

# The Sharpeville Massacre

Photo of school children

*Sharpeville Day has become symbolic of the oppression and viciousness of South Africa's apartheid regime. In March 1960 the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) was engaged in a nationwide non-violent campaign against the carrying of passes. The infamous passes have to be carried by all Blacks at all times or they face a heavy fine and/or imprisonment. The passes are used by the South African regime to restrict the movement of Blacks in their own country. They are an essential factor in the subjugation of the Black nation.*

*The PAC launched its own action on the pass laws. Their President, Robert Sobukwe, said "You will leave your passes at home, surrender yourselves at the nearest police station and demand to be arrested. 'No Bail, No Defence, No Time' is to be the slogan."*

*Thousands of unarmed Blacks arrived outside police stations throughout the country, tore up their passes and demanded to be arrested. They were.*

*But on March 21 1960, after 6,000 Blacks had gathered outside the police station in Sharpeville, the police, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pienaar, panicked and opened fire with their sten-guns. They fired a second time into the backs of the fleeing Blacks. 69 Africans were killed in the massacre, and 183 wounded.*

*At the official inquiry into the shootings, Pienaar was asked whether any useful lessons might be learned from Sharpeville. He replied: "Well, we may get better equipment. "*

*Rather than properly investigate 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 the PAC and African National Congress were banned. These measures brought almost 20,000 people before the secret courts, where thousands were condemned to prison or work camps. Press censorship ensured that none of the details were revealed inside South Africa.*

*The Sharpeville massacre was yet another revelation of the way the South African regime operates. Sharpeville contains an important lesson. Any attempts to change South Africa peacefully will be violently crushed by White South Africa. Blacks struggling for the national liberation of Azania have armed force as their only remaining option.*

## Letters

*Salient welcomes correspondence on any topic provided the letter is not libellous, sexist, racist or in extreme bad taste. Letters must be short and to the point, typed, double spaced and on one side of the page only. Pseudonyms are acceptable provided the author's name is attached. Letters can be dropped into the box just inside Salient, in the Salient basket in the Studass Office, or posted to The Editor, Salient, VUWSA, Private Bag, Wellington. Letter deadline is Tuesday 5.00pm. Because of severe space restrictions, it may not be possible to print all letters.*

## It's Not a Pun, It's a Palindrome

Sir,

I note with dismay, nay, horror, that, despite the jeopardy in which your choice of copy for the pages of your funny little newspaper has so recently placed you, you continue to allow the inane drivel of many of your regular contributors to sully the pristine white of Kinleith newsprint. Is this correspondent the only individual in these hallowed halls of learning to be galled, not only by the incessant prattle of the Gumboot Maniac, but by the illiterate and agrammatical ramblings of the two columnists H.M. and S.D. who, in the eyes of this humble individual, do well to disguise themselves by adoption of the anonymity of initials. By careful analysis of their copy, it would seem that S.D. is likely to be a particularly vacuous young person studying anthropology, and H.M. one of the played out Marxist know-it-alls of which we have all had sufficient in recent years on this campus. I suggest that a reward be offered for their apprehension, although the prospect of their removal from

the pages of Salient would seem to be reward enough for any person of discernment.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours,  
D. Shelton.

## Cashing in your Chips

Dear Sir,

It's me again. And I miss the chips in the cafe. I believe it is an unnecessary inconvenience and break in tradition. Please bring them back.

CAM  
P.S. All others who are incensed with rage at this purge should write in and we can then gauge the level of annoyance felt.

Drawing of a priest with a bug-catching mitre

## Wear A Bib

Dear Ed,

I am totally disgusted at the quality of materials produced today. Even the quality of Salient has deteriorated. The Salient is no longer capable of soaking up the vinegar and grease from the cafe chips as is did in the past.

Four years ago I did not have to worry about staining my trousers, I do now. What can I do about it?

Yours truly

SPUNKY

## Struck Out

Sir Stephen,

A lot has been said lately about Unions, and their being unpatriotic. This is untrue.

The right to strike has been jealously guarded by unionists but perhaps the usefulness of striking has been outworn by continual and excessive use of this play. Union leaders are meant to "work in the interests of their members". A question I ask, is it always in the interests of the workers to strike? When other unions go out "in support" is it in their best interests? Sometimes I would say no, others definitely yes. Should strikes be used for petty disputes - like when a strike was called in support of a worker who was sacked because he was asleep on the job, or when a worker is sacked for drinking and driving while working?

Strikes are meant to put pressure on the bosses, to get them to submit to workers' demands. The effect I have observed of some of the latest strikes have been to severely disrupt the public. This has got some members of the public angry, and justifiably so. Travellers have been worst affected, from commuters to trans-Tasmanites. This anger is what sparked the march in Auckland. The bosses weren't blamed, the big G wasn't; it was the Union leaders.

Surely some other form of protest could be found, and strikes used more sparingly, and used in such a way that the public do not blame the union leaders for the disruptions the strike may cause to their life.

Gumboot Maniac

## **Mistimed Movies**

Dear Ed,

Who organises and runs our movies and arranges the times; are they students with normal workloads? How does the average student wishing to pass exams attend lectures and also see the occasional movie, most of which are screening at 2.15pm? A little foresight on the part of those responsible, could have ensured that the average student is not faced with this problem, and further guarantee better patronage. I am looking forward to an explanation, other university campuses show movies at a more respectable hour, like 5.00pm and 7.00pm. If the theatre is booked why not use a lecture theatre.

In the meantime I will keep on attending my lectures and leave you to your half-full theatre.  
Lecture Addict

## **Your Excellence Will Do**

Dear Editor Stephen type Sir person,

My opening may have alluded to my dilemma and reason for writing this letter. How should one address you? Perhaps an easy or irrelevant question many would say. But over your years as editor I have seen many different forms of address published.

Is it only those who know you intimately who may use 'Stevie-poo' or can any good looking person utilise this catchy phrase? Although mundane and dullaboring would you prefer 'Dear Editor', - does it show a mark of respect? All this may seem trivial and the form of address is probably obvious to some as based on the tone and type of letter. However, some of us ain't too good at English and dunno what to begin with. Furthermore if we ain't got no beginning we can't have no end or middle and therefore no letter. So how do we start?  
T. Sutherland

## **No Census Rools - KO?**

Dear Stephen,

I betcha Muldoon is going to use the census to find out which of us are Marxists. I wonder what would happen if a large number of people, eg students, refused to fill the census in - it would stuff up the census for one thing (and we don't owe the bloody Government any co-operation do we?).

Yours in expectation.

A Patriotic New Zealander  
Fighting for Anarchy

## **Bohemians on the Rebound**

Dear Eddie,

Once again I thought it my only duty to contribute to your letters page so as to stimulate thoughtful and

meaningful discussions amongst your readers. I realise this is the only true way to bring national and local issues relating to students in to open discussion. It is with this in mind that I broadcast my warning that the Bohemians are threatening to rise to power again.

Thwarted in their attempt last year, they have kept low during the summer months, but now are ready to strike. If no other Basketball team can rise to the challenge it will be all over. Even after losing their best player?!?!? rumour has it that their strength is unaffected.

You have been warned!  
'SLAM'... in style

## Pole Vaulting in the Dark

Dear Stephen,

I dutifully set about attempting to attend the first orientation rock concert and consequently began to wish I'd heeded the advice Mum gave me when I flew the coup all those years ago (well - at least one): "... eat plenty of greens and carrots."

By the seventh pubic hair on the right-hand testicle of a scaly backward flying Peruvian broad bat, I sure wish I'd eaten a fair few of those carrots. Who turned out (or didn't turn on) all the outside lights? What with the construction work, steps, and metal posts (which terminate at an unfortunate height) I just managed to make it to the cafe with no damage. Mind you, enjoyed the evening. Aren't the Mangaweka's beaut!

But could somebody please find the light switches - I don't like being left out in the dark.  
T. Sutherland

## Dark Tales from the Locker Room

Dear Editor

A letter on a serious matter to start the year. This year I thought I would get fit. So I had planned a daily lunchtime run from the gym. When I went to get a gym locker that I could keep my shoes in I found they had all gone (by 8.30am I was told).

Clearly there is a problem with these lockers. Either the hire fee is too low or there are too few lockers. Why does the gym not replace the large lockers in the men's changing room by smaller ones (like in the ladies changing room). If that is too expensive then charge more for the lockers at present in use so to get some more money to replace the present ones.

I would like a reply from the Recreation Centre Staff on this matter.

Yours in laziness,  
Non-rec user

Drawing of a priest with a vibrating mitre

Victoria Book Centre Text books Stationery General books Student Discounts Private books Credit Facilities Victoria Book Shop, 15 Mount Street. Telephone 729585 / 6

(Means Student Representative Council) - a time to have your say - Union Hall Wednesday 18 March 12 noon to 2.00pm Featuring elections, debate and controversial motions ELECTION RETURNING OFFICER Applications are now open for a Returning Officer for the forthcoming Executive by-election. The Returning Officer is responsible for the proper conduct of the election as set out in Schedule 2 of the VUWSA Constitution. An honorarium of \$75 will be paid. Written applications should be handed in to the VUWSA office by 5.00pm Thursday 19 March 1981. Enquiries relating to the position should be in the first instance directed to the President, Virginia Adams. EXECUTIVE BY- ELECTIONS Nominations are now open for four positions on the VUWSA Executive. The positions are: Cultural Affairs Officer, Finance Officer, Media Officer, Woman Vice President. Written nominations should be handed in at the Association office. They should contain the nominee's name, address and telephone number and the position(s) applied for. They should be signed by the nominee. Nominations close at 5.00pm Thursday 26 March 1981 and the election will be conducted by a general ballot held on Wednesday 8 April and Thursday 9 April 1981. Any queries should in the first instance be directed to the President, Virginia Adams. Election Committee

# Too Small and Hard to Get

## Students and Hardship

*The chances are that most people who read this will have already applied for a Supplementary Hardship Grant (SHG), or will be applying in the next few weeks. Last year approximately one third of students receiving the Tertiary Study Grant also received an additional hardship grant. This corresponds roughly with the numbers who were on the old unabated bursary' (at Victoria some 1200 students) although they are not necessarily the same people. This means that quite a size-able chunk of the student population can't survive on \$23 a week, and if you aren't one of them you've either sold your soul to the trading banks or jeopardised your studies to take on a part time job.*

Apart from your common or garden fresh from school full time student, there are increasing numbers of mature students applying for hardship grants, many of whom do not receive the TSG. Some of these receive better treatment than others. Solo parents with dependent children who are on the DPB have been receiving on average \$16 to \$25 hardship grant this year (although they don't get the TSG). However, the increasing number of mature students returning to full time study after several years in the work force are not exactly receiving red carpet treatment. It is the Education Dept's opinion that these students are expected to have saved enough from their brief working life to support themselves through any course of study they may wish to undertake.

## SHG Application Changes

There have been minor changes to last year's application form: students may now apply for hardship at the same time as they apply for the TSG (although not many students have taken advantage of this, mainly because they do not know their exact vacation earnings), and there is now provision for detailing vacation expenditure. One change that was pushed for by the University bursaries people was moving the cut-off date for student ages from February 1 to sometime in June. The Education Department rejected this suggestion emphatically. The cut-off date is so rigid that a student who turned twenty on February 2 this year will be considered 19 years old for the entire academic year. This of course means that students coming to university straight from school could very well have graduated before they are considered by the Department to be no longer dependent on their parents.

## Parental Support a Farce

Under 20 students will know that their parents are expected to match the \$23 TSG dollar for dollar. Spread over the 37 week academic year this adds up to the modest sum of \$851 that your parents are expected to hand over without a backward glance. Surprise, surprise, according to the bursary clerks interviewing applicants for hardship grants, under 10% of students under 20 years receive any kind of regular financial support from their parents. Perhaps the most important fact of student financial life is that up to half those students applying for hardship this year actually ran out of money before the end of the academic year in 1980. The most popular time for running out of money was early to mid October, just before final exams, adding financial worries to their other emotional stresses. Most of these students borrowed money from parents and friends (on average \$200), money which was later repaid out of vacation earnings. "Repayment of loans incurred through hardship the previous year" looks like becoming a regular vacation expense on hardship application forms in the future.

If you've picked up your application form from the bursaries offices over in 32 Kelburn Parade or from the Registry, you will have dazzled your brain by reading the big "scare sheet", the one that says you aren't allowed to exist if you have to pay to do so. Don't be put off by this list. The big thing to remember is that it is not a change in the Education Department's criteria for awarding hardship grants. It is 'merely' a clarification by the Department of the way they assess a hardship claim, and was supplied at the request of the University bursaries people, who were previously completely in the dark about the Department's expectations. Even if we don't like them, at least we now know what they are. You should not let this list scare you off, and you should still claim for items on that list which you can prove (ie with documentation) to be part of your legitimate expenses for the coming academic year.

## Enrolment Fees

If you've got as far as applying for a hardship grant, then the chances are fairly good that for you enrolment was a major hurdle. Back in the good old days when a fees grant was a fees bursary and meant what it said (prior to 1980), the Students Association fee was the only enrolment expense for most students. However, since the fees grant now only covers *part* of tuition fees, for a lot of students it probably seemed a little rough that after paying 25% of tuition fees (or more), they had to hand over \$51 to the Student's Association. Many students regard the Studass fee as an imposition, a waste of money - largely because they are unaware of the benefits that come back to them through the payment of the fee.

## Where your \$51 goes:

\$14 to the Studass General Account. This pays for the general operation of the Students Association, wages, honoraria, stationery, capping, festivals, campaigns etc. Approximately \$6000 goes to cultural clubs, and levies to NZUSA and NZSAC are paid from this account. (This money helped pay for Slick Stage, Topp Twins, Top Scientists and Jean-Paul Bell over Orientation for example).

\$9.00 to Student Union Building fund. This fund is the reason you have a Union Building and a Recreation Centre to begin with.

\$16.50 to the Union Building Maintenance Fund. Both this and the previous fund are controlled by the university. The maintenance fund pays for the upkeep of Union facilities, repairs, cleaning etc.

\$2.00 to the Studass Trust. A trust company which holds and invests Studass money. It provides most of the backing for Victoria Book Centre and Victoria Catering Co.

\$4.50 to the Sports Council. Approximately two thirds of this money goes in sports club grants, the rest to administration, travel subsidies to sports tournaments, and a levy to NZ Universities Sports Union.

\$4.20 to Publications Board. This money represents about half the cost of producing this newspaper. The rest of the cost of Salient, and total cost of Handbook, is met by advertising and commercial typesetting revenue.

Finally, 80c to the Radio Board to be used for Radio Active, your own radio station, which, like Salient, supplements its income from advertising.

By now you may have got the idea that it is very difficult to avoid getting some return on your Studass fee. Everyone uses the Union Building at least once a year, because they have to go there to enrol. Even those students applying to have their Studass Fee waived (about 60 this year), are using the Studass secretary's valuable time to have their applications processed and considered. Failing all else, most people at some time during the year will need a shot of caffeine from their own catering company, or will buy some (if not all) of their textbooks from their own bookshop. You are getting a return on your fee right now by reading this newspaper, and you get one by tuning into Radio Active. So if you want real value for you \$51.00 it is there for the taking; all you have to do is get involved in some small way with student life on or off campus.

Jessica Wilson

Drawing of a hedgehog smoking with hands in his pockets

# Law Students Ripped Off

## Union Meeting to Discuss Law Firms Paying Too Little...

Taking advantage of high law graduate unemployment levels, law firms have let rates of pay for law students slip far behind those in the government sector. The majority of law students employed in law offices have completed, or are about to complete, an LLB degree. A law student with an LLB (who is presently completing professionals) at present commences on \$125.09 per week. However, a law student in the government with an LLB employed in a legal field commences on \$213.60 and still gets time off for studies. Other graduates in the government also commence on rates greatly in excess of those paid by law firms. These figures of commencing weekly pay rates illustrate the shabby treatment they receive:

## Government

Person with LLB working in legal area: \$213.60.

