

SALIENT

Victoria University Students Newspaper

Volume 38, No 1, March 4, 1975.



the road ahead

Editorial

It's always difficult writing a first editorial for the year. There's a fine line between outlining the editorial 'line' so far as there is one, and ensuring that people remain interested and concerned about the paper. It's made even more difficult at present, when you have two interim editors who are only doing three issues.

The SALIENT story in Handbook was written by the three editors appointed by Pubs Board at the end of last year - Graeme Simpson, Margot Bourke and Mark Derby. Since then, Graeme and Margot have resigned for personal reasons, and have both left Wellington. Pubs Board considered this situation at a meeting on 8 February and appointed Anthony Ward and Mark Derby as interim co-editors for the first three issues this year,

until applications for the editorship could be decided again. For those who aspire to run SALIENT, applications close with Colin Feslier, the Publications Officer, on Monday 10 March.

Another part of the SALIENT story given in Handbook never alters. Now more than ever we need interested people to help with every aspect of newspaper work. Edit it write it, make it or at least send in your views to our letters column. SALIENT last year was renowned for the best student letters column in the country. This doesn't mean that we can print anything - as the libel suits the Exec considered at its last few meetings show - but SALIENT is interested in your views, so please get them in.

NOTICE

Applications for the position of SALIENT editor for the academic year 1975 have been called by the Publications Board.

Applications should reach the Publications Office, C/- Students Association office before the 10 March 1975 and should give details of the applicant's related experience and proposed editorial policy.

Applicants will be required to attend the meeting of Publications Board on 11 March, at which the appointment will be made

Colin Feslier
Publications Officer

Salient Notes



SALIENT STAFF MEETING.

There will be a meeting in the SALIENT office, Middle floor, Union Building, on Thursday at 6.30 pm. All interested in helping on the newspaper please attend.



AN APOLOGY.

The March 13, 1974 issue of Salient contained an article entitled 'Rat Recipes'. Inadvertently, the source of the article was omitted. It was reprinted from 'Monty Python's Big Red Book' published by Eyre Methuen. Salient regrets the error.

This issue of SALIENT, the friendly Varsity rag, and the first for 1975 was not, as we may have wished, produced with the help of 5500 concerned students. Rather the same old and tired gang as last year crept into the initially clean expanse of the office (which rapidly became the well known chaos) and blanched at the sight of so many sheets of blank layout paper. Some turned into reactionary worms and wriggled out of the job but most stayed to add their brand of insanity to that already here.

To the best of my recollection (and according to my misinformation) those certifiable persons who helped were:

Christine Haggert, David Rutherford, Stephen Prendergast, John Henderson, David Tripe, 'Lovely' Lynn Peck, Rachel Patrick, Lionel Klee, Philip Tree, Brian King, Graeme Collins, John Roseveare, Lisa Sacksen, Dianne Hooper, Quentin Roper, Derek Fickers and David Waghorn who typed this with two fingers and a lousy memory for names. My apologies to those whose names may have been missed including Colin Feslier who imagines that he helped.

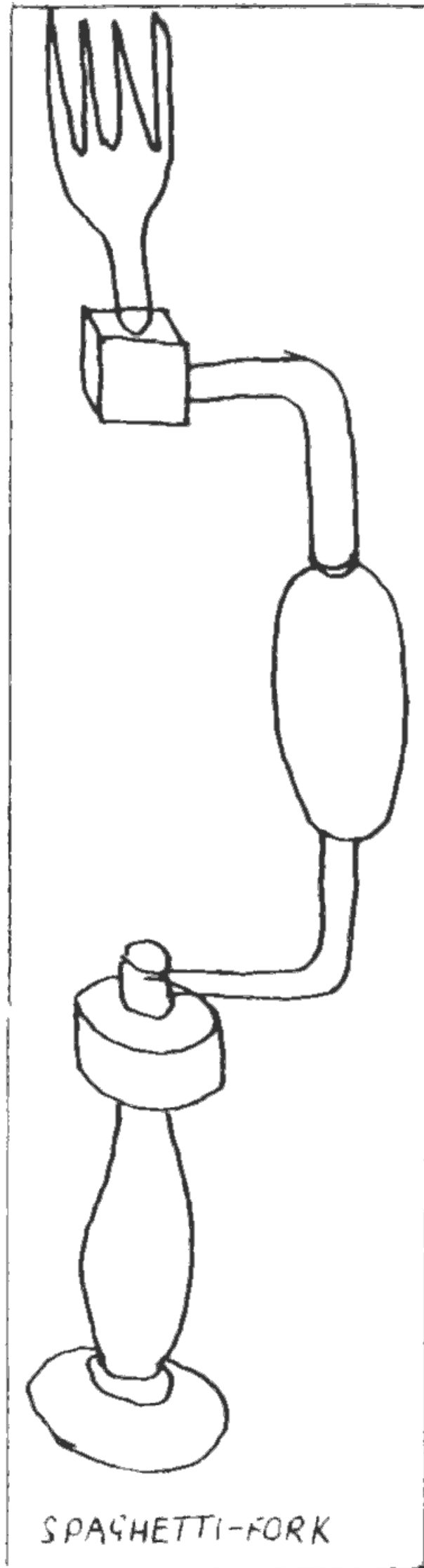
Typesetting by June Strachan, Marty Pilott and Anthony Ward. Edited by Anthony Ward and Mark Derby and published by the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Drews Avenue, Wanganui.



MONSTER ORIENTATION
HOP/DISCO

SATURDAY 8 MARCH 8 P.M.

SUBSIDISED BY THE
STUDENTS ASSOCIATION



SPAGHETTI-FORK

The President

Said Today

During enrolment, some of you may have noticed a queue next to the BNZ table. This was a queue of people (myself included) who could not afford to pay all their fees at once and so were applying to pay them on an instalment basis. What these people discovered was that they had to pay an extra \$10 for the privilege of being so poor that they could not pay it all at once. It sounds like the Labour government's idea of price control! Anyway, being rather disturbed about all this Colin Feslier and I had words with the Registry. We were told that the \$10 was the equivalent of a late enrolment fee, and that the University writes off about \$300 a year from students who just dropped out and never paid their fees back. However the late enrolment fee is \$20, and whether or not students pay an extra \$10 or not does not seem to me to have much to do with how much the university has to write off. Is paying \$10 extra an incentive or a deterrent to paying back one's fees?

The whole question of fees will be raised at the first SRC on Wednesday 5 March 12 noon - 2 p.m.

See you there!

Lisa Sacksen

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Books by: Marx; Engels; Lenin; Trotsky; Mao Tsetung.

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Birth of our Power - Serge. \$1.00
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Varied Food for Vegetarians. 50c
Travels in China - Rewi Alley. \$2.80
Sexual Politics - Kate Millet. \$1.00
Journey to Ixtlan - Castaneda. \$1.95

Posters: Dali; Magritte, Wulping; Bosch.

THE GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

By Amanda Russel

On Friday February 22 at 9.05 p.m. Dr William Ball Sutch was acquitted of the charges of spying brought against him under the Official Secrets Act. He left court a free man. If he had been found guilty he would have faced up to 14 years' imprisonment.

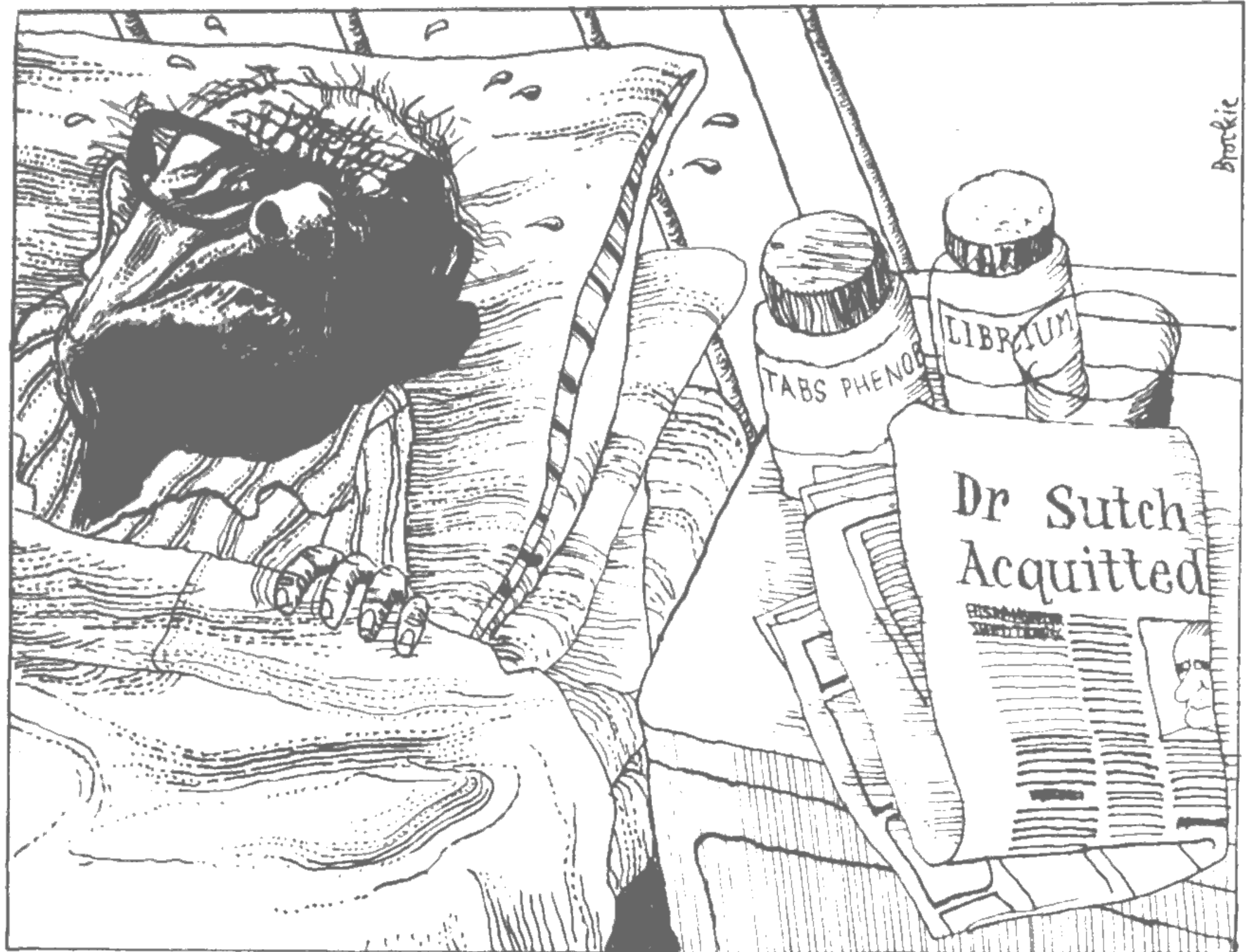
Thousands of words have been written and will be written about the case in the next few months. Indeed this case will set a precedent in New Zealand law as it was the first time anyone had ever been indicted under this repressive act. The repercussions of this abortive attempt to convict Dr Sutch as a spy will be felt in New Zealand for a long time.

Many New Zealanders were unaware of the Official Secrets Act. When it was introduced in 1951 after the watersiders' lockout the Labour opposition did nothing to oppose it. It took a prosecution to expose just how dangerous a piece of legislation it is.

Dr Sutch is a man who has attracted great admiration from many New Zealanders. Even people who have never read one word of his books have identified him with social reform, a man who influenced successive Labour governments and a man who had a strong influence on the young liberal left. He is also a man who made enemies and who has been the subject of many personal attacks. In 1962 the Public Service Act was redrafted by the Crown Law Office, changing the employment conditions of top civil servants.

It was widely felt at the time that this piece of legislation was designed to remove Dr Sutch from his position as head of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Brigadier Gilbert may have been attempting to discredit Dr Sutch for years and therefore keeping files on him for as long as he has been a prominent public figure.

The events of the last five months must cause New Zealanders to re-examine the role that the NZSIS under Brigadier Gilbert, has played in attempting to generate a McCarthy-type witch hunt. If Gilbert and his secret police had succeeded who would have been the next target? The methods of the NZSIS have been exposed to public scrutiny and have been found to be devious and dishonest. For the first time agents from the NZSIS (or MI4½ as defence lawyer Mike Bungay calls them) have crawled out from under their stones and described the methods they employ to obtain their information. Five of the seven letters of the alphabet (as they were so designated) were ex-colonial-service Englishmen. Under cross-examination some of them changed their evidence not once but many times. They did not make a good impression on either the public or the jury.



THE BRIG

The first agent 'S' was forced to admit that although he had originally claimed to be able to see 150 yards on a dark and cloudy night hiding by a lamp post he was in fact skulking in a security office with a pair of binoculars. The prosecution claimed that Dr Sutch's behaviour was clandestine and surreptitious, but only succeeded in demonstrating the furtive and sneaky methods of the NZSIS. Sutch was vindicated and it is doubtful if the NZSIS will ever be taken seriously again.

Security in the Supreme Court was carried to ridiculous lengths. Limited seating was available and members of the public who were unable to obtain a seat were barred from entering the court. The Deputy Registrar displayed excessive bureaucratic zeal and Police were constantly relaying orders from him to any member of the public who dared to lean on the balcony in order to get a better view of proceedings. The public was made to feel that their attendance at what must be one of the most important trials of the century, was a privilege and not a right as a citizen.

That this farce should be played out under a Labour Government should be a lesson to those people who still believe that the Labour government's allegiance is to the working people of New Zealand. The Attorney-General Dr Finlay and the Deputy Prime Minister Mr Tizard have both expressed their doubts about the Official Secrets Act and the NZSIS. However, when the crunch came and the NZSIS demanded its pound of flesh they were powerless to intercede. They were faced with an organisation that has contacts with foreign organisations like the CIA, and powerless to control a man who has been quoted as saying that he does not even have to show the Prime Minister what information he has on the 16,000 people his department is alleged to investigate each year.

Soon after Dr Sutch's arrest, an informal group of people set up a committee to campaign for the repeal of the Official Secrets Act. It distributed copies of the Act throughout New Zealand, along with a four page lift-out printed in SALIENT of articles on

the Act and the NZSIS. One of these articles was reprinted in several daily newspapers.

