

Southern Africa

Image of Southern African men
Image of Southern African men

Assessment Forum

This is our latest idea. To get a bit of action going on the assessment front, we have decided to devote a column per week on courses and departments. This will be a forum for students who are pissed off with varsity, especially in their courses.

Dear Sir,

Re assessment, in particular Crim 201.

Event 1: at first lecture of year, handout given to class, part of which as follows:

"There will be a final examination. The balance between in-term assessment and the final examination will be decided at the lecture on the 3rd March".

Event 2: at lecture on 3rd March, after lengthy discussion involving all members of the class, decision made as follows:

Lecturer, Michael Stace, says he will have this typed up for distribution at next lecture.

Event 3: at lecture on 8th March, at conclusion of lecture, Stace says he has the details of assessment for the course on a handout. He places these on front desk for people to collect as they leave. Details as follows:

"For 1977Crim 201 will be assessed in following manner:

Questioned on the change, Stace makes it clear that the Director of the Criminology Institute is responsible for the veto of students' wishes. Also makes it clear, he won't pursue the matter further.

Drawing of a man sitting at a desk surrounded by paper

Conclusion: Another assessment rip-off. Whether the class can now do anything with only one lecture left before the dead-line of Friday, March 11th, for finalising assessment procedure remains to be seen.

-Peter Gibbs

Dear Ed,

It's about time the Geography department realized that not all its students are conversant in the intricacies of maths. Having struggled through stage 1 labs by bludging answers off more capable friends. I am again confronted in Stage 2 with more meaningless equations.

It seems that Form 6 maths is necessary to cope and personally I never even advanced to form 3, choosing instead like many other students to opt for a non-maths course at high school.

Why doesn't someone in the department do a blurb in the prospectus that maths is needed, or better still, recognising that 3 out of 10 people in a lab can't cope even with a calculator, arrange some informal tutorial classes. At present we less informed people not only tie up the lab assistants but also gain nothing from a weekly 3 hour graunch.

With 10 compulsory statistics labs looming in the 2nd half of the year surely something can be done before then, even if only a preliminary handout. I realize that the aim of the geography department is to teach geography and not maths, but at present it is those skilled in maths who succeed.

Elizabeth R.

Pols 301

This course is loosely organised around the subject of Political Community, but was converted last year to the exclusive study of Plato's Republic. Dr. Reinken conceives his course entirely as it suits him, and with only periodic concessions (if the seminarians don't force their way) to the presence of others spils on about

whatever takes his fancy. These are often not so much seminars of Reinken's as a group of disciples gathered around the Dalai Lama adoringly awaiting the next instalments of the Dhukor Wangchen, or so he seems to see it. Though resembling the Buddha in some respects his [*unclear*: augaging], eccentric, electric style of presentation provides much entertainment but only fragmentary enlightenment, quite the reverse of his prototype.

This course involved last year (it's hard to say what It'll be like in '77) only a reading of the Republic from a group of four books in the course outline. The others were mentioned once or twice while passing from a comparison of medieval and modern American plumbing to the use of incrementalism in The Lord of the Rings. I doubt everybody in the course has finished the Republic, we all had to do seminars on it but most of these were taken from the beginning of the book. Perhaps this suggests that some others didn't like it, one or two thought it was terrific. The content goes far beyond political science to aesthetics, metaphysics and psychology, though the political consequences or significance of various ideas is stressed.

This is an unusual Pols course, recommended for anyone who wants a few months with an urbane and amusing cherub; wants to have an excellent (extra-political) understanding of the Republic; and wishes to have civilised and jocular seminars with coffee, tea, biscuits, cheese and pickles.

This is not one of the Gray gang's sinister 'structuralist' courses, it is loosely constructed, (or gives that appearance, perhaps there's method...) and allows plenty of latitude for cerebral gymnastics, suitable for the enthusiastic and argumentative, the fleet and broad-thoughted. Some people have complained of the good Doctor that he is hopelessly unintelligible, a maniacal nit-picking egocentric and pointy-headed obscurantist, but though these criticsers for letting themselves become intimidated and bogged down by Reinken's novel presentation.

—Mark Carey

Newsheet

Drawing of a man on a ladder with a brush

Cafe

Cafe header showing chips

History

The cafe at the moment is directly run by the Students Association. Up til 1973 we sublet it to outside caterers on a contract basis and took a fixed percentage of the turnover. Thus any losses it made were no concern of the Association (generally, except in 1973, the private caterers had made a profit anyway).

However in 1974 we took over direct running of the cafe, employing our own catering manager. From then on any losses it made were on the shoulders of the Association. But it's important to realise that the cafe *has never been subsidized*. This means that it has always been budgeted to be a self supporting business. Otherwise it would have been too much a drain on Students Association funds.

When in fact it made a loss; \$20,000 in 1975 that grew to an accumulated loss of \$50,000 by July 1976, the Students Association had to pay it off and thus in effect subsidized the cafe. The money was borrowed from the university. This was done because there was no other way of getting round the problem, but after July last year everybody was determined that the cafe should not lose money like that again. After rigorous control the cafe made a loss of only \$4000 for the second half of the year.

Why is the Cafe so Uneconomic?

All the losses have been on student meals, while the shop and the cafeteria's outside catering business have always made a profit. In the past (before 1971) the outside catering turnover was lucrative enough to subsidize the student meals but since then changing economic conditions have made this impossible. Another factor is that because of its limited facilities (such as no lift) the Union catering service is at a disadvantage when competing with downtown caterers.

Particular reasons for the big losses last year were poor costing (poor being sold at less than cost price) and food being made on the premises. Pies, cakes, sandwiches and rolls were all made at the cafeteria, and thus their quality was ensured, but the high amount of labour involved made them uneconomic.

This year a business manager has been employed to keep a strict eye on the turnover and ensure correct

pricing, and cakes and pies are being bought wholesale (this means their quality can't be ensured, but also that the cafe doesn't lose so much money on them).

One other problem that has particularly plagued the cafe is difficulty in getting staff. It employs 7 full time staff (Business manager, catering manager, 3 full-time counter hands, 2 full time kitchen hands) and a large number of part-timers including many students.

As the Union Manager Nofo Falealili told me, the first problem is getting these staff. The cafe only employs them from February to November, so it's understandable people are reluctant to work with no guaranteed future. And many of the students leave at the busiest times of year because these are also the busiest study times (and that's understandable also).

The present number of staff is a bare minimum. They just manage to cover the hours 8a.m. to 6.30 p.m., but sometimes there is only one person there, so it's sailing pretty close to the wind. More part-time and less full-time staff could be employed but logistically this would be very difficult.

This does not mean these problems are insurmountable and Nofo told me they are determined to make the cafe break even, but they are the kind of things the Union Management Committee and its catering sub-committee are faced with.

Student Complaints

There have been quite a few complaints about the price of food. I don't think these are justified. I think they are comparable with any of the prices downtown, and given the way the cafe is run this is all that can be expected. The sandwiches selling at 18c for example cost 14c to make (depending on filling) and the rest is allowed for wastage (mainly sandwiches not sold).

The 6% general wage order could soon put these prices up further.

There have also been complaints about the quality of the food, particularly the pies. Well as from last Friday, different pies are being sold, hopefully of better quality.

Forum

To give students a chance to have a say and voice complaints and to hear from Union Management the inside information, a forum on the cafeteria has been organized for Mon 21st March 12-2pm in the Union Hall.

Gerard Couper

Drawing of a cherub

President

—Lindy Cassidy.

Drawing of an angel with a sword

Assessment.

This year it looks as if the Assessment campaign is really going to get out of the Union Building at SRC's and Forms, and into the lecture theatres, classrooms and tutorials. Last week there was a series of preliminary meetings to organise a comprehensive system of student representation.

Each class will have a representative who is to co-ordinate with the Association in the assessment campaign. Once this is established it will provide for invaluable feedback between each class and the Students Association.

At the meetings already held some first year students were not aware that they had any role to play in determining their assessment. Their lecturers handed them their assessment all nicely typed on two sheets of paper and it was assumed that they would nod their heads and place it in their bags. It was accepted that assessment was the lecturer's decision — students merely being the subjects to which it was applied. However, students are now trying to democratize the academic process and are demanding a more flexible system. The demands that are being raised are not unreasonable. For example, what justification is there for a 40% minimum requirement in a registry run exam. A student may get A grades the rest of the year but because he failed the exam gaining a mark of 35% he has failed the whole course. Is this fair?

Sharpeville Week

This week is Solidarity Week commemorating Sharpeville and Soweto. The Sharpeville massacre on 21st

March 1960 shocked the world and is still remembered with shame. A peaceful and unarmed crowd of demonstrators was attacked by South African police killing 69 Africans and wounding 180. But Sharpeville was not an isolated incident. Both before and after, South Africa has been the scene of intense activity by the opponents of apartheid. The events in Soweto have again highlighted the inhumanity and cruel injustices practised by the South African regime.

But why is this important to New Zealand University students? It is important that we do not forget what is happening in South Africa.

We must let the South African regime know that we will not tolerate their unjust practices. The oppression must not continue.

Chinese Books at Victoria Bookshop. Lets Get It Together Have you got a skill that you'd like to share? Or, is there a skill you've always wanted to learn? What about a recreation learning exchange. [Call me Relex for short] Relex is coming — Have a think about it. Watch this space!

Sharpeville week activities mon All Day The Anti Apartheid Movement (SAAM) is staffing a table and display on South Africa in the Cafe Foyer. 7.30 pm The Wellington Anti Apartheid Plenary (WAAP- the body which is organising the Sharpeville activities) in meeting in the Tennis Pavilion (next to the John Reid squash courts). This is your last chance to influence the Sharpeville demonstrations. Be there! tues. SAAM will be leafletting every lecture on this day. Come the WAAP office (top floor. Union Building) to help us. wed 12 noon At the Student Representative Council SAAM is moving two resolutions: 1) "That VVWSA fully endorses the Sharpeville-Soweto solidarity campaign being organised by the Wellington Anti-Apartheid Plenary on March 18-22, 1977." 2) "That VUWSA donates \$90 to the Wellington Anti Apartheid Plenary to cover the production of 5,000 leaflets which will be used during the buildup to the Solidarity weekend." do you want that to happen to your money? come and vote! Union Hall thurs 10 am SAAM will be leafletting the cafe, library and Union Hall to publicise the Forum on Friday. — If you can help come the WAAP office at 10 am 12 noon Open meeting of the Students Anti-Apartheid Movement help us fight apartheid all welcome. fri 10 am Leafletting again as above. 12 noon Trevor Richards on Apartheid, Soweto, spotting contacts. — plus Guerrilla Theatre, poetry and a photographic exhibition depicting life in South Africa. 4-6 pm SASRAC in the Cafe 6.30 pm Assemble Hunter Lawn. The march will proceed down the Terrace to join the main March at Bunny St. OPPOSE APARTHEID! DEMONSTRATE FRIDAY MARCH 18

Editorial

In the long history of struggle against Apartheid, there are two events which depict the ferocity of the system which they fight. The events are Sharpeville and Soweto.

On March 21st 1960, trigger happy police shot dead 69 of a crowd of pass law protestors outside the South Rand township of Sharpeville.

On June 16th 1976, school students led a demonstration in Soweto against the introduction of the compulsory usage of Afrikaans language into part of the school curriculum. Within hours, nationwide demonstrations in support of the Soweto events took place. Brutal police and state intervention left 176 dead by the end of June.

Ever since Sharpeville the world had been waiting for its sequel. The only surprising part about Soweto then was that Sharpeville's sequel had taken so long in coming.