Person with BA: \$200.25.

Person with BSc working in relevant science area: \$225.29.

## Law Firms

Person with LLB: \$125.09.

It is clear that the rates of pay for law students employed in private practice are abysmal.

The Clerical Workers Union is seeking to upgrade the rates paid to law students in the forthcoming Award negotiations. The only way we can succeed in our claim is if we have the support of all law students. The Union is holding a meeting to discuss the pay claim and other matters related to law student employment. It is important that all law students attend.

Meeting:

Wednesday 18 March 5.15pm

Clerical Workers Union Office

Nashua House, Vivian St.

(Opposite Brunswick Hotel)

## How to Stop the Tour?

The Wellington Regional Conference of HART will be held this weekend, on March 21, the 21st anniversary of Sharpeville day. This conference will launch the build-up for the May 1 National Mobilisation with speakers outlining the aims and objectives of the campaign, and workshops to equip anti-tour activists for educating and organising amongst people in different sectors — unions, schools, universities, churches, etc.

The Anti-Apartheid Club on campus has had an overwhelming response from its stalls at enrolment and Orientation and it is important that all those people who are concerned to stop this tour, a promotion of the South African racist regime, attend.

Sharpeville Day Saturday March 21 VUW Union Hall

## This Week

### Composers' Association of New Zealand

#### Saturday, March 21

Saturday, March 21

Lecture Theatre Kirk-301, Victoria University. *"New Zealand Music Since 1950"* - an audio-visual designed by Jack Body, images by Paul Johns. (50 mins). No charge for admission.

Sunday, March 22

Lunch hour concert of New Zealand music - Music Room, Hunter Building Victoria University. Music by Ronald Tremain, John Rimmer, Noel Sanders, David Farquhar. Donations accepted.

### Mitcheltown General Store

On the corner of Hollaway Rd and Old Bullock Rd.

Hours Monday to Friday 8.00 to 9.00am, 11.00 to 1.00pm, 3.00 to 7.00pm; Weekends, 10.00 to 6.00pm.

If you live in the area or visit, we need your custom, as the shop is a community venture, used and run by the people in the area.

### VUWSA Films

Wednesday 18 March, 5.00pm.

The Man Who Fell to Earth 1976, 138 minutes (Nicolar Roeg dir.)

David Bowie starred in this film and liked it so much that the covers of both *Station to Station* and *Low* are stills from the movie. "A weird piece of intellectual science fiction made weirder by longuers of all varieties: obscure narrative, voyeuristic sex, pop music and metaphysics. Not an easy film or a likeable one, despite its great technical skill." (J. Halliwell).

Thursday 19 March, 5.00pm.

Satyricon Italy/France 1969, 129 minutes (Federico Fellini).

Fellini's film version of Petronius's satirical attack on the decadence of Imperial Rome. Fellini is really in his element here as he traces the hero's odyssey through the perversion and amorality that characterized the age. Petronius saw over-sensuality as the Roman Empire's terminal illness, Fellini's film graphically illustrates what he was getting at.

## VUW Film Society

Inaugural Screening. Monday March 16, Memorial Theatre.

Harlan County USA

Drinks begin at 7.00pm (\$1.00); film begins at 8.00pm (members free, nonmembers \$1.25).

If you are not already a member, come and join at the door. \$15.00 subscription gets you in free to the VUWFS and Wellington Film Society screenings throughout 1981. We are already one of the biggest cultural clubs on campus. We offer you great, new alternatives to the commercial films shown downtown and at Vic.

Even if you are just interested, come along tonight.

## Book

### Hardshit in Suburbia

### Concrete Reality

### Tim Shadbolt Republican Press 1981

*"To me*

*Poetry is the music of oratory Poetry is the lightening bolt between the head and heart of man"*

Well, I don't know about "music of oratory", but Tim Shadbolt does dispense a few lightening bolts to both head and heart throughout this latest book. *Concrete Reality* is as gutsy and honest as was *Bullshit and Jellybeans*. It almost restores my faith in middle class suburbanites, when people who think and write like Shadbolt can enjoy it: "A very ordinary life - I like its practical simplicity - its soft, white Sunday bread - the kids playing in the streets - totally involved in their own scenes - I like having neighbours, close but distant." Basically, *Concrete Reality* is a collection of poems and comments by Tim Shadbolt, with a little help from a friend or two. Most of the book is political in a broad sense. He seems mainly concerned with the lives of people caught up in things they don't understand and having to fight their way out of it. Issues covered include things like whale killing, Maori land, Mangere Bridge and Nambassa. Don't look for honey sweet love poetry in this collection - Shadbolt sees life as a struggle that he is wholly committed to. But as he says: "Politics is life... Without politics you are already half dead." Probably my favourite bit was a piece about a van Gogh exhibition - a delightful comment on the inability of bureaucracies to handle anyone who rocks the boats of organisation.

Sketch of a male face

### Breaking Down Barriers

Shadbolt is still very much concerned with breaking down barriers - between rich and poor, intellectuals and workers, systems and people. His own contribution is to help make people more aware of the contradictions which exist in New Zealand society. Personally, I think it would be a good idea if the comment on intellectuals was plastered up around the varsity, to help us out of our complacency and make us think (once again) about just what we are doing here. Who knows, you might even get a better perspective on the world. Perhaps the only thing I had reservations about in *Concrete Reality* was the first few pages, devoted to telling 'us young 'uns' who weren't actually old enough to remember much about the 60's, about Vietnam and what was happening on the New Zealand cultural scene at the time. Reminiscence about the 60's is as annoying as reminiscence about World War II, and reminiscence about the depression. Thankfully, he soon moves on to the 80's and makes an interesting comment about the New Zealand art scene in general. "The artists tend to tailor their works to suit their markets... Those who entertain; survive - those who seriously challenge are usually ruined - their work simply fails to sell." I suspect that Shadbolt would place himself more in the latter category than the former and I would agree most of the way (except that there are people who find the politics-of-serious-challenging mildly entertaining.) But the value of *Concrete Reality* lies in its challenging -

there is very little that Shadbolt takes for granted. I think it is necessary to have people like him around, to question the rest of us who are accepting whatever comes our way because it adds to our sense of comfort.

## Feel for the Land

Away from the political... there is something about Shadbolt's writing that has the distinctly New Zealand flavour - the feel of words that come from the pens of those who spend time on our land. Those who know what I'm talking about will understand when I say that the New Zealand soil has made its way into Shadbolt's bones. Actually, shades of James K. Baxter prevail at times, both in form and style, and I suspect (from comments in the book) that Baxter may have been quite a big influence. But... is it good poetry? Maybe a little unsophisticated at times, but it is honest and open, which to my mind is what good poetry is all about. Those who retain some sense of conscience about the mistakes of the 20th century and "social problems" in New Zealand will have a strong reaction to this collection. Those who don't give a stuff probably wouldn't read it anyway. And those in between will probably find themselves made a little more aware and hopefully inspired to do something about it.

Rosemary Ryan

## Piles of Flops

### The Book of Heroic Failures

Stephen Pile Futura Books, 1980.

The Official Handbook of the Not Terribly Good Club of Great Britain is, unfortunately for the club, terribly good. It's just the sort of book that helps alleviate the start of year blues that tend to permeate students at this time. Read of the Worst Bus Service that did not pick up passengers because it would interfere with the timetable, the Least Successful Safety Film which was withdrawn because it was unsafe, the Worst Prison Guards who didn't know that 124 prisoners had escaped, and hundreds more incredibly funny snippets of information. The real humour of the book hits you when you realise that the book is factual. These amazing incidents actually happened.

The book was released last year in hard-back and is now out in paperback, retailing at \$3.95 in most shops. It's well worth the money.

Drawing of two people drinking wine and a toddler hanging from a speech bubble

## Film

### Wiggles and Giggles

### Divine Madness

Ladd St. James

We can only thank God that Barbara Streisand hasn't had the nerve to do it... yet. Neil Young did it, with tongue firmly in cheek and hand firmly on purse strings, and bored all but the most rabid devotees to distraction. The Band did it, and probably caused more stir than at any other time in their 15 years of existence. And now, Ladies and Germs, the Divine Miss M; Bette Midler, has done it, all over the big screen. *Divine Madness* is a concert movie, made over three consecutive nights of performances in Pasadena, and as such it's not surprising that it's Midler's show and Midler's show alone. Miss M. wobbles, wiggles, giggles, and warbles her way through 1½ hours of live concert footage and, for those of us who can take a joke, provides a good show.

This is not, however, a show for the prudish. For those who are only familiar with the name because of the *Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy* song and the magnificent performance in *The Rose*, it might be prudent to point out that, as a performer, Miss Midler seems to be seeking a middle ground between Mae West and the Playboy jokes page. Her career began in gay sauna clubs and gin joints, and perhaps because of this apprenticeship, her performance has a streak of vulgarity as broad as her own posterior, and about as much taste as a Big Mac. Yet

she performs with such raunchy panache and verve as to be all but irresistible (to those of us who can take a joke). She tells the most outrageous stories, indulges in the most outrageous of on-stage antics (fondling a couple of coconuts, wiggling her tassel, flaunting her appendages) and even in the songs that come-between the patter, never takes herself too seriously. But through this hour and a half 'time capsule' of her show, as she herself calls it, we are shown some development of her character, from the strutting posturing bundle of nerves in the first reel, via her various incarnations (as Sophie Tucker and Dolores Delago the toast of Chicago) to the happy relaxed woman at the end who seems genuinely delighted at the audience's response.

Photo of Bette Midler performing in 'Divine Madness'

The production of *Divine Madness* pampers Miss Midler as a star should be pampered. The lighting repeats the same marvels that it did in *The Rose*, turning Midler from Woman into Butterfly or Goddess, an effect enhanced by clever editing. Perhaps the inclusion of several long, loud songs is unwise, as these are no interest whatsoever to anyone other than Midler groupies. The sound system at the St. James butchers them beyond recognition, and the star's tendency to sing a wee bit out-of-tune serves only to further alienate, so that when the third or fourth chorus of *I Shall Be Released* comes around, we are indeed waiting to be released. Like many other singers, Midler makes the mistake of thinking that a husky, croaky voice sounds expressive; in fact, it's a little laughable for her to finish one song sounding like a dying Billie Holiday and then immediately launch into another sounding like the foghorn on the Eddystone Lighthouse.

Small criticism, however, because then comes a little more of the priceless patter, and she wakes you up again.

Sure, *Divine Madness* has the odd dull patch if you don't get off on pop music, but it's still worth seeing for those bits we will remember for months, the bit about the Royal Family especially (Prince Charles proposed to Lady Di after seeing this film in a Royal Command Performance; need we say more?).

Two words of advice:

- Do not arrive before 8.35pm. The featurettes are truly abominable.
- Please leave your babies at home; one voice screeching at a time is sufficient.

S.D. & H.M.

Photo of Bette Midler performing in 'Divine Madness' wearing a jumpsuit

## Purveyors of Divers Arts

Photo of Split Enz

Squeezed into small and inadequate offices above Cambridge Terrace, the New Zealand Students' Arts Council (NZSAC) is striving to encourage, promote and support the entire spectrum of the arts and entertainment in New Zealand.

Few students on campus know what the New Zealand Students' Arts Council is. Even fewer students realise that most are paying a \$1.20 levy from the Students' Association fee each year to be members.

The Arts Council is a student body funded from student levies and public grants which organises tours by New Zealand and international artists. The tours are designed to promote interest in the arts in New Zealand and to present shows which students and the public would not usually have the opportunity to see. In the past the Council has toured Split Enz, Limbs Dance Company, and poets Sam Hunt and Gary McCormick. These four are also examples of artists who have been able to gain essential experience and recognition in New Zealand through touring with the Council.

This year's programme began in a big way during Orientation. As part of the programme the Council organised a tour by "the man with a thousand faces" Jean-Paul Bell. Described as mime, comic, clown, fool, actor, satirist, singer and dancer, he proved himself to be all of these. In association with the organisers of the Sweet waters Festival, the Students' Arts Council also presented the brilliant live New Zealand rock 'n roll bands Top Scientists and General Public. Slick Stage (Peta Rutter and Peter Rowell) and The Topp Twins completed the Orientation programme.

To link the Council's tours and activities together NZSAC produced a free tabloid newspaper, "Touring Papers". Designed to act as an "umbrella" for the Council's activities and to show NZSAC as a cohesive student body, it gave details of all of the Council's work (NZSAC will be presenting more than 30 performances in the first term alone) and news about special discounts for students throughout the year.

## Tours in 1981

The Council have big plans for the rest of 1981. Beginning in April, there will be a four week tour of New Zealand playwright Mervyn Thompson's play *Songs For The Judges*. Dealing with the treatment of the Maori

people by the law courts from 1840 to the present day, Thompson has used satire and seriousness to produce, as one reviewer has stated, "an event of some importance in the theatrical history of this country."

*Limbs on the 1980 NZSAC tour.*

Photo of a performer, with many arms behind him

Later this term the Council is assisting with a tour of the Oxford University Revue, and in June Point Blank, a cabaret from London is planned. The cabaret, featuring Alex Harding and Alan Pope deals with the contradictions of being openly gay in the 1980s. Again it is sophisticated and ironic, and mixes glitter with seriousness.

Other tours will include a group of female New Zealand poets and musicians; Wellington's Town and Country Players; River, a fire-eater, juggler, mime from the United States; and rock bands from New Zealand, Australia and possibly from Britain.

As in the past the Students' Arts Council will be holding seminars during the year. For students involved with student newspapers, radio, theatre, lighting, organising dances, concerts or other cultural and entertainment events, they will be useful and practical. The seminars are designed to enthuse, direct and give confidence to students in what they are doing. It is hoped that technical seminars on theatre writing, for example, may be held this year.

Apart from raising their own profile on campus, the main aim of the Students' Arts Council this year is to entertain, to stimulate new interests and to increase New Zealand's awareness and appreciation of a diverse range of arts. To this end rock music, radical theatre, classical music, modern dance, mime, poetry, ethnic dance, film, photography, graphic and fine art have all been toured by the Council in the past.

## National Significance of Arts Council

NZSAC also see themselves as having a nationally significant role. The Council is New Zealand's only national touring organisation involved in all forms of the arts. Although public funding from the QEII Arts Council, the Ministry of Recreation and Sport and the Youth Initiative Fund does obligate a certain public duty, the Council see themselves as playing a more altruistic role. They hope to extend the arts in New Zealand beyond the campus into the community, and to develop a greater audience appreciation for all forms of the arts. The Council also hope to act as a catalyst for groups that would not otherwise have the opportunity to tour. With no profit motive, (the tours work on a break-even budget), public funding, and a ready student audience, NZSAC are able to give new artists necessary exposure and experience.

As a mark of its success, the Council has seen none of its past artists drop out. For example, the 1979 NZSAC Artist-on-Campus, carver Greg Whakataka has recently completed a massive canoe project. Since December 1979 Whakataka has been carving a traditional Tahitian double-hulled canoe which will be sailed from Tahiti to New Zealand in November this year.

New Zealand actress Cathy Downes who toured nationally with the Council last year is now working in Sydney theatre. Her five week, sell-out tour with her one woman play *The Case of Katherine Mansfield* consolidated her reputation as an actress. This year she will have two major roles in Sydney's Nimrod Theatre productions: in Chekov's *The Three Sisters* and in a Czechoslovakian play *Protest* by Vaclav Havel.