In November another committee was convened calling itself the Sutch Defence Committee. Although the establishment press refused to publicise its activities it raised over \$1500 by public subscription. At a meeting with this committee Dr Sutch indicated that he would like the money to go towards work for the repeal of the Official Secrets Act and the disbandment of the NZSIS. The committee will meet in the next week to decide how best to attain these aims. In the meantime another group dedicated to the exposure of the NZSIS announced its intention to reveal the names and addresses of security agents and has already exposed agent 'S' in a talk-back programme over Radio Windy.

The repercussions have been swift. Four people have been interviewed by the police, and as a result Brian Edwards and Alister Taylor appeared in the Supreme Court on Friday, charged with contempt. These measures should demonstrate once and for all that whether a Labour or National government is in power, the real rulers of New Zealand are not the elected governments but a group of faceless men who represent interests alien to the principles of a free and democratic society.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON 13th MARCH PROFESSOR G.L. STEBBINS

All members of the University are advised that Professor G.L. Stebbins will give a Public Lecture in Kirk 303 at 8.15 p.m. on Thursday, 13th March. The title is "The future of mankind in the light of his past evolution."

George Stebbins is a distinguished geneticist and student of evolution, recently retired from the Chair of Genetics in the University of California at Davis.

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HOUSING STUDENTS

Anthony Ward reports on some more of his mad-cap ideas.

In an article on accommodation in *Salient* August 7 last year I noted the problems facing students and others trying to obtain accommodation in the central Wellington area. This year the situation has not improved any - as the queues at the University's Accommodation Service and the overcrowding that now appears to be the normal state of many flats show.

The problem is caused by two opposite movements. More people are moving into central Wellington to work, or attend University. Some e.g. married couples, who previously would have been moving into the suburbs are at the moment forced to stay in flats as they cannot find the finance necessary to buy their own homes. This increase in demand is met with a decrease in supply. Building prices are such at the moment that without charging exorbitant rents it is not worth the landlord's time and investment building flats. As other houses deteriorate, or, as in the case of Buller Street, are 'redeveloped' by the motorway, there are fewer places around to rent.

What can be done in this situation? There is clearly a need for more accommodation, but there is no prospect of this being provided by the open market. Consequently

Government action of some sort is required.

The University Grants Committee has a policy of subsidizing student accommodation (in hostels or complexes of flats as at Everton Tce). This subsidy used to be at a rate of just under \$3 000 a bed, which is now under review as it is clearly inadequate in view of present building costs. There is however a large difference between the costs of traditional hostels and flatting complexes. At present estimates it appears that the cost per head in a hostel is around \$7 500, while in flatting complexes it works out around \$5 000 per head. As some of the cost will have to be raised by mortgages, thus affecting the rents, the second is a more attractive proposal. Add to this the fact that many hostels in New Zealand are in serious financial difficulties (all three major Vic hostels made losses last year, Weir's totalling some \$25 000. Other, smaller, hostels such as Stuart Williamson have been forced to close down) and it would seem that flatting complexes are a far better idea.

A major cost in any development is the cost of land. Especially in central Wellington, prices have soared over the last few years,

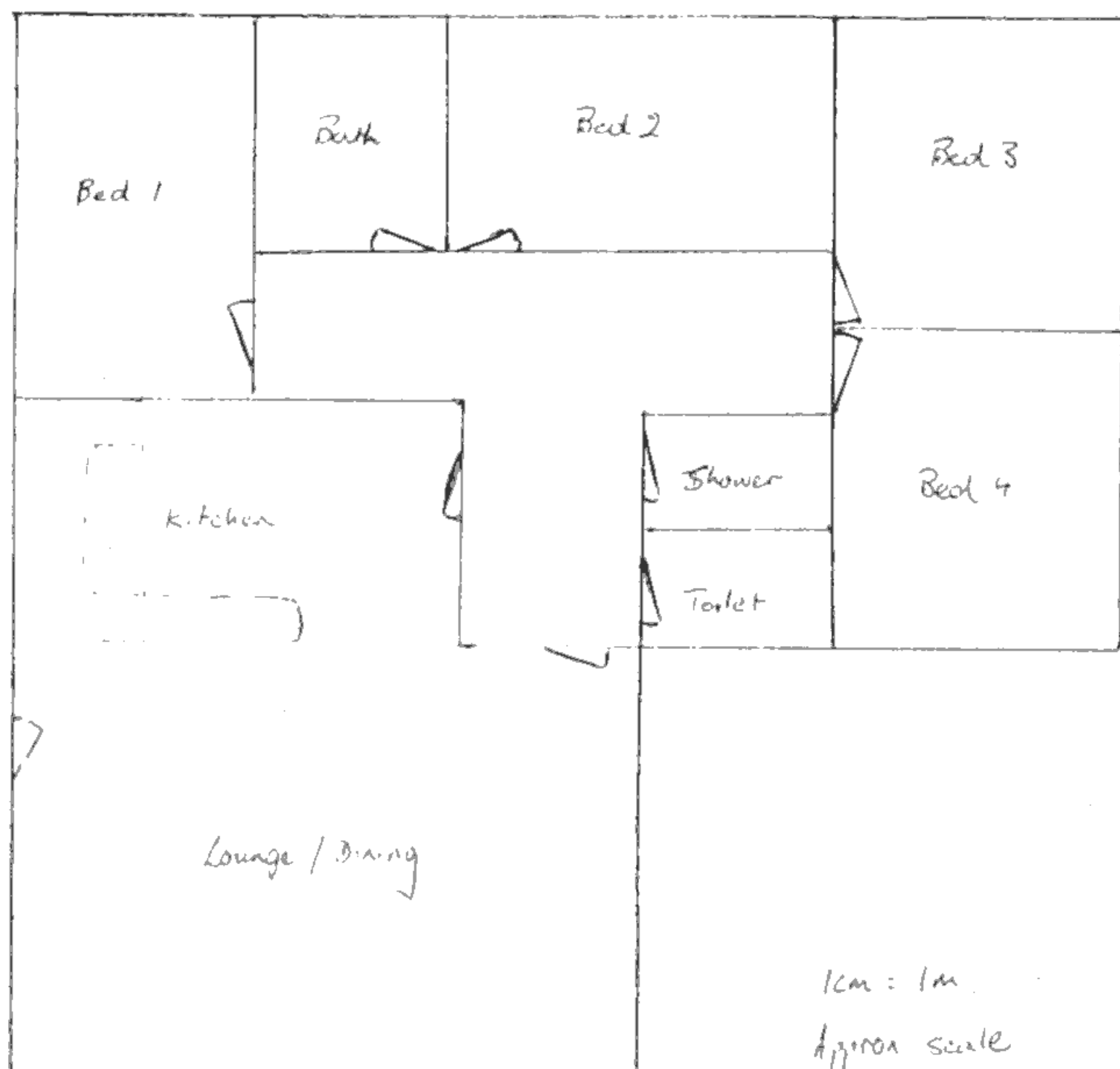


making the cost burden of any scheme all the heavier. The University does have some land designated for housing purposes under the town plan and if this could be used it would be one way of reducing costs.

Considered here is the two acre block in the Salamanca Road/Claremont Tce area. This area, and the boundaries of the University's designation are shown in the map. At present the land, which is all on Hospital Board lease, is used for a variety of purposes. Some is now used by the University for the Sociology Department and three houses are used by Weir House. Other houses in the block comprise private dwellings and one the Japanese embassy. As the Sociology Department is planned to move into Von Zedlitz shortly (see the story on the

ing Programme on page 8), space will hopefully shortly be available. If this scheme, or a similar redevelopment, is approved, then the University could acquire the lease of properties as the present occupiers move out.

The second diagram on this page is a very rough outline of a possible basic flat design, of about 100 sq metres. I am no architect, as the screams of anyone so inclined looking at this will tell you, but a rough plan was necessary for estimating the total numbers the scheme could take. It is not envisaged that all flats be the same - there is plenty of scope in the block for imaginative while still low-cost building. Anyway, in the absence of a full feasibility report, this outline would be able to accommodate around 230 students. It is rather pointless with



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inflation in the building industry running at around 30% to estimate costs to any degree of accuracy, but rents of the scheme, if built now would work out around \$9 - \$10 dollars a week per person. This seems to me a far better proposition than the alternative proposal for redeveloping this area, the Trinity Hall idea, a traditional hostel design. In the present situation, the cost of building this Hall would be far higher, the running costs several times greater, quite aside from the aesthetic disaster of a 10 storey tower rising out of Claremont Tce. The proposal above is envisaged as being in units of two or three floors, with two flats per floor, but this is obviously open to discussion and hopefully a full report on the area, developed along these lines will be commissioned.

The student roll is at the moment fairly stable, as the figures elsewhere in this issue show, and there is an acute housing shortage.

As the population grows (and if something happens to bursaries) more students will want to come to Victoria and live in central Wellington. In the time we have at the moment it is a good idea to get some planning done for the future, especially as concerns accommodation.

This scheme is going forward to the University's Standing Committee on Student Accommodation meeting next week, but it is still open for discussion, criticism and amendment. Only through this sort of interaction with the people who are to be using the scheme, students, can a proposal really acceptable be devised.

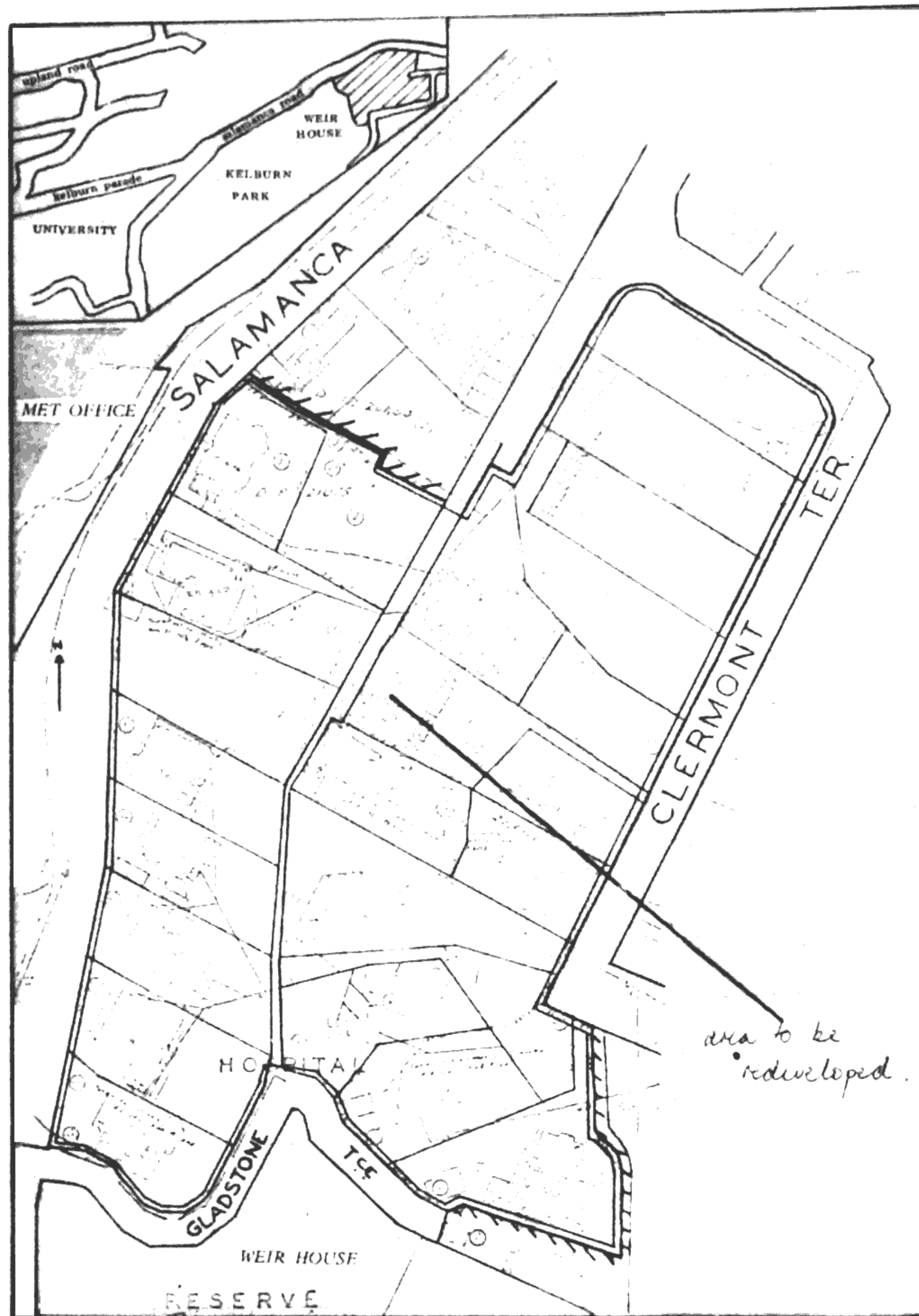
The Student Representatives on the Standing Committee on Student Accommodation are: Peter Aagaard; Paul Swain; and Anthony Ward.

Figures from the Registry at the end of enrolment show a small increase over the figures at this time last year.

FACULTY	1975	Feb 1974	change	final 1974
Arts	2 772	2 801	-29	3 380
Science	1 048	1 050	- 2	955
Commerce	1 250	1 206	+44	1 195
Law	763	756	+ 7	832
TOTAL	5 833	5 811	+22	6 320

The total roll has moved over the last few years:

1950	2 571	1960	3 780	1971	6 405	1974	6 320
1955	2 516	1965	4 725	1972	6 590	1975	6 350???
		1970	5 968	1973	6 429.		



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THE SPIRIT OF '76

The Halt All Racist Tours movement is planning its biggest campaign yet. Its aim is to stop the 1976 All Black tour of South Africa.

Hart's leaders say that the recent attacks on the movement by the right-wing press show that the supporters of sporting contact with South Africa are already worried about growing opposition to the 1976 tour.

In a series of interviews recently Hart's national leaders talked to me about the strengthening of the movement over the last few months, some of its plans for action against racist sports and the continuing importance of opposing sporting contacts with South Africa.

'People claim that Hart went out of existence with the postponement of the 1973 Springbok tour of New Zealand', says Hart's National Secretary, Peter Tyler. 'This is nonsense. The really significant thing is the way the movement has grown outside the main centres since 1972.'