There is a very real sense in which Soweto is the natural heir to Sharpeville. The "kids" at the heart of the Soweto protests are essentially the children of Sharpeville: born about the time of the shootings, they are the first products of post-Sharpeville Apartheid, the first generation of black South Africans educated wholly under the Bantu Education Act.

The basic principle of the Act, ie to perpetuate black subservience, was put by Dr. Verwoerd in 1954:

"The Bantu must be guided to serve his own community in all respects. There is no place for him in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour Until now he has been subjected to a school system which drew him away from his own community and misled him by showing him the green pastures of European society in which he was not allowed to graze."

It was hardly surprising that the sequel to Sharpeville began in Soweto. No area in South Africa today better exposes the bitter reality of Apartheid. A vast conglomerate of boxed-up townships, Soweto houses white Johannesburg's work force. With an official population of 1.5 million blacks it's served by hardly a dozen cinemas, a scattering of community halls and men-only beer halls. Less than half the houses have electricity; even less have hot running water, streets are seldom lit; public transport is crammed and expensive. With the highest crime rate in the world, Soweto is a concentrated complex of frustration, anger and deprivation on the edge of, and constant servant to, white Johannesburg's affluence and plenty.

It was the young people who sparked the Soweto uprisings. Significantly they have continued to lead a more broadly based struggle against Apartheid since those early days immediately following June 16th. By word of mouth, distribution of leaflets, influencing their parents, the African youth later joined by the Indians and Coloureds, were instrumental in organising paralysing strike action in nearly every main city in South Africa. The New Zealand Herald of August 25th 1976 reports that "as many as 80% of the 200 blacks who normally commute to Johannesburg from troubled Soweto failed to report for work."

The Johannesburg Sunday Times of 19th September 1976 reports that "the three day asikhwelwa ('We don't work') campaign brought large sectors of Johannesburg commerce and industry to a standstillin Cape Town the coloured people stayed away in numbers ranging from 60% to 100%."

The strikes have continued as have the demonstrations and the student boycotts of classes. Secondary schools have been boycotted for 6 months. The Auckland Star of Thursday January 6th 1977 states "officials in Soweto, the black township south of Johannesburg, said most students in higher grades appeared to be continuing the 6 months school boycott begun after anti-Government rioting in the township last June."

The demonstrations which were initially directed at Bantu Education have become full-scale demonstrations of opposition to Apartheid as a system. Although usually in the form of peaceful marches, the students' anger and frustration has sometimes taken the form of property destruction. Buildings such as schools beerhalls, shebeens (illicit drinking establishments), Government and Bantu Administration buildings, buses, police stations. Little or no damage was done to private houses.

Although there has been relative calm since Christmas, very little would be required to spark off massive unrest again. A. P.A. report from Cape Town covered by the Auckland Star of December 24th states "Despite outward quiet, observers say the township seethes with resentment and frustration, especially amongst the young people antagonised by what they feel is police repression and lack of progress toward changes in the country's apartheid policies."

No doubt much of the action in the last 6 months has been spontaneous, fuelled by the hatred of the apartheid system and the response to the brutal police suppression of peaceful student and worker activity. However action of such magnitude is not possible without effective organisation and co-ordination. The 2 student organisations leading the struggle have been the secondary schools' South African Students Movement (SASM), the universities South African Students Organisation (SASO). These two organisations have cooperated closely with many other groups which make up what is collectively known as the Black Consciousness Movement. Such groups as the Black Peoples Convention (BPC), Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), Black Allied Workers Association (BAWA), Black Community Programmes (BCP).

These groups following the leadership of the student organisations, have completely rejected those black institutions and individuals who have sought a moderate position and have tried to compromise with the white government. Hence people like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have little or no credibility with the Black Consciousness Movement.

The South African authorities have continuously maintained that the uprisings which have swept the country for the last six months are the work of a few 'militant agitators'. Clearly a campaign of the magnitude as witnessed so recently in South Africa, involving the death of over 500 people, nearly 5000 arrests, detentions without trial, bannings of the leaders of many black organisations, strikes that risked the livelihood of many of the workers that took part, cannot be sustained without the support of a very large section of the black community.

The uprisings were not the result of 'militant agitators' but rather as the result of complete inflexibility on the part of the white South African authorities. What was once a disunited voice, much of which was prepared to accept a compromise with white South Africa, has now been polarised and joined to form a united [unclear: black] voice that won't be happy with anything short of the total destruction of Apartheid.

—Dave Stott (Organiser of the National Anti-Apartheid Committee)

Photo of African man, one holding up his fist

From the Courts

Courts image

The hallowed institution of Court reporting is supposedly the practical application of legal theories concerning the openness of court proceedings. "Justice must not only be done, but it must be seen to be done".

However one tends to suspect that the gutter press, and even some of the more responsible dailies, use their Court Reports as an excuse to indulge in sensationalism. The screaming headlines preceding some reports are not exactly noted for their accuracy, but do guarantee a juicy story of sex and/or violence that panders to the baser facets of human curiosity.

Critics of this less constructive type of reporting claim the actual incidence of reporting offences tend to be very hit and miss. The chances of an offender actually having his name printed are similar to those of winning a minor lottery. Social commentators decry the implications of unbalanced sensational reports giving a false indication of the actual incidence of crime. The result is to convince the public that we live in a violent society. This impression is further exploited by groups (politicians, police etc.) to further their own ends through "Law and Order" planks.

Accuracy in reporting and a better representation of court material would overcome the biased and inaccurate picture of society being presented through the newspapers. By practicing responsible journalism rather than sensation seeking, our press can play a vital role in the administration of justice.

However the lottery problem remains wherever minor offences are reported. Last year in Lower Hutt Mr J. Patterson S.M. heard two particular cases on the same day. The first was a schoolboy charged with failing to give way. A moment of carelessness at an intersection resulted in a minor accident; there was no question of drink or dangerous driving. His Worship dispensed a lecture part of which ran — that corner is known as 'death corner', the most dangerous in the city. Perhaps next time you will be more careful.

The second man was charged with driving under the influence. 360ml per 100ml. "Congratulations", his worship announced. "Medical experts inform me that you should have died about 140ml ago. Only your health and physique saved you. You were so drunk that had you fallen you could not stand up again, and would have to crawl in the gutter." One traffic officer remarked later that even he thought the lecture had been a bit strong. But it would seem that the press had heard it before.

What was new was death corner. So [*unclear*: o] a young schoolboy had his name appear in print while a more serious offender did not. What decided the priority of reporting was not some standard of deserving punishment or the right of the public to be informed, but rather an unfortunate chance remark from the bench. — O. O'Leary.

Takaparawha Speaking Tour

The people at Takaparawha (Bastion Point) will be sending representatives to Wellington to speak to meetings of union members, colleges and other interested groups as part of a national tour which will take in maraes, towns and cities throughout the country. The speakers' job will be to tell as many people as possible about the day-to-day running of the camp and of how the protest is succeeding, and to gain wider support for the protest. The next issue of Salient will publish the dates and venues of the tour and an article covering the history of the struggle to reclaim and preserve Maori land since 1970, and the importance of Takaparawha for the Maori Land Movement.

Library Cuts

To understand the cuts in library hours we must look at the whole university and the relationship between the two. The closure of the library at 6p.m. on Fridays in term, and on all weekdays in the May and August vacations is estimated to save about \$4,000 in staff costs.

The cuts stem from a money saving exercise because basically the library hasn't got enough money. When we look at the percentage of university current expenditure from public funds donated to the library we see that Victoria spends 8.67%, Auckland 7.95%, Canterbury 8.68% and Otago 7.58%. This puts Victoria almost as high as Canterbury and well ahead of Auckland and Otago.

But when we examine the *total library expenditure* on a per enrolled full-time student basis Victoria is well below the others i.e. Auckland spends \$158.7, Canterbury \$177.2, Otago \$186.0 and Victoria \$148.9.

The reason for this is found in the total university expenditure from public funds per enrolled full-time student; Victoria's grant from the University Grants Committee, being less per capita than the others

Early last year the Librarian had been asked by the Committee of Vice-Chancellor and Deans to report on the feasibility of achieving savings in staffing up to the end of the present quinquennium on the understanding that any such savings would be transferred to the grant for books and periodicals. This was prompted by the fact that we spend less on library acquisitions as a percentage of the library's salary costs than any of the other universities. BUT this does not mean that we are actually overstaffed compared to the others. If we look at the figures —

Equally we are also spending less on library resources. Expenditure on library resources per Enrolled full-time student is roughly: —

So that whatever may be said about Victoria's high percentage we spend less on resources and have fewer

staff than the other three other universities.

The Library does not want to cut back services in any way but because of budgetary restrictions and in order to keep up what is obviously the most important aspect of the Library's function the library was forced to explore the least destructive economics.

The number of borrowers who used the library on Friday night was smaller than the rest of the week. So the library fell forced to make the cuts in this area.

But the reduction in library services is only one of the problems in the library. Student seating ratio has also been chopped into, a comfortable aim in the original plan was a *minimum* of one seat to four students enrolled. From 1976 it became one seat to five. Five students enrolled.

The periodicals shelving was 95% full — the reference room (on Floor 2) along with 100 seats was replaced by temporary "periodicals shelving". In 1977 the floor one class rooms were taken but due to the efficiency of the University Council there will not be enough shelves to house all the necessary periodicals, and money was not allocated in time to have the shelving put up before the beginning of the 1977 year.

Another problem is the air system which does not circulate air efficiently and an inefficient temperature control system, which together results in the library being uncomfortably hot and stuffy for both students and staff.

In the light of this information the Students Association is proposing this motion to the Professorial Board.

11 March 1977 Motion for Professorial Board:

"That Professorial Board is dissatisfied and opposes the current level of finance made available to the Union Library through the Quinquennial Grant and until this reaches a satisfactory level, place the development of Library faculties at a high priority and will oppose cutbacks in the library services including the present ones."

If students or staff would like to agree, disagree with this article or add any further information please contact me or Salient.

At the moment there is a petition circulating protesting against the cuts. Further action will be discussed at the next SRC — be there.

— Lindy Cassidy

Jim's Gym

TV3 Presents 'Close to Gym'

A week in the life of a Gym-user featuring 'Gym' Jim the Extension Man, anthropology student and Knight of the Trowel (Cement).

Last week we promised to tell you of the mysteries surrounding Diana's Yoga class as told by Jim.

"As I sat in the class breathing quietly (Tuesdays and Thursdays 121) I experienced a strange feeling of calm as my body relaxed. And then and as I...." Here the tape recording ends as Gym Jim's relaxed attitude left him unable to continue recording, thus if you want to know more you will just have to come along to the class.

For all you ski fanatics join Jim in the jolly Gym for the joyful ski fitness classes on Thursday 2-3. Be ski-fit this year before the ski season and, like Jim, avoid injury and be ready to tackle the daunting Mount Victoria Downhill.

There is strong suspicion that a private army is being trained on the Victoria campus.

Drawing of a person leaning on a spade

The Gym staff know nothing of this but will continue to handout their training programmes for active and inactive people despite having handed out some quarter of a zillion in the first two days of term. They are happy in the knowledge that these activity programmes are totally useless for training private armies, but extremely effective in making you feel much better and decidedly Fitter and they can be quite a bit of fun. So ask Diana or Hugh about one now and be the quarter of a zillion and first.

Coming soon....Coming soon....coming soon....