Sam Hunt, who has toured with the Council four times since 1972, and is here again this year, has had another selection of his poetry published. Entitled *Sam Hunt: Collected Poems* the book is considered a major publishing breakthrough. And, 1980's Artists-on-Campus Terry Archer and David Waterman are now working full-time as mural painters around New Zealand.

Dozens of other tours have been carried out by the Arts Council, each working on a break-even budget. While the student levies and grants from public funding bodies cover the Council's administration costs (salaries, rent, power, stationery, postage, freight, and so on) the tours must break even. So far, this has always worked, with the most popular tours such as Red Mole and Limbs in 1980 subsidising the Council's less financial activities. But, if administration costs become any greater, schemes such as the artists-on-campus may have to be given up.

As always, student support is essential and the Council hopes that more people will take part in the 1981 programme or help with on-campus work for tours. Each tour involves an enormous amount of planning and preparation. This is all done by the Council. From selecting each artist, to drawing up a budget and an itinerary, and organising transport, publicity, venues and accommodation, down to the last detail, it is all thoroughly worked out by the staff of NZSAC. Through detailed organisation, few major problems have occurred in the Council's history and the staff are convinced that the enormous satisfaction and the good times they have during a tour make it all worthwhile.

## Who's Who in NZSAC

Three full time workers staff the Council. They are Chairperson Brian Sweeney, Director Gisella Carr and Assistant Director Greg Fahey. The honorary position of Treasurer is held by Peter Beach. All are exuniversity students which makes it possible to lessen the gap between the students on campus and the staff on the Council.

Sweeney, as Chairperson and elected head of the Council sees his job as obtaining an understanding between the students and staff. A political science graduate from Waikato University and the 1978 editor of "Nexus", the Waikato Students' Union newspaper, he has begun the second year of his two year appointment.

Gisella Carr, the 1981 Director of the Council has worked extensively on the NZSAC's programme. Graduating from the University of Canterbury in 1979 with a BA degree in French and English, she had been active in the Canterbury University Dramasoc and UCSA's Radio U, and worked on the 1979 Students Arts Festival.

The new Assistant Director, Greg Fahey, is also from Canterbury where he worked as the first full time Activities Officer for the UCSA during 1980.

Peter Beach, the Council's treasurer for 1981 was the editor of Salient in 1979 and was VUWSA's Finance Officer in 1980.

The staff's wide and differing backgrounds in student arts, entertainment, cultural and political affairs has meant that much of the campus spirit has remained in the Council's programme.

One problem that faces them all is the NZSAC offices in Cambridge Tee. They are too small, badly designed and totally inadequate as a working area.

## **Massive Membership Provides Problems**

The present uncertain structure of the Council presents another problem. NZSAC's 150 to 200,000 members are drawn from universities, teachers colleges, technical institutes and community colleges throughout New Zealand. But the different facilities available for touring on each campus and the different numbers and types of students at each institution (eg residential, full time, part time) has meant that the Council, while still visiting Whangarei and Invercargill, has been forced to concentrate on the six main university centres (which are currently paying 80% of the NZSAC levies).

To help balance out the situation a tiered levy system was introduced. The six main universities (this was excluding Lincoln) made up Category A and were to pay \$1.20 per annum; training colleges, large institutes and Lincoln constituted Category B and paid 90 cents, small techs (such as Carrington, CIT and Waikato) made up Category C, and community colleges, paying the smallest levy constituted Category D.

However, despite the new levy system, it still appeared to be impossible to satisfy every demand of every campus in New Zealand. Tech Institutes still questioned the value of the Council's activities for the levies the tech students were paying. Although the Council tried to negotiate with NZTISA (New Zealand Technical Institute Students' Association), to meet their needs, increase NZSAC tour publicity, and to diversify the Council's programme, little agreement was reached, and in November last year, the techs gave 12 months notice of their proposed withdrawal from the Council.

Now the issue has boiled down to one of money and levies. The Council is unwilling to commit itself to a programme of arts and entertainment if the techs do decide to withdraw and refuse to pay their levies. The existing arrangement between the Council and the techs does show flaws from both sides. To continue in the present way would be to the detriment of both parties. However, it would seem to be a good idea to maintain some association between NZSAC and NZTISA. A realistic appraisal of the situation and a more flexible arrangement between the two is what both parties are looking for and should offer some sort of solution. Meanwhile, the situation remains in limbo.

Margaret Patterson

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## ***Such a Night!***

Photo of a performer at a piano with a microphone

## **Orientation '81**

*Early last week, Latika Vasil spoke to Simon Wilson to get information on the organisation and presentation of Orientation '81. Both Simon Wilson and Paulette Keating were the Controllers of VUWSA's Orientation. The result of the conversation is printed below.*

Very few students would be able to claim justifiably "there was nothing in Orientation of interest to me."

The two week programme was a potpourri of popular culture, esoteric culture, films, drama, poetry, politics and, of course, music. The controllers, Simon Wilson and Paulette Keating succeeded in providing for a wide spectrum of tastes.

Catering merely for the majority interest would have resulted in little more than rock hops and drinking horns. Of course the rock hops and concerts far exceeded other activities in popularity, but variety and a balance *was* provided. In fact, choice is something that was stressed this year. On most days three to five activities were provided for the lunchtime slot and at least four activities every evening.

## **Why Orientation?**

Orientation, often described as a cultural festival, has traditionally been a means of introducing new students to the non-academic side of university life. Ideally a university should be more than just lectures, labs and the library. Orientation attempts to enlarge this narrow academic perspective of university life. Words such as excitement, fun and even relaxation pepper any discussion of Orientation's objectives. Simon Wilson mentions that one of this year's aims for Orientation has been "to introduce all students to a greater potential for what non-academic life could contain, particularly in the cultural sphere". Therefore Orientation should provide the basis for ongoing cultural organisation on campus. Obviously orientation cannot go on all year, but some of the events can be implemented quite easily on a regular basis. Usually, however, this is not the case and as Wilson points out "not for ten years has [Victoria] had a standing as a campus with a consistently good and active cultural life". The scope for continuity in non-academic activities throughout the year was definitely greater in the past. Now, heavier workloads, increasing financial pressure and a more competitive climate have taken a toll on students' leisure activities.

Wilson says "It's disgusting to see the library full up the first week of term. Academics should be actively discouraging people from taking things that seriously this early".

Despite this, students have taken time out from the library, and participation in orientation activities has been astonishingly good. This year's orientation has been the biggest in a long time with sales of Registration Cards rising from about 400 last year to almost 1400 this year.

Some events have been particularly successful - the hops, the Top Scientists gig, the late night screening of *Outrageous*, the Beatles night (2500 cans of beer were sold that night!) and the midnight to dawn horror movies in the graveyard.

The traditional method of working things has been to use the big popular successes to subsidise the less popular events. Therefore ideally the surpluses and deficits should balance each other out.

## **Budget Problems**

There have, however, been budgeting problems. The first budget to be drawn up involved a \$500 surplus. Money was committed on this basis. When the budget was revised at a later stage it appeared to have a \$10,000 surplus. Hard to believe, everyone thought... until it was discovered that a decimal point had been put in the wrong place! Eventually, the Executive adopted a budget with a \$1,500 deficit. The Orientation Controllers do not like the idea of making a loss. Says Wilson, "We have done a lot to curb expenditure, but unfortunately some of it has resulted in lost income. For example, we have drastically pruned publicity costs, with the consequence that people didn't come to some events because they didn't know about them. It's a great pity. Our programme was based on the premise that with enough information going to the right people the involvement was going to be very high. It certainly has been high, but not as high as we know is possible. We just didn't have the money or the time to do any more". The total budget-money raised and spent in seven weeks was about \$25,000.

Inadequate publicity also resulted in placing greater emphasis on the major events rather than promoting a wider range of events. Consequently, attendance did not reach its full potential - with less people being enticed to a wider variety of activities. Evidence shows that activities publicised, for example the Top Scientists' performance which was advertised in the Evening Post, fared better in terms of attendance.

## **Where's the Politics!**

Another criticism which could be leveled against orientation is that political activities were not given enough emphasis, considering the big issues in abundance this year (the General Election and the Springbok

Tour). Wilson responded by pointing out that as much as possible was done to promote political activities such as debates. But invariably a band such as Pop Mechanix is going to attract a bigger crowd than a debate. However, facilities were made available, and the political clubs were encouraged to promote specific political activities.

This approach was applied generally, with orientation being open to various clubs to initiate activities. Some clubs took advantage of this opportunity - in particular the Christian Union, the Progressive Students Alliance and the Anti-Apartheid Club. However the Anti-tour debate fell through because the Orientation Controllers were unable to find pro-tour advocates willing to stick their necks out.

Wilson cited another disappointment. This was the cancellation of two very successful plays *Gimme Shelter* and Rawiri Paratene's *Saturday Morning*.

## Lack of Time

Another of the major problems was a lack of time. The controllers were appointed about six weeks before orientation. Consequently, planning was considerably condensed. Wilson points out that there wasn't enough time to get all the display and thematic concepts worked out. For example, the idea of making the Coup d'Etat night a 'red night' (everyone wearing red) had to be scrapped because time didn't allow for it to be publicised in that way.

There wasn't sufficient time to build up a team, so that various tasks could be delegated and therefore carried out more efficiently (for instance a person directly responsible for publicity would have been a great advantage).

Activities were a mixture of the old and the new. Standard successes such as the Drinking Horn and the Tramping Club's climb down the Easter field Building were intermingled with new activities such as the Beatles Night and the Graveyard Horror Movies.

Some traditional Orientation activities were deliberately omitted. For example, this year a 'New Students' Evening' was not held. Wilson explains "leading academics and student politics come along, and it's all very boring. People would much rather be having a drink than listening to speeches". This year less stress was placed on separate events for new students. Wilson doesn't see them as being particularly different or having specifically different tastes to other students.

## Creating a Programme

Ideas for activities were basically acquired through experiences from previous year's Orientations and the creative energy of both the Controllers. Very few new ideas were suggested by individual students. However, a certain amount of 'market research', in the form of talking to students, meant that the programme put together was based somewhat on student consensus. Lack of an organisational base and resources resulted in many ideas being shelved. One interesting idea - a Polaroid mural (photos taken daily of people around campus pasted up on a mural) - was scrapped for the mundane reason that a camera was not available!

Orientation has been highly successful this year. It has fulfilled its objective of introducing students to the potential for non-academic activity on campus. But the major disappointment, Wilson points out, is that "there isn't the ongoing cultural organisation coming out of this [Orientation] to keep things going".

It remains to be seen whether things will continue from Orientation or whether it's just back to lectures, labs and the Library.

Latika Vasil

## Reviews

Photo of two people with their arms crossed

## General Public Top Scientists

### Cafe Saturday 7 March

Generals Kemp, George and Worth made out a much better case for their three piece format than they did at Sweet waters. General opinion there was that they didn't line up to the prime time slot they occupied, evident by the number of cans and other flotsam that littered the stage. However, after a long-ish break they whipped into a creditable version of the Police's *Bed's too Big*. The smaller venue and more intimate atmosphere

obviously suited the band better than the mega-stage of Sweetwaters. Various newish-wave, pop covers followed (XTC's *Difficulty*, *Generals and Majors*, Gabriel's *Modern Love*) which were punchy, well sung and danceable. The crowd was raging by this time, and the band did one of its originals, *XTC meets Little Feat*, which went down well. Still doing *Back in the USSR*. Yes, well, great harmonies anyway.

## Scientists Burn Up

After another long break, and a quick breather in the cool evening air for many, Top Scientists hit the stage with *Burn Out* - appropriate in more than one way in the rather badly ventilated cafe. Lead singer, Nick Bryant sings with conviction, and no wonder, looking at the age of these guys. Solid drums, straight and clean, with a full bass sound made for a relatively straight format for these rock 'n' roll veterans. Nevertheless, they had touches of reggae, blues, country and most of all pop to shape their version of what must be called "pub rock". The songs were forceful but not memorable or catchy, the music often developing (or degenerating) into a wall of sound blues-rock texture. The Rough Justice heritage is very strong, but the pop intentions of this outfit are still to be found in the tighter, more economical song structures, tidy guitar work and avoidance of any one musical idiom (eg blues). Covers of Dave Edmund's *Girls Talk* and Parker's *Heatwave* were sound-alike but perfectly appropriate in their muscular, professional sound.

## Union Hall Better?

Sound quality at this gig was above average once people started filling up the cafe's hideously resonant acoustic space, and plenty of people there were too. You gotta sweat! I prefer the Union Hall for a large rock show mainly because of the visual aspect (low ceilings in the cafe) and the ability to get away from the crush once in while. A good night - pity they are splitting up.

Clarke Gregory

## Gary McCormick River

### Wednesday 5.00pm Union Cafe

SASRAC in the cafe at five o'clock on a Wednesday afternoon - not quite like the good old days when nearly every table was covered in empty stubbies, crushed plastic glasses, and soggy chips in puddles of vinegar. For one dollar fifty you could get three drinks and a bag of chips. But despite hard times and no chips at all a relatively good crowd turned up to be entertained by Gary McCormick and River.

Photo: Johnathan taylor

Photo of a band performing

Gary McCormick, together with Sam Hunt, is of course an Orientation perennial. For the past three years these two have presented a joint reading. The change of format for this year is, I feel, a good move. It gives us a chance to see and hear each poet in his own right.

## McCormick Strikes a Chord

Gary McCormick looks older, his hair is longer, the bags under his eyes a little more pronounced, and those black close fitting drainpipe trousers are reminiscent of a certain other poet's infamous wardrobe. Indeed Gary McCormick seems to have taken on some of Sam Hunt's other mannerisms as well, no doubt through working with him so much. And of course the comic patter started the show off as usual. Standing on a little platform, three beers, a hip flask and a suitcase full of poems at his side, Gary McCormick pontificated to the crowd, "It's much better to do readings in places where people normally get pissed, than in Arts Centres," he says. And you can see why.

The poems are bawdy, bits of life set to words, a swift scene, or a broken relationship. Most of them strike a chord. Perhaps the highlight is a Baxter poem, *Barney Flannegan*. For Gary McCormick seems reluctant to put himself into his own poems: he is a showman with an image. More and more, it seems that the poems lose their sensitivity in the endless flow of stories and one liners.

## Patter a Retrograde Step?

Obviously Gary McCormick and Sam Hunt have developed this technique to capture the attention of pub type audiences. But I can't help feeling that the patter has become the mainstay and the poems just fillers. He even went so far as to read us a story (his "novel") in lieu of a poem.

In terms of entertainment this does not really matter, but in terms of the development of the poet it is a retrograde step. Sam Hunt at least seems to have maintained his romanticism and sensitive moments (though I

haven't seen him lately).

Despite these criticisms I still enjoyed Gary McCormick. I just feel that he has yet to reach his full potential. Still, he had the audience in a fine mood for the juggler, mime artist and comic who goes simply by the name of River. His set began with the familiar mime where he tries to talk to the audience but the audience can't hear because an invisible wall is in the way.

## Things You Wouldn't Believe

River has worked his way around the world trading on his talents. As he says a juggler is always popular in any culture. He also tried to convince the audience that juggling is a sure fire way to beat depression. The theory is, if you are juggling you have to concentrate too hard to have time to be depressed. He then proceeded to give us a convincing juggling display With one, two, three, four and finally (but briefly) five balls. You may think that juggling with one ball is pretty easy, but I assure you River does things with one ball you wouldn't believe.

River performed several more mime pieces. The funniest was pub night in the old west where the cowboy drinks himself into oblivion and then shoots the sheriff. Of course he ends up accidentally shooting himself as well.

## Audience Well Satisfied

I always think that acts such as this are very, very hard to bring off well. Often they afford a few embarrassing moments. But River has it down to a fine art, combining his juggling with a witty patter, and his mime with lots of energy. He even had a bit ready for when he dropped a ball.