The Editor of 'The Dominion' claimed recently that we were a student group. But there aren't many students in Rotorua, Napier, Blenheim, Invercargill or on the West Coast, and there are active active Hart groups in all these.

'As well as our supporters in these secondary areas, Hart has six area officers based in the main centres: Auckland; Waikato (based in Hamilton); Central Districts (based in Palmerston North); Wellington; Canterbury/West Coast (based in Christchurch) and Otago (based in Dunedin). The National Council meets every six weeks, consisting of the area officers and seven national officers.'

'The National Council doesn't meet simply to hand down decisions' says Peter Tyler. 'It meets regularly to get reports of activ-

ities around the country. Hart's national leadership has to be guided by the decisions of local activists.

'Similarly, Hart's area officers and activists in the secondary centres have to keep in touch regularly with the rank and file supporters. So frequent meetings and discussions are essential. Hart's activities in the smaller centres can't be directed from Wellington because we just aren't closely enough in touch with conditions in those centres'.

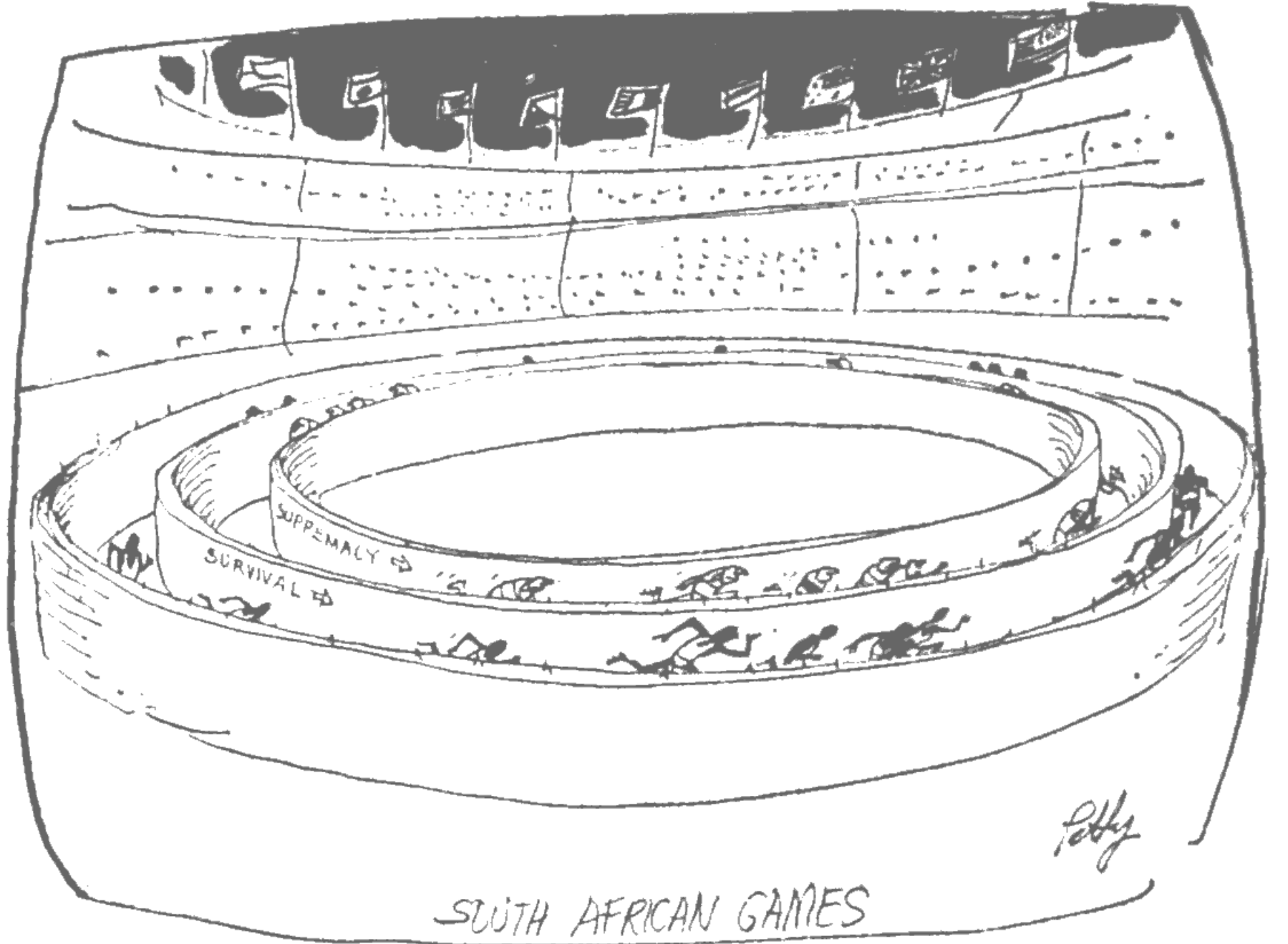
After a recent National Council meeting in Wellington I talked to Hart leaders about their plans for the campaign against the 1976 tour.

'At this stage of the campaign we're concentrating on public education' says Graeme Collins, Hart's Publications Officer. 'Within the next few weeks supporters will be able to get the movement's latest publication 'Stop the 76 Tour' from the National Office'.

I was told that this publication will explain what the 1976 All Black tour of South Africa is all about, why it is important to oppose it, factual information on the debate on 'multinational' sport in South Africa and on the different rugby organisations in that country.

Next off the production line will be Hart's Protestors' Manual. 'The Manual won't just be a source of information on apartheid' Graeme Collins says. 'Its most important sections will outline the forms of action individuals and groups can take in main towns and secondary centres; suggestions on how to organise a Hart group; how to get a meeting off the ground; and the various forms of assistance Hart activists can get from their area officers and the National Office in Wellington. The Manual will primarily be a guide to action'.

The debate on sporting contacts with South Africa has been a hot one in New Zealand for a number



of years. But why pick on South Africa?

'The apartheid doctrine, which is the basis and all-pervading philosophy of the South African Government, denies the common humanity of men. It asserts that some men, by virtue of their colour, have the right to dominate and exploit other men whose colour and ancestry are different. And the whole state is organised to assert and uphold that claim of colour privilege. There are many tyrannical governments in the world, but only in South Africa is that tyranny based on a claim that a man's rights in his own country depend on his racial classification' - President Nyrere of Tanzania in Auckland last year.

Trevor Richards, Hart's National Chairman and the movement's best known public spokesman, emphasises this point, and argues that South Africa's apartheid policies aren't just an internal matter for that country.

'The apartheid regime in South Africa is a continuing and growing threat to peace on the African continent and to good race relations around the world. It is a government that is in the business of exporting racist ideas right around the world, and New Zealand has become a target for this filth.'

'Sporting contacts with other countries have become essential for South Africa' continues Trevor Richards, 'because the apartheid regime has been isolated in so many other areas. And it is in the field of sport that the viciousness of apartheid is very clearly displayed.'

'Recently the South African government has come up with the policy of 'multinational' sport to try to bamboozle people overseas. 'Multinational' sport is simply a dressed-up version of apartheid. Blacks can play blacks, blacks can play coloureds, blacks can play whites etc. This new policy hasn't changed things a bit. It still infringes the Olympic principle of sport that people should be able to play with and against each other, regardless of race, nationality or creed.'

Hart has often been accused of introducing politics into sport. The movement's leaders have a simple answer to that accusation.

'The late Norman Kirk answered this question very clearly at the time the Government postponed the 1973 Springbok tour of New Zealand' says Trevor Richards.

'The South African government

has declined to allow mixed rugby for political reasons which it no doubt finds compelling. But when there is criticism of the introduction of politics into sport, I hope the critics will be clear who introduced politics into sport. It wasn't the New Zealand Government that introduced it, but the New Zealand Government must face the consequences of the introduction of politics into sport and so while the situation is not of our own making, it certainly is one that has consequences so far as we in New Zealand are concerned.

...'Only if there was clear evidence of genuine and basic changes and confirmation in official statements on South African sporting policy, reaching right down through the national, provincial and club levels, would the Government be prepared to approve a visit of a South African sporting team.'

And what about Uganda?

'Well, what about it?' replies

Trevor Richards. 'We've been waiting for a long time for the 'what about Uganda' lobby to come up with definite evidence of racial discrimination in the selection of Ugandan sports teams. But they haven't done so and I strongly suspect the reason why is that Ugandan sports teams are not selected in a racist fashion - the manager of the Ugandan team at the Commonwealth Games was an Irishman!'

'The way in which right-wing groups have tried to use the suffering of the Ugandan people for their own political advantage makes me sick. Groups like ADSAT and WARD have never lifted a finger to help those who have suffered from General Amin's racist policies.'

'The Labour Government's decision to postpone the 1973 Springbok tour, and its subsequent policy of opposing sporting contacts with South Africa, was a declaration to the world that New Zealand had stopped sitting on the fence on the apartheid issue.'

'Since that decision was made New Zealand's relations with independent black Africa have grown steadily. President Nyrere came here last year and received a very friendly welcome from both the NZ Government and people. His visit has been followed by numerous contacts between New Zealanders and Africans on both official and unofficial bases.'

'The Labour Government's stand against apartheid has helped bring

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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

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After a considerable amount of discussion, a course in Women's Studies (WISC 201 in the University's endearing shorthand) will be introduced this year. What is the rationale for such a course? What does it hope to achieve? The articles here go some way towards providing answers to these questions.

Lisa Sacksen, VUWSA President, comments on the Womens Studies course.

Its academic, unreal attitude is the most striking aspect of Phillida Bunkle's lecture schedule for the new course. The whole course seems to be geared to the needs of self-complacent, academic men and women. There is very little here either to interest or help working men and women.

For a start, the lectures hardly touch on the New Zealand situation. Only 4 lectures out of 35 deal with New Zealand, and then not at all within the present situation.

There is little in the course to help anyone understand how the problems we are facing today have arisen. Dr Sutch's excellent book on the history of women's movements in New Zealand ("Women with a Cause") is not mentioned. Nor is the present struggle for equal pay, the fight for day-care centres, the problem of married wo-

men in a recession. The premise that the struggle of the sexes is universal has removed from the course the need even to look at New Zealand. Unless this course can tie in to some practical area of the life of New Zealand women, I can see very little of value in it.

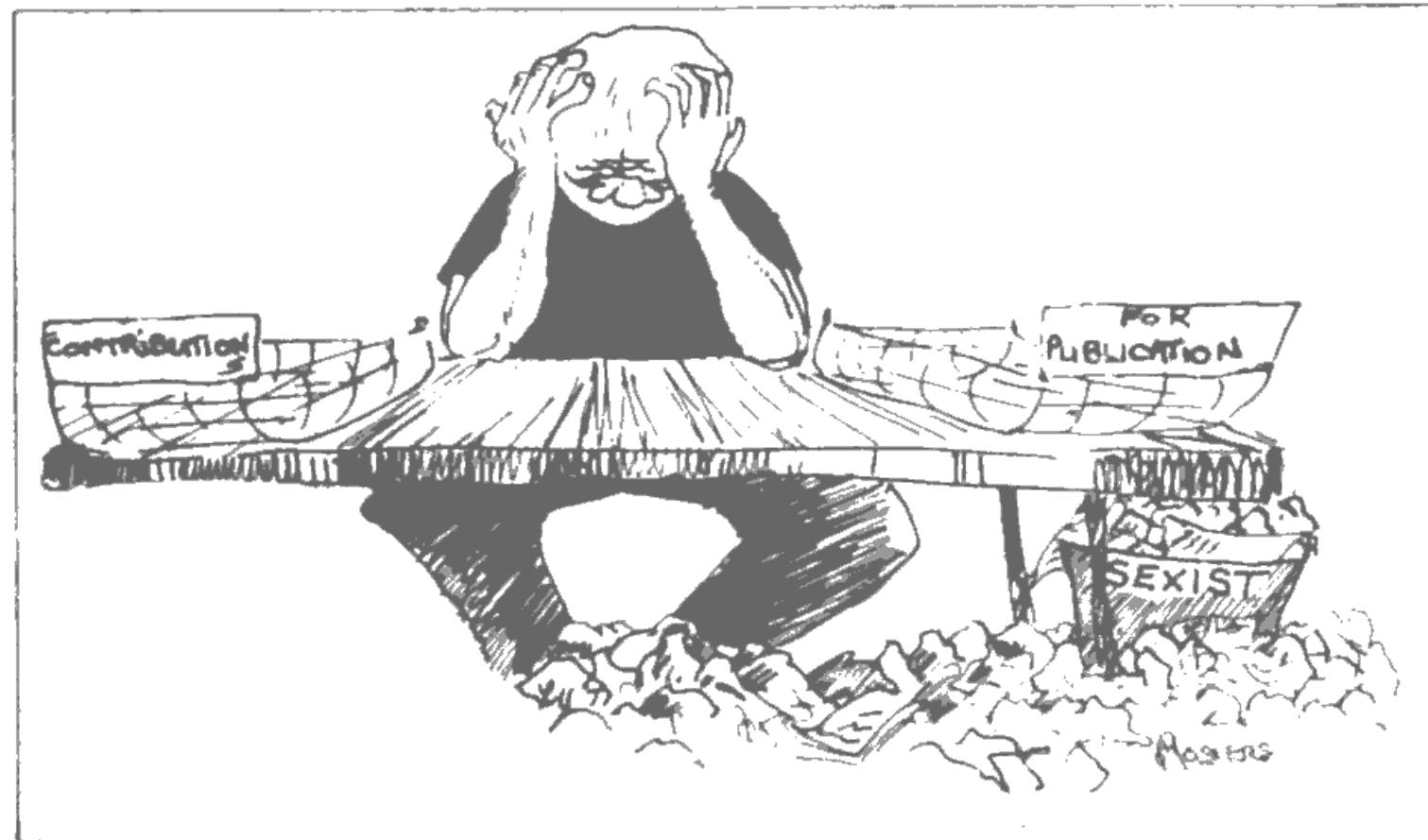
On other aspects of the course I have further objections. The required reading is far too heavy, especially for a 200 level course; seemingly important topics are glossed over in one lecture; and the ideological content is grossly excessive. Ms Bunkle believes that the oppression of women stems quite simply from the 'maleness' of men, and that it can only be overcome by raising women's consciousness, and by direct confrontation with men.