Jim meets the Harlem Globetrotters fea turing social basketball every Thursday 12-2. Raise 4 players (ladies score double points) and tell Hugh (738566 ext. 84)

Also

Wanted: any ladies who enjoy (you don't have to be able to play) netball for the intramural netball. Singly or in 5's see Diana right now (738 566 ext. 77).

Next week....well watch this space and you'll find out.

Salient Staff Notes

Others who generally threw the paper together at the last moment were Craig Mabon, Lamorna Rogers, Olivia Stephens, Richard Bohmer, Pat O'Dea, Gerard Couper, Richard Norman, Kevin Swann, Helen Corrigan, Dave Stott, Chris Cauldwell and Rose Desmond.

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How long can we go on like this?

Image of a heart

The Halt all Racist Tours Movement is a mysterious animal and when 70 delegates gathered at Palmerston North for their annual bun-fight it appeared that the animal would stay that way. It was not an earth shattering conference by any means, but in a very loosely based organisation like Hart, it is necessary that the supporters get together regularly to fire themselves up for the coming months of abuse of struggle against 'public opinion' and, at times, open abuse.

Hart, considering the nature the dynamics of the organisation, has held together in fighting shape spectacularly well. The crucial question at the conference was, given the world situation, how long can it manage to do so? The conference began and we waited for an answer.

Helmsman Trevor Richards, just back from his African trip, opened the conference with his impressions of the attitude that African countries have towards our own little Tory's paradise in the South Pacific. The message was clear — the African nations are not the least bit impressed by the National Government's tow tier sporting policy. The sporting boycott of New Zealand, by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (later moined by the Organisation of African Unity) was in fact never called off. The Africans can see better than most New Zealanders that Muldoon has a story for the local market and one for the overseas market.

The African, especially the Tanzanian and Nigerian, papers, carry regular stories on NZ sports bodies and their contact with their counterparts in South Africa.

Richards went on to assert, as had Russell Marshall MP at the Institute of Foreign affairs early in the month, that New Zealand could prove to be one of the biggest strains on the Commonwealth (or what is left of it). It is strange that Muldoon should come out in favour of throwing Uganda out of the Commonwealth when it looks a distinct possibility that New Zealand could end up the same way. New Zealand's expulsion from the Commonwealth could be achieved quite easily given the power of the Third World countries in the Commonwealth and their independant foreign policies.

In finishing his speech, Richards pointed to the implausible stance of the present Government by quoting the Minister of Recreation and Sport when he appeared on a talk-back programme. Highet's argument went something like "Africa will never be satisfied whatever we do". With logic like that, it's no little wonder that New Zealand has become the embarrassment that it is today.

Chairman Trevor Richards addressing the Conference

Photo of Trevor Richards

After a little procedural wrangling and a decision to exclude the press from some sessions, the conference started proper. The reports from the five areas revealed that Hart is reasonably healthy everywhere except Auckland and Dunedin, the latter sending no delegates.

The main thrust of the conference was, not surprisingly, the sports campaign. While sport is undoubtedly an effective means of isolating countries with unjust political systems, it was a disappointment that a majority of the delegates attending the conference saw the question of sport isolated from the overall struggle of oppressed groups in South Africa. This position has been brought about mainly by the avoidance of any overview of what exactly is happening in South Africa. Hart has strayed from the role of educating the New Zealand public to a certain extent. The insistence on the primacy of sporting ties may yet prove to be the achilles heel of the movement.

During the sport session, it was revealed that in the next few months New Zealand would participate in at least II sports tournaments to which South Africa had been invited or which South Africa was hosting. At this

stage the conference livened up and many people spoke fervently on the necessity of stopping these tours. In particular, Tom Newhnam gave an excellent speech on the calculated ambiguity of the Muldoon sports 'policy'. He pointed out that Hart and Care wished to stop the sporting boycott of New Zealand by making it unnecessary for the Africans to impose one, viz, severing sporting contacts with the racists. The ambiguity in the Muldoon policy (a distinct move away from the 1975 election policy) was designed primarily to confuse both New Zealanders and Africans, in order to appease the right wing sports bodies and his fascist South African friends. The implication was clear from Newhnam's speech — Hart must ensure that New Zealanders are not fooled by this double mounted policy, and must also press for the policy of discouraging ties to one of prohibiting them.

But does the New Zealand Government support racist sport? The answer is a definite yes. The exact methods were fully discussed along with the best possible methods to expose and attack the mechanisms. For example, tax-payers' money goes through the Ministry of Rec. and Sport to fund Sports bodies which send teams to South Africa or who arrange to bring them to New Zealand. The Government pays a full salary to any State Servant who tours South Africa in a New Zealand team.

Details of coming tours were examined to plan tactics and to ensure that racist teams are given maximum publicity. This is an area in which Hart has excelled in the past.

Several sporting exchanges will take place between South Africa and New Zealand in the coming months (see separate section below)

The squash tour is all the more interesting as it is obviously a compensation offered by the NZ National Organisation for the exclusion of SA from the World Championships. The World Squash Federation's president is a New Zealander, and it is he who is promoting the tour. He mistakenly boasted all this to a Hart member, plus the fact that he is having them to stay at his house when they arrive at his home town.

Shortly after, the conference passed a remit declaring that the sporting issue be the top priority of Hart. The Waikato Area Officer was apparently worried that the movement was being fractionated by dabbling in issues such as those of liberation movements. This was the first mention of the perennial problem of Hart.

The fact that Hart is not a conventional organisation in that it has no 'members' and no constitution. How then can policy be binding on Hart branches. To take a quick example — the Anti Apartheid movement in Wellington has branched out into examining in detail the structure of Apartheid as an economic and political system. But to do this they found that membership was necessary. However, in other parts of New Zealand, membership is not felt necessary and accordingly the aims are also slightly different.

Hart Fielding delegate shows that age knows no bounds

Photo of a HART Fielding delegate speaking

This is the nature of the beast. Not enough people are willing enough to radically alter the structure and aims and so the beast goes on unchanged. It still functions but is increasing showing its age.

A remit for a membership structure was heavily defeated. An annual occurrence.

To finish the first day, the National Anti Apartheid Committee presented its report for the year. Although NAAC is completely autonomous from Hart, it fills the gap which Hart does not deal with — that is, the economic base of apartheid and a liason with liberation groups in Southern Africa. NAAC are organising a large Anti Apartheid conference in November of this year at which many of the issues which were neglected at the Hart conference should be given a thorough and well needed airing.

The chairing of the sessions were so good, the chairs on most occasions being old hands, that the conference completed its business on time, about lunchtime Sunday. We went through the quickest set of elections I have ever observed. The leadership has effectively not changed at all. The only personnel change was the resurfacing of Mike Freeman into the position of Secretary.

And so it ended, the result being a comparatively painless get-together by Anti Apartheid activists.

It will be an active year for Hart in 1977. For bigots it will be more of the same from the bastard Richards and his band of traitors. For Hart supporters, the struggle to give New Zealand an international perspective and to force a change in foreign policy will continue.

David Murray

Racist Tours

Namibian Strife

Namibia (The African name for South West African) is a country just over three times the size of New

Zealand with a population of 852,000, (of whom 99 000 are whites — speaking Afrikaans German and English.) It is mostly desert or semi desert but rich in minerals; cattle and karakul sheep graze on the Central Highlands, and many fish are caught off the coast.

History

South West Africa was colonised by the Germans in 1884, and occupied by South Africa in 1915. The League of Nations awarded SWA as a mandate to South Africa at the same time as New Zealand received the mandate for the former German Samoa, and Australia the mandate for the former German New Guinea, (1920). South Africa abused this trust by introducing Apartheid into the territory and making it a fifth province of the Union, denying the people their right to freedom and self determination.

In 1966 (resolution 2145 — XXI) the UN General Assembly withdrew the mandate from South Africa, but South Africa ignored the decision when it was backed up by the opinion of the International Court of Justice in 1971.

Exploitation

South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia is only possible because of support from the multinational corporations who exploit the people and resources of Namibia for their own profit, backed up by the three Western powers on the Security Council — USA Britain and France. These corporations make use of the contract labour system whereby Namibian men are forced to leave their "homelands" to seek work, but they may not choose their job, or their wage, nor may they form a trade union or go on strike. Even worse, they are not allowed their wives or children with them for the 12-18 months they are away from home. One of the corporations in Namibia is the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation which also has a holding in Comalco, and one of whose directors is also a director of the ANZ Bank. Another is the giant Anglo-American Corporation which markets most of the world's gem diamonds, through its subsidiary, the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company. These corporations are based in the USA, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and South Africa.

Resistance

A quarter of the population of Namibia were killed resisting the German occupation. The people continued to resist their removal to the "homelands" created for them by white South Africa, and in 1960 the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) was set up to become the best known of the liberation movements in Namibia today. It forms part of the Namibian National Convention — a coalition of five opposition groups resisting the South African occupation of their country, and demanding an independent unitary state instead of the continued division of Namibia on an ethnic basis where the whites have 60% of the best land. SWAPO organised armed struggle in 1966, and has the support of the Organisation of African Unity, the UN and the World Council of Churches. As a result of their resistance members of both SWAPO and NNC have been harassed and persecuted, detained tortured and killed. SWAPO leader, Hermann ja Toivo, a schoolteacher, is serving a 20 year prison sentence on Robben Island with 34 other SWAPO members. Church leaders who have called for liberation have received similar treatment, but continue to witness against injustice and racial tyranny. The majority of Namibians belong to the Lutheran church (350,000 members), the Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Methodists. Three Anglican Bishops have been expelled from Namibia since 1968, and over 100 clergy and mission workers from Europe and elsewhere.

What You Can Do

Image of people inside a map of Africa

- Read more about the situation in Namibia, and keep a scrapbook of news from there. Then tell others about it.
- Borrow the Namibia slide set from CORSO (address below) and show it at your church, school, trade union, college, etc. There is a commentary with the fifty slides.
- Support Operation Namibia, the boat sailing from England to Namibia with a cargo of books on board which have been requested by the Namibia National Convention, but most of which are banned under white South African legislation passed in Pretoria. The skipper of the Golden Harvest is Roy Purvis from Waihi who used to be with the Fri on its peace Odyssey in the Pacific ocean. Other crew members are from Australia the USA and West Europe. The voyage is expected to take about four months to reach Walvis Bay where they will confront the South African authorities.

- Get your church leaders to send messages of support to Namibian churches who have asked for solidarity so that their struggle for liberation does not pass unnoticed by the rest of the world. Addresses are available from CORSO.
- Support the work of Amnesty International which continues to press for the release of prisoners in Namibia and all over the world. Also the programmes of Hart and Care which have focussed on New Zealand's links with South Africa, and which seek to end tacit Government support for the apartheid regime, despite what they say in the UN.
- Continue to fight racism and economic exploitation in your own situation, because if we understand these problems here, then we can begin to understand the situation in Namibia and Southern Africa: and if we can change the system, then the exploitation of Namibia and the rest of the world by the multinational corporations will cease, and human dignity and justice will stand above the desire for the maximisation of profit.
- Join the CORSO Namibia group in Christchurch or start on in your own area.