All in all the audience were left well satisfied. It would be nice if things like this could happen at SASRAC throughout the year and not just in Orientation and Capping Weeks. Maybe then a few more people would turn up.

Andrew McCallum

# Radio Active

Radio Active banner

## The Last Week of Active's Orientation Broadcasts

7.00 - 10.00am The Breakfast Show with David Drees

Featuring News on the half hour till 9.00.

The Salient report every Monday.

The Radio Active "Gall Boy".

Orientation Information with Simon Wilson. The Recipe of the Day.

Giveaways of records and tickets.

10.00 - 1.00pm

The Goat Report.

Tracking through the latest Album releases.

1.00 - 4.00pm Afternoon Show

Featuring: The "Flow" - Interviews at 2.00pm. (Further Learning Opportunities in Wellington.) Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Rec. Centre Interviews every Tuesday and Thursday.

4.00 - 7.00pm The Drive Show

News on the half hour till 6.00pm.

- Traffic reports.
- Wot's on and Orientation Information.
- Give aways.

7.00 - 10.00pm The Evening Show

The Best Album Music

Monday: Jethro Tull special with Shaun Davidson.

Tuesday and Thursday: Pink Floyd special with Alistair Lock.

10.00 - 12.00pm The Late Show

Featuring: Wednesday. Satellite Link to the Hop playing Top Scientists live.

12.00 midnight. Finish.

## Weekends

Saturday 10.00am - 12.00 noon

The Morning After Show.

12.00 - 3.00pm

Afternoon Show (Recovery from The Morning After Show.)

3.00 - 6.00pm

The Afternoon Show

6.00 - 9.00pm

The Get Into Gear Show

9.00 - Midnight

Rock'n'Party Party time Show

Sunday 10.00 - 12.00 noon

Ethnic/Cultural Show.

12.00 - 2.00pm

The Hangover Show

2.00 - 4.00pm

The Mid-Afternoon Show

4.00 - 6.00pm

The Cafe Afternoon Show.

6.00 - 10.00pm

Brent Burge and Dave Drees with the Sunday Nite Jazz Extravaganza.

10.00 - 12.00 midnight

The End of the Broadcast Special.

Drawing of a radio dj

## Nothing less than Complete Liberation

*We reprint here an interview with Henry Isaacs originally printed by the Canadian journal "October".*

Photo of Henry Isaacs

Henry Isaacs may be known to many Victoria University students because he studied here in 1976/77 under the NZUSA Southern Africa Scholarship. Henry returned to Africa and is now a member of the Central Committee of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), one of the leading black liberation movements in South Africa. He is also the PAC's Foreign Affairs Director and its permanent representative to the United Nations. Additionally he was a founder member of the South Africa Students' Organisation which played a pivotal role in the Soweto uprising in June 1976 and which now forms a part of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCM).

Henry will be speaking on campus this Thursday (19 March) in the Union Hall at 12.00 noon.

*["Azania" is the name adopted by the BCM, PAC and many other organisations for what is now South Africa. Students should be encouraged to use this term in the context of a new liberated Black nation of South Africa.]*

*# October: Can you briefly explain the nature of the South African regime and the struggle being waged by the Azanian people?*

*# Isaacs: The PAC considers South Africa as a colonial territory in which the indigenous African peoples have been divested of their land and their country.*

The Azanian people are waging an anticolonial struggle which has as its first objective the restoration of the land to its rightful owners. Even if every single discriminatory law were to be repealed tomorrow, Blacks would still be left economically exploited and politically powerless. What is required is an equitable redistribution of wealth and power, which can only be achieved through the establishment of socialism.

In order to achieve our goal of liberation, armed struggle is the principal method of struggle. This position is based on an objective analysis of the history of the liberation struggle in Azania, where, during a 50 year period of non-violent struggle, the regime responded to all peaceful protests with the ruthless massacre of unarmed Blacks, as was the case at Sharpeville.

*# The racist regime often tries to deny the very existence of the Azanian nation by claiming it is nothing but a mass of different tribes. How do you see this?*

# The Azanian nation consists of the indigenous African people. The regime has been attempting to resuscitate tribalism by designating all Africans as belonging to one tribe or another: so-called Xhosas, Zulus, Tswanas, etc. and then to decree that all Africans, whether or not they were born in bantustans<sup>1</sup>, belong to one or other bantustan, either the Transkei or Bophutatswana or Kwa-Zulu or whatever the case might be.

But the Azanian nation consists of a united people, regardless of the linguistic differences that exist amongst them. I think this has been demonstrated throughout the history of the struggle for national liberation and independence in that Africans of all linguistic and cultural groups participated, and their allegiances were allegiances to the Azanian nation alone.

Moreover, they have all seen that the fragmentation of the Azanian nation is simply an attempt by the regime to divide the people up into manageable ethnic units because of the threat posed to white supremacy by the unity of the Azanian people.

# *During recent student uprisings in Azania, East-Indian and coloured students played a major role. What is the nature of their relationship to the Black majority?*

# There are two nations in Azania. One an oppressing white nation and the other the oppressed African nation. I must point out here that the PAC does not regard the Coloureds as a separate group, but regards them as Africans.

As for the Indian minority in Azania, during the past few years they have identified themselves positively with the struggle for national liberation and self-determinatin. This is despite the regime's efforts to coopt them into the white camp in order that, with the Coloureds, they would form a buffer against the African majority.

During the workers' strikes in 1973 and 1974<sup>2</sup> for instance, Indian workers supported the African workers. During the national student strikes this year Indian students and their parents also positively identified with the rest of the Black community.

The present generation of Africans in Azania, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians, have grown up under the system of apartheid and know whites only as oppressors, so this has enabled the mass organizations in Azania to weld a cohesive African group.

# *Student struggles have often played an important role in Azania. What is the present situation among students?*

# Ever since the Soweto uprisings of 1976 there has been a rising tide of Black resistance in Azania. This has been characterized by student strikes and workers' strikes. Ever since April of this year in particular national strikes have been organized by Black students, and the students have been able to build a coalition with Black workers.

In the Western Cape, where some 800 meat workers were dismissed in May after protesting the dismissal of fellow workers, the students embarked on a campaign aimed at a community boycott of all red meat. This boycott has been implemented and is still going on today.

Another example, where students have secured the support of parents and workers, is the bus boycott protesting an increase in bus fares in the Western Cape.

I think this is a lesson that has been learned from the 1976 uprisings, where the students did not initially have the backing of parents and workers because of the failure to conduct an educational campaign.

At the present time the regime has been forced to close down schools in the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape indefinitely because of the continued boycott of classes by Black students.

# *What about the workers' and the labour movement?*

# On the workers' front there have been strikes in various parts of the country. In Natal there have been strikes by textile workers. In the Transvaal the clothing industry has been hit. In Johannesburg the municipal workers recently went on strike.

Workers have coupled their demands for increased wages with demands for recognition of their unions and the reinstatement of dismissed fellow workers.

In the wake of the 1973-1974 workers' strikes, an independent Black trade union movement emerged despite the fact that such trade unions were not recognised and that strikes by Black workers were illegal. Because of the growing strength of the independent Black trade union movement, the government proposed reforms in labour legislation in 1979 in the hope of bringing the independent trade union movement under government control.

They proposed the approval of registered Black trade unions but subject to very stringent conditions. For example the government would have to approve of the office holders of these trade unions and their constitutions would also have to be approved. One can see that the aim was not to permit a free trade union movement but simply to bring the independent unions under greater government control. The independent trade union movement resisted government attempts to bring it under greater control, and instead formed the Federation of Southern African Trade Unions, which is an umbrella body composed of some 14 unions. This Federation was instrumental in organising the successful strikes at 16 automobile factories, including Ford and

Volkswagen, in the Eastern Cape earlier this year.

Because of the success of the Federation, in June of this year the regime applied a law passed in 1978 which empowers the minister of welfare and pensions to prohibit the collection of funds for a purpose of which he does not approve. This means the Federation was not permitted to collect funds from abroad, nor was it allowed to collect dues from its members inside the country. The aim was to stop the Federation through lack of financial support. In addition, various trade union leaders have been arrested, banned and placed under house arrest. But this has failed to cow Black workers, and the strikes have continued unabated.

*# Why has the regime created the so-called "independent" bantustans? Can the Black leaders of these bantustans be allies in the struggle?*

# The bantustans - of which there are ten - constitute something like 13.7 per cent of the total land surface area. In 1978 the bantustans consisted of some 9.8 million African people in all.

The main reason for the establishment of these bantustans is economic.

In terms of the economic strategy of the regime, it has attempted to convert all Black labour into migratory labour in the hope that this will prevent the emergence of a separate urban Black proletariat. It is hoped that this will make it easier to maintain control over these workers and at the same time prevent organised Black labour from becoming any threat or challenge to white supremacy.

The bantustans form an important part of this whole strategy in the sense that they serve as reservoirs of cheap labour from which the able-bodied men can be recruited to work in the mines and factories of white-designated South Africa. Once they have outlived their economic use they can then be repatriated to the bantustans.

The bantustan leaders have been prepared to play the role of puppet, and the two bantustans that have gained their "independence," Transkei and Bophutatswana, have both captured trained freedom fighters of the liberation movements, ANC and PAC, and turned them over to Pretoria. There is no possibility of these bantustan leaders ever becoming allies in the struggle for national liberation and self-determination, despite the rhetoric of some of them like Gatsha Buthelezi. The bantustan leaders are simply self-serving opportunists who are prepared to be the stooges of the Pretoria regime.

If the bantustan leaders want to play any role in the liberation struggle, they will have to withdraw from these government-created institutions to join the ranks of the national liberation movement.

*# The people of Zimbabwe have won a great victory. What have been and will be its effects on the struggle of the Azanian people?*

# The liberation of Zimbabwe was greeted with great jubilation in Azania. Blacks in Soweto and other townships around the country shouted "Viva ZANU, Viva Mugabe," and identified with Mugabe as one who had waged a successful armed struggle for his country's liberation.

The liberation of Zimbabwe has also completely altered the balance of power, and Pretoria has lost the protection of the series of buffer states it had on its northern border.

But as a liberation movement the PAC must also be very conscious of the difficulties faced by ZANU. For one thing, ZANU has inherited a social and state structure which was geared to maintaining white domination. It will take some time before ZANU can consolidate its power and the independence of Zimbabwe.

*# October: What is the present situation in the development of the armed struggle in Azania?*

# Guerrilla struggle in Azania has developed from modest beginnings, but is gradually growing in extent, organisation and sophistication. The PAC has always laid emphasis upon organisation and mobilisation of the masses in the countryside, rather than taking on the enemy in the cities, where the enemy is strongest and where the regime maintains very strict control over the movement and the daily lives of Black people.

In the countryside the population is more homogenous and at the same time there is not the same degree of strict control as exists in the urban areas. Movements of men and activists have a greater chance in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

In Zimbabwe, ZANU was able to mobilise the masses in the rural areas and receive support from them, as well as protection. I think the same favourable prospects exist in Azania. This is the strategy the PAC is pursuing at the present time.

There have been confrontations between the militarily trained cadres of the PAC and the regime's security forces, and the regime has publicly had to admit this. This gives a very clear indication that despite the suppression of news about confrontations between guerrillas and the security forces, they have in fact occurred and have caused concern among the white establishment.

While mobilisation is done in the countryside for the armed struggle, there is also organisation in the urban areas. For instance, PAC militants are involved in the workers' and students' strikes in the cities.

*# Can you tell us about the development of mass organisations in Azania, and in particular the Black consciousness movement?*

# At the present time there are various mass organisations that are actively at work in the country. They are

all adherents of the Black consciousness movement which emerged in the late 1960s after the banning of the PAC and the ANC. The Black consciousness movement enjoyed a legal existence of approximately eight years, before the various organisations which constituted it were banned in October, 1977.

This meant that the Black consciousness movement was able to develop a leadership, or layers of leadership, which permitted continuity. This has given the Black consciousness movement the strength and durability that has enabled it to survive the bannings both of leaders and of organisations.

Photo of African school children

The main aim is the organisation and mobilisation of the masses, so that the masses themselves become participants in the struggle for liberation, rather than the establishment of elite-led organisations.

A second is the emphasis on self-reliance, the idea that the Azanian people must provide their own leadership in the struggle for national liberation. The other point is the emphasis on the need for Black unity and Black solidarity in the struggle.

Finally, the Black consciousness movement also uses the name Azania for our country, as we do.

*# Do you think any of the whites can play a positive role in the struggle for the liberation of Azania?*

*# Well, while we have pointed out that the white minority constitutes the oppressor nation in Azania, we must also point out that there are whites who are concerned about the situation and who support the struggle for national liberation and independence in Azania. But their number is extremely small, and regardless of their commitment to the struggle for national liberation and independence in Azania, by the mere fact of their being white, they are beneficiaries of the present system of apartheid.*

There is, however, a role for whites who are concerned about the situation, particularly in terms of raising the consciousness of whites. The PAC also recognises the right of whites to a continued existence in a future liberated Azania. In this respect the PAC has always defined Africans as those who owe their loyalty only to Africa, and who are prepared to accept the democratic rule of an African majority. Under this formula there is a role for whites both during the struggle for national liberation and independence, and in the future liberated Azania.

*# What is the present state of your links with the African National Congress (ANC)? What are your differences and how do you see the question of unity between the two liberation movements?*

*# The main difference between the PAC and the ANC is that the ANC denies the colonial nature of the struggle in Azania. The ANC denies the existence of an oppressed nation and an oppressor nation. The ANC therefore advocates the pursuit of a policy of multi-racialism. This is both ideologically and historically incorrect. The mere fact that there have been whites in Azania for more than 300 years does not divest the African majority of their title to the land. The land question, in other words, who has title to the land, is at the heart of the national question in Azania.*

From this position there follow several other differences. Whereas the PAC is committed to the armed struggle as the principal method of struggle for the total seizure of political power, the ANC views the armed struggle as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the white regime so it will grant concessions to Blacks or, alternately, as a way to scare white voters into electing a government that will be prepared to accommodate Black political aspirations.

As was shown by the attacks on the Sasol oil refinery and on police stations, the ANC's strategy is more to create panic within the white establishment than to prepare for a protracted people's war.

Although the ANC occasionally professes its commitment to the establishment of socialism in Azania, a very careful examination of its Freedom Charter, reveals that it basically aims for the integration of Blacks into the present system. It aims for an improvement in the lot of Blacks within the existing framework rather than the total restructuring of South African society and the establishment of a socialist order.

Despite these differences the PAC has always called for principled unity with the ANC in the struggle for national liberation and self-determination. At the present time however, even the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to achieve unity between the ANC and the PAC have not really been very successful. This is because of the leadership of the ANC, which at the present time is captive to the white, pro-Soviet, South African Communist Party.

The South African Communist Party (SACP) is afraid of the consequences of any unity between the ANC and the PAC, its fear being that such unity will diminish the SACP's control over the leadership of the ANC.

At the level of the rank-and-file membership there is an awareness of the need for unity between the ANC and the PAC. Cadres of the ANC have not only been violently resisting the domination of the ANC by the SACP, but they themselves have been responsive to the cause of unity.

Once the armed struggle intensifies inside Azania then the demand for unity among the ANC rank and file is likely to increase. A similar situation occurred in Zimbabwe. This will open up prospects for implementing principled unity between the two movements.

*# Azania has a strategic position in the world. In their rivalry for world domination, how do the two*

*superpowers, the United States and the USSR, act towards your country?*

# The US has big interests in Azania. In the first place, the United States is dependent on South Africa for certain strategic minerals like uranium, platinum, gold and several other mineral resources of which there is an abundance in South Africa. Coupled with the need for strategic minerals has been the defence thinking of the US ruling class, namely that South Africa is strategically located, and it is necessary to maintain the present regime to safeguard the oil and trade routes of the so-called free world. Had it not been for US support the regime would clearly have been unable to pursue its apartheid policies as long as it has.