I believe that the oppression of women is indissolubly linked to society and that only by uniting members of that society who are oppressed, and by using every available means to change that society, can the problem begin to be resolved.

Even the U.N. now acknowledges that women have special difficulties living in the world, so 1975 is International Women's Year. By coincidence, but hopefully helping to ensure that we don't sink back into oblivion in 1976, a course in Women's Studies begins this year at Victoria. The main problem is that most people don't know about the course and/or don't know what "Women's Studies" means. This particular course is called "Women in Society": WISC 202 in the calendar, at the end of the Arts Faculty section. It will be six credits at stage 2 level, and the only prerequisite is 12 stage 1 credits. It is divided into three sections: The Status of Women; The Development of Women's Place in Society; and the Feminist Reaction to the Changing Status of Women.

The course has finally been approved by the Professorial Board and the Council, but only after weeks of shuttling between different committees. Phillida Bunkle, the originator of the scheme, was told to submit a lecture-by-lecture outline of the course for approval, rather than describing it generally, as is usual. The perhaps over-academic nature of this outline is the result of trying to win approval from a reluctant administration. It is possible that the lecture schedule will be improved through concentration on tutorials.

Why Women's Studies ?



This course exists to provide information and ways of looking at things which other courses almost totally ignore. "Representation of the world, like the world itself, is the work of men; they describe it from their own point of view, which they confuse with absolute truth" was Simon de Beauvoir's comment. It describes pretty well

most of what we are taught at university, and the taken-for-granted bias from which it is taught. The implicit message of what we study is "Men work, unite and make history, psychology, physics; women marry, have babies, and rear them."

A Women's Studies course is intended to swing our minds and interests at least a little in the

sex discrimination was used.

Of the 250 responses, 140 were from women, 98 from men, four unspecified and eight informal. Ninety-one (37.6%) said they would enrol in the course in 1975 if it were offered. Of these 78 women were evenly divided in the reasons for wanting to enrol - general interest and feminist ideology - the 13 men indicated general interest though four expressed particular interest in an area they thought neglected. These figures make the argument of 'failing to attract student interest' dubious in the extreme.

The 149 who would not enrol gave reasons ranging from lack of time, pre-determination of courses, or heavy loading to outright hostility at the thought of the course having been established. Other comments included the questioning of the course's applicability to an institution of higher learning, the reason for women having a privileged position in having their own course and statements suggesting the course was 'unwarranted', and possibly not suitable for a serious study programme

other direction. There is an enormous need for more concrete and available information about the lives of women. The course at Victoria is interdisciplinary, including the history, psychology, politics, literature and language of women. This kind of course is closer to the "area studies" programmes (e.g. Black Studies) of American universities than to any course at Victoria right now. Unlike U.S. universities, however, there is little precedent for 'relevant', problem-centred courses. This is one reason why the introduction of this course has not been easy. Many of the staff will not be paid for their teaching. Class size is limited. There is no money for special library books. The only way this course will become firmly established is with student support, which means basically lots of enrolments. Many people haven't even heard that this course is available; but it's not too late to enrol now, as it runs in the second half of the year. The survey of students indicates that many people are interested, but perhaps feel that this course is a bit of a luxury, a limited area, a detour from the business of real study and qualifications. But women are, after all, 51% of all people, and we can't pretend to be learning about reality when we are presented with only one half of it.

by Debbie Jones

Hart (continued)

about much closer relations with third world countries in general. Our standing in the world has improved. Closer relations with countries outside the small group of Western nations that the National Government associated with almost exclusively, have had very beneficial effects as far as our trading relations are concerned.

Hart sees the Governments policy on sporting contacts with South Africa as part of a process of changing NZ from a mouthpiece of the imperialist and colonial powers to an independent nation that stands on its own feet. Certainly, the Labour Government has got a long way to go in working towards an independent foreign policy, but I think that the further they go, the more the process becomes an irreversible one.

Finally, Hart's leaders stressed to

me that everyone who opposes racist sport must become involved in the movement if the 1976 All Black tour is to be stopped.

'For a start people should contact their local area officers or the National Office of Hart' says Trevor Richards. 'They will be sent a copy of the Protestors' Manual which provides detailed suggestions of the kinds of action people can take. Hart's local area officer will contact them and get them involved in planning action in their own areas.

HART MEETING.

- to plan activities on campus this year.
 - to elect a working committee
 - a chance to talk with Henry Isaacs, a banned S.A. student.
- Where - Lounge and Smoking Rooms, 1st floor, Union building.
When - 12-2 pm., Monday 10th March
If you're opposed to S.A. racist policies, show your support by attending this initial meeting.

I will be making several extensive tours throughout the country this year to contact supporters, and discuss their plans with them. It's also very important that people should contact us if they hear anything about sports bodies that are planning to visit South Africa.'

Hart's Wellington address, and that of the National Office, is:
P.O. Box 9204,
Wellington.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Roy J. Linnig, a Christian Science practitioner, will give a lecture on 'Commitment: A Christian Science Approach' in the lounge of the Union building at 12:30 pm on Wednesday 12th March. All are welcome to attend.

LIBRARY REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The Reference Department of the Library has until now closed at 5:30 p.m. As from the 3rd March there will be one member of staff on duty in the Reference Office until 8p.m. on every week night except Fridays. Services will include the answering of enquiries of any nature, information concerning interloan requests, and help and advice in identifying or locating books, periodical articles and theses.

PRECAST UNIVERSITY?

municipal category of "buildings likely to be dangerous in an earthquake". After an earthquake in 1973, the university's building consultants were asked to carry out a structural survey of the Hunter building. This indicated that if certain hazards were removed the building should have a life up to but not exceeding 1985.

Later evaluations in May 1974 showed areas of particular weakness, and as a result the university has adopted a three-year plan of evacuation.

In November 1974 it was announced that Hunter was too costly to preserve, when the university's consultant engineers had compared preliminary cost estimates for preservation with comparable replacement costs. In the meantime the Students' Association filed an injunction to prevent the demolition of Hunter and approaches have been made to bring it under the jurisdiction of the Historic Places Trust.

end. They are thus constructing the building from each end and hope to meet in the middle some time in the future.

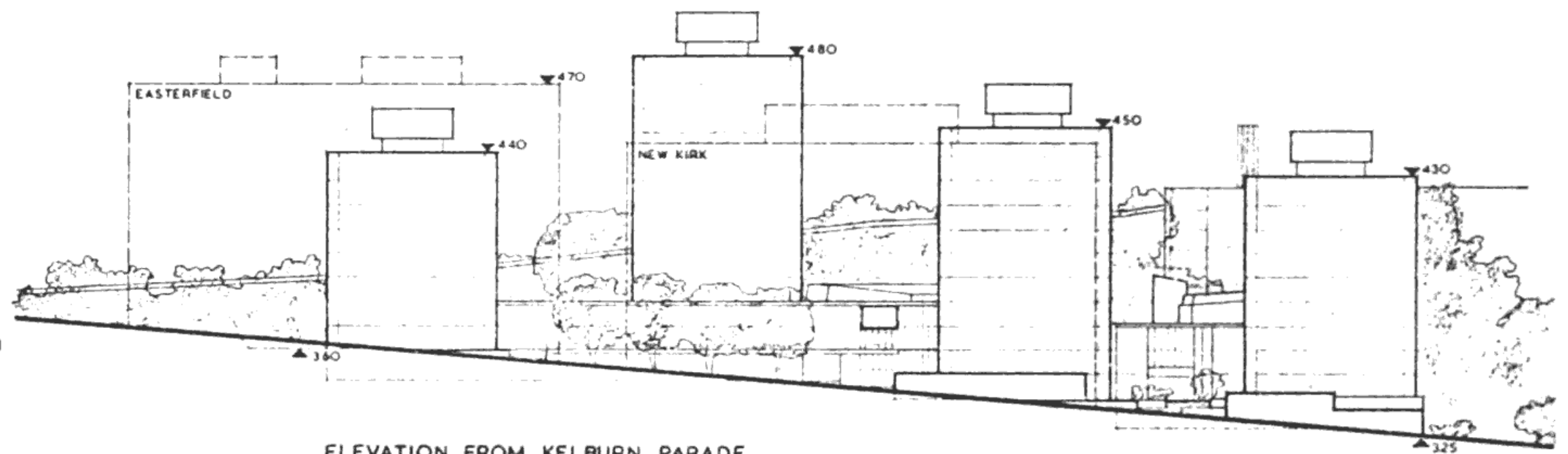
The design was completed for the Cotton building in 1964, over a decade ago. Planning was naturally undertaken with regard to now dated roll projections. There has been stagnation of the absolute numbers enrolled at the university. In May 1971 Dr Culliford stated that "The university appears to have entered an unforeseen period of growth which could mean a total of 8,000 students by 1974." Since that statement was made, the roll of the university has remained almost constant. More important, there has been a swing away from science subjects in proportion to other disciplines. This means that the Cotton building has more undergraduate science facilities than can possibly be utilized. Dr Culliford claims, however, that because there is now a greater percentage of postgraduate sci-

by Lionel Klee

Very few people seem to be aware of the extent of construction, present and planned, which comes under the harmless title of the University Building Programme; yet large numbers of them are affected both directly and indirectly. They include residents of Aro St & Kelburn areas, the academic and technical staff, and the students themselves. There is a dangerous lack of communication or discussion between the University Council planners and the groups affected, leaving the planning bureaucracy with its preconceived ideas as to the shape and form an institution for professional education should take. The result is a series of concrete and glass monuments to preformed and precast ideas, neither suitable nor necessary, but nevertheless expensive.

There are approximately 160 acres of land designated for university use now and in the future. The present campus has all its permanent structures on a 23 acre site which extends from the junction of Kelburn Parade and Salamanca Rd to the cliff above Boyd-Wilson field. Within this section there are two areas of building programme activity.

The first is the Hunter building, erected in various sections between 1906 and 1923. It has unreinforced wall and a generally wooden structure in the roof and floors. It falls into the



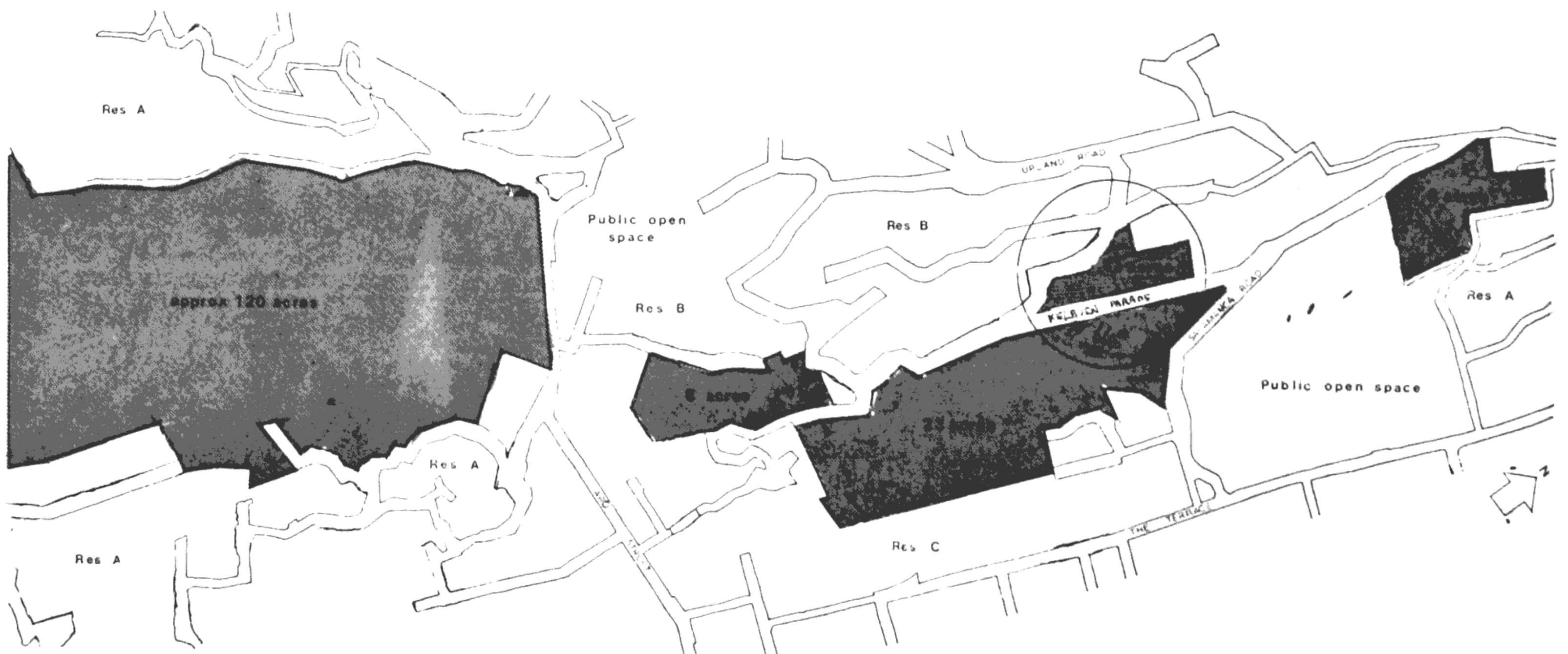
Present Students' Association policy is that the Association opposes the demolition of Hunter and proposes the alternative of upgrading and retaining this building so as to maintain its architectural features intact. As a substitute for the buildings planned in the Von Zedlitz programme, the Association calls for the replacement of Hunter, should the alternative fail, with a building geared to a convivial learning atmosphere determined in consultation with the Students' Association. As the injunction has now been served the matter is sub-judice and the University will not make any further comments.

The other construction project on the campus is the Cotton building. At present the new lecture theatre section is nearing completion and is scheduled for occupancy after the May holidays. The Geology block is progressing visibly at the north end of the site while work is about to commence on the Physics block at the other

tists, they will somehow be able to fill up all the extra space in the completed Cotton block.

A second area of development is the three-acres on the west side of Kelburn Parade, where the Von Zedlitz tower, the first of a proposed four-tower complex, is being erected. This project was developed in the 1968-9 period, when the roll was still increasing. The first tower is to house Languages and Literature, and Sociology, the reason behind this being the wish to remove staff and students from the "ramshackle" houses which they now occupy, and to eliminate the long distances the students have to travel, while bringing colleagues from similar disciplines closer together.