Contact: Namibia Action Group CORSO Box 1905 Christchurch

Salad Dressings

Image of shapes spelling out a word

- *Basic French Dressing consists of oil and vinegar, salt and freshly ground black pepper shaken in a screw top jar. One part vinegar to two parts oil is about right for most tastes.*
- *Traditional Mayonnaise based on unsweetened condensed milk, egg yolks and mustard plus vinegar is not cheap to make, but keeps well and is necessary for potato salads, etc. Watch for condensed milk 'specials' and leave out the egg yolks.*
- *Apple cider vinegar is full of vitamins, and minerals especially potassium, and some people are obsessed with its health giving properties as others are by vitamin E or C. Everyone has their favourite vitamin. Apple Cider vinegar is available everywhere, costs nearly the same as the traditional New Zealand Brown (malt) vinegar, but makes a very different tasting dressing.*
- *Yoghurt based dressings combine with many salads, especially those which include both fruit and vegetables.*
- *Peeled Diced Cucumber mixed with natural yoghurt with one teaspoon curry powder, juice of half a lemon. Chopped parsley and a dash of salt.*
OR
Yoghurt with chopped chives, teaspoon of dry mustard, chopped garlic, salt and ground black pepper.
- *Traditionally, only olive oil is used in French Dressing for convenience, economy and to let the natural flavours develop.*
- *Making a basic dressing means that other ingredients can be added for variation each time it is used, according to what the salad lacks. Add for instance, — chopped garlic, dry mustard, powdered or fresh ginger [unclear: worcestershire] sauce, chili powder, chopped chili, chopped stuffed olives, chopped mint, spring green onion, sesame seed, poppy seed, coriander, parsley, basil, tarragon.*
- *Add a little at a time and test after each addition.*
- *Choose appropriate dressings, using for example, a clear dressing if salad ingredients are colourful.*
- *Some ingredients, as with added flavours, can produce a dominant flavour that overpowers the rest. Harmony's the thing not only with flavour, but shape, colour, and texture.*

Helen Corrigan

let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Richard Starke at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ Richard knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful BNZ Educational Loans The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few days to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term or you can borrow on the long-term and plan things out over the years you're at varsity BNZ Consulting Service Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter from people who understand money and how it works And just by the way there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand. It's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand Call at the BNZ on campus office and for up a time

for a chat with Richard Starke or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch. Cnr Lambton and Customhouse Quays Phone 725-099 ext. 702 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand

THE 7th VOYAGE OF THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS A MEXICAN ODYSSEY

THE 7th VOYAGE OF THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS A MEXICAN ODYSSEY TALES' from the TUBE IT'S GETTING REALLY COLD IN HERE! LET'S TURN ON THE HEATER! FORGET IT. WE HAVEN'T PAID THE GAS BILL IN SIX AND A HALF MONTHS! WELL, LET'S BUILD A FIRE IN THE FIRE PLACE, THEN! THERE'S NO WOOD! FAT FREDDY CUT DOWN EVERY TREE WITHIN SIXTEEN BLOCKS OF HERE LAST WINTER! WELL, DID YOU GET THE JOB? NAW, THEY AINT HIRING NO SANTA CLAUSES THIS YEAR! KNOCK KNOCS KNOCK WHO IS THAT? (GASP!) IT'S THE LANDPERSON! ANSWER THE DOOR, YOU DEADBEATS! IF YOU DON'T PAY ME THE FIVE MONTHS RENT YOU OWE, I'LL CALL THE SHERIFF! I KNOW YOU'RE IN THERE! I CAN SEE YOUR TELEVISION SET PLAYING AWAY! FOR THAT LOVELY SUN N SURF WINTER VACATION, COME TO THAT TROPICAL PARADISE, MEXICO! TAM ON THE BEACH AT ACAPULCO! DANCE IN THE STREETS TO THE MUSIC OF COLORFUL MARIACHIS! THAT SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD IDEA TO US! DONT YOU FEEL ASHAMED, RUNNING OFF OWING THAT LITTLE OLD LADY ALL THAT RENT? NAW, SHE GETS THE TEEVEE AND THE RECORED COLLECTION AND TWO YEARS OF ROLLING STONE! NOT A MENTION A WONDERFUL KITTY. CAT! THAT'S WHAT YOU DRINK, FAT FREEDY! THE ADVENTURES OF FAT FREEDY'S CAT GAS FILL ER UP! GAS I AIN'T ABOUT TO LET THAT CANDID CAMERA FELLER FULL SOME DOWN STUNT WITH ME! THE FABULOUS FRENKS SUDDENLY FIND THEMSELVES BEING CHASED INTO THE HILLS BY GENERAL DOUGLAS R ZASTER (U. S. ARMY, RET.) AND HIS MILITIA! THAT AMERICAN GENERAL AND HIS STORM TROOPERS ARE AFTER US! THEY'VE GOT GUNS! WE'RE GOING AS FAST AS WE CAN! THEY'RE STILL BACK THERE ABOUT TWO MILES BEHIND US! WELL, AT LEAST THEY'RE NOT GETTING ANY CLOSER! WELL, THAT WOULD BE FINE, EXCEPT WE'RE ABOUT OUT OF GAS! LOOK! UP AHEAD! A VILLAGE! I'VE GOT AND IDEA! TELL US! TELL US YOUR IDEA! EVERY VILLAGE HAS A CATHOLIC CHURCH, DOESNT IT? YEAH, I GUESS SO! BUT SO WHAT? IT HAS BEEN THE CUSTOM THROUGHOUT HISTORY FOR CATHOLIC CHURCHES TO PROVIDE SANCTUARY FOR THE HELPLESS FUGITIVE! HERE IT IS! OUR SANCTUARY SCREECH SLAM MADE IT! AND NOT A MOMENT SOON! WHERE'D THOSE HIPPIES DISAPPEAR TO? DAMMST, PEEDROW, DON'T YOU LET THEM GET AWAY FROM US! !AY! !SI, MI GENERAL! OH, HELLO, FATHER! WE SEEK A PLACE TO HIDE FROM THE LOCO GRINGO FASCISTO! DIG? !AYAYAYAYAYAYAY! !AYUDAME! !AYUDAME! !POLICIA! !POLICIA! the adventures of FAT FREDDY'S CAT HAVEN'T I SEEN YOU SOME PLACE BEFORE? POSSIBLY. I AM A TELEVISION ACTOR! WOW! I THOUGHT SO! WHAT SHOW? THE "KITTY BISCUITS" AD! SIX OTHER CATS AND I ARE RACING TOWARD A BOWL OF FOOD! SOUNDS LIKE A GREAT JOB! WELL, I RETIRED ON MY FOURTH DAY! WHY? I LOST INTEREST AFTER THEY FED US. THOSE HIPPIES ARE HOLED UP IN THAT THERE CHURCH! YOU GO AND BRING THEM OUT HERE SO THAT I CAN ASK THEM SOME QUESTIONS, MANWELL! QUICK! OUT THE BACK GATE! WE'LL HEAD FOR THE HILLS! UP THIS PATH! JEEZ, IT'S STEEP! THEY'RE STILL BACK THERE! I CAN'T CARRY ALL OF THIS STUFF ANY FUTHER! I'M GONNA HAFTA DITCH SOME OF IT! ME TOO! YEAH! PUFF PUFF GASP PUFF PUFF GASP! OH, GOD, I CAN'T GO ANY FURTHER! I THINK I'M HAVING A HEART ATTACK! YOU GUYS CAN GO ON WITHOUT ME! WE CAN STOP AND REST FOR A FEW MINUTES, FAT FREDDY! GASP! WHEEZE! AN AMYL NITRITE! ID GIVE ANYTHING FOR AN AMYL! QUICK! HIDE BEHIND THESE ROCKS! THERE'S SOMEONE COMING UP FAST BEHIND US ON FOOT! STOP BREATHING SO HARD! THEY'LL HEAR US! I CAN SEE HIM COMING THROUGH THIS CRACK... IT... IT'S A LITTLE OLD INDIAN MAN! ...AND HE'S CARRYING ALL OUR CRAP! LITTLE DO THE FRENK BROTHERS REALIZE THEY ARE ABOUT TO ENCOUNTER THE NOTORIOUS YOUR INDIAN WITH-DOCTOR DON LONG JUAN!! the adventures of FAT FREDDY'S CAT THAT'S THE FIRST FAT CAT I'VE SEEN SINCE I'VE BEEN IN THIS TOWN! I'LL JUST FOLLOW HIM AND SEE WHERE HE GOES FOR DINNER! LOOK! A FIESTA CAT! WHAT GOOD LUCK! HOOP! HOOP! GET ME ONIONS AND THE CARROTS! I THINK I'LL STAY TRUN!

Freedom Fighters

Neo-Colonialist Negotiation

Leaders of the Front Line states.

Image of a man shooting a map of Africa

Seretse Khama of Botswana

Image of Seretse Khama of Botswana

Samora Machel of Mozambique

Image of Samora Machel of Mozambique

Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia

Image of Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia

Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

Image of Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

Agostinho Neto of Angola.

Image of Agostinho Neto of Angola

Obstacles To Zimbabwe Independence

Photo of a man holding out his hand

Introduction

The overall significance of the Geneva talks was that they represented the latest attempt of Imperialism to ensure a neocolonialist solution in Zimbabwe. This involves setting up a 'moderate' black government which in return for its position as a privileged ruling class will ensure that the area remains within the world capitalist system as a dependent peripheral economy. Neo-colonialism is no solution for the mass of the people for whom white rulers are merely exchanged for black while all the institutions which ensure their underdevelopment and exploitation remain intact. Armed struggle poses a threat to the achievement of a neo colonialist solution in that it contains the potential to develop into a strong revolutionary movement and to politicise the mass of the revolutionary movement and to politicise the mass of the people as to the need for a socialist revolution. Thus the need for a quick "peaceful" solution in Zimbabwe.

Imperialist strategy in Southern Africa over recent years is now finding its expression in the Geneva talks shows the attempt to effect this neo-colonialist solution.

Imperialism's Overall Strategy in Southern Africa

Following the emergences of national liberation struggles in Southern Africa during the early sixties, imperialist strategy changed from one of direct support for the white racist regimes to one of "detente" —the attempt to influence those regimes to moderate their racial and colonial policies and to change confrontation between black and white in Africa into "dialogue" and conciliation. Already fruitless diplomatic efforts had been made by the British on "HMS Tiger" and "HMS Fearless" in 1966 and 1968. The recognition of the need for change was set out in the 1969 Nixon Kissinger doctrine which laid the basic framework for US policy in the area US objectives as set out then and still they remain today, were to protect American interests and opportunities in the area and under the guise of containing the "Communist" threat, to contain the potential of nationalist movements to develop into revolutionary socialist movements. The Nixon-Kissinger Doctrine also recognised the need to minimize the likelihood of direct US involvement in the conflict given the impending defeat in Indo China. Thus the subtle manoeuvres of detente have replaced direct military intervention and US imperialism has worked through its main representative, Vorster and its most willing collaborator, Kaunda of Zambia.

Though the basic strategy was laid down in 1969 and manoeuvres started then, it was only with the collapse of the Portuguese empire that conditions necessitated its full implementation. The successes through armed struggle of popular movements in Angola and Mozambique alongside the successes of ZANU especially since 1972 raised the spectre of liberation struggles increasingly developing a socialist perspective, with the ultimate

possibility being that the whole Southern African [unclear: bloc] would disengage itself from the world capitalist system.

Thus from 1974 on, 'detente' came into full force with the following objectives. —

- to gain a quick solution to the Zimbabwean situation.
- to persuade South Africa to surrender its political control of Namibia.
- to persuade South Africa to make petty changes in apartheid in an attempt to halt the tide of resistance within the country. (Soweto makes this even more crucial now.)
- to intensify in partnership with South Africa the penetration of the economies of Southern Africa. This has a two fold purpose — an economic one in the sense that the dynamic of South Africa's apartheid economy requires outward expansion to its "natural" trading partners in Africa, and a political one in that the attempt is to so integrate the economies of independent African countries with that of South Africa that they will be reluctant to support a revolutionary struggle in South Africa itself.

