffee is sold in disposable paper cups with wobbly handles, not ours. The unhygienic mess you are putting up with is a direct result of the system and can be avoided by changing it. I urge the use of plates, knives, forks, cups, saucers and yea, even the humble teaspoon. Regretfully, this will cause the-extinction of that fascinating primeval figure, burdened down with the colossal weight' of unending rubbish.

Yours truly;

Oink Oink.

PS If these suggestion are too radical, the removal of three walls and the planting of grass seed on the union floor would be an improvement.

## Well it's better than wombats

Dear Sir,

I would like to object in the strongest possible terms to a letter in the last issue of your paper with regards to a vile, blaspheming individual, one of J. C. Grope, (is that his real name or is he/ she merely poking fun at our glorious saviour?).

Not only does he state "has the Almighty abandoned us?" a flagrant disregard of all our Lord has done for us, but he goes on to say "imagine the humiliating blow to God's ego". The sheer affront ary of such a statement almost leaves me speechless As logic shows, since God is perfect he must worship the one true God ie. himself and thus his ego is invulnerable, such elementary, theology it would appear is beyond Mr / Mrs / Ms Grope.

As for sheep in heaven this is of course absurd as the formost proponents of ovine aviation don't as yet fly as plummet.

Hedgehogs on the other hand are animals far closer to the devine purpose and consequently are more worthy creatures of discussion. They are such sweet lovable cuddly little creatures, their sharp quivering spines raised in anticipation glistening with sweat as they bounce up and down with lust, their pulsating little bodies throbbing with desire, their.....Sorry, ahem where was I? Oh yes depravity, it must stop! and I will not cease in my unswerving efforts to return the wonderous and Holy Hedgehop to their right full place in the world today.

Arthur P. Hedgehog ESQ

## **A Woman's Place is not at SASRAC**

Dear Sir,

Next time I'm at SASRAC I shall propose a toast to the longevity of Leonie Morris's paranoial Her condition enables her to engage in non-intellectual whinging while conveniently avoiding the task of interpreting the facts she herself presents. The drop off in female student numbers between first year enrollment and graduation is entirely due to their inferior mentality and inability to stick by their original intentions. They speak little at SRC because in general they can't think of anything to say. Although they are present in droves at the start of SASRAC their inability to hold liquor drives them away or puts them under the table (no doubt Ms. Morris made her observations after 5 o' clock).

Another example of the social inferiority of women is that of Ms Morris herself who has the impoliteness to refer to Kathy Drysdale as Drysdale and not Miss/ Mrs / Ms Drysdale. Her attitude typifies those of so many people who invent problems for themselves to cover up for their inability to actually achieve anything.

Yours unerringly,

J. A. Browning.

## **A Question of Vocabulary**

Sir,

What does "debunked" mean?

Yours in consternation,

Drysdale

(Tossed out of a bed built for two - Ed)

## **A Different Anti-Handbook Letter**

Salient,

I too must comment on the quality of the handbook and its section on the Pols 111 course. In the handbooks' section on political science there were two grave ommisions:

- Mention of the 'School Marm' Attitude of a certain professor.
- The faculty's obsession with footnotes.

Comrade X

Drawing of a man about to eat his own foot

SILVIO'S cash in a flash for good used L.P.s SILVIO'S 143 CUBA STREET TOP PRICE FOR GOOD L.P.s.