The need for more library seating space and the eventual utilization of all the floors of the Rankine Brown building by the library means the eventual ousting of the Commerce and Administration faculties, who will move into "tower two", and have





the delightful privilege of giving it a name. Dr Culliford says it's vital that the second tower be completed since this is the one to receive the bridge structure across Kelburn Parade. He admits however that the third and fourth tower blocks are a matter which should be discussed. It is therefore important that students make their feelings known before it is once again too late.

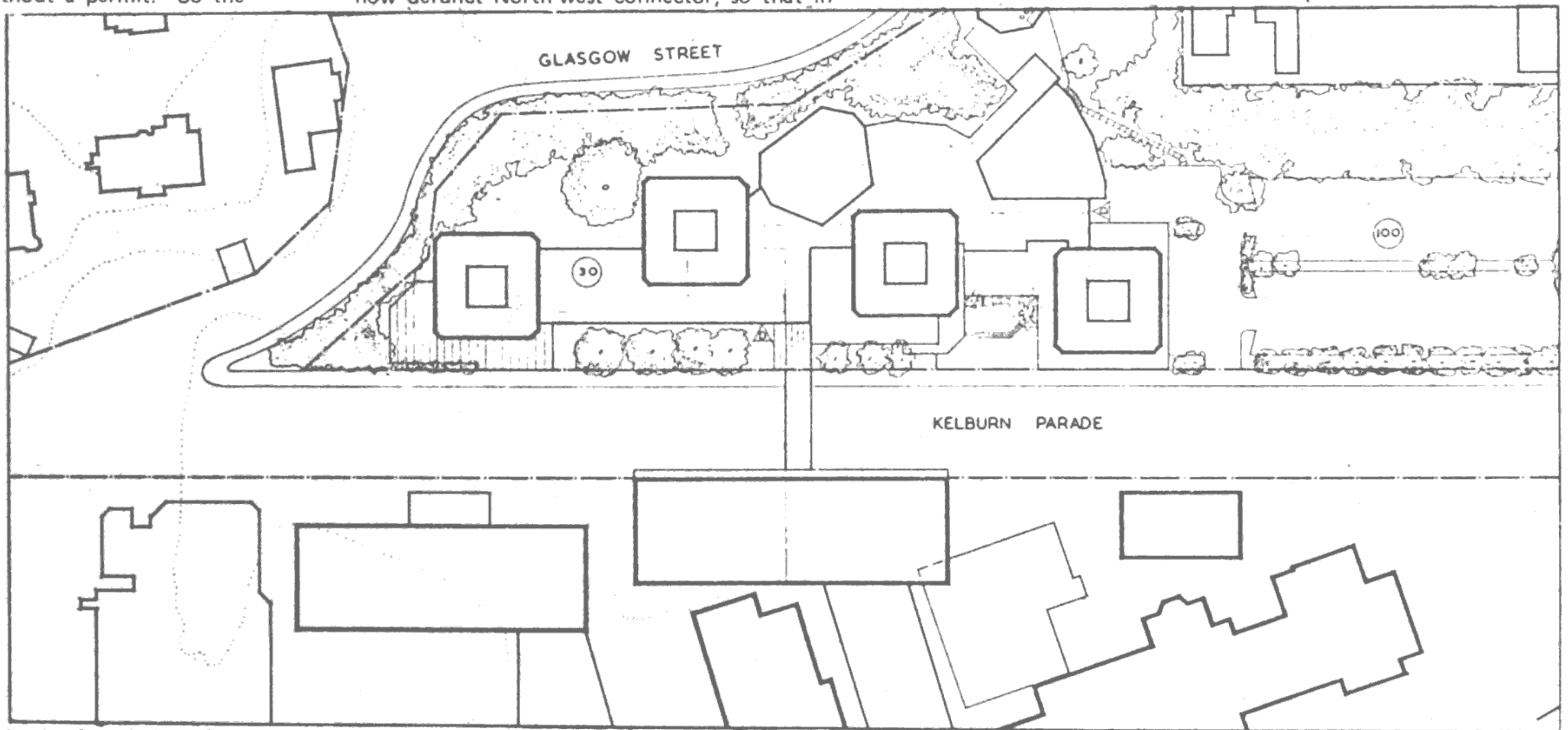
The City Council has laid down as a condition in the building permit that the VZ tower block is built with two storeys less than the ten planned. The University is legally bound to accept this condition if it picks up the permit from the City Council. However, the Council had already given permission to the University to start construction without a permit. So the

people living there are reluctant to carry out improvements or renovation because as well as the normal building permit they also have to obtain permission from the university authorities.

As properties come up for sale in this area they are purchased on behalf of the University and held by the Public Trustee. The University is presently buying up properties in Holloway Rd., Fairlie Terrace, Adams Terrace and Kelburn Parade. With the help of the City Council they are constructing a new road which will link Kelburn Parade with Aro St. The Council seems to have lost some of its enthusiasm in the idea, which was obviously planned in conjunction with the now defunct North-west connector, so that in-

Council finds the possibility of slowing growth hard enough to accept; a stagnating roll is absolutely incomprehensible. Thus the Cotton building, with its tremendously large and expensive structure, is going to be completed only to be underutilized. Even though the plans were prepared in 1964, the falling rolls, combined with the swing away from science subjects have not influenced the University Council to alter in any way the planned size or interior design of Cotton.

Similarly the third and fourth towers on the west side of Kelburn Parade do not seem to result from any need now or in the reasonably foreseeable future. The buying up of land to the south of the University around Holloway Rd. seems to be an excessive worship of the idol of



University is putting in the foundations for a ten-storey building, while the City Council has laid an injunction against them on behalf of the residents of Kelburn, to enforce the conditions of the permit. Dr Culliford says the Council are "Sabre-rattling and making idiots of themselves", but it is the University which is being arrogant in taking advantage of the Council's initial go-ahead.

VZ construction time has been estimated at twenty-seven months, but the present hope is that it will be ready for moving into in the 1976 to 1977 vacation, with the possibility of the Language department occupying part of the building somewhat earlier.

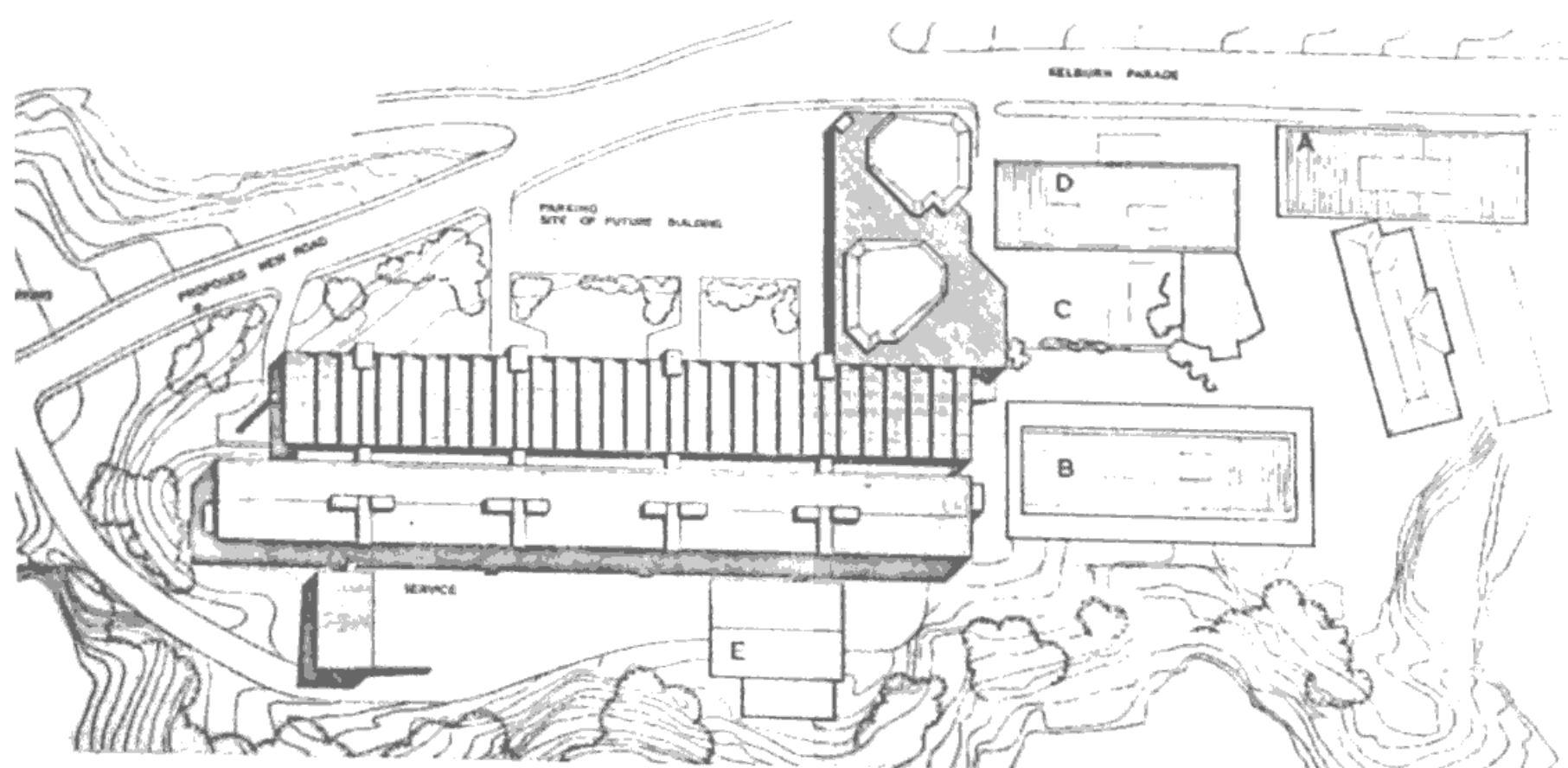
There are three other areas designated for university use. The most important is a massive block of 120 acres in Pohill Gully along the bottom of which runs Holloway Rd. The Council is very keen to develop this area for much needed housing.

Dr Culliford, in defence of this large area of university land says firstly that it is somewhat rugged and there are parts worth preserving in their natural state, and secondly that those areas which the University will use eventually will be for storage buildings, maintenance, playing fields, glass-houses and so forth. Meanwhile,

stead of building a road directly to Aro St. it is now planned to connect up with Devon St. just below the hairpin bend, as a temporary measure.

It can be seen that the prime factor of the building programme is expansion. The University

future growth. Even the extension of the university complex as far as the land between Devon St., Fairlie Terrace and Adams Terrace appears to be an unnecessary use of the purchasing authority of the Public Trustee, in the inner suburbs of a city so desperate for housing.



THE FABLED TERTIARY BURSARY

The Labour Party has long had intentions of de-emphasising the importance laid on Universities in our education system. Agreed, before the Government's election in 1972, Universities were allocated too much of the education budget, leaving other fields of education sadly lacking. However, despite the change of emphasis, Universities still (and to a markedly less extent, Polytechs and Training Colleges, to whom the Tertiary Bursary would extend) are seen as the important goal at the end of the education ladder - a goal that is remarkably uneven in its spread across society. We print elsewhere in this article a summary of estimated student costs this year. The point made there is that middle class parents can more easily afford to help their kids through University (or Polytech, where the value of bursaries is incredibly much lower than ours) than working class parents.

A pattern almost conspiratorial appears. Not only are working class kids discriminated against in schools (as is apparent from the far lower School C passes in schools in working class areas when compared with more affluent ones), but those lucky enough to pass this barrier may be unable to attend University through the sheer finances of it.

This is the real reason for supporting the Tertiary Bursary proposal. Not just because it gives more money to present students (though the numbers trying to get by on inadequate incomes are far larger than many think) but because it opens the University's gates to more students - students who now cannot afford to attend or would have their academic work suffer through part-time jobs. It is ironic and revealing that a Labour Government doesn't do something about this situation.

There is also something very perturbing about the way the negotiations have gone. The chronology describes how the Department's proposals have changed between 'white paper' and 'position paper' and 'draft outline'. The chameleons are not just in the Department however - as is seen from a point from the interview with Lisa Saksen.

Mr Amos' comments on the 'paper' suggest he doesn't agree with everything in it and discussions

are still at a rudimentary stage. Yet:

a. in a letter of August 22 to me Mr Amos said: 'the Government ... is working towards the early introduction of a standard bursary scheme for students in continuing education institutions'.

b. in his October decision Mr Amos said the scheme had been deferred 'in view of the current economic situation'.

Both of these statements imply the discussions were well advanced - you can't have an 'early introduction' of a still largely undiscussed scheme and you can only defer a coherent plan. What is the Minister playing at?

For my part, I think Mr Amos is in a rather difficult position. He has tried to introduce reforms in education - less stress on academic achievement, the Education Development Conference, and greater pre-school education. One can be cynical about the possible results of these movements, but the ideas for change were there. Yet little has emerged - due often to administrative problems, or possibly the lack of influence education in general appears to have in Cabinet. More often it seems to stem from financial considerations or the conservatism of the system being dealt with. The influence of conservative economic theory (particularly in the cases of Messers Rowling and Tizard) often putting cost considerations over social ones, reinforced by a decidedly socially conservative Labour Cabinet has undoubtedly frustrated many of Mr Amos's and other Ministers' plans for social change. It is the whole Cabinet rather than just Mr Amos who must bear the responsibility for the muck up over the Tertiary Bursary.

And beyond them, one could perhaps start urging the need to change a class system that allows only select groups to send their children to University, or the need to organise an anarchic economic system that allows such anomalies as inflation to cause so many social and financial problems. It's not so easy to change society - but through pushing such issues as the Standard Tertiary Bursary we can both make things tangibly better for ourselves and future students and develop the understanding and organisation necessary for more fundamental changes.

- Anthony Ward.

Some estimates of student costs of living.

It is useful, both for students planning their budgets and for administrators debating the level of student bursaries, to have broad estimates of student income and expenditure. There are dangers in constructing such estimates of course - the 'average' student is a mythical beast, and individual situations may vary widely. However, since bursaries are paid on an across-the-board basis average figures do have some meaning.