Detente's Operations in Zimbabwe:

The 1974 Unity Agreement

As can be seen from the above South Africa plays a pivotal role and shares an essential identity of interests with imperialism in attempting to stave off the final confrontation in South Africa itself. Thus by late 1974 both had become prepared to sacrifice the Smith regime and began moves to force Smith and the black nationalists to the negotiating table. The result was that a false unity was imposed on the nationalists who were forced to sign a Declaration of Unity (December 1974) and merge into the enlarged ANC. By the time negotiations were attempted at Victoria Falls in August 1975 the Unity Agreement had broken down with Nkomo of ZAPU attempting secret negotiations with Smith, and the ANC under Muzorewa and Sithole not proving to be the easily manipulated body it was expected. These factors together with Smith's continued intransigence meant this detente move was a failure.

The Geneva Talks 1976

Following this failure the armed struggle was intensified necessitating a further move to bring the parties to the negotiating table. The weakness of the Rhodesian economy with half the budget allocated for defence and with large numbers of the work force being conscripted or leaving the country, (especially skilled and professional workers) meant Smith was in no position to resist. Within the nationalist movements themselves events of the last two years have shown similar pressures being brought to bear as surrounded the 1974/1975 detente manoeuvres — the attempt being to isolate discredit and destroy the progressive elements and to find a "safe" leadership.

Parties Behind the Talks The USA — The Kissinger Plan

The terms of the Kissinger plan as announced by Smith indicate why Smith was prepared to [unclear: conce][unclear: acvitability] of majority rule. [unclear: Th] laid down that an interim [unclear: govern][unclear: sould] be established leading up to [unclear: major] within two years, the [unclear: structure][unclear: interim] govern[unclear: ment] ensured [unclear: con][unclear: hite] domination, The Council of [unclear: St][unclear: posed] to draft the new [unclear: constitution] to be made up of equal numbers [unclear: of][unclear: and] whites, thus inevitably [unclear: lead] deadlock. In the Council of [unclear: Minaters][unclear: frican] majority was to be [unclear: rendered][unclear: agless] by the requirement that all [unclear: d][unclear: as] would have to be taken by a [unclear: tw][unclear: th] majority.

Photo of a person climbing a ladder

This together with the fact that the key areas of Defence and Law and Order were to remain in white hands mean it would be powerless to challenge white interests. The other terms of the plan the lifting of sanctions and cessation of guerilla warfare, and the establishment of a trust fund would enable foreign capital to pour in and boost the white controlled economy.

Considerable confusion followed the announcement of the Kissinger Plan with the Front-line states, who supposedly had been consulted, issuing a communique rejecting the terms of the proposals. Out of all the resulting confusion over what Kissinger presented to Smith what Smith agreed to and what the Front-line states agreed to the following points emerge:

- Kissinger allowed Smith to believe that the plan constituted a non negotiable "package deal"
- at the same time he gave Kaunda and Nyerere the impression that the details were negotiable.

Thus by employing, in the words of his senior assistant William Rogers "tactful ambiguity" he achieved his main aim i.e. to create enough momentum to get the parties to the conference table.

By conceding to Smith a considerable white role in the interim government and the cessation of sanctions and guerilla war fare he speeded up Smith's acceptance of the principle of majority rule in two years. By presenting the proposals to the Front-line states as negotiable he enabled them to force the nationalists to the conference table on the basis that in principle Smith had accepted majority rule and the details as to the composition of the interim government could be hammered out in negotiations.

South Africa

Since detente was initiated in 1974 it has been Vorster's task to exert pressure on Smith. In the lead up to the Geneva talks his role was to put economic pressure on Rhodesia to enforce acceptance of the Kissinger proposals. This was done by obstructing the passage of Rhodesian goods to South African ports and with holding military aid. The US part of the bargain was apparently a promise to veto any move at the UN to impose sanctions on South Africa (Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 18, 1976) and the likelihood of large scale loans to help South Africa service its debt. According to the London stockbrokers James Capel and Co. the US may also have done a "higher gold price" deal with South Africa in return for the republic's co-operation (Daily Telegraph, Britain, Sept 27. 76.)

The Front Line States

In our analysis of the policies of the governments of the Front line states we recognise that the people of Tanzania Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana have sacrificed a great deal for the liberation of Zimbabwe. Of the five Front-line states Zambia, Tanzania and since late 1974 Mozambique have had the most influence on the liberation struggle because of the dependence of the guerilla forces on them for the supply of personnel and materials. Though it is an oversimplification to treat them as a unitary bloc they tend consciously or unconsciously to transmit imperialist pressure on themselves on to the liberation movements and thus are working within the framework of "detente". Of the Front-line states, Zambia has always been the most compliant. It was Kaunda who first formulated the detente policy with Vorster and who convinced Nyerere of Tanzania and Machel of Mozambique in late 1974 that armed struggle should cease while peaceful negotiations were being pursued. This was in keeping with the Lusaka Manifesto, 1969, later endorsed by the OAU.

Photo of three people with machine guns

Zambia was faced with grave internal economic and social problems due to its heavy dependence on the export of copper and on Western capital. The drop in copper prices threatened to lead to the eruption of class struggle in Zambia itself. Thus Kaunda, while publicly supporting the liberation struggle, has increasingly fallen into the position of carrying out imperialism's designs to preserve his own position and that of the ruling party.

Nyerere has been unable to prevent the rise of a bureaucratic class in Tanzania which sees its interests not being with the Tanzanian masses and the socialist programme laid down in the early days of independence but with the West and a state capitalist model of development. The economy has come increasingly under the influence of Western capital and under the pressure of this situation Nyerere has also fallen into a position of compromising the struggle in Zimbabwe.

The governments of Angola and [unclear: Moz]ambique are being subjected to pressure from imperialism and Russia which appears to be obstructing the development of genuinely socialist models of development. The left in both countries is being isolated while the bureaucratic elements are gaining increasing power. (Africa Development, Sept. '76. p.875)

Thus, while considerable differences exist within the Front-line states, they share a basic common interest in wanting a quick solution in Zimbabwe and in standing to gain economically from the end of guerilla warfare. They constantly have to balance between imperialist pressure their inability to economically support a protracted guerilla war, and the need to be seen to be supporting the Zimbabwean people. Thus they end up publicly supporting the liberation struggle and providing aid with strings while being involved in behind the scenes manoeuvres with imperialism. This is reflected in the report that Kissinger was "continually boggled by the difference between the private and public statements of the Front line presidents". (Sunday Times, Britain Oct 3, 1976). This also explains their need to reject the specific terms of the Kissinger plan so blatantly favourable to white interests. This rejection was described as a "[unclear: tactical] move" designed to wrench more concessions from the white government rather than an attempt to close the door on negotiations. (Financial Times Britain, Sept, 27, 1976)

Russia's Role

It can be presumed that Russia would like to intervene in Zimbabwe in the way it did in Angola — i.e. by backing the grouping with popular support and being able to intervene to put it into power with heavy military aid.

Given that ZANU has always maintained that the Zimbabwean people must be their own liberators and therefore rejects reliance on outside forces, ZANU has never been receptive to Russian influence.

Historically therefore Russia supported ZAPU. However, since the recognition by the US of the threat the Zimbabwean struggle posed to imperialism's interests, it has been faced with the increasingly successful attempts of the US to draw Nkomo to their side. Nkomo a clever politician has been able to continue drawing aid from both.

In the present situation it appears that within ZIPA there are those who favour Russia and that the ZAPU section of ZIP A continues to get Russian aid. (Africa Development, Dec.'76 p. 1233).

Though Russia must realise that the historical process of British colonization in Zimbabwe has produced an economic social structure unsuitable for an Angola type intervention, it appears to be still attempting to vie with the US for influence within ZAPU/ZIPA, in the hope that the US strategy in Geneva fails.

Participants at the Talks Britain

Contrary to the impression conveyed in the Western press Britain is not a neutral arbiter. As the former colonial power and present representative of big business its task is to protect Western interests and to carry out the overall imperialist strategy given that the US having had no formal role in the colonisation of Zimbabwe cannot take a prominent part in negotiations.

'Patriotic Front' leaders Nkomo (left) and Robert Mugabe.

Photo of Nkomo and Robert Mugabe

Bishop Muzorewa — ANC (African National Council)

The African National Council emerged in 1971 out of the desire of ZANU and ZAPU members to form a united front to submit their rejection of the Pearce proposals for a settlement advocated by Britain at the time. Bishop Muzorewa was chosen as President and from that time has been seen by the Zimbabwean people as an expression of their desire for unity. When the false unity of the 1974 Unity Declaration was imposed he became President of the enlarged ANC (made up of ZAPU, ZANU, old ANC and Frolizi.) He was regarded as a compliant figure who could be manipulated into accepting imperialisms designs. This proved not to be the case due to the fact that he worked closely with Sithole ZANU's President, and following the failure of the Victoria Falls talks in August 1976 endorsed Sithole's plan to reorganise the army and intensify the armed struggle.

Inside Zimbabwe the ANC is represented by three main groupings: 1. ZAPU; 2. a section of ZANU which recognises Nkomo as leader of the ANC and Mugabe as President of ZANU; 3. ZANU which recognises Muzorewa as leader of the ANC and Sithole as President of ZANU. The fact that the most senior representatives in Muzorewa's delegation at Geneva are ZANU and the fact that over 300 000 people welcomed Muzorewa home, clearly shows the mass support inside Zimbabwe for the Muzorewa/Sithole grouping. The Bishop's delegation also includes representatives of Frolizi, an externally based Zimbabwean organisation.

Sithole — ZANU

ZANU (Zimbabwean African National Union) was formed in 1964 when a militant group split from ZAPU frustrated by the leadership's reformist politics. ZANU maintained that armed struggle was the only method of transferring power from the settlercolonial regime to the African people. Under the leadership of its Chairman Herbert Chitepo and President Ndabaningi Sithole. ZANU grew into a mass movement and especially after the reorganisation of the party in 1969 began to transform the struggle into a people's war by its method of recruiting cadres and politicising the people. ZANU's position that the Zimbabwean people must be their own liberators, the strength of its army ZANLA which has always prosecuted the bulk of the armed struggle and the fact that within it was developing a grouping with a Marxist perspective meant it posed a serious threat to imperialism's neo-colonial strategy.

Events within ZANU since 1972 which led to the assassination of Chitepo and the killing of 500 ZANLA cadres in early 1975 and to the formation of ZIPA in late 1975 (see below) all show the attempt of imperialism and its allies (especially Kaunda) to crush ZANU as a movement. This was further evident in the fact that Sithole was not to be invited to the Geneva talks and was only there finally at the insistence of Muzorewa, due

to pressure on him from the internal ANC/ZANU grouping.

NKOMO — ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union)

ZAPU under the leadership of Nkomo always had a reformist perspective and little real commitment to armed struggle. Nkomo's desire for personal power was particularly revealed when though he had committed his party to membership of the enlarged ANC he attempted to pursue secret negotiations with Smith and on account of this was expelled from the ANC. He then held an 'ANC Congress' in Salisbury in Spet. 1975 to elect himself President. Smith provided free transport for the "delegates" and welcomed Nkomo's election as the most "responsible" of the African leaders. Nkomo attempted negotiations with Smith up till March 1976 with a negotiating team that included a lawyer from Lonrho the powerful British multi-national with substantial interests in Southern Africa.