The involvement of the United States economically in South Africa has been accompanied by diplomatic protection at the United Nations. Whenever there have been calls for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, the United States has rejected these calls and, as was the case in 1977, exercised its right of veto.

As for Soviet interests in Azania, one has to view them in terms of the Soviet Union's global interests and ambitions. If the Soviet Union should gain control of Azania, the world balance would tip in its favour, both militarily and economically.

It is a consideration of these factors which place the whole struggle for national liberation and self-determination in Azania within the context of the rivalry between the two superpowers.

I think the Soviet Union will make an all-out bid to have the ANC placed in a position of power and influence in Azania in the hope of gaining control of the strategic position and the strategic mineral wealth of Azania. It will do this by strengthening the control of the South African Communist Party over the ANC. It is important to bear in mind that, although extremely small and without any influence in Azania, the South African Communist Party has a tremendous amount of influence over the ANC because it gives the ANC access to external material, financial, diplomatic and other support from the Soviet Union and its allies. As long as the South African Communist Party serves this particular role the Soviet Union will continue its attempts to strengthen its grip on the ANC.

This is why the Soviet Union has a long history of exacerbating the existing divisions within the national liberation movement in Azania.

The PAC has never received any support, either political, diplomatic, or material, from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has always given support only to the ANC.

Similarly, Soviet front organisations like the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, the World Peace Council and others have continuously and consistently given support only to the ANC.

At the 1967 Khartoum conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, for instance, certain liberation movements there were termed "authentic." Among these movements was the ANC. The PAC and ZANU were vilified and were the targets of an intensive campaign aimed at their total isolation.

At the present time there is an intensive campaign aimed at projecting and boosting the ANC as the sole and authentic liberation movement in Azania. Of course this move has failed because of its failure to develop in the OAU. Frantic efforts were made to have the PAC de-recognised by the OAU. This failed because the OAU recognises how strong PAC is where it matters most, that is, in Azania. I do not think this campaign is likely to succeed in the near future.

The Soviet Union has attacked the PAC because of the fierce independence of the PAC, which has totally refused to align itself with the Soviet Union in terms of its foreign policy or in terms of identification of the Soviet model as the supreme model. This differs drastically from the position of the ANC, which has supported the Soviet Union on all international questions because it recognises the Soviet Union as the natural ally of the liberation movements. The ANC has been in the ironic situation of attacking Democratic Kampuchea and supporting the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. The ANC has also supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is largely because of the PAC's refusal to be manipulated by the Soviet Union that it is subjected to this vilification by the Soviet Union.

# *The racist regime is making a lot of noise about the series of so-called reforms it is installing to "soften" the apartheid regime. Can you explain what is going on?*

# These so-called reforms are, in the words of the prime minister, P.W. Botha, himself, designed "to avert Black revolution."

They are aimed at creating an illusion of power among Blacks while retaining control firmly in white hands. Moreover they are a reaction to the escalation of Black resistance in Azania and to the political developments that have occurred in the sub-continent in the past decade. As such they are simply an attempt to buy time for the white minority.

These reforms are of various kinds. First are the constitutional proposals made by a government-appointed commission of inquiry. The regime proposed establishing a so-called Presidential Council for Indians, Coloureds and whites. It would be a purely advisory body, and its opinion would be restricted to those matters

where advice is sought by the regime.

The Indians and the Coloureds whose cooperation was sought by the whites rejected the proposals and refused to cooperate on the grounds that the proposals exclude Africans. Moreover, they have understood that the aim is not to establish a non-racial democracy, but only to extend white hegemony.

The second area of reforms has been in the economic sphere, where Blacks are being permitted to do jobs that were formerly reserved for whites only. But this has failed to win the co-operation of Blacks, because they have rejected them as being too little, too late. Moreover Blacks have seen them as a part of the whole strategy of attempting to create a Black middle class, with a strong interest in capitalism and hence in defence of the status quo.

If perhaps the regime had embarked upon such a course of reforms 50 years ago, they might have had more chance of success than they have had at present.

But now the initiative for change has passed inexorably into Black hands. We have to understand that there has been a radicalisation within Black politics. This has happened not only because of developments within Azania, like the Soweto uprisings and the national strikes of 1980, but also because this is the day and age of the liberation of Zimbabwe. In six years Blacks have seen the collapse of the former Portuguese territories, and they have seen the liberation of Zimbabwe. All of this has been achieved due to the armed struggle. Blacks are not likely to settle for anything less than full liberation at this stage.

## Sharpeville Week Anti-apartheid Activities

Monday 16

Stop the Tour organising meeting at 5.00pm, Lounge.

Tuesday 17/Wednesday 18

AA Club booth in Union foyer. Information on apartheid, anti-tour buttons and stickers. Bowl up and have a chat to the people sitting on the booth.

Tuesday 19

Henry Issacs, UN Representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, speaks in the Union Hall. 12 noon.

Friday 20

*Six Days in Soweto*, a film on the June 1976 upsurge in the black township of Soweto. Memorial Theatre 12 noon.

Saturday 21

Sharpeville Day. HART Regional Conference all day plus social. 9.30 to 5.00pm in Union Hall. All anti-apartheid activists urged to attend.

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## Editorial

It would appear that VUWSA has a firmly entrenched tradition of shedding great quantities of Executive members throughout the academic year. 1981's Exec has shown itself, already, to be acting strictly in accordance with this lamentable custom.

In 1979, the Executive had lost three of its number at this stage of the year. Last year, only four of the original ten Exec members managed to last the year. Now 1981's Exec has four vacant positions. The Cultural Affairs Officer position was not filled in the elections held at the end of last year; and the Finance Officer, Paul Wiggins resigned very early this year after some less than fortunate experiences as Publications sub-committee's Business Manager in 1980. The two more recent resignations have come from David Beder, the Media Officer, in mid-February — and Mandi Cunningham as Woman Vice President, just one week ago.

Beder, who had apparently been out of the country until mid-February, made his one and only appearance at an Exec meeting to resign for "personal reasons" in a display of concern and commitment to the Association that can only be marvelled at.

While Cunningham lasted a little longer, she did not grace the Exec with a reason for her departure. However, the resignation followed closely on the heels of a fruitless request for her assistance at an Orientation

event (an essential aspect of Exec members' work at this stage of the year).

Certainly, there's a lot of hard work involved with being an Exec member. There's very little power and even less glory. It's ninety percent shit work; cleaning up after boozy socials, selling tickets, dealing with students' hassles and attending great streams of meetings — as well as dealing with the work in your particular portfolio. But all this is well known before a person stands for the job; it's no excuse to whine 'I haven't got the time' after the event.

Orientation has put Exec members under a lot of pressure. Overall, Exec help with Orientation up until the end of the first week was patchy, with the Orientation Controllers being left in the lurch several times when promised help did not eventuate. However, some particular members of Exec (roughly correlating to those now remaining) have worked extremely hard for long hours over Orientation.

Resignations from Exec are a bummer for several reasons. They mean extra work is placed on remaining members (a situation which led to *further* resignations in 1979) and it costs lots to hold by-elections when more than three have resigned (the coming one has a price tag of \$600 to \$700). Resignations also have an effect of undercutting student confidence in the Exec and Association, they mock the principle that Exec members are students committed to serving other students, and undermine any urging that students take an active interest in the affairs of the Association.

Photo of Stephen A'Court on crutches

The one bright aspect of the resignations is that we've now divested ourselves of the deadwood on Exec. Virginia Adams has managed to keep the remaining six relatively united — there are no great splits or antagonisms (a feature of Execs over the past two years). While there have been disagreements, they've been argued about openly enough to prevent bitterness. If we can get hold of some competent and hard working Exec members, this year's version may well yet prove to be one of the more successful Execs of recent years.

While it's well worth considering standing for a vacant Exec position if you have the time, interest and commitment required, first think seriously about what the job involves. Probably the best method is to talk with the President or other Exec members. While this Association needs a full complement on Exec; the last thing it needs is more resignations later in the year.

Stephen A'Court

## Salient Notes

"This couldn't be for real" I thought as I surveyed the Jasper in front of me. Sure, as a private eye I had met a few hard cases, but this A'Court bird took the cake. Dark, slim and immaculate, all the way from the Italian shoes to the gilt edged card he'd given me — "Stephen Roger A'Court, Newspaper Editor". I'd have written him off as just another greaseball if it wasn't for the look in his eyes — this A'Court dude was running scared.

"Let's gets this straight" I said. "Someone's threatening your typesetting machine?" Shit. How could I resist?

There was no two ways about it. They were as tough a group of Joes as I'd ever seen. Mark "Scarface" Wilson was the shiftless Corsican, idly picking his nose with his cut-throat razor. It looked like him and Fergus "Jaws" Barrowman would be the ones to watch if things turned rough. "I want to talk to you" I said — if push came to shove I knew I could handle them, so I took the offensive. But just then this broad I hadn't seen before appeared out of the shadows. She'd obviously been worked over but good. Blood, bruises, the works. "Stay out of this" she said to me. A roar of gunfire interrupted her story. It also killed her.

"Don't pay any attetion to that Cooper dame" muttered Harvey Molloy, tucking the still smoking magnum into his belt, badly burning his upper thigh. "We're all just one happy family." "Sure" intoned Paul Wiggins, "we don't want no trouble, y'hear" as he threw darts at a picture of my grandmother. "Of course" snarled Helen McNaught, "if you wanna play games..." Now, I'm no prude, but that really chilled me. Stephen Danby and Johnathan Taylor had already got the scrabble board out, and it could only be a matter of time before the chips went down. Still, I knew I could solve this case. Mark Thorburn was, of course, the key. What was *really* in those cigarettes he was smoking? Of course! The Kathryn Irvine-Jean McKay drug syndicate was behind the threats. If they could get control of the machine, Paul Jackson could pass it out the back-line to Michele A'Court who would render it senseless with her Spaghetti Transhumanus Rusticana. But then, who was passing on the messages — it must have been Jessica Wilson, which meant that — of course, Andrew Beach! I whipped out my .45, but it was too late. The little bastard had got the triple word and I was stuck with the Q. Punks!!

Salient is edited by Stephen A'Court, published by the Victoria University of Corsica Students Association, and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Printers to the Mob, Drews Ave., Wanganui.

# High Noon Weds

## SRC Recommends \$500 to Stop the Tour

The first Students' Representative Council meeting of the year was held in the Union Hall last Wednesday at noon. Its two major concerns were the electing of SRC Officers and representatives, and discussion of a motion, "That this Association gives its full support to the proposed May 1 demonstration against the Springbok Tour, and the Students' Representative Council recommends to the Executive that \$500.00 of Association funds be set aside for the campaign." The importance of this motion was seen as so immediate that its order was moved forward on the agenda.

A general background to the oppression of black South Africans was cited by Roger Tobin, the mover of the motion, and the need to show opposition to the Springbok Tour to express opposition to apartheid. Resistance to the tour was judged to be a majority of student feeling from comments made by the Stop the Tour booth at enrolment. There are many people involved in the anti-Tour campaign but their work is restricted by a lack of financial resources. The \$500 would be used for demonstration materials, loud hailers and leaflets, and would be administered by groups nominated by the Executive.

A suggestion from the floor was that the campaign be Subsidised by a grant from the Cultural Affairs Committee. This was generally considered inappropriate because of the Committee's specifically club interest, and the need for a wider support from the University as a whole for the campaign.

The motion was overwhelmingly passed on a show of hands.

Two of the three vacant SRC offices were filled at the meeting: Chris de Joux is the 1981 Environmental Affairs Officer; and Rob Hunter is the National Affairs Officer. No nominations were received for Education Officer. Andrew Tees proposed a procedural motion that the entire position be reviewed because of its present lack of recognition. The chairperson suggested that this be raised in General Business.

Simon Terry and Noel Sainsbury were elected as the two SRC Representatives to the Professorial Board.

The meeting ended at 1.00pm with an incompletely actioned agenda, so that the hall could be used for an Orientation event.

Marina Skinner

## President

Photo of Virginia Adams

Well, with a highly successful Orientation ended now, perhaps we can catch up on some sleep. Many thanks to Simon and Paulette, the Orientation Controllers, for the good job they have done.

At present we have four vacancies on the Executive: Cultural Affairs Officer, Woman Vice President, Media Officer and Finance Officer. So, in fine Victoria tradition we will be holding an early by-election. If you are interested in working for the Association and have masochistic tendencies ie are prepared to make a strong commitment to long hours of thankless tasks (for the rest of the year), then come forward. Ask any Exec member for details of the portfolios — they will also, I'm sure, tell you that there are rewarding aspects to the job.

One disturbing thing that has come up in the last week is the broadcasting on Radio New Zealand of hints that the \$1500 fee for private overseas students is to be increased by \$1000. Although the Minister of Education has indicated that while the matter could be discussed in the usual Budget cycle, there are no definite moves to raise the fee. On past experience, his word is no guarantee that policy won't be changed. We also know the Department of Education is making enquiries about similar fees increases in Australia. A further \$1000 increase would have serious repercussions for overseas students, especially Malaysians. In 1980, when the \$1500 fee was imposed, there was a 33% reduction in the number of Malaysian students in New Zealand.

Clearly, the Government is backing down on its foreign aid commitment. Further, we should recognise the valuable cultural and educational contribution the Malaysian students make to our universities and oppose any moves to restrict their entry.

Virginia Adams

# Next Week in Salient

# Coverage of Saturday's Special General Meeting of NZUSA. where an attempt will be made to elect a new President of your national association. Also, an interview with the successful candidate.

# An interview with the current NZUSA Southern Africa scholar, Gilles Kati. Gilles has just returned to Victoria after spending summer in his home country of Namibia.

## In whose National Interest?

Photo of students on a march with signs

Happy days are here again. Well, so some politicians would have us believe. Wonderful stories abound about restructuring and 'think big' strategies. These policies will supposedly cure our economic malaise. Despite calls for further belt-tightening, restraint and patience, we are told that we can be optimistic about our country's future.

Now there's nothing wrong with optimism - God knows, New Zealanders desperately need a common dream for the future. But let's look a little more closely at what is happening, for there are many people who have no cause to share such enthusiasm. Among these are the nearly one million people involved in some way in the country's education system. 41,000 of them are university students, and they are facing a crisis.

## What Crisis?

The first thing you would have noticed when you enrolled would have been the massive cheque you had to write out for your tuition fees, and, on some campuses, for a 'welfare levy'. Most of you paid 15% more than students did last year. If you enrol again next year, you will pay 15% more again, so that by 1985 you will be paying 75% more than students did in 1980.

To explain why, one must examine how universities are funded. They are funded, unlike the rest of the education system, on a five-yearly basis. This is done through a block grant or quinquennial grant. We are currently in year two of the 1980/85 'quinquennium'. What makes this block grant different from its predecessors is that, apart from salaries and a few selected items, the level of funding is static. In addition, government's contribution to the grant will decrease over that period. To compensate, government is assuming that universities will charge their students more each year. Hence the increase in your tuition fees. The size of that increase will give you some idea of the size of the cuts to university funding. What you end up doing, in effect, is paying more for less.

You will also be affected by other, less obvious cuts, all of which will further lower the quality of education you receive. For example, a real academic teacher shortage of 420 staff by 1985 will reflect in huge lecture sizes (unless they restrict entry to most courses, which is a very real possibility.) You will receive little or no direct supervision of your work. Staff will be under heavy pressure (it is already high), which will adversely affect their research work. That results in poor input of ideas and prevents growth and progress.