The figures given here are estimates for first and second year students living away from home. As fifty per cent of full-time students at Victoria live at home, this may appear to be a biased sample. However, most of the board and food costs have to be paid by someone anyway -

be it the student or parents - so series such as these give an indication of expenses incurred by all students during the academic year. An important point stemming from this living at home category is that middle-class parents are in much better positions to subsidise students than working-class parents.

Commenting briefly on some of the entries:

Board and food is based on a 31 week academic year for hostels and somewhat longer for flats. The former, at \$23 a week, which is the present rate for Vic hostels, and the latter from estimates of the Accommodation Service, both work out at around \$700.

The books, travel and general expenses are based on NZUSA survey data for 1969, revised for

Expenditure and Income Estimates for 1975.

	First year		Second year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Board, food etc.	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700
Books	75	75	100	100
General	325	300	350	320
Travel	60	60	60	60
Fees	30	30	30	30
	<u>\$1 190</u>	<u>\$1 165</u>	<u>\$1 240</u>	<u>\$1 210</u>
Vacation savings	360	150	400	200
Bursaries	<u>530</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>
Total Income	890	680	975	775
Total Expenditure	<u>1 190</u>	<u>1 165</u>	<u>1 240</u>	<u>1 210</u>
Net Deficit	\$ 300	\$ 485	\$ 265	\$ 435

1973 and given an inflation boost since then. Fees are a rounded figure of Vic's \$30.50.

On the income side there is even greater diversity among students. Vacation savings clearly depend on the sorts of jobs available and the living expenses of students during the 'holidays'. As many students stay board-free at home, actual savings are greater than these figures but, again, the cost of board is in fact a subsidy paid by parents to students - and more easily paid by middle class than lower class parents. Another point worth noting is the heavy discrimination against female students - while expenses are similar income is far lower. Relatively lucrative labouring jobs do not seem to attract quite as many females as males.

Bursaries consist of Fees and Allowances plus Boarding Allowance

(as we are assuming that the student is living away from home.) These are the bursaries that would be replaced by the standard tertiary bursary, so it is useful considering their present value.

In summary the size of the deficits, especially for women and first year students, gives very great grounds for concern. There is the possibility of parental financial contribution to cover these, either directly or indirectly as in board payments. As was mentioned above however, there are considerable inequalities inherent in this situation, particularly discriminating against working-class students.

We must remember that these are averages and estimates - individual cases may vary widely. Insofar as they are reasonable guides to the financial situation of students, the need for a drastic revision of the bursary structure is apparent.

A HISTORY OF DELAY

1972

Labour Party promised in its General Election Manifesto to introduce a Standard Tertiary Bursary for all students.

May 1973

NZUSA May Council: National officers asked to investigate the possibility of hurrying up the Labour Party on implementing this promise.

July 4, 1973

NZUSA delegation to Mr Amos who promised a white paper for early August 1973.

September 1973

NZUSA writes to Mr Amos, regarding the promised white paper who said that the situation was more difficult than he had expected.

November 13, 1973

Mr Amos again wrote to NZUSA. He said, 'I am expecting to

receive the paper from my Department in the near future. I believe that adequate progress should have been made at the beginning of next year for my Department to invite submissions from the NZUSA and the interested bodies.'

NZUSA again wrote to Mr Amos inquiring after the whereabouts of the promised white paper.

Reply received from Mr Faulkner, Acting Minister of Education, who said that the Department was prepared to receive submissions from the NZUSA

NZUSA, STANZ, NZTISA representatives visited the Department of Education and put forward our proposals for a

June 11, 1974

June 27, 1974

Late July 1974

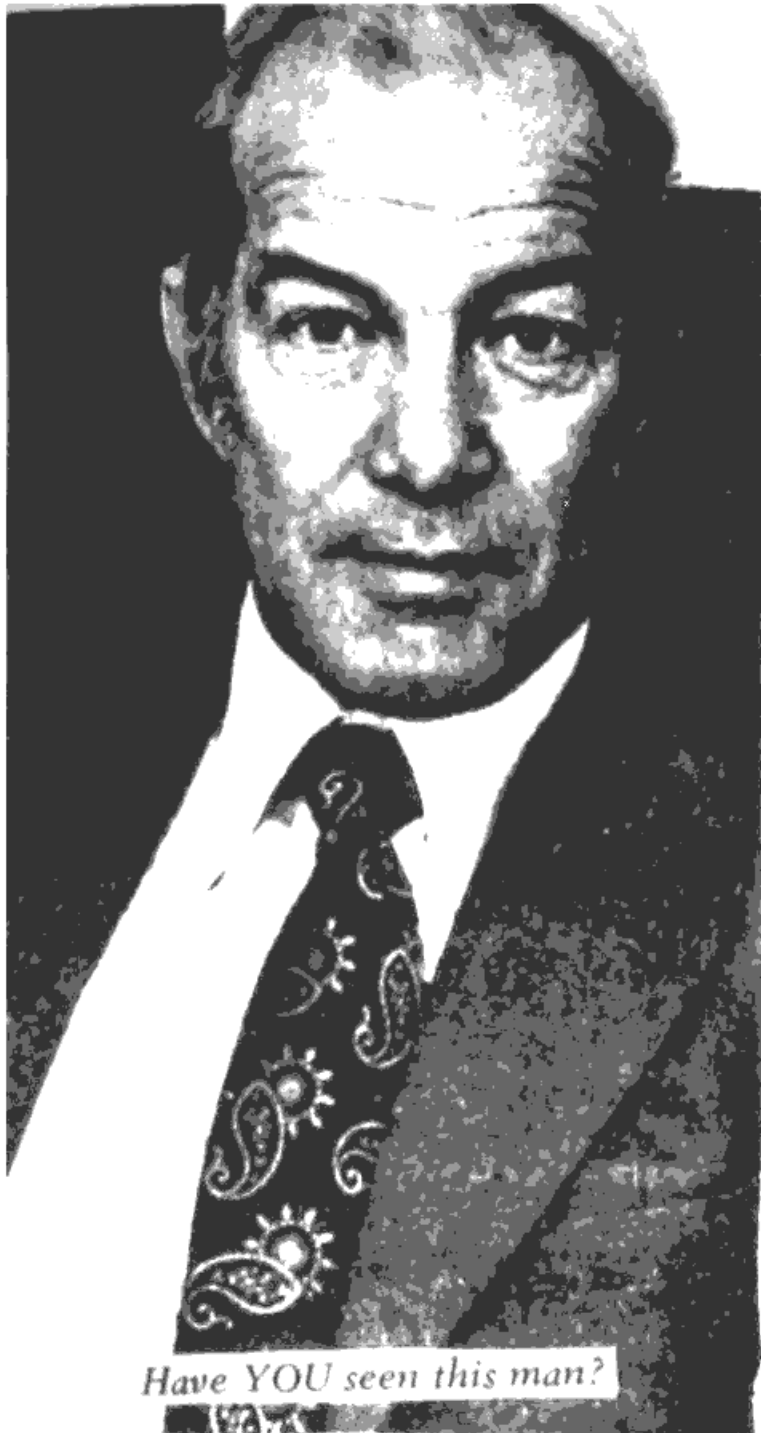
common tertiary bursary system. Mr Renwick, Assistant Director General of Education, said we could expect 'broad outline proposals toward a policy.'

A letter was received by a Canterbury student from Mr Amos stating that the Department had agreed to prepare a paper giving more detailed information prior to the NZUSA council in August 1974. This was in contradiction to the above statement.

NZUSA wrote to Mr Amos inquiring as to what sort of proposal could be expected in August.

Reply received from Mr Amos in which it is confirmed that we can expect a 'broad outline proposal towards a policy.'

NZUSA found out inadvertently that teacher's organisations had been given a preliminary paper on which to comment. This had been withheld from NZUSA, STANZ, NZTISA.



Have YOU seen this man?

The National Executive of the New Zealand University Students' Association met the Minister of Education, Mr Amos, on February 14 to put its case for increases in students' bursaries.

The meeting followed months of discussions between NZUSA and Mr Amos' departmental advisers and virtually mailbags full of letters between the Minister and NZUSA, local university students' associations and individual students.

'We went into the meeting expecting that the Minister would be able to give us definite assurance of speedy action to raise students' bursaries', VUWSA President Lisa

Sacksen told SALIENT.

'But we were sadly disappointed. Mr Amos knew nothing about our case. He would not give us any firm promises of government action to raise students' bursaries. All he offered us was his sympathy and his 'hope' that something might be done soon. Students can't live on Mr Amos' sympathy forever, we must demand government action . . . now!'

The NZUSA National Executive were asking Mr Amos for two things.

Firstly, they wanted to know when the Labour Government plans to introduce the new bursary system it promised in its 1972 Election manifesto. According to a confidential paper prepared by the Education Department (which was sent to NZUSA last August) the new bursary system would give full-time students a cost-of-living allowance of \$28 a week for students over 20 during the academic year. Present bursary allowances such as fees, fees and allowances and boarding allowances would be incorporated into the new cost-of-living bursary.

The new bursary system would give students much higher allowances than they get at the moment. However, although the new bursary system was promised as long ago as 1972, the Labour Government has failed to take any positive action to implement this new bursary system before the end of its first term in office, i.e. November 1975.

The history of the delays NZUSA has experienced in its dealings with the government on the standard tertiary bursary scheme is printed elsewhere on this page.

Lisa Sacksen told SALIENT that the NZUSA National Executive asked Mr Amos when the standard tertiary bursary scheme was likely to be implemented.

'He said he 'hoped' that something might be in the Budget this year. However, on questioning Mr Amos revealed that he disagreed with several points in the Education Department's paper on the new bursary scheme. So the situation we're in is that we simply do not know what the government is proposing. We're right back to square one.'

In October Mr Amos told NZUSA that the new bursary scheme would not be introduced from the beginning of 1975 due to the economic situation. So NZUSA immediately presented a case to the government for increases in present levels of bursary assistance.

NZUSA's case for an immediate increase in students' bursaries asks the government for three things.

- (1) An increase in the level of Boarding Allowances paid to students, to come into effect from the beginning of the 1975 academic year. Coupled with this increase the present bursary regulations should be changed to allow students living away from home in their parents' home town to receive the boarding allowance.
- (2) Special grants should be made available, on a permanent basis, to the universities to pay for costs of consumable materials, travel, etc. for certain courses such as fine arts at Canterbury and Auckland and Lincoln courses which involve field trips. This proposal was one of the points included in the Education Department's paper on the new bursary scheme. NZUSA wants it implemented immediately.
- (3) The current hardship allowances which are provided for in the bursary regulations should be made available as a special allowance for

female students. NZUSA's investigations into the incomes of students have always found that female students are particularly disadvantaged because of lower pay during the university vacation due to sexual discrimination by employers.

'Mr Amos expressed some surprise at the rapid increases in costs of fees at university hostels around the country,' Lisa Sacksen told SALIENT. 'His surprise at these costs and at the difficulties students are facing finding accommodation all over the country show how out of touch he is with students' needs.'

'The Minister didn't seem at all concerned about the particular hardship faced by women students. He couldn't see that women students can't get the higher paying jobs and that employers are dragging their feet in implementing equal pay.'

'Finally, Mr Amos told us that his departmental officers would start investigating our case for increases immediately.'

'The point is, however, that his departmental officers were presented with our case five months ago. Students who are uncertain about whether they've got enough money to return to university have been put in an impossible position by this government. We still don't know if we can expect any increases in bursaries and the blame for that rests squarely on the Minister of Education's shoulders.'

'Students have been patient with the government about bursaries for nearly two years now. . . I think it's time we showed a bit of impatience and told the government that unless it takes immediate action on bursaries students won't be rushing to the polls to vote for the Labour Party in November.'

August 1, 1974	NZUSA again went to see Mr Renwick and asked when, if ever, we were going to get our preliminary paper. We were told we would have received this by August 15.	October 3, 1974	NZUSA received a letter from Mr Amos stating that the Standard Tertiary Bursary would not be introduced at the beginning of the 1975 academic year 'in view of the current economic situation.'	January 11 1975	NZUSA National Executive meets to consider further action. It is decided:
August 14,	NZUSA received from Mr R Renwick a two page letter with two single page appendices. It told us little more than we could have guessed:	October 16, 1974	NZUSA National Executive met with Mr Renwick to discuss the proposals for the Standard Tertiary Bursary with him, and presented to him our submissions on this bursary.		(1) to call for a meeting with Mr Amos on February 14 to discuss the bursary situation.
	(1) bursary support is to be the same for all tertiary students with the actual grant to be calculated on the number of weeks in each year the student is pursuing a full-time course of study.	October 17 1974	Letter was sent from the NZUSA National Executive to all MPs expressing dissatisfaction with the government's behaviour. Several sympathetic replies were received, especially from the Opposition Education L.W. Gandar.	12-30 January 1975	(2) To conduct a campaign with its students to force the government to recognise its election promise and duty to introduce a Tertiary Bursary System in 1975. It is supported, by STANZ and NZTISA in this.
	(2) Bursary to apply only to students following full-time courses of a year's duration.	December 3 1974	Mr Amos refuses to meet NZUSA to discuss the Tertiary Bursary.	January 13 1975	Major press campaign seeking support for the students' case for a bursaries increase. Statements of support received from the press, L.W. Gandar, N.C. Phillips, and university accommodation services.
	(3) Additional allowances for students following costly courses (eg \$700 pa for fine arts at Canterbury) to be paid to help them overcome these costs.	December 1974	NZUSA met the chairman of the University Grants Committee and proposed:	January 15 1975	Mr Amos is interviewed on an NZBC 'Checkpoint' programme, and states there is no doubt there will have to be some form of interim assistance for students.
	(4) Boarding allowances not to be paid. Arrangements to be made to meet the needs of married students on an individual basis.		(1) An interim increase in boarding bursaries.	January 15 1975	A letter is sent from NZUSA to all Vice-Chancellors and university councils seeking support for our case for a bursary increase.
	(5) Bursary only available to students qualified to enrol for a particular course and to such adult students as are granted provisional admission.		(2) Introduction of a hardship allowance for students in difficult circumstances, such as women students living away from home.	January 15 1975	Mr Amos sends a letter to NZTISA stating that there will be no increase in bursaries
	(6) No bond.		(3) Immediate introduction of the clause of the Tertiary Bursary proposal, regarding payment of fees for costly courses.	February 14 1975	NZUSA National Executive meets Mr Amos. The Minister was evasive and totally unhelpful. He told us the letter received on August 14 could not be regarded as a proposal for a tertiary bursary. Rather it was a 'feasibility study' and he would make no guarantees that any tertiary bursary would be based on this study. Basically this means that we are back to square one.
	(7) Bursary rates proposed for purposes of a feasibility study to be the current rates of Unemployment Benefit.	December 18	UGC notifies NZUSA proposals 1 and 2 had been turned down and proposal 3 was still being considered. The final decision would be made by the Minister	February 15 1975	Education workshop discusses the bursaries situation and proposals for a major campaign involving leaflets, posters, forums and mass based action
	(single -20 yr \$20.50 20 + \$26.85 married \$44.70)	December 19 1974	NZUSA is again refused an interview with Mr Amos.		
	(8) Supplementary allowances and tuition fees to continue without change.	December 23 1974	NZUSA receives the report of the Advisory Council on Educational Planning recommending the introduction of a Standard Tertiary Bursary.		
	(9) Limited provision to be made for students entering university from the sixth form.				