It is important to realise that though Nkomo fulfills all the conditions of a "moderate" leader his attempts to negotiate with Smith failed because of his obvious lack of credibility inside the country and because sufficient pressure had not yet been brought to bear upon Smith. His moves at this time though backed by imperialism and the Front-line states could not succeed because they were so blatantly in isolation from the ANC under Muzorewa and Sithole who had the support of the majority of the people and the new recruits to the army. Nkomo was the only Zimbabwean consulted by Kissinger on his round of "shuttle diplomacy" leading up to Geneva.

Robert Mugabe, — ZIPA

Robert Mugabe. Secretary General of ZANU, is at Geneva as the so called political spokesman of ZIPA (Zimbabwe People's Army). ZIPA was set up in November 1975 claiming to be a military front of ZAPU and ZANU.

The formation of ZIPA and the *support given to it by the Front line states* must be seen in the context of imperialism's strategy in Zimbabwe.

Given the failure of the Victoria Falls talks. Nkomo's lack of credibility and the fact that the ANC under Muzorewa and Sithole was not proving to be the easily manipulated body it was hoped the following were necessary to ensure a negotiated settlement and a transition to neo-colonialism:

- the armed struggle had to be intensified to force Smith into a more realistic bargaining position over majority rule.
- the influence of Sithole and Muzorewa had to be minimized as it was clear as things stood any settlement which didn't take them into account would not be acceptable to the Zimbabwean masses.
- a "new" leadership had to be imposed which could claim to be leading the armed struggle but which would in reality be compliant to imperialist and Front line pressure.

Since its formation ZIPA has claimed to represent the fighting cadres and unity between ZAPU and ZANU yet it has continually had to be propped up by the Front-line states and there have been dissensions in the guerilla camps *leading to the killing of those opposed to ZIPA*.

It has also mounted a campaign to discredit Muzorewa and Sithole with accusations of corruption and abandoning the armed struggle. In this it was aided by the Front-line states who refused Muzorewa and Sithole access to the camps. Moreover the leadership of ZIPA was implicated by a Zambian Commission of Enquiry supported by Mozambique and Tanzania, as being *involved in the assassination of Chitepo and the 500 Zanu cadres many of whom were part of the progressive tendency in ZANU that was developing a Marxist perspective*.

These factors together with the consideration that it has been consciously fostered in the Western press all seem to indicate that ZIPA fulfills imperialism's need for a narrowly nationalist movement which will not in reality oppose a neo-colonialist solution.

While it cannot be doubted that there are within ZIPA cadres who desire a principled unity and liberation through armed struggle rather than imposed negotiations the leaderships of ZIPA and the events surrounding its formation, plus the fact that it has arisen precisely at the time when imperialism needs a quick solution, places it under considerable doubt as the genuine representative of the Zimbabwean people and the fighting cadres. The composition of ZIPA with 9 ZANU and 9 NZPU members in its High Command can only be seen as another attempt to destroy ZANU given that *ZAPU comprises only 10% of the cadres and ZANU 90%*. It is significant that Mugabe, while claiming to be the new President of ZANU, was anxiously seeking a postponement of the beginning of the Geneva talks to allow him time to get a delegation together. This would surely not have been necessary if the position he lays claim to had genuinely resulted from democratic processes within the party.

Moreover Mugabe has been joined at Geneva by other ZIPA/ZANU leaders named as guilty in the

assassination of Chitepo but recently released after being found "innocent" by the Zambian Courts. Allied to this grouping is Josiah Tongogara who is portrayed as a powerful military figure. Recently news of his impending return to the camps sparked off a two week civil war between pro Sithole and pro-Mugabe factions, with the former bitterly opposed to his return.

Vorster with Ivor Richard (right) during the latter's African tour to 'solve' the Rhodesian problem.

Photo of BJ Vorster and Ivor Richard

The Patriotic Front

The credibility of ZIPA has been particularly thrown into question by the 'Patriotic Front' the alliance hastily formed by Mugabe and Nkomo for the Geneva talks. From Nkomo's point of view, this alliance with the supposed leader of the guerilla forces, is an attempt to overcome his lack of support within the army. From Mugabe's point of view the alliance with imperialism's favourite is an attempt to gain a prominent place for himself and his colleagues in any interim government that might be setup as a result of Geneva.

As was the case with ZIPA, the formation of the Patriotic Front was consciously fostered by the Front-line states in a further attempt to provide some form of cohesion that could be presented at Geneva. The alliance can thus only be seen as fulfilling imperialism's need transmitted through the Front line states, for its main choice (Nkomo) to *appear* to have the support of the army. It must also be seen as a further attempt to isolate and minimize the influence of Muzorewa and Sithole.

Progress of the Talks

After two months the talks have inevitably achieved little. Having agreed on a date for independence (March 1, 1976) they have been adjourned to allow another round of diplomacy during which the attempt will be to get enough compromises on the structure of an interim government for momentum to pick up in the New Year.

The talks are still foundering on the intransigence of Smith who seeing in the Kissinger plan the basis for maintaining white domination, is still regarding the structure of the interim government proposed in the plan as non-negotiable.

His hope is that the talks will break down and he will get outside aid including the lifting of sanctions, on the basis that they collapsed because of the "unreliability" of the black nationalists.

The Front-line states, though for reasons indicated wishing to see a quick solution, cannot at the moment compromise to the extent necessary to reach agreement with Smith.

On the question of the structure of the interim government an Anglo-American compromise has been hastily put together which involves a British Resident Commissioner and British officials holding the Ministries of Defence and Law and Order in the interim government.

The fact that the Patriotic Front has been pushing for a British presence indicates their willingness to go along with this compromise in their attempt to seize power.

It was reported that "unless South Africa is persuaded to force more concessions from Salisbury there is no hope of forming an interim government." (Australian, 14/12/76). Given Vorster's need in the face of continued upsurges in South Africa to pose as a statesman bringing "peace" to Southern Africa and to retain the support of US it can be expected he will bring such pressure to bear.

The leaders at Geneva Muzorewa, Mugabe, Sithole, Nkomo and the present ZIPA leadership — are not revolutionaries in their own right. However, it is only in the Muzorewa/Sithole coalition that the revolutionary movement will be allowed to develop without being physically eliminated.

Whether the talks succeed in setting up some sort of sham interim government or whether they break down, [unclear: necessitating] a further "detente" move in the near future, it is clear that any settlement reached under such conditions and as a result of the manoeuvring of a host of external influences in no way will represent self-determination for the Zimbabwean people.

This Article was reprinted from "Hakika", a news sheet put out by the Southern African Liberation Centre, Sydney, Aust. Further information about this subject can be obtained from —

National Anti Apartheid Committee,
P.O. Box 9154,
Courtenay Place,
Wellington.

Poetry From South Africa

These poems came from a book of poems by James Matthews and Gladys Thomas called 'Cry Rage'. These poems are all by James Matthews. 'Cry Rage' is available from the Wellington Anti-Apartheid Plenary which has its office top floor, Union Building. It costs \$1.50

*valley of plenty is what it is called;
where little children display their nakedness
and stumble around on listless limbs
eyes haunted and bellies bloated with their hunger;
where mothers plough their dead fruit into the soil
their crone breasts dry of milk
faces and figures gaunt with labour;
where menfolk castrated by degradation
seek their manhood in a jug
of wine brackish as their bile;
where depravity has become a familiar thing
man adopts the habits of a hound
befouling himself and his kind;
where white people pious in their protest
deny knowledge of the misery that exists
the adversity following in its wake;
and my fair land a'dying of the stench
of valleys of plenty*

Drawing of a woman and young boy
Drawing of a boy

*We watched the white man's arrival
in strange-shaped ships we did not know
now we have become trespassers
on the shores of our land*

*he brought with him a book
that spoke of a new religion
of love, humility and compassion
to blind us to his deception*

*the fields that were ours
our cattle can no longer graze
and like the cattle we are herded
to starve on barren soil*

*we die in the earth's depth
to fill his coffer with gold
his lust for the shiny pebbles
outweighs his concern for our lives*

our strong backs build the roads

*upon which the white man travels
his chariot sprays us with dust
as we are forced into the ditch*

*in his house our mothers
and sisters soothe his young
tendering them the love they need
only to be rejected in later years*

*the coming to our Land
of the white man and his tribe
has taught us a lesson
bitter as roots
the word of the white man
has the value of dirt*

*Two little black boys
standing in front of a public lavatory
one not bigger than a grasshopper
the other a head of hair taller
you can't go in there
the tall one said, pointing to the board
it's white people only
puzzled, the grasshopper replied
don't white people shit like me?*

Drawing of two people reaching to the sky

*opening the newspapers you will see
manifestations of the nightmare of
living in this our enlightened land*

*big, bold letters clothed in lumping-judge black
state that it is lawful for an African maid
to be parted from her man*

*who toils until muscles weakened with age
contribute no longer to the economy of the state
is then sent to join his woman in the wasteland*

*spent of seed they sit and stare
at the brack and barren land*

*bitterly asking whether God cares a damn
what is happening to his children
not born with a skin coloured white
in our enlightened land*

Studentsays

Last Wednesday Salient sent out its opinion poll team to find out what students thought about South Africa and what they knew about Sharpeville.

We asked the following two questions:

- What is Sharpeville ?
- What do you think is the answer in South Africa ?

Sara Cotterall

- A. Commemoration of Sharpeville 1961.
- B. "Some kind of handover to majority rule.

Joss Slaats

- A. I wouldn't know.
- B. There is no one answer majority rule is what everyone wants but now to get there?

Murray Forbes

- A. What — buggered if I know.
- B. I don't have many views - but give blacks separate state.

Shirley Will

- A. "Ah the thing tor Soweto".
- B. I have no clear cut answer — I dont think anyone has.

Susan Lynch

- A. Don't know.
- B. "There isn't an answer people are always oppressed — no matter what!"

Tony Traap

- A. "Wouldn't have a clue".
- B. "Review the government".

Rock

Image of Split Enz

Whitewash from the Antipodes Split Drawing of lines and circles Enz

A 10am press conference for Split Enz, New Zealand's most successful and, some might argue, most cerebral pop import to date — and the only liquid in sight is coffee. In the street one of the two limosines scrunches a fender into the road surface as it turns into the reception area. The black and white striped tracksuits amble from their cars and file into the lift, visibly unsettling a visiting Ohio farmer. He's 8000 miles from home, in town for a meat conference, and looks it. He staggers against the wall as a cruel taunt about mental paraplegia stabs home in answer to the query: "Waal, boys, are you in a team?"

The doors part, and Phil Judd and Tim Finn shuffle in. Judd's responsible for two thirds of the Split Enz music, sharing writing time with Finn, the vocalist and stage focal point. Judd's stage presence is somewhat more restrained — his understated guitar figures supply all that needs to be said. Up another floor and we're in the room where the conference is to be held. Judd is reputedly intense but introverted and reticent, and that's easy on the peppers. He's taciturn to the point of dyslexia, and talking with him is almost as difficult as an attempt to pound Gibraltar to smithereens with a rubber gavel.

Would you say that the band has a cogent musical persona?

Phil: Just being a good band. That's all there is to it.

We've heard from various sources that Split Enz — because of their precarious financial situation — were planning to call it quits in another nine or ten months?

Phil: Well, I've got no comment. None. Lot of bullshit from one way or another if you ask me. It just shocks me.

Really.

Phil: Yeah, we're a family. We always be a family and continue playing until we decide to retire.

Are you working on material for the new album at the moment?

Phil: No, we've got most of the material, but we've only had a week and that was just last week to learn a couple of new numbers. We've got the rest of the album, anyway. That's the only rehearsal time to do new material that we've had for nine months.