Government directives to universities to cut non-academic staff by a total of 150 over the period will have catastrophic effects on the welfare, library, recreational and administrative services currently provided. So if you think your bursary cheque arrives late already and the library hours are too short, think what things will be like by 1985!

The second major facet of the crisis is that of bursaries, or, more properly, grants. There are several important trends to note here. The first is the level. Prior to 1980 we had a system called the Standard Tertiary Bursary or STB. If the level of the STB had been tied to the cost of living since it was first introduced in 1976, you would be receiving a basic rate of \$45! What are you getting? Only \$23! What is more, students spend most of their income on basic items eg food, rent, clothing. These are subject to a higher rate of inflation than that officially released.

## Shift in Policy

When the Tertiary Assistance Grant (TAG) was introduced, it represented a fundamental shift in policy. Rather than a reasonable living bursary, it was a 'grant in aid' (as the Minister of Education is fond of telling us.) The grant in aid approach is really no more than a licence to progressively reduce the value of financial support to students. So when the basic rate \$23 is ravaged by inflation, the Minister can get away with saying: "It's only a grant in aid. Students have got the wrong idea if they see it as anything more than that." It also

makes it politically acceptable for him to announce token increases in the maximum level of the supplementary hardship grant, under the pretence of helping those students 'most in need'.

But what is the government trying to achieve by all this? The simple answer is that it is attempting to shift the cost of university education onto students and their parents. In other words, user-pays. The philosophy, a favourite among the 'young Friedmanites' in the current government, is evidenced in the means-tested hardship grant (the SHG.) The SHG is a system that has resulted in lengthy delays, unbelievable arbitrary decisions, glaring anomalies and an unprecedented invasion of privacy for those affected. Not to mention the sheer bureaucracy involved with the forms. So if you're not put off applying in the first place, you'll be alienated by the whole damn process. *And that is what the Government wants you to feel!* They want you to finance your education with a loan. Hence the Minister of Education's recent pressure on the Post Office to extend its personal loans scheme to students.

## Why we Must Fight

We must oppose such policies because they represent a concerted attack on equality of opportunity in education. They will inevitably result in university education for the affluent only. They represent the growing strength of the anti-university cartel in government, which meets little opposition from an electorate which has limited appreciation of the contribution universities make to both the community and the economy'.

We must renew our efforts to change the government's attitude in 1981, particularly as this is an election year. If they receive a mandate in November to continue to implement such anti-education policies, we can be sure that things will go from bad to worse.

We must not allow cost-cutting measures to be applied. It has happened before. In the depression of the 'thirties the government retrenched - it took nearly two generations for the education cuts instituted then to heal.

We must fight to revitalise a public commitment to public university education. There is too much to lose if we don't.

Brian Small Education and Welfare Vice President, NZUSA.

## Notices

### Department of Music Concerts

Unless otherwise stated, all concerts take place in the Memorial Theatre, commencing at 1.10pm, and admission is free.

March 19: Recent New Zealand Music

Echoes David Farquhar - Frederick Page; For the Kokako John Rimmer - Diane Cooper; Haiku Ronald Tremain - Andrea and Robert Oliver; Songs Noel Sanders - Anthea Moller, Margaret Nielsen.

### Bored?

Join us in our four phase plan to take over the world. Thrills, spills and excitement! Something in it for everyone! Terminate your enemies! Gain sole rule over your continent! Join us in our crazed, power-hungry climb for supreme dictatorship. Contact Miriam and Madeline.

### Vocalist/Guitarist

At Vic wants to get together with others to form rough and ragey varsity band. Into Hollies, Beatles, Monkees etc... Rock'n'Roll and anything ragey. So if you play bass or drums or can fool people well ring Barry at 863-744.

### Found

Silver ankle chain outside the Recreation Centre on 5 March. Claim at Student Union.

### Textbooks for Sale

CLAS 104, Intr 201, de Grazia *Political Behaviour*, American Pols and Govt, Medieval History, Law texts - Torts and Law in Soc. Ph. 738-970.

## Library Photocopying

Photocopying is available in the Library Photocopying room, Floor 0, Rankine Brown Building from 8.30am to 4.30pm Monday to Friday inclusive. The charge is 8 cents per copy. At other times during library hours coin operated machines are available at 10 cents per copy.

## Urgent

Would anyone who knows the whereabouts of Herdip and Carmen Singh please contact Lisa at 758-290 immediately.

The VUWSA Radio Board wishes to appoint a Business Manager for 1981.

Applications for the position should be given to the President by Friday 20 March.

## AIESEC

Members and interested persons are invited to our first meeting of '81 commencing at 12.15pm sharp in Executive Boardroom, second floor, Union Building on Wednesday 18 March.

Agenda will include programme for '81 and plans for Asian Regional Congress to be hosted by AIESEC-NZ in Nelson during December 1 to 7 1981.

Any queries ring Chris 738-958, Robert 836-220, Joe 784-519.

Remember: use your spare time more effectively with AIESEC!

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## Facing the Fee

### The \$1500 Discriminatory Fee

*Below we print an article, based on one supplied by a Malaysian student at Victoria University, which outlines the problems of overseas students faced with a \$1500 fee for tuition.*

The \$1500 fee imposed on overseas students has brought about a drastic drop in the number of overseas students undertaking tertiary education in New Zealand. (For Malaysians, a drop of about 33% in the past year). For those still here, it has only been possible through great sacrifices made by their families. Many must live on very tight budgets for the three or four years their son or daughter is in New Zealand. Today, education is no longer provided as of right, but has become a commodity which has to be purchased.

In the case of a Malaysian family, we could cite these (admittedly rough) figures of the annual expenses they face:

Private Overseas Students' fee \$1500.

Airfare \$700 (over three years equals \$230 per year).

Personal belongings/Clothes \$400

Board/Hostel/Flatting \$2000.

Textbooks etc \$170.

This gives a total of \$4300 per year, without personal expenses. This figure is approximately equivalent to \$8600 (Malaysian). Now, consider the fact that 65% of Malaysian workers earn less than \$M6000 a year.

Even for a middle class Malaysian of family, such costs are an immense burden. Thus it is hardly surprising there has been a heavy decrease in the number of overseas students.

The present New Zealand Government has decided to reduce its aid to developing countries — a move which is at least understandable during the period of an economic recession. What one doesn't understand is why the New Zealand Government still maintains a military outfit in Southeast Asia which, in 1978, cost taxpayers \$20 million — a figure which has evidently been increased.

The \$1500 fee now denies average families the ability to send their son or daughter to New Zealand to study. That child, because of the lack of higher education possibilities in Malaysia, will be forced to remain in the less privileged sectors of society. Because no one is prepared to give him or her a decent chance, he or she will never achieve more than their parents. However, for the already privileged Malaysian son or daughter, the New Zealand Government simply helps perpetuate a system where he or she remains in that position.

When we appeal to you Kiwi students against the discriminatory fee, please remember you are fighting for the right of an individual to a higher education.

Most overseas students in New Zealand are not from rich families. Our families face great sacrifice to send us to this country; a fact which puts great pressure on us to succeed. Overseas students in New Zealand do not want a system where our number is made up entirely of children from rich families.

## The Tertiary Diet

## Government Attacks Universities

*An article which explains how universities are financed; and how, over these past few years, the Government has consciously run down university funding to disastrous levels.*

Drawing of a cracked head between books

University Money: Why Students Should Use Shorter Bits of String Rather than Tighten their Belts

"There's too much fat in the university system" said Rob Muldoon, perched on his exercycle by the side of the Beehive swimming pool. We were going to ask him to explain this comment but it's hard to keep up with expensive sports cars on the Hutt Road when your jandal thong is broken. Consequently we are going to have to start from scratch.

## The Quinquennium

While most government expenditure is decided on an annual basis universities are given a block grant for non-capital expenditure which is to last them for five years at a time. The period is known as the quinquennium and the money is the quinquennial grant. Normally the grant is negotiated between the University Grants Committee (UGC) and Treasury over a considerable period with Treasury normally asking, naturally, for well founded arguments for all items in the UGC shopping basket. The Government makes the final decisions.

The UGC is a buffer body between the Government and the Universities. In general the Government does not deal directly with a university on matters of university policy. The UGC has some full time personnel of its own appointed by the Government but many of its committees are composed of university people. Because it is not simply a government department the UGC is in a position to bargain with government rather than simply advise it. How tenuous this is can be gauged from the fact that the UGC receives 100% of its own funds and funds for the Universities from the Government. Traditionally governments have respected the autonomy of the UGC.

Because we are talking of funding seven institutions, each of which has to make its own case to the UGC, and a large amount of money for a long period of time some of the "items" in the budget are of a rather "general principle" nature. Treasury has been concerned about this and wants to move to a three year funding period in which they could demand more specific detail. Throughout 1979/80 Treasury adopted this latter approach in the negotiations for the 1980-1984 quinquennium. This was also coincident with the Government's intention to hack away at University funding.

## The 1980-1984 Quinquennial Grant

The protracted and negative approach adopted by Treasury meant that this quinquennium's grant was announced rather late (January 1980). There is no question of the fact that the grant represents a massive cut in government support for universities. These will be discussed in detail below but it is important to note that the Minister of Education, in defending what has happened, will not usually admit:

- there is such a thing as inflation;
- that university academic staffing was down 550 on what the government itself agreed should be the case;
- that the government had just taken back \$3 million out of non staffing areas in 1979 wreaking a great deal of short term havoc and confusing comparisons for the succeeding year;
- that what looked to be an increase in total funding was in fact based on 1979 funding which had seen an effective 10% cut in education funding; and
- that all years after 1981 (election year) saw cuts proposed. It was the first shot in the "election year bribe" but it had to be announced in early 1980.

## University Autonomy

All universities have their own Acts of Parliament granting them virtual autonomy within the bounds of their statutory functions. They "negotiate" with the Government through the buffer body of the UGC. The autonomy is *not* total in that, for example, nationwide computer development has to be on a rational basis and therefore the UGC can "make" decisions of this nature. The same is the case for the development of new courses which could be *simply* and *only* duplicating what is available elsewhere.

But in general, each university, once it gets its non-capital item money could spend it as it sees fit. Until now. For the first time the Government, through the UGC, has made very specific directions to the Universities as to how to spend the money: and how to collect more. The rest of this article shows how this has been done.

## Non-Academic Staff

Next time you get a book out of the library, go to student health or the recreation centre or make an enquiry at the Registry - remember that Mr Wellington wants 150 of the people in those areas sacked by 1981.

Of course, this is not expected to affect you as a student much since they are only going to sack library staff, welfare staff and departmental and registry secretaries. You don't mind waiting in queues for books, band-aids and bursaries do you?

## Academic Staff

Be careful of the Minister's arithmetic here (for a guy who supports the back-to-basics movement he is a selective user of new maths when it suits him). Over the quinquennium there will be an increase of 80 staff over the whole country (an average of 2.29 each year at each university). What you are not generally told is that even by government figures there were already 550 staff short in 1979. So the 80 additional staff will mean we are still 470 staff short at 1979 figures. Add the expected growth in rolls by 1984 and we are up to 558 staff short by 1984. They are all *official* statistics and in my book there's only one word to describe a man who says that this all adds up to no cuts in university expenditure!

But you won't mind if you are one of the 558 classes that has to wait a bit longer for essays, labs, projects, theses and examinations to be evaluated; or if your lecturer uses last year's notes in a subject where that gives you out of date material, will you?

## Fees

Now of course, in order to recompense you for a reduction in the people services and facilities available for your use the Government is going to decrease your fees isn't it? Not on your life. As the staff and services get fewer/less, each year student fees are to go up by 15%. Not much is it? Only a 74.9% increase over the period. And a lot of you are going to be paying full fees. So, many students will go from paying \$0.00 (nil) in 1978 to \$279.84 for fees by 1984. For a deteriorating product plus welfare levies. Oh, and text books, rising rents, transport costs etc.

## Non-Salary Items

The Government does reluctantly acknowledge that inflation exists and so costs for things such as equipment, books, heat, lighting, postage, telephones etc can be re-negotiated each year. But government departments get only 50% of any Consumer Price Index movement on items they can prove. So sorry, folks;

you lose again. Mind you there's not going to be as many of you as there should have been so you won't really notice the 4% decrease in scholarship and research funds administered by the UGC will you?

## Overseas Students

University autonomy, the Human Rights Commission, the International Covenants on Human Rights (to which New Zealand is a signatory), non racism, the stated government principles of overseas aid - all these to the contrary, the Government forced the Universities to charge all non-Pacific Island overseas students \$1500 a year to attend university. Special legislation was needed to do that since the Universities Acts made it clear that fee setting was a university function. And overseas student counsellors are getting chopped: they are being diverted to accommodation and general counselling.

## The End (Is Nigh)

Perhaps all of this makes it easy to see what Muldoon meant when he said in his 1979 budget speech that universities are outside the main stream of education. Very soon they will be outside the main stream of twentieth century international university education and Muldoon will have completed his destruction of a system he could never break into.

The tragedy is that NZUSA and other education groups have spent the last third of a century trying to create a society in which all people who qualify and wish to do so can utilise the tertiary education system for their own and their country's benefit. The present government is determined that that will never happen under their rule.

It has taken us 50 years to recover from the disastrous errors made in New Zealand educational funding in the 1930's. Just when we were in a position to move forward again....

Mike Waghorne  
NZUSA Research Officer

FILMS FILMS FILMS FILMS FILM Have you got your VUW films concession ticket yet? If not, get it at the Studass Office soon. Remember only 300 will be sold, and with more than 60 films for only \$12.50 you can't afford to miss out!

BLUEPORT A.C.T. (NZ) Ltd. I.B.M. Centre. 157 The Terrace. Wellington. New Zealand. (Incorporate in England) Cables, "ACT" "BLUEPORT" Tel. (4)-739-029 Telex: NZ 3583 Box No: 192 Budget Accountant A large New Zealand company involved in the Transportation Industry requires the services of a partly qualified accountant to fill the above position. Duties of this Position The Budget Accountant will be part of a management accounting team and will be responsible for the updating of the cost and revenue figures which form the basis of a computerised Financial Forecasting system. Applicants Applicants should be partly qualified but no practical experience is necessary. Rewards The successful applicant will be given full exposure to modern management accounting techniques within a fully computerised system. There is ample scope for advancement and an attractive salary will be negotiated. Initial enquiries should be directed to the: Chief Accountant; 739-029, Ext. 880.

## Now its Really Getting Hard

## Student Hassles with Accommodation

*Reprinted courtesy of "Property" magazine of 2 March 1981.*

University students have been grizzling for years about the shortage of flats, and this year they really have something to complain about.

In Wellington and Auckland the scene is so bad that some students may be having second thoughts about enrolling at those universities. Some are urged not to.

In Christchurch, where urban renewal has not got off the ground to the same extent, there seems not to have been the same loss of inner city rental accommodation, and also the main campus is at Ilam on the western fringe of the city. Hamilton, too, seems not to be too badly off.

Palmerston North, being a small city for the size of the Massey University campus, has for years been the worst place in the country to find a flat.

Only Dunedin may be an easier location, and that for other reasons: some rolls are falling at Otago because students cannot afford to live so far from home. (If you are an Aucklander and can qualify only at Otago, it costs the earth to get home for term holidays, or at the end of the year.)

## "The Highest Number I Can Remember"

At mid-February Margery Macky, accommodation officer at Auckland University, said that 75 students - "the highest number I can remember" - were waiting for places in the two halls of residence. "Bus fare increases have also hit hard, especially with the reduction in concession fares." Miss Macky said she tries to discourage some people from coming to Auckland because of the problem getting somewhere to live.

Mildred Brown, who is accommodation officer at Victoria University of Wellington, has a worse problem because she has more students on her waiting list. In the week before enrolment began, she told "Property", she had on her list the addresses of 110 flats with 147 places in them (many having already been, had only one place still free for someone to share), and 250 students looking for somewhere to stay. That figure is likely to rise to 300.