Social Research: when to be courteous and servile

1

Hon. Justice Haslam,
Supreme Court,
WELLINGTON.

10, St. Mary Street,
Thorndon,
WELLINGTON 1.

18th January, 1972.

Dear Justice Haslam,

I understand you are the Chairman of the New Zealand Rhodes Scholarship Committee. I would be most appreciative if you would inform me about the following matters:

- What are the terms which Cecil Rhodes set out in his will under which scholarships were to be awarded?
- Do you know of countries which do not abide by these terms?
- Which bodies in New Zealand nominate individuals for the scholarships?

I look forward to your reply,

Yours sincerely,

C. Wainwright

Christopher Wainwright.

3

Mr. Justice Haslam,
Judge's Chambers,
Supreme Court,
WELLINGTON.

4th February, 1972.

Dear Miss Owen,

Thank you for your letter of 1 February. Contrary to the assumptions you say Justice Haslam has made, I am not a university student, and neither am I seeking nomination for a Rhodes Scholarship.

What I do seek is an answer to the questions I asked in my letter of 18th January: the U.G.C. Handbook does not provide the detail I require and the forms of application to which you refer are entirely inadequate.

I have asked these questions to assist me in research into relations between New Zealand and South Africa. Quite frankly, I would appreciate a full and detailed reply from Mr. Justice Haslam.

Yours faithfully,

Christopher Wainwright

Christopher Wainwright.

5

The Hon. Mr Justice Haslam,
Judge's Chambers,
Supreme Court,
WELLINGTON.

24 February, 1972.

Dear Justice Haslam,

I have received the letter of your Associate.

I think it is quite unfair of you to accuse me of lack of courtesy. Your suggestion that I withheld information about the reasons why I require the information I thought you could provide, is utterly contemptible. Moreover, it is easily refuted. I stated the reason in my letter of 4 February: "I have asked these questions to assist me in my research into relations between New Zealand and South Africa."

I asked these questions of yourself because I believed you to be the Chairman of the NZ Rhodes Scholarship Committee and therefore in a position to assist my researches.

I now think you are either not the Chairman of this Committee, or you do not want to tell facts for which I asked. I think it is most insulting of you to return my correspondence and my respect for you has diminished accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Christopher Wainwright

Christopher Wainwright.

2



Judge's Chambers,
Supreme Court,
WELLINGTON.

1st February, 1972.

Mr. Christopher Wainwright,
10 St. Mary Street,
Thorndon,
WELLINGTON 1.

Dear Sir,

The Hon. Mr. Justice Haslam received your letter of 18th January, 1972 during the vacation. He assumes that you are a University student, and are interested in the Rhodes Scholarships as a possible applicant for nomination.

You will find the information that you seek in the University Grants Committee Handbook, and further details are available in forms of application at University Registrars, which also hold a pamphlet about Oxford issued by the Association of Rhodes Scholars in New Zealand.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. Owen

(Miss) J.E. Owen, Associate to
The Hon. Mr Justice Haslam.

4



Judge's Chambers,
Supreme Court,
WELLINGTON.

15th February, 1972.

Mr. Christopher Wainwright,
10 St. Mary Street,
Thorndon,
WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir,

The Hon. Mr Justice Haslam has asked me to return your correspondence. It may assist you in future if you write courteously to persons from whom you seek a favour, and to explain why you desire the information requested.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. Owen

(Miss J.E. Owen), Associate to
The Hon. Mr Justice Haslam.

6



Judge's Chambers,
Supreme Court,
WELLINGTON.

1st March, 1972.

Mr. C. Wainwright,
204 Tinakori Road,
THORNDON,
WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir,

His Honour declines to receive correspondence from you expressed in this manner, and your letter is returned herewith.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. Owen

(Miss) J.E. Owen, Associate
to The Hon. Mr Justice Haslam

NZUSA

NZUSA has a habit of holding national executive meetings, comprising the presidents of each of the constituent campuses and the elected officers about once a month. Since the beginning of 1975 two such meetings have been held - the first on 10 January, which displayed the eagerness of the national officers (so early!) and the lethargy of local presidents, many of whom were on holiday and therefore replaced by stand-ins (so early?) The second was held in conjunction with the mini-council held over the weekend of February 14-16.

Both were graced with full and informative reports from the national office. The meeting in January considered the projects outlined by the national officers - the bursaries issue in Education, Malaysia and South Africa in international, an outline of work in progress in parliamentary submissions in national and accommodation welfare. The proposed orientation activities of Students Arts Council were also discussed - a rock tour in the first week at Vic and two political films - Millhouse and Attica - in the second.

The next of the NZUSA navel-gazing committees presented its recommendations on salaries in the organisation. Twenty three motions re-organising salaries were considered, some passed over till the next national

exec, and most carried. A further navel-gazing ended with the report on the Limited Liability Company proposal for Student Travel Bureau. The idea of this is to stop NZUSA holding the financial responsibility if STB flops in a screaming heap as its French counterpart has just done. Planning also went forward on the February workshops for various workshops for various subjects. Orientation, jaunts around the world and May council were discussed as well.

One month later the rumours started that once again Wellington was to be invaded by a curious assortment of student heavies, and this time even more than before! It was planned to have a National Exec Friday and the workshops/mini-council sessions on the next two days. As it turned out, a long and boring Exec meeting went on late on Friday and then occupied a lot more time on Sunday afternoon. The workshops seemed to have exhausted their participants by then, so things worked out rather well. The National Exec started early on Friday, and broke halfway thru the afternoon to troop off to meet Mr Amos. The usual impression of that meeting (in its more print-

able form) is given by Lisa Sacksen in her comments on the Tertiary Bursary article. In a suitable state of annoyance the politicians returned to the conference room in Easterfield after tea and wrangled on into the night. At 10 pm they broke at item 5 on the 10 point plus agenda. Debate had centred basically on a renewed consideration of the salaries question and discussions over Union membership. It took three quarters-of-an-hour to elect a representative to a travel committee of STB, then unelect him, and then disagree over the method of re-election to the extent of deferring the issue till Sunday, when eventually both Dave Jenkins from Waikato and Michael Walker from Auckland were elected. What a pity my mind doesn't boggle.

The workshops over the next day and a half covered the fields of welfare, education, international and financial - the spheres debated at normal council meetings in May and August. The idea behind these workshops was to acquaint personnel in each field from the various campuses with what was going on. In this they were reasonably successful, but many local officers were either

- (a) old hands not carrying on hence little interested or
- (b) new people who were keen but knew little of their campus's affairs.

Between these two groups the national officers tended to take a large control over things, which cast something of a pall over happenings. Little concrete came out of the meetings, but the contacts gained may well be very useful for local officers.

and some strange seeds may already be germinating. Who knows?

On rereading, this note seems rather unfair - NZUSA is doing a lot of good in representing students and their interests - on bursaries, on accommodation and in actioning policy which students have considered important. The national executive meetings and the workshops were attempts - and however much they have flopped one should give credit for this - to involve the campuses more in what the national office is doing. Even the balls-up over the election of the travel rep was due to attempts to make the election as democratic as possible. It is possible to overdo attempts to involve people - for example, if normal work is made impossible, but it is a healthy sign that NZUSA is erring on this rather than the authoritarian side. And while much of the meetings was boring, restructuring the central office took a lot of the time and that is something that should be of great concern to constituents. There is need for reform, especially streamlining, of some of NZUSA's methods, but with this commitment to democratic and open operation there can be little doubt it is really trying to serve students needs and wishes. It is up to students to ensure that these ideas get through to their national officers.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

The last University Council meeting was on Monday 24 February. Among various other items, such as conferring degrees on a large list of people and receiving information from Prof Board, this meeting considered:

(a) a letter from Sue Green, Education Vice-President NZUSA, asking for support in the struggle for higher bursaries. The council expressed its concern at the grim financial situation faced by students, and urged an interim increase in bursaries. Members expressed concern at the lack of information on the topic - hopefully our story in this issue will fill this gap.

(b) the state of the University of the South Pacific and New Zealand 'aid' to this body. We hope to cover this matter in a later issue of SALIENT

(c) Clashes in the University lecture timetable were noted by the Pro-Chancellor, Mr K.B.O'Brien from students who had contacted him on the matter. This issue, and that of the exam timetable referred to in the Prof Board notes have now been referred to the Timetable Committee, with consultation with student reps.

(d) the price for the graduation catering has now gone up to \$2 a head to be paid by the university.



Question: What is the Court of Convocation? If you don't know, don't feel at all sad because hardly anybody else does either. Actually, it is all those graduates at Victoria University who haven't died or become otherwise untraceable. Graduates of other New Zealand and overseas universities are also eligible to apply. This glorious and select group is responsible for electing six of the 20 members of the University Council. So now you know!

The reason you are being told all this is that elections for council are coming up in June of this year. At that time three people are to be elected by said Court of Convocation.

To put a round story square, this article is really a report of a meeting of sometime members of the Court of Convocation interested in supporting a ticket of three candidates, for the June elections. Chaired by Terry McDavitt (ex City Council candidate). The meeting decided to approach three people with a view to convincing them to stand on a united ticket. Matters concerning the group include the current building programme student representation, assessment and the interaction between the university and local residents. For those interested, there will be a further meeting of the group on Sunday 17 March, at 7.30 p.m. in the Board room.

Prof Board Notes

The Professorial Board held its monthly meeting on 13 February. Of particular interest to students were the following decisions:

- (a) the Board accepted the recommendation of the Library Committee on the need for uniformity in the hours the Main Library and the Law Library (now on the sixth floor of the Rankine Brown building). They agreed that the hours this year be:
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Mondays to Fridays | 8.30 am - 11 pm |
| Saturdays | 9.00 am - 1 pm |
| | (first term) |
| | 9.00 am - 5.30pm |
| | (second term) |
| Sunday | 1.00 pm - 5.30pm |

The Committee also noted the extreme shortage of room about to face the Library with the changes in the building allocations with the need to move people out of Hunter. It is

hoped that at least periodicals will be able to take over extra space on floor 1 by the end of the year.

(b) On the insistence of the student reps, the pre-set examination timetable available to students before enrolment was discussed. The reps outlined objections to the scheme raised at the Students Assn Exec the previous night and asked for the timetable to be deferred in view of a number of complaints made to the Students Association. This didn't meet with the Board's approval - the motion going down heavily but a compromise motion, consisting of the pink questionnaire circulated at enrolment was passed. At the bottom of this questionnaire was given the information that any students seriously inconvenienced by the timetable should see the Registry about possible alternative arrangements (this mainly applies to students who in previous years have been advised to take courses this year that are not now possible).

(c) With the retirement of Professor Slater, Assistant Vice-Chancellor (to whom the Board expressed its appreciation and best wishes by acclamation) certain restructuring of University Committees is under way.



DAVID SHAND
Labour Candidate
Wellington Central

Senior Lecturer,
Accountancy Department.

Last election David missed winning Wellington Central by 27 votes. Help him win it this time.

Write Box 18-094 or ring:

Roger Drummond	758 652
Judy Tizard	792 826
David Shand	45 230

BEECH CONSERVATION

Mr Graham Searle, one of Britain's leading conservationists who has just spent a year in New Zealand studying the environmental impact of the proposed utilization of the South Island's beech forests.

Mr Searle has written a book on the Beech Forest Utilization Scheme entitled "Death to Destruction". This will be launched at a special function in Wellington being organized by A.H. and A.W. Reed, Publishers, on the 13th March. Mr Searle will give a lecture with slides and question period at the Concert Chamber, Wellington Town Hall, at 8.15 p.m.

Orders for seats, with postal order or cheque for 50c, should be sent with a self-addressed envelope to the Secretary, Wellington Branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Society, P.O. Box 4183, Wellington

SACRED COWS AND SHAKESPEARE

Professor McKenzie, of the English Department, reviews the Orientation Handbook.

It's really an orientation handshake, much of it helpful, most of it true. The quickest guide you'll get - and from those who've stayed the course - to the dogmas of the day.

Anthony Ward, editor, sets you right on form and substance (it's not lectures and exams we're about, but social action). Lisa Sacksen points your way to full participation in VUWSA. Exams take a thrashing, but the greatest student folly in recent years - forcing in-term assessment on you - is still something of a sacred cow.

An absolutely free, open, learning-by-listening-reading-discussing-enacting education is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Spend your substance on that and it won't much matter whether exams are there or not. Get obsessive about them and you'll wreck your idealism on windmills. But in-term assessment is a killer.

There are useful run-downs on: Studass; *Salient*; what to do about lousy lecturers; Hart; Clubs; the Gym; the Union; how-to-handle-the-police-who handle you; your top power holders (complete with photos) in

NZUSA; and a quick scamper through the main impedimenta to good living - the several orders of administrative authority, with Government at the top and students (of course) at the bottom, just one line below the academic staff.

Top marks in fact for visual display. For a complete compendium of current critical cliches, calculated to be caught with the quickest flick of the eye, you can't beat the cartoons (see 'might is right' p 68). So no need for second thoughts on your political attitudes. Your duty is clear. Another fine and emblematic visual is the deceptively beautiful last photo in which the path to learning skirts the Union and leads up to the ivy-clad bricks of an unstable Hunter.