How did the second album ... I understand it was released as Mental Notes in England ... the Second Thoughts pressed in New Zealand ... as a matter of fact did it go down very well?

Phil: In England, urn ... the sales haven't been that good (that they've stabilised at about 8000 and might yet reach 10,000 appears to be the consensus of opinion among the band and record company people) but sales in general over there haven't been that good in the last year for anybody, except regular big bands. We've been very good for the number of people that have seen us. We've been very good. Equipment. Keeping us alive in England ... airfares, and all that stuff. It's amazing how much it has cost.

The new album will make or break you, I suppose?

Phil: Well, if we're really successful for the next two years we'll probably be out of debt by the end of then, put it that way.

What does the contract with Chrysalis entail?

Phil: Two albums a year, four years. They've got a good office over there in the States now. They're on a real buzz at the moment because our sales are doing so well again. Yes, it is. Those things are. It's like Mushroom did to Skyhooks, you know, Mushroom made their fortune out of Skyhooks, but it's good for us because they can afford to pour a lot of the money into us. That's part of the real crunch. Getting a good company. And a company that's prepared to spend money on you, because if you don't have that then you'll never have it. Especially in the 70s. It's going to get worse and worse as time goes on. Your bands.

Do you think that the perspective of the band has altered since you've been over in England?

Phil: What? Musically, you mean? Or just all together?

Ah, in its attitudes and in its music?

Phil: I think now we all realise where the band is heading, and what the band is, whereas before it was a little confusing as to what was going to happen and what we're doing but now we know where to aim!

Where's that?

Phil: I'm talking about musically. We'll sort of find out. Split over to the States, return to England and record the next album, too.

What equipment do you use?

Phil: Guitar wise I've got a Gibson SG Standard. Ah, a white Fender Strat and an Ibanez. Just a cheap Japanese Ibanez which I love anyway I use a Vox and an H.H. amp. Various paraphernalia.

Section divider

Would you say that Split Enz has a cogent Musical persona?

Tim: Would I say that we did have?

Many have this concept of the group as deranged weirdos.

Tim: No, we don't. We consider ourselves as being quite a sensible people. There's bit of us in everybody. The side of us that people see on stage is no less a part than the sensible part we are, you know, offstage. I think it's all just part of the same make up.

What about future evolution? Do you think you are going to get rockier?

Tim: We don't really anticipate ourselves, you know where we're going and that's the honest truth. Two years from now, who knows? Musically, we're sort of moving in a few new directions at the moment, a few of the new songs are really meaty and incredibly solid. Almost heavy. I think people will get a surprise to hear a couple of the new tracks played on stage, but they're good to play, and they're good songs, I think. So there's one direction, but it's directions rather than direction, I think.

How do you think you'll go in the States? Will you be appearing by yourself or will you be supportive? Also, do you envisage any problems with American audiences who are notoriously harder to get through to than the English?

Time: We'll be doing clubs like the Roxy in Los Angeles and the Bottom Line in New York. Clubs equivalent to that... and in other places as well. Some of them will be top of the Bill and some will be in a support situation. I don't know about generalisations about audiences. You always make them and people make them ... I make them myself, I suppose, but I don't know ... people are people whatever they eat for breakfast and I think we entertain people. It's good being on the road, but it's different from recording end everything. It's pretty absorbing ... you don't get any spare time much.

Could you tell us about the recording sessions for Mental Notes?

Tim: Yeah, Second Thoughts, They were good, intense but relaxed sessions and Phil (Manzanero) was good in that, like — for me personally — vocals. Sometimes, when you're doing vocals you can dry up, lose confidence just momentarily and he had just the right words ... he knew what to say to keep things rolling. He's a musician that we admire and respect, so having him and knowing and believing what we were doing gave us a lot more confidence.

In England you have attracted an ecstatic reception from the English music press, but how well has the album itself gone?

Tim: Well, it's a funny thing actually because particularly with us but with most bands anyway the audiences have separated themselves it seems into a concert audience and a record buying audience. And a lot of people will go and see a band and get off on them but won't necessarily run out and buy the album. So we had great concerts and the album sold really well in some areas, but not in others. You can't ... there's no reason for it. It's hard to explain why it happens like that.

Well, you had — before you went to England — what might be termed as an high energy act? Apparently, this has also relaxed. Is there a specific reason for this?

Tim: Relaxed in that we're just more confident now and you know, we're still pretty intense. Just more controlled now and less indulgent, perhaps. We're more aware of an audience now than we were.
Patrick O'Dea

Saving The Whales

After a whole afternoon of panic at the thought of having to interview Country Joe I arrived at what was, I discovered, a real live press conference. A coffee bar in the Williams centre was crammed with very trendy looking people and I felt very out of place.

In the corner wearing a t-shirt with "save the whales" written on it was Country Joe McDonald.

He is not much like the Country Joe of Woodstock "Give me on F....." fame. Woodstock is in the past.

"Many people in my audience are too young to remember Woodstock".

The image followed him around for a few years but now it is Country Joe the conservationist. He prefers to talk about saving the whales.

After the Vietnam thing died down he floated around looking for something to get involved in. For a while it was the feminist movement. He used to think of himself as a male feminist. But not any more.

"A true feminist doesn't ask for support from males".

Later he read about the plight of the whales in the book "A whale for the killing". He read more and more about whales and endangered species in general. That is how it started.

For him it is a whole new way of life. "The pieces fit together, everything seems to make sense".

Conservation transcends the nationalism of an anti war movement. He sees it as something everyone can get personally involved in. Country Joe doesn't smoke any more, nor does he use aerosols or paper bags, and he is careful about how much water he runs.

As a boy he saw L. A. change into the polluted city it is now. "We used to have clear nights like you have here". He knows what can happen. He sees the conservation movement as very innocent. It has no big financial backers or political affiliations.

But Country Joe cares most about whales, "I feel humbled by them. They are beautiful flowing creatures". His belt buckle has a whale on it.

Things are good for him now, he has a cause, "You need a cause to believe in, to do something with your life something that is bigger than yourself." The "Save the Whale" movement is just that.

He used to play in clubs, but not now. He doesn't drink anymore, its bad for his voice. He no longer uses drugs either. Nowadays he plays to small audiences, 1500 people in a high school gym.

Joe's band has been with him for two years. This tour marks the end of a period of intensive studio work. Now they want to record some live material.

Joe writes and sings all his own songs, with the exception of the odd Woody Guthrie numbers. He writes songs about whales and coyotes, but will not put more than a few on any one album. "I like to keep my albums varied". "Love is A Fire" was an album of all love songs though.

After New Zealand, County Joe will go to Australia, then Japan. In Tokyo there is going to be a conservation festival, something along the line's of the "California celebrates the whale" festival in Sacramento 5 months ago. Helping to organise the festival will be one of the promoters of Woodstock, but it is not really a commerical venture.

Joe does not see the trip to Japan as entering the enemy's camp. "Save the Whale" has a lot of support there.

About there we ran out of things to talk about. Joe said "I'm all talked out". So with the biography the promoter had given me firmly tucked in my hand I waltzed out of my first ever press conference.

— Richard Bohmer.

Photo of Country Joe McDonald

Records

Not so silly

Stupidity Dr Feelgood

There seems to be something odd about a record like this by a band like this. I mean, it's 1977, and here's a band that sounds like something you might have heard playing at a teddy-boy dance in London in 1962. Not that this is a bad thing, by any means — Dr Feelgood manages to convey at least some of the energy and power that their forebears employed to rip up seats and smash tables. But something doesn't click, and I think its the fact that the 3-chord 12-bars on this record are as near technically perfect as any live recording I've heard.

Strange aspect to criticize, you might say. But listen to guys like Howlin Wolf, Chuck Berry and Bill Haley playing their most powerful Stuff, and you'll hear a muffled bass/drums rhythm section, with a trebly, manic guitar and a cracking vocal giving the listener the (often accurate) impression that these guys were putting all they had into the music. Not just their time, but their energy and spirit. When they were belting out 12-bars 15-20 years ago, they were playing what was then an original, innovative kind of music that was a genuine product of the times. It's odd, you must admit, for Dr Feelgood to be playing the same music to an audience that wasn't even born when a lot of their material was written. Zoot suits, brylcream and teddy-boys just don't seem to suit 1977.

Anyhow, credibility and associated topics aside, this is a damn good rock'n'roll record, with 7 of the 13 tracks written by Wilko Johnson who also spices up the proceedings with some mighty meaty guitar work.

The rest of the vinyl is filled up with material from such old-timers [unclear: es] Rufus Thomas, Sonny Boy Williamson, and the (mandatory) Chuck Berry. Tracks like "All Through the City" and "She Does It Right" give a pretty fair picture of what Dr Feelgood is about — tight, well played rock'n'roll.

—Marty Wood

Record kindly supplied by Colin Morris Records Ltd, 54 The Terrace.

Not so frantic

801 Live Manzanera's 801

"We are the 801

We are the central shaft"

From these lines in Eno's "The True Wheel", from Taking Tiger Mountain (By Strategy), Phil Manzanera's 801 took its name.

801 was a temporary band from last year that played only three concerts, one of which we now have on record. Personnel were: Phil Manzanera (guitar); Eno (vocals, synthesizers, guitar, tapes); ex-Quiet Sun member Bill MacCormick (bass, vocals); ex-Curved Air keyboardist Francis Monkman (Fender Rhodes, clavien!); Simon Phillips (drums, rhythm box), and Lloyd Watson (slide guitar, vocals).

It's a great loss to music that this could not have been a permanent band, because on the evidence of this record they would have been a force to be reckoned with.

The materiel on this album comes mostly from Phil Manzanera's and Eno's solo albums. "Lagrima" (from Diamond Head) opens the proceedings, and it is a bit of electronic trickery wherein Manzanera's guitar is treated by Eno's synthesizers. This leads into the Lennon/McCartney song, "T.N.K." (Tomorrow Never Know). This excellent version of the song is one of the album's high points. There is some excellent guitar from Manzanera: I have always found his work outside of Roxy Music to be superior to that with the group (and if you don't believe me, listen to Eno's albums).

"East of Asteroid" follows, which, as far as I can make out, is a collision between "East of Echo" (from Diamond Head) and "Daddy Was An Asteroid and Mummy Was a Small Non-Stick Kitchen Utensil" from Quiet Sun's Mainstream album. This cut features some tight, almost Coghnam-ish drumming from Simon Phillips. The rhythms are fairly complex, with a number of changes and some fine treatments from Eno of the drums and bass. Some great bass work from Bill MacCormick leads into "Rongwrong", another (I think) Quiet Sun number. This one has a whimsical vocal from Eno (really quite a good singer in his own way), and the song as a whole reminds me a little of some of Syd Barrett's solo work, except that it is a bit more complex.

"Sombre Reptiles" closes side one, and it is given much the same treatment as on Eno's Another Green World album (and if you haven't got that yet you ought to be ashamed of yourself). The only real difference is some electric piano and clavinet embellishments from Francis Monkman.

Side two is undoubtedly Eno's side. "Baby's On Fire" is given a very different (but very good) treatment from that on Here Come The Warm Jets, with an almost funky clavinet intro. The only disappointment (and an inevitable one) is that I miss the dizz-buster guitar solo from Robert Fripp. Manzanera's good, but he's no Fripp.

Some treated applause leads into "Diamond Head". I never liked the original version of this, but this live one isn't too bad. Also from the Diamond Head album is Eno's "Miss Shapiro" given a very gutsy treatment here.