"The list will continue to build up as enrolments begin," she said. "It is expensive for students to make two trips to Wellington, first to get a flat, then to enrol."

Furthermore, her own figure of students without flats is deceptive, because one student often inquires on behalf of three or four others. Then there are the overseas students.

## A Worsening Shortage

Keith Bird, a letting agent, speaking for the Wellington branch of the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand, described the shortage as "very grim" and added that it "looks like getting worse." He identified several principal causes:

- Two flat properties are being converted back to houses.
- People are coming back into the central city to live, many of them young professional people able to pay good prices for houses, or top rents.
- Emigration has slowed down.
- Building stopped two years ago.

In Wellington, said Mr Bird, there are too few three- to four-bedroomed houses to let, the kind students prefer, at prices students can pay. And the reconversion of two-flat properties has withdrawn many one and two-bedroomed flats from the rental market.

"I'd prefer to put my money anywhere else than in rental property," he said. "There's no capital appreciation. Most of my landlords would sell tomorrow if they could."

He instanced a two-flat property bought three or four years ago for \$30,000; an old place then, and getting older and less well maintained now because the owner cannot afford to put any more money in.

"The owner invested all his capital in the place, and looked forward to the gain he would make in three or four years to get the funds to renovate and upgrade the place. But there has been no capital gain, and so no money to put in."

## Rents Barely Cover Outgoings

People don't buy these places expecting to do more than cover their outgoings, said another agent. Rents have got to rise, but they can't rise enough to give the kind of return needed to make these properties attractive.

"Take the kind of house you'd pay \$60,000 for. You've got to get \$150 a week to cover your outgoings (at 12.5%): and who's going to pay that kind of rent?"

And if the property is listed as an apartment house because of the number of flats in it, or because it is two-storeyed, or because all the flats do not have a separate outside entrance on the ground floor, the local body may well require upgrading to higher fire-prevention standards which could lead to the expenditure of thousands of dollars.

So the bigger blocks, too, are also less popular with investors.

Miss Brown, VUW accommodation officer, said that students had to be realistic and realise that they were competing for flats with young workers, who could pay more.

## Accommodation Hassles Hold Up Hardships

The students' basic bursary was not increased this year and still stands at \$23 a week. They may be entitled to a supplementary hardship allowance of up to \$20 a week in addition to that, but must first secure their

accommodation before they will hear whether they will get the additional allowance.

Students from other tertiary institutions, like teachers' colleges, commonly go back to their lecture rooms before the university students, and so get first crack at the flats that are available.

Peggy Walsh, accommodation officer at Wellington Teachers' College, said that she has little trouble. She has fewer students to help, (they call themselves trainees these days), and they start looking a month earlier.

Brian Small, Education and Welfare Vice President of the New Zealand University Students Association, said that last year about 16,000 students applied for the hardship grant, about half of the full-time students at the seven universities.

Mr Small was another who added that rising transport costs are as much a problem as rising rents and the shortage of inner-city flats in most varsity cities, and that is confirmed in the latest revision of the weightings in the consumers price index:

The cost of transportation, in all its forms, has increased from 13.84% of the consumer budget in 1977 to 18.27% in the revised CPI only three years later.

The cost of housing (all kinds) has fallen from 23.53% to 18.38%.

## **Rents to Rise 60%**

Landlords of residential flats, far from making the capital gain by which their choice of investment was determined, have been making capital losses in the past five years, as these figures from the Valuation Department show:

That means that, to make up the ground lost by investment in residential property of all kinds (ownership as well as rental houses, own-your-owns, rental flats, and apartment blocks), and so to restore the capital gain simply to the full amount of inflation over those five years and no more, rents would need to increase by about 60% in the next six months, and then stay in line with inflations.

No one is predicting that that is even possible, let alone probable. Such rents cannot be paid by the kind of people who want to rent flats.

And because such rent rises are not possible (and would almost certainly be stopped by legislation if they became common) rental flats will remain, in general, a poor investment when two-year finance company debentures are paying more than 15% p.a. with no hassles.

## **Clubs**

### **Cultural**

#### **Philosophical Society**

AGM, Social. Wednesday 18 March, Lounge, Student Union Building. 7.00 to 10.00pm.

At the same meeting, there will be a talk by a visiting Turkish teacher of philosophy, Mr Arouc Arouba of the University of Ankara, Mr Arouba's interests are in Hume and Kant.

All welcome. Light supper.\_

#### **Friends**

Lesbians - Gay Men

Friends is an informal group for gay students to meet, talk and make friends. Join us at 7.00pm on Sunday 22 March at the Gay Community Centre for our second get-together of the year. New students always welcome.

Note, the first Friend's dance for the year is on Saturday 28 March. Details next week.

Please ring Rod 845-754 (day); Peter 738-168 (night) for further information. Confidentiality assured.

#### **Labour Party Club**

AGM/Social

After the AGM we'll be having a "green beer, wine and cheese evening" (it's St Patrick's day). Fran Wilde, Labour's Wellington Central candidate, will be there along with other candidates from the area. All members and supporters welcome.

#### **Christian Union**

This weekend (March 20 to 22) we are having our "Get Moving" camp. The purpose is to provide Christian students with sound teaching on the hows and whys of Evangelism.

If you are interested please phone Craig, Brian, or Tim at 725-632 \_

## **VUW Debating Society**

The first debate of 1981: Thursday, March 19, 1.00pm. Lounge and Smoking Room.

See Noel, John, Paul and Mary debate the motion: *That the Wages of Sin are Insufficient.*

## **Liferight**

Wine and Cheese Evening on Monday 16 March in the Smoking Room from 5.00pm to 8.00pm.

Come along and find out all about the fight for life in 1981. A great chance to meet fellow Liferight members prior to our AGM. Everyone particularly new members is welcome. Wine and snacks are provided free. See you all there.

AGM is on Wednesday March 18 in the Lounge at 12 noon.

Enquiries welcome. Phone Dorothea 759-418, or Bruce 671-089.

## **Friends of Israel Society**

Today, at 12.00 noon, we are holding our AGM in the Smoking Lounge of the Union Building. For those students with an interest in the Israeli way of life, the Friends of Israel Society provides a basis for cultural, social, and political events on campus. Today's meeting serves as an introduction to the 1981 programme. See you there.

## **Drama Club**

Be in at the beginning. The Victoria Drama Club is about to happen. The first meeting is in the Coffee Room (far end of Union Hall) at 5.00pm on Tuesday 17 March.

## **Photographic Society**

Meeting in the Smoking Room on Wednesday 18 March at 7.30pm. Old and new members welcome.

Come along and find out about our darkroom.

## **Cathsoc**

Academic Mass: to which everyone is invited. 7.00pm St Mary's of the Angels, Boulcott Street.

Fun, Fitness & Frolicking Interested? Join one of our social teams. Contact; volleyball, John 739-358; basketball, Carol 738-958; indoor soccer, Steve 723-519.

Weekly masses: Tuesday 8.30 Ramsey House, Wednesday 12 noon Rankine Brown 819. Bring your lunch for a "social" time afterwards. Thursday 5.15pm Ramsey House. You are all welcome to stay for tea afterwards.

## **Law Faculty Club**

Annual General Meeting

Wednesday March 18, 12.00 to 2.00pm, Memorial Theatre Foyer.

## **Sports**

### **Harrier Club**

The AGM of the Harrier Club is on March 19 at 8.00pm in the Smoking Room.

The first run this year is on April 4. We meet at 2.00pm at the Recreation Centre. New feet especially welcome. Further information available from: Ian Grant (Captain) ph 758-476 (Evenings), Christine Smith ph 842-915.

A message for women who would like to have a social run during the week - a group of us meet at the Recreation Centre at 12.30pm Wednesdays. If you want to know more before you don your running shoes, contact Christine.

### **Chess Club**

The Chess Club is going to hold regular meetings on Tuesdays, 11.00am to 2.00pm in the Clubs room. One small request, would you please bring a set as the club has none. Tuesday 17 March, 11.00am.

Graham 845-688.

## **Canoe Club**

The 1981 AGM will be held on Wednesday 18 March at 1.00pm. Besides the usual AGM business, this meeting will also set the 1981 sub level.

A conference is to be held on 28 and 29 March at Victoria University by the NZCA, FMC and NZFFA to launch a 'Save the Rivers Campaign'. Interested? Then see the noticeboard for further details. If you're not interested then still see the noticeboard for the rivers we could lose!

## **Men's Hockey**

Join the Victoria Hockey Club.

Come to the AGM Wednesday 18 March. Practices begin Monday 16 March in the Old Gym.

Good social facilities. Contact: Steve Mazey 766-056; Mark Penman 857-593.

## **Tramping Club**

AGM will be held on Thursday 19 March at 7.30pm in the Lounge, Union Building. Supper provided.

P.S. Remember Easter in the Ruahines -Easy, Medium and Fit.

## **VUW Soccer Club**

Pre-season training has begun: Men's teams Monday nights, Boyd-Wilson Field (6pm to 8pm); Thursday nights in the Gym (6.30pm to 8pm). Women's teams Wednesday nights, Boyd-Wilson Field (5.00pm to 6.30pm).

There are eleven men's and two women's teams, so all levels of skill and interest are catered for. Watch Salient and noticeboards for details of trials, club social and a Special General Meeting.

For further information ring: Gyles Beckford 861-293; Peter Scholtens 757-693; Liz McGruddy 768-403.

## **Squash Club**

Club nights begin Monday, 16 March at 7.00pm at the NZ Squash Centre, Salamanca Rd. If you are interested in keeping fit through friendly or competitive squash then join the Squash Club and make the most of Wellington's most modern and extensive squash facilities.

Club subscriptions are \$15 students, \$25 non-students. Club membership means discount rates, free club night and Friday afternoon squash, greater competitive opportunities and a good time.

## **Science Students**

The 1981 Orientation Programme will begin on Wednesday 18 March. The Science Faculty has cancelled all first year timetable commitments for the afternoon and you are expected to attend the Programme which has been planned to help you improve your performance as a science student.

Registration 1.30 to 2.00pm Lecture Block foyer.

Orientation 2.00 to 3.00pm LB3.

Refreshments 3.00 to 3.30pm LB foyer.

Orientation groups 3.30 to 5.00pm Science Departments; 4.00 to 5.00pm Intermediate students (Separate programme)

Wine and Cheese 5.00 to 6.00pm LB mezzanine.

## **To All Sports Clubs**

Don't forget to send interested members along to the Henry Isaacs seminar to be held in the Union Building on Tuesday 24 March at 4.30pm. This seminar has been specially arranged for Sports Clubs and will be solely related to sport, so please encourage as large attendance as possible to allow this sort of activity to continue.

# **Eating Out**

Drawinf of a man smoking a pipe

## **Dawn and Toast and the Whole Damn Thing**

*Richard Nixon did it. Billy Graham does it. Why not you? Any body can get another to go out for a meal at night, the trouble is that you usually meet half your French Agricultural Implements 207 class at the same intimate little restaurant you heard about purely by chance. Go out for Breakfast. You never meet anyone you know and that's the beauty of the thing. It doesn't matter whether you get up early or go to bed late, the important thing is that a bought breakfast completely breaks your routine and clicks you into a different world, knowing that you are better because you are up earlier.*

## Wellington Railway Station

Entrance Main Foyer

7.00 am to 6.30pm Weekdays

7.00am to 11.00am Saturday

This place is just a shadow of the past glory of the railways. The Restaurant itself used to be several times larger for a start and all the furniture dark oak, giving the common amongst us a rare glimpse of an earlier, better way of doing things. Still, you'll be pleased to hear that despite the moulded plastic decor the food remains the same, as one of the best fry-ups in town.

The menu, though unimaginative, offers the traditional New Zealand breakfast that few in fact ever have. The fried stuff is all carefully cooked and kept hot for serving so that rather than a plate of grease you have a plate of really dry sausages, chips and what have you. The tea is awful because it is stewed, but many, taxi drivers and co, like it that way to keep them awake.

But this isn't a place that you go for the food. What you are really after is the atmosphere of a decent sized station where you can watch and be one of the mass of commuters, workers and tourists at the start of the day.

An increasing number of New Zealanders have never even been on a train so you might like to wander about the platforms at your leisure and study the trains and their passengers. The Silver Fern Railcar leaving about 8.15am is a good looking machine and well worth a snoop to get a glimpse of what our railways system might have been.

## Brendans Dairy

Opposite the Royal Port Nicholson Yacht Club; always light meals starting with breakfasts from about 7.00am, weekdays and 8.00am, weekends. Saturday or Sunday are the best days to make the big effort as the mornings at the weekends are so easily lost in bed. Brendan serves full Egg, Tomato, Sausage, Bacon, Tea and Toast breakfasts for around \$4.50 all in. The shop boasts an endless succession of friends of Brendan, an amazing number of whom make their own breakfast and possibly yours as well. At times you may get the idea that you are the only one who seems to pay for anything.

If you are still up at 3/4/5/6am-ish after The Big Night Out (not claimable for bursary purposes - unless it's a SOSC 101 Field Trip) and want to walk around and chew the fat with a few strangers before breakfast, may I suggest a tour of the Overseas Terminal. Late at night and till dawn there is more activity there than in the daytime. Dozens of fishermen and women are camped about the wharf, children and dogs asleep, coats, seats, knives, bait and buckets of soggy bread spread thinly around each person's territory. Its all go.

Alternatively, if you get up early to have a breakfast and finish reading Saturday morning's Dominion from cover to cover, you can wander over to the Yacht Club 'hard' opposite and see what what. It is a pretty poor day when you can't let the conversation wander to an invitation for a sail if you want one. A couple of hours with a scrubbing or paint brush helping someone that you don't know is the most common entry into the NZ Yachting world. On days too rough to sail you can while away many happy hours and free cups of coffee gazing into the open boat sheds and the alladins cave cum time capsule within each one.

If you just want a cheap cuppa tea and a snack plus a bit of interest laid on, try Turners & Growers vegetable auctioneers in Allen St from 5.00am, on. Food from 6.30 or 7.00am. You can pick up the odd bargain while you are there.

Victoria Catering also offer a breakfast but I suggest only suitable for those who want to eat. I'm trying to introduce you to Dawn and Places and the Whole Damn Thing).

Bought breakfasts - like discreetly gate crashing funerals - can become a way of life.

Robert Lithgow

## Catering

It does not assist this company if you do not return cups, plastic as well as crockery ones from the

restaurant.

Even a plastic cup costs 25c plus tax. Last year we lost, through non-return or misuse as ash-trays, approximately 1,000 plastic cups. Crockery and cutlery is expensive to replace - so are ashtrays. Please do not "borrow" them. We have some old cutlery for sale at cheap prices if you require them for your flat.

Participation in the "clean-your-own-mess" campaign is good, despite the fact that during one of the Orientation functions, someone threw out our nice, newly painted rubbish boxes!!

The *Sunflower Seed* Restaurant continues to grow in popularity. There is a big demand for 'straight' meat dishes at night. We won't be doing grills but we will be serving a casserole or a chicken or a fish dish each night.

Another big attraction is that we will be having musical entertainment in the *Sunflower Seed* Restaurant, starting next Tuesday, every night except Monday. Nice easy-to-listen-to folk singers and such like.

Everyone is welcome whether they be students, staff or general public, so bring some friends and enjoy the music and some tasty food, prepared by Steve and Sue, our two enthusiastic and hard-working cooks in the restaurant.

Lorna Conway  
Catering Manager

## Student Health

# All Women of Child-Bearing Age Need Protection Against German Measles. Are you Protected? Please Read This...

German Measles is a relatively mild viral infection but it can be devastating to the foetus of a pregnant woman if she suffers this during her pregnancy - causing a number of congenital malformations of the baby when born. Examples are: congenital deafness, congenital cataracts, cardiac abnormalities, prematurity, mental retardation and other anomalies.