But alpha plus (sorry, 'my nature is subdued To what it works in' as Shakespeare said) for the brilliant parody of Durer's *Melancholia 1* (above English p 27). Thereby, if one only knew, hangs a tail to take the wind out of anyone's flatulent idealism.

The course critiques? Painless - reading, no withers wrung. Clearly much more training is needed in

critical method. **Rule 1:** if the course is general, complain that you're taught nothing about the particulars.

Rule 2: if the course insists on your knowing two things well before you add them up to three, complain that the ultimate and blessed condition of full understanding is constantly receding. **Rule 3:** if the subject is abstract and theoretic, like Philosophy or Maths, complain that it's not concrete and applied. **Rule 4:** if a lecturer entertains you, complain that he performs but can't teach. **Rule 5:** if he's an expert in his field and you can't confute him, complain that he can't communicate what others say he knows.

Remember: it's axiomatic that the lecturer who teaches, excites, and still manages to keep his integrity as a scholar, is an impossible animal. For two reasons: 1. No university subject is interesting because the institutional context inevitably constricts or destroys its intrinsic interest; 2. The only human beings are students, blacks, homosexuals, deprived housewives and dead Vietnameses.

But I don't really want to seem ungrateful. After all, 'Take the Classics with confidence' is a happy enough keynote for my own Faculty.

Yet the course critiques would come a close second in any Kelliher prize competition for earnest dullness (nothing could beat those paintings). At least when Gordon Campbell tore strips off what he thought was the English Department two years ago, he had the saving grace to be witty. Are the bored and boring lecturers of p 45 any worse than the bored and inaccurate reporter on Maths at pp 42-43?

Unravelling the ironies in this review isn't really a game worth playing (unless the second-to-last paragraph prompts a protest to *Salient*). So let me announce quite unequivocally my real admiration for all those involved in the editing and physical production of publications like *Handbook* and *Salient*. The work involved is enormous. The goodwill is broadly based (as the list of participants makes clear) and the expertise shown in giving it expression is wholly admirable. With a few exceptions, the comments on courses are helpful to students and generous to staff, and the differences in viewpoint are moderately stated. It's a good spirit.

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SPORTS

JOHN HENDERSON
AT
the EXECUTIVE

This is your friendly local scribe reporting on the latest in a series of excruciatingly boring meetings from an efficient if uninspiring Executive. Seriously, this meeting did concentrate on reasonably important matters, which were, in chronological order:

PROFESSORIAL BOARD REPORT

A report on the latest Prof. Board meeting was presented by Tony Ward and John Roseveare. This meeting is being covered elsewhere in this issue (I think!).

ORIENTATION REPORT

An orientation report was presented by Auntie Barbara Leishman. Because of the difficulties seen with the cabaret it was decided that it would be cancelled and that emphasis would be transferred to the Disco, which would be more popular and far cheaper.

FOOD CO-OP

Treasurer Mike Curtis told the Exec that although the Food Co-op debts (amounting to \$1200) would have to be written off, the 1975 food co-op would still attempt to pay these debts off.

BAD DEBTS

A large number of people and organizations with previously unassailable reputations have run up massive debts for stationery purchased on credit from the Studass office. While some of these groups are clearly on the bones of their arses there are others who are quite capable of paying their debts, and if this is not done in two weeks' time I will start publishing names. You have been warned.

EXEC WORKROOM

This is the room next door to the Studass Office whose function is, as the name suggests, to give Exec

members a place to work uninterrupted. However the furniture in the room is so grotty, and there is so little clear space, that Exec members are forced to work in the Office. This situation being not in the least bit satisfactory for office efficiency, the Exec decided to refurnish the workroom to make it at least habitable.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

It was decided that policy on this important topic would be put off until the next SRC.

CATERING

Somebody (I think it was Peter Aagaard) grumbled that food in the Caf was running out early -- at 1.00 approx. The official excuse is that wastage tends to be too great if food supplies carry on until 4.00. The Exec decided they would prefer wasted food to non-existent food.

THE SECURITY SERVICE

The Exec was told that the Vice-Chancellor has an agreement with VUWSA that no member of the SIS will be allowed to enrol at the University unless he gives a written undertaking not to pursue security activities on campus. If he were to be caught spying on VUW precincts he would be expelled immediately.

PUBLICATIONS BOARD

The Honorable Gyles Beckford has been elected as the Exec rep on the Pubs Board for 1975.

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STUDASS OFFICE

Handbook forgot about one or two important things - the chief among which was the Students Association Office. Our devoted workers were a little annoyed about this and asked me to make amends in the first issue of Salient. So . . .

Professor Dirk J. Struik will speak on

THE SOCIOLOGY OF MATHEMATICS

in the Conference Room, Easterfield building, 6th floor, on Wednesday 5th March, 4p.m.

Professor Dirk J. Struik is Emeritus Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is renowned for his work in Mathematics (Differential Geometry, Tensor and Vector calculus, etc.), History of Mathematics, and Marxism.

ALL WELCOME.

Well, three people work in the office on the ground floor of the Union building - there's Mrs G, Patsy and Ann. Barbara answers the phones in the mornings. Also there are assorted Exec persons who really shouldn't be according to some but give the place that charming disorganised character. The people in the office also asked me to mention some of their fine wares.

- VUW T shirts \$2.50
- VUWSA pennants 20 cents
- International Womens Year Calendar 75 cents
- Owen Wilkes - Protest 70 cents
- Living with Sex 10 cents

This Sports page has been started in response to requests made last year. The page is intended to be entertaining and informative on University sports. Sports clubs affiliated to the Association should supply the stories to Salient.

Despite my efforts to get clubs to contribute material, nothing has arrived so far. It's early in the term yet, but I would ask club officials to get their arses into gear as they may find the next editors of Salient less sympathetic to the idea of a Sports page than the present ones.

As to the way clubs run their affairs, half of last year's affiliated clubs did not even bother to forward a resume of their activities to the Handbook. I have managed to contact seven of these to tell them that they could include this in Salient, but so far only the one below has taken this opportunity.

I would like to emphasise that if you don't make some attempt to publicise your activities then you will probably just fold, as several have done in the last few years. There are some clubs on campus which do excellent publicity jobs with Foyer displays and posters etc., but others make no attempts at all. I would like to appeal here to the many students who have had little or nothing to do with club affairs in the past to go along to your Sports Clubs' AGM, and even stand for Committee. This is one way to put new life into clubs and will undoubtedly please the many incumbents who often feel they are only doing the job because there is no-one else. These people have often long left university and no longer have their hearts fully into dealing with club affairs.

At present the Students' Association has names and addresses for only five clubs, so in the next couple of weeks I want to compile a list of the names, addresses and phone numbers of at least

two people from each club, preferably the club captain and secretary. Would someone from each club please give this information to the Studass office.

In less than a month we have a tournament at Christchurch and I would appreciate those clubs sending down teams giving me a list of names or, if they are not yet available, at least letting me know if your club is planning on competing.

The Wellington City Pipe Band have notified me that they intend organizing a "Strollabout" on March 16th which could help the finances of some of our clubs. The idea is that a student gets a sponsor to pay for him to walk a certain number of miles, and the money would be split 40-60 between the student's nominated club and the pipe band. If anybody is interested could they leave their names at the Studass office.

Finally, if there are any former members of the Underwater club reading this could they please contact me at the Studass.

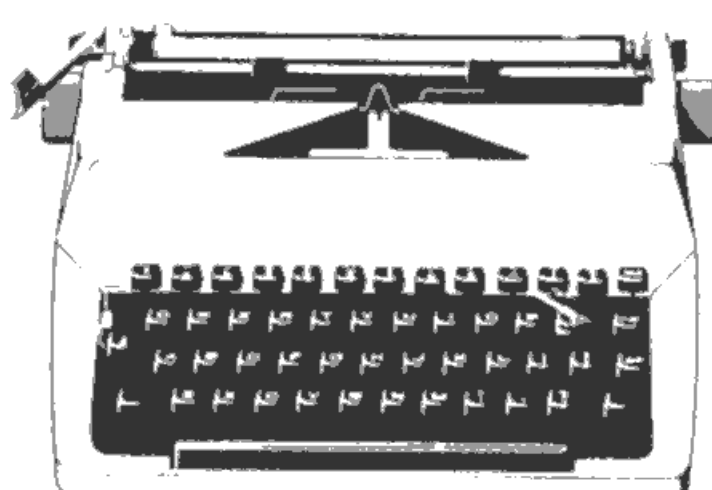
Kevin Wright
Sports Officer.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

This year the soccer club will be fielding six teams in the local competition grades, providing games for players of all standards. The training sessions are open to all and are conducted under the guidance of the club coach on Monday night at the Boyd-Wilson field and Thursday night at the gymnasium from 6.00-8.00pm. As well as excellent training facilities, the club has the use of the new Kelburn Park pavilion for social functions.

All new players are most welcome and should attend training sessions to make contact with the club. Further information can be obtained from John Reeve (club captain) - ph 555-481 (home) 46-040 ext. 723 (bus) or room E619 in the Easterfield building; or from Hugh Webber, ph 767-284 (home) 49-090 (bus).

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SPLIT ENZ, New Zealand's No. 1 contemporary rock theatre ensemble will be playing in the Union Building, Wednesday 5 March at 8.30 pm. This is the band who recently has been compared with many international artists including Genesis, King Crimson and Roxy Music.


HOT LICKS named them the best New Zealand band of 1974 and raved about their Auckland concerts. Everyone who saw them at the Opera House last year raved too.

This concert is the first to be staged by the New Zealand Students' Arts Council in 1975 following the formation of their national campus circuit. The circuit consists of all universities and teachers' colleges, each receiving six national tours on a regular basis during the academic year. The presentation of first class entertainment for students, is the rationale on which the circuit is based. As SPLIT ENZ are widely regarded as the finest concert musicians in New Zealand, playing original music, the council regards the group as a fine opener.

Go to it.

Last year's Sonic Circus is succeeded this year by an even more preposterous & unpredictable assemblage of events, performances, presentations. Sonic 2 will include performances by the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and a work using a Balinese gamelan orchestra; a string-gut and cow-bladder musical assemblage; ceramic bells trumpets and drums; theatre pieces; slide projection as a basis for sound improvisation; and a great deal more. Not only composers and musicians, but potters, painters, poets, playwrights participating. Unprecedented!

Sonic 2 happens in the Wellington Town Hall, Concert Chamber & in various venues round & about the Town Hall, from 7.00 to 11.30 on the evening of 11.30 on the evening of Saturday March 8th. No admission charge. Wear soft shoes.



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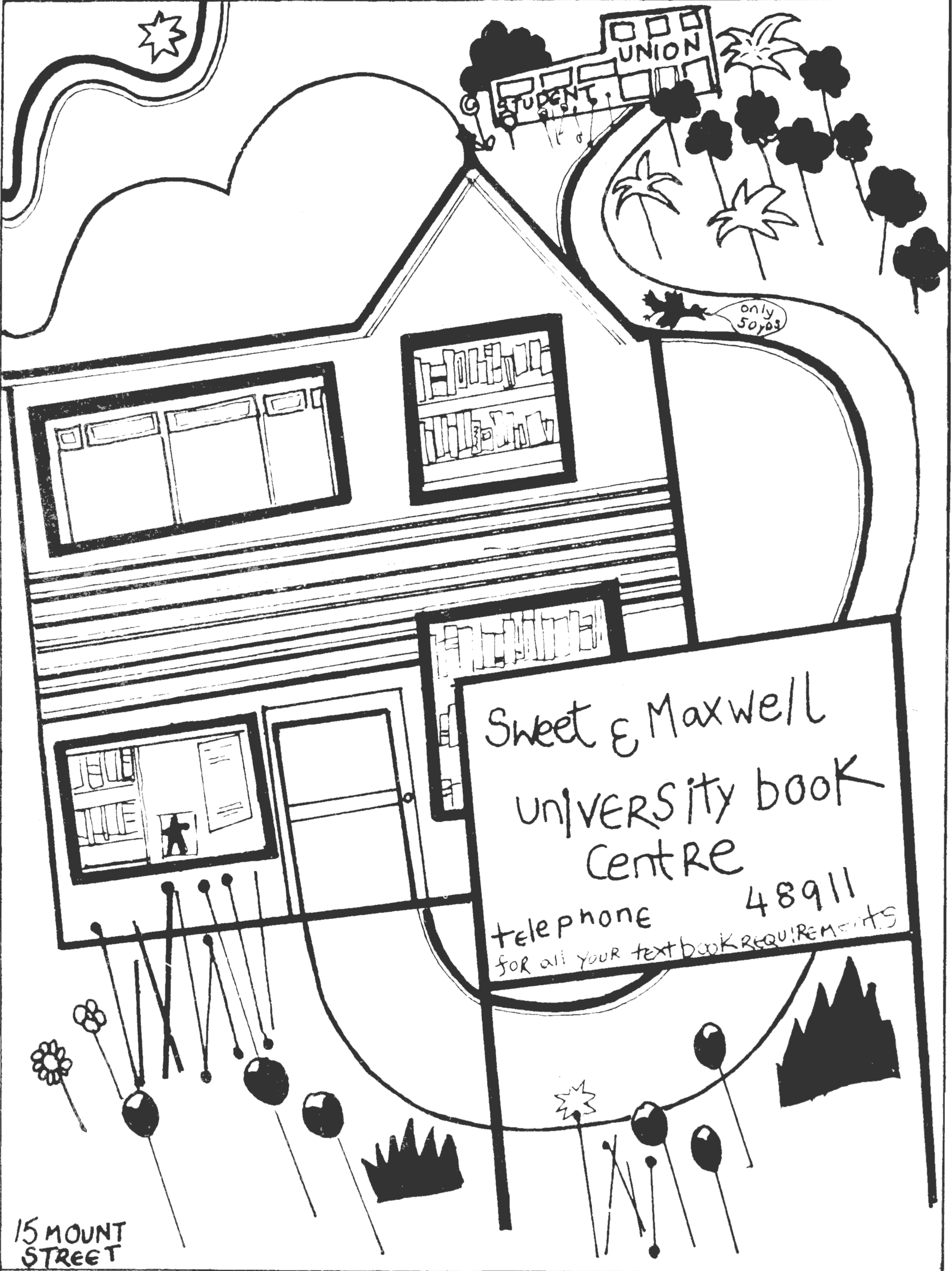
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