This track segues into a sleazy version of the Kinks' "You Really Got Me", complete with great power chords from Manzanera. It then returns to the opening riff of "Miss Shapiro"

Last up (and where else could it be?) is my favourite Eno track, "Third Uncle", wherein the Good Captain takes on the Velvet Underground at their own game and wins hands down. This track is a Killer! Manic rhythm guitar from Eno and Manzanera, not to mention the letter's hair raising solo. Play this one Loud!

801 Liva is one of the best live recordings I've ever heard. Forget Hard Rain, get this.

— David MacLennan

Not so sweet

Private Eyes Tommy Bolin

It seems that too many great musicians dispatch themselves to the Land of Nod just as they are 'peaking' in their careers e.g. Jimi Hendrix, Gram Parsons, Janis Joplin, Nick Drake. The list goes on. Included in this list is Tommy Bolin, and with his death last year from an heroin overdose, there passed from our ears a truly great guitarist and songwriter as I feel is witnessed by the release of Private Eyes late last year (to follow up his first album 'Teaser').

There are eight tracks on the album (produced by Bolin and Dennis Mackay, written by Bolin and Jeff Cook) all of which demonstrate Mr Bolin's unique guitar (lead and accoustic) playing style, and showcase the talents of his superb backing band. The saxophonist is a relative unknown in Godzone, as with the keyboards and bass, but the drumming position is filled jointly by Messrs. Berge and Appice (Bobby Berge having played with Buddy Miles and Carmen Appice with Jeff Bed: and KGB).

Perhaps the best number on the album is the last on side one, entitled rather strangely "Post Toastee" a nine minute classic exhibiting some burning guitar solos and soothing saxophone breaks. It also encompasses some fine reggae riffs from Bolin's versatile guitar.

A sound album, (probably the last from one of America's best leads), Botin having started in a group called Zephyr, and progressed to have done session work on Billy Cobham's Spectrum album, and played lead with the James Gang and superstars Deep Purple, before they split midway through last year How sad to see Tommy Bolin depart this world.

A Flat

Not so

The Pretender Jackson Browne

Released in the dying days of '76, Jackson Browne with this album has come up with a real winner. With beautifully revealing (if sometimes a little depressing), lyrics, sweet guitar licks, moving piano pieces and orchestration Jackson has with this offering put out four albums all high respected by country *[unclear: 1]*-rock lovers. Many of his fans must have been disappointed to find his planned NZ tour cancelled, however he has recorded a 1½ hour radio show with one of Auckland's commercial stations.

On The Pretender, Jackson has once again been assisted by many, rock celebrities such as Little Feat's Lowell George, Bonnie Raitt, Don Henley, J.D. Souther David Crosby, Graham Nash, and his regular support men David Lindiey on lead and slide guitars, and Leland Skar on bass.

Produced by Jon Landau, the LP is nothing short of brilliant. Consisting of 8 tracks, one of which ("Here Come Those Tears Again") was released as a single two weeks ago. One can only admire Jackson's ability to put good words and good music together. Take for instance "Sleep's Dark and Silent Gate". A touching song about his feelings after coming home and finding his wife dead on the kitchen floor

The whole album is an emotionally powerful gem, worth at least a dozen careful hearings for those into lyrics. If you're not into the words, leave this album well alone.

Selsanore Loggin

Tent Embassy continued

While the Queen was opening Parliament, Diane Hooper was pleading guilty to an offence she believed she had never committed.

In answering a charge of wilful trespass on Parliament Grounds, Diane had spent over \$250 for travel and made at least 10 court appearances over the past 15 months because she had pleaded not guilty.

She was arrested on Christmas Eve, 1975, along with 35 others while taking part in the Tent Embassy protest in Parliament Grounds.

Two months earlier, in mid October, the historic Maori Land March had arrived in the capital. It was met in Parliament Grounds by many Government and Opposition M.P.'s, but at no stage during the formal speech making did either party give any assurances that the alienation of Maori Land would stop. This left many people utterly dissatisfied and a group led by some of the younger people who had marched the full length of the island decided to stay on Parliament Grounds until such assurances were given.

For some weeks there were several tents dotted about Parliament Grounds but the threat of being forcibly removed was always there.

Some security was later given by the then acting Speaker of the House, Jonathan Hunt. He gave permission for just one tent to remain. This tent was known as the 'Maori Embassy' and symbolized the feeling that the Maori was fast becoming a foreigner in his own land.

With the change of Government following the general elections, it became obvious that Muldoon and his followers considered the "Maori Embassy" a scab on the landscape.

When a deputation from the Embassy met Muldoon soon after the elections he asked them why he should do anything for them — "after all" he said, "we all know who you vote for!" With that, he dismissed the deputation.

On December 23, 1975 Muldoon informed the protestors that they had until 10am December 24, to take the Tent Embassy down and leave Parliament Grounds.

Diane Hooper was one of 36 people who felt strongly that they had the right of peaceful protest, and that Muldoon was abusing his new-found power. It was felt that the Speaker has jurisdiction over Parliament Grounds and since he had not revoked his permission the Embassy had the right to remain.

The 36 were arrested and charged with wilful trespass.

Over the past 15 months a test case has been dragged through the Magistrates Court, the Supreme Court

and the Court of Appeal without success. Had there been sufficient funds the test case would probably have gone on to the Privy Council in England.

After numerous adjournments the defendants were due to appear back in the Magistrates Court for sentencing on Feb. 28, but because this date coincided with the Queen's opening of Parliament a new date was set for March 16.

Most of the defendants learnt of the adjournment with only 2 or 3 days to spare. Diane, a teacher on the West Coast had her bags packed and had arranged for a relief teacher when she received notification of the adjournment two hours before her plane was due to leave! By then she felt it was too late to pull out and decided to go ahead.

She was able to obtain a special hearing of her own case on Feb 28; and took the opportunity to tell the bench about the constant expense and harassment she had been put to in trying to prove her innocence.

However; the court decided that unless she pleaded guilty her case would have to be adjourned yet again, and faced with this Diane had to go back on her principles and plead guilty, where-upon she was convicted and fined \$25 — a further expense to add to the hundreds the case had already cost her.

This legal battle is not yet over for about 15 of the defendants who have been waiting for the results of the test case before deciding about their own cases. They will all appear in the Magistrates Court on Wednesday. March 16 at 10am where they will maintain their plea of not guilty of wilful trespass and conduct their own defence.

There will be a picket outside the No. 1. Courtroom at 9.30am on that day. Sympathisers are welcome to join.

A Defendant

Wanted

Students to help with court reports. Anyone interested apply at the Salient office. Interested people should have outrage at the nature of the courts and society in general.

Jrsc STUDENTS CONCESSIONS John Reid's SQUASH CENTRE SQUASH: 60c per half hour per person Normally \$1.25 RACKETS: 40c GEAR HIRE: 30c per item CONCESSION HOURS 9-12 and 2-5 WEEKDAYS

Film

Review

Cinderella spooks

Carrie Director Brian de Palma

Imagine this as a fairy story ... Poor little Carrie. In the midst of a steam-enveloped self-caressing reverie in the school shower, after yet another embarrassing failure on the volleyball court, you suddenly discover blood running down between your legs. And the other girls all throw strange things at you. Oh dear, how nasty. First period in your graduating year at high school and you don't know it's coming. What a shock, eh? The principal keeps calling you Cassie and sends you home. You ask your mother why she didn't tell you and she gets you down on your knees to pray for 'the sins of Eve and do penance for the terrible curse of blood. What's more, she locks you in a cupboard!' Shocking. Caught between a religious nut of a mother (whom, it later transpires, actually likes sex) and a bunch of cruel and very trendy classmates, what can you do?

What could anyone do, but become a total introvert and develop whatever powers one has to hand. However Carrie is not just anyone. Carrie is telekinetic. One more taunt from those horrible girls and...well, they'd just better watch it.

They're not that bad really, though. Just human. So when the gym mistress, with the aid of severe detentions, makes them see the error of their ways, one pretty lass persuades her boyfriend to take Carrie to the school prom. That's decency for you, and even though this sports-star Adonis hasn't got a brain in his head, he is still a very nice boy. (Honestly, all this high school characterisation, it really takes you back). Carrie shakes off the mantle of her mother's paranoia, and starts to become 'normal'. She becomes so normal, so pretty in fact, that she and Tommy even win the prize for best couple of the evening. Jolly good show, tears to one's eyes, etc. But, oh dear me, one particularly unpleasant girl just has to go and spoil it for everyone, and our happy heroine

blows her mind ...Almost the end of story.

Carrie is unabashed high-camp gothic horror. There's not a serious moment in the film. Take the telekinetic element. Initially it is the means by which we become unedged, but it's still rather funny. For example, a boy on a bicycle who taunts Carrie suddenly comes a cropper. In the retribution scene it is not Carrie so much as the special effects men who go off their trees. King Kong could scarcely do better. The following scene, back home with the by-now completely deranged mother, ends on a note of pure, if incredible and horrific, farce. Any possibility of investigating the state of a mind with powers beyond the norm is swept aside in favour of spectacle.

Take the religious theme. Without even a hint of the thorough development which did so much for *The Omen*, this whole aspect operates solely on the level of banal motivation.

And finally, take Carrie herself. The slow-motion fantasy of the opening shower sequence finds its ultimate development when she is proclaimed queen of the prom. Again in slow-motion, the colours, smiles, music, the whole ambience, create one of the most laughable and dream-like Cinderella sequences of all time. Because the same structural characteristics are present, the earlier scene is utterly stripped of its import. Even when midnight strikes and Carrie stays to turn everyone else into pumpkins there is a strong echo of that shower-box, the outrageously phallic nozzle has become a leaping and spurting fire-hose.

All the elements are reduced to the level of plot device, to being the means of instigating the next bit of humour or the next bit of horror. The consummate ease with which de Palma pokes fun at everything from high school behaviour to psychological drama and the conventions of the horror genre cannot be the stuff of good cinema. Indeed, by incorporating the agonies of Carrie's menstrual awakening into the dominant mode of humour he is being positively derogatory.

Rising star Sissy Spacek does the best she can with such a situation, which is definitely not enough to win her an Oscar nomination; while the rest of the cast, including the other Oscar nominee Piper Laurie as the mother, do no more than adequately delineate their roles.

Actually, Carrie is based on a single idea which propriety demands I remain silent about. While this idea is quite devastating and even makes the whole thing momentarily worthwhile, it also confirms the essential emptiness of the film. Suffice to say, Carrie is the best piece of frivolous entertainment in town.

Simon Wilson

Book Review

How film?

The Major Film Theories: An Introduction

J. Dudley Andrew, OUP, cloth, \$5.15.

The Major Film Theories is a comparative representation of film theory. Inevitably, it contains nothing more than the well qualified interpretations of one man. Readers interested in the primary sources are referred to such anthologies as Mast and Cohen's *Film Theory and Criticism*. What Andrew has done, and what probably no other writer has yet attempted, is to extract from the major theorists the common points of reference and to set them up in constructive relationship with each other. By making them speak within a given framework, by revealing their philosophical, psychological, and aesthetic backgrounds, and by pinpointing their differences he forms a general and enlightened perspective which cannot be gained from the originals themselves.

This is achieved through evaluation of the two predominant bodies of film thought, formalism and realism, and discussion of current attempts to supercede the conflict of these two traditions. Andrew concerns himself only with 'pure' theory (that which deals with cinematic capabilities), ignoring the applied aspects (such as the auteur theory and genre criticism) which aim at a method of appreciating individual works. Although his main approach is to compare the ideas within each camp, considerable space is given in passing to comparison between the opposites.

Formalism is centred on the