Women and their unborn children can be protected from German Measles either by a previous attack or by immunisation before the woman becomes pregnant.

It is important therefore for all women of child-bearing age to know whether they have protection. If they do not it is a simple matter for us to offer this protection. Usually protection is offered to all girls in Form 1 at school or pre-school. Any woman who is in her child-bearing years and who is uncertain whether she is protected against German Measles (Rubella) is advised to consult a doctor or nurse in the Student Health Service. The doctor will take a blood sample to test for her immunity and if she is not protected, she can be immunised.

If you are in doubt or would like more information please phone Student Health at 721-000 ext. 802, or call into the Service and have a word with one of the nurses or doctors.

Note: Ordinary measles (the English variety) is a completely different disease. English measles or measles immunisation normally given to children at 12 months does not protect against Rubella, and congenital abnormalities which may develop during pregnancy.

For your interest, we are carrying out a survey on Rubella status; and our results so far show that about one third of females over 20 years do not have immunity. So come and see Dr Fleming, Dr Bird, Lynne or Ann; it's so easy for us to find out for you.

## Rec Centre

Standing on one leg trying to view the world from another position or perhaps lying, eyes looking up at the clouds trying to create a philosophy from their shapes, watching someones mouth open and shut and occasionally nodding to keep them happy, or just wondering what the hell to do with that extra hour or two between lectures other than being In total bewilderment as at present. Obviously the Recreation Centre's 1981 simple message hasn't broken through, lets try again;

*It's not the winning that counts*

*Nor even the taking part, But being aware of the opportunities.*

That means the ideas on how to fill up those gaps between lectures. Some of our classes this year include;

## **Jogging for Beginners**

This class is for people who haven't done any jogging and would like to know more about this recreation. It is basically a time for the class to get together and jog various courses around the varsity area. The class will also cover aspects of buying shoes, warm ups and downs, techniques, injuries, and various jogging programmes.

## **Trampoline for Beginners**

A beginners course in learning how to bounce and do various trampoline skills up to a back somersault. This is a fun activity and an enjoyable way to keep fit.

## **Weights Training**

There are several weight training classes. Beginners who want to lift weights for general fitness or sports conditioning are taken through one course in the weight training exercises. After this they are on their own to go down and use the weights room whenever they need. Warm up and exercise sheets are handed out at the class.

## **Beginners Frisbee**

Covering techniques for the basic five throws, catching, flights, and games. The class is trying to provide another recreational activity for students. This is a highly adaptable activity and can be used anywhere and in any situation. The games that can be adapted to the frisbee are almost unlimited (ie golf, water polo, softball, soccer, gridiron).

## **Dance Improvisation**

An open class to which everybody is welcome. Dance improvisation is a form of creative dance where the dance isn't planned. Hence each class will have a new theme, to which students will dance. Relatively no time will be spent on techniques. A fun class where we will all experience and explore movement.

For those idle people around lunchtime the social sports of Indoor Hockey and Volleyball still need support. So make use of your Recreation Centre, be aware of what is available to you and what opportunities exist for you.

Drawing of a person fencing

## **Cooking**

### **A Chinese Meal a Week**

I have been cooking Chinese meals for almost seven years now and I have tried countless dishes in the restaurants of Malaysia and Singapore. My cooking cannot compare with even the worst chefs I have come across in those restaurants. However, Chinese food always deserves praise because, no matter who cooks it, it has a delicious taste and aroma.

There are certain techniques of Chinese cooking which have to be learned and in this column I intend to present the basic skills of Chinese cooking. Once these skills have been mastered any person can vary recipes to create their own dishes. I am planning to give the recipes for a full Chinese meal each time so that students have at least one Chinese meal a week. The following menu will serve three to four people.

Rice is a staple food for the Chinese just as potatoes are for Europeans. Noodles or rice [*unclear: vermicell*] may also be used for a Chinese meal, and I intend to deal with them in future articles.

Cooking Rice. Ingredients: 2 Cups rice; 3 C water. There are a number of varieties of rice, but long grain is the best.

Method: (1) Wash the rice thoroughly in a pot, rinsing a few times until the water becomes clear. Drain. (2)

Add the water to cook the rice in. Put the pot over medium high heat and let it cook until all the water has evaporated from the surface. (3) Turn off the heat and leave the rice in the pot with the lid on for about half an hour. By then it should be nice and fluffy when stirred. It is ready to serve.

For the main course, there is usually a soup, a meat dish and a vegetable dish. Eating Chinese style is eating in a communal style, where the meat and vegetable dishes are put in the centre of the dining table. The diners take the food from the serving dishes and put it on their plate of rice. They eat the amount that they please, rather than a fixed amount as in western cooking. Chopsticks and bowls can also be used, but I will deal with them in the future.

**Soup.** The varieties of soup are nearly endless, but one can start with a very simple soup, like egg-drop soup, sometimes called the egg-flower soup. The soup can be prepared when all the food is about to be served.

**Egg-Drop Soup.** Ingredients: 5 C chicken or pork stock, or Maggi chicken stock; 200 g of pork or chicken meat, sliced into thin strips; 1 egg; chopped spring onions.

Method: (1) Bring the stock to the boil. Add the sliced meat and boil for about 10 minutes.

(2) Add salt and pepper to taste. Turn off heat.

(3) Beat egg in a bowl. Pour it slowly into the soup and beat vigorously with a fork, and a nice egg-flower effect is seen in the soup.

(4) Pour into individual bowls, garnish with chopped spring onions and serve.

**Meat Dish: Beef and Broccoli.** Beef and broccoli is a very popular Chinese dish and it is not too difficult to prepare. For variety, pork can be substituted for the beef and instead of broccoli, green pepper or cauliflower can be used.

Ingredients: ½ kg beef; ½ kg broccoli; 1 small onion, chopped; 1 T soy sauce; cornflour.

Method: (1) Slice beef across the grain thinly, cutting into pieces one inch by two inches. Marinate with a little salt, oil and 1 teaspoon of cornflour. (2) Heat up the frying

pan. Vegetables are normally stir-fried in Chinese cooking. This preserves the crispness, colour and taste of the vegetables. It tastes much better than the mushy boiled veges we normally get, but it may take some getting used to.

When it is very hot, add 2-3 T of oil. Add the chopped onion and fry until slightly brown. (3) Add beef slices, and stir until beef is cooked, about 3-5 minutes. (4) Cut the broccoli into small, bite size pieces. (5) Add in the cut broccoli, stirring constantly. Add ½ C water and cover the frying pan for 5 minutes.

(6) Mix the soy sauce with ½ C water and 2-3 t of cornflour. Pour this mixture into the beef and broccoli and continue stirring as the sauce thickens. Add salt and pepper to taste.

(7) When the sauce has thickened, turn off the heat. The meat dish is ready to serve.

**Stir-Fry Cabbage.** Ingredients: ½ small cabbage; 1 small onion, chopped; 2-3 T oil for frying.

Method: (1) Cut the cabbage into thin strips. (2) Heat the frying pan until hot, then add the oil. (3) Add the chopped onion and fry until slightly browned. (4) Add the cabbage and stir-fry for about 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste, and a little water. (5) When the cabbage has become limp, stir a bit longer. Turn off the heat and serve.

Note. The best way to prepare a Chinese meal is to prepare all the ingredients first, ie chop them up, and then fry all the food one after the other. This way all the food will be hot when the food is served. The rice should be prepared before anything else.

I will elaborate on more cooking techniques in the future. In the meantime, try your best. Bon appetit.  
Vincent Wong

## Sports Council

Sports Council is the body which administers the \$4.50 that each student pays in his/her Student Association fee for sport. Members are elected the previous year and this year Sports Council consists of: Bevan Clement (Chair), Peter Scholtens (Treasurer), Kevin Callinicos (Secretary), Stephen Dawe (Sports Officer), Ted Thomas (Publicity Officer), Leo Donnelly, John Gilbert, Phillip Sowman, Philip Cory-Wright (co-opted), Ann Warnock (co-opted).

Sports Council's main roles are the administration and allocation of club grants and the organisation of sports exchanges and tournaments.

### 1981 Highlights:

Easter Tournament

This is the annual meeting of New Zealand Universities summer sports teams and this year it is being

staged in Dunedin. Information detailing travel arrangements and subsidies is published in this Salient.

## Winter Tournament

This year Victoria hosts the Winter Tournament here in Wellington. The organisation behind such an event is enormous, and Sports Council will be requiring a number of people to assist in its operation. Developments on tournament will be published regularly in Salient. So keep an eye out!

## Australian Tour

The 1981 Sports Council has made a commitment to send a sports team from Victoria to Australia in September 1981 if at all possible. The trip is to Sydney to compete against Sydney, NSW, and MacQuarrie Universities in a variety of predominantly winter sports.

The team is hoped to comprise a number of sporting codes, but this is dependent upon the finances and the standards of each.

Representatives of Sports Council will be shortly contacting sports clubs to ascertain numbers for the team to Australia. A schedule of costs and tour itinerary will be made available to each Club Captain this week. If there are any enquiries, please contact the Club Captain or the Sports Council Liaison Officer of the particular sport.

*Sports Council members, from left to right: Ted Thomas, Peter Scholtens, Bevan Clement, Kevin Callinicos, Phil Sowman, Ann Warnock, Philip Cory-Wright, Stephen Dawe. (Absent: Leo Donnelly, John Gilbert).*

Photo of the Sports Council sitting at a table

## Peter Scholtens

Treasurer

BCA, Victoria Soccer 1st team.

Club contacts: Motorcycle, Table Tennis, Volleyball.

Contact No: 757-693(H) 739-313(W).

## Philip Sowman

BA, MA (Applied) Recreation Administration. Sports Officer VUWSA 1978-79. President VUWSA 1980. Regular competitor at drinking horns 1978-81.

Club Contacts: Swords, Badminton, Canoe. Contact No: 753-113(H) 736-566(W).

## Bevan Clement

Chairman

Studying BCA, Plays for Victoria Soccer Club.

Club Contacts: Men's and Women's Soccer Club, Car Club, Tennis Club.

Contact No: 791-209(H) 749-299 ext. 88:8.

## Philip Cory Wright

4th year BCA/LLB student. Five University

Sports Tournaments representing Victoria at Soccer and Cricket.

Club Contacts: Hockey (Men's and Women's), Athletics.

Contact No: 795-224

## John Gilbert

Club Contacts: Rowing, Tramping, Surfriders/Underwater Diving, Yachting.

Contact No: 822-921(H).

## Ted Thomas

Sports Council Media Officer.

Senior Rugby player for Vic. BCA, Liaison for Victoria University Sports team tour to Australia,

September 1981.

Club Contacts: Rugby, Rugby League, Netball, Skiing.  
Contact No: 844-671(H) 722-200 ext. 540(W).

## Leo Donnelly

Club Contacts: Rembuden Martial Arts, Boxing, Taekwan Do, Weightlifting.  
Contact No: 893-423(H) 749-199 ext. 8421(W).

## Anne Warnock

Fourth year Arts student doing honours.  
Represented Victoria in squash at 1980 Winter Tournament.  
Club Contacts: Archery, Basketball (Men's and Women's). Squash.  
Contact No: 753-296.

## Stephen Dawe

Third year LLB/BCA, Sports Officer VUWSA 1980 and 1981, second term on Sports Council.  
Plays cricket at various levels, also social rugby for the J7A's.  
Contact Clubs: Cricket, Snooker/Billiards, Golf, Easter and Winter Tournaments, Australian trip and everything else.  
Contact No: 758-602(H), 738-566(Studass).

## Kevin Callinicos

Exec member 1978.  
Club contacts: Karate, Judo, Rifles, Swimming Waterpolo.  
Contact No: 848-945 (H).

# Easter Tournament

Easter Tournament is the annual summer sports meeting of the New Zealand Universities Sports Union. This year tourney will be hosted by Otago University in Dunedin over the Easter Break from 18 until 20 April.

Competition this year is in a variety of sports: Athletics, Cricket, Judo, Rowing, Shooting, Snooker, Swimming, Tennis, Volleyball, Waterpolo and Yachting. Victoria will be entering teams in all.

Transport to and from Dunedin has been arranged and is as follows:

To Dunedin: (Thursday 16 April). Catching the 6.40pm ferry and then an overnight bus trip from Picton to Dunedin, arriving early Friday morning. (Don't worry, competition doesn't start until the Saturday).

From Dunedin: (Tuesday 21 April). 8.00am return bus trip to meet the 10.00pm ferry. Arriving in Wellington at approximately 9.00am on Wednesday 22 (first day of lectures after the Easter break). Although this may appear to be a very strenuous timetable, this option was chosen by Sports Council because of the relatively cheap cost to students. With a generous subsidy from Sports Council, the maximum price to students will be kept to \$55.00 return. This compares with return standby at \$110.00 return, and group discount air travel at \$154.00 return; both of which are very 'iffy' over the Easter break. The subsidy from Sports Council includes the \$3.00 compulsory levy each student must pay to Otago to compete.

To be eligible to compete at Easter Tournament a student must be enrolled at Victoria, have paid their required Students Association fee and also be a regular competing financial member of the University club they are representing.

If you think you would like to compete and you fulfill the eligibility regulations (you don't have to be extremely good as long as you're keen), get in contact with the people listed below, that Sports Council liaison officer (see Sports Council article), or see me at Studass.

Athletics: Owen Hodgins, 883-924.  
Cricket: Stephen Dawe, 738-566 or 758-602.  
Judo: c/- Liaison Officer, K. Callinicos, 848-945  
Rowing: John Gilbert, 722-921.  
Shooting: David Isles, TWA 7699.  
Snooker: Stephen Dawe, 738-566 or 758-602.

Swimming/Waterpolo: John Manning, 791-189.

Tennis: Duncan Chatwin, 896-417.

Volleyball: Peter Thrush, 721-094(W).

Yachting: Peter Rzepecky, 863-369.

Easter tournament is probably your best chance (outside of Winter Tournament, to be held at Vic this year) to meet people from other campuses. The main reason we are not coming back until the Tuesday is so that everyone can partake in the tournament ball on Monday night. There are also other social functions on the other nights, as well as an inter-varsity drinking horn and chunder mile. Supporters are welcome to come along to fill seats on the bus. So, anyone interested in any aspect of Easter Tournament, don't hesitate to call in and see me at Studass soon, as things will have to be finalised soon.

Stephen Dawe

Sports Officer

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 Jim Woolf, or phone him direct at BNZ Wellington branch, corner Lambton and Customhouse Quays, phone 725-099. Bank of New Zealand Here when you need us - on campus

## Caption Competition Results

Photo of three people, one with a 'Jesus saves' flyer

The excellent response to last week's competition showed a monotonous monopoly on the subject of universal despair, hardship grants. The winner we presume will therefore be grateful for the Salient six-pack of chocolate fish to sustain them until the first cheque.

There will be another caption competition in next week's issue; so be prepared.

## Tour Debate

The much hoped-for clash between pro and anti-tour speakers has yet again been postponed due to problems with availability of speakers. Watch Salient for further details.

## Solution to Crossword No. 2

### Across

1 death, 4 scarce, 9 pattern, 10 uncle, 11 rare, 12 obscure, 13 cop, 14 cona, 16 need, 18 peg, 20 hatches, 21 clap, 24 excel, 25 leather, 26 solace, 27 terse.

### Down

1 depart, 2 actor, 3 heel, 5 cruising, 6 recluse, 7 eleven, 8 snoop, 13 catholic, 15 optical, 17 sheers, 18 psalm, 19 sparse, 22 Lehar, 23 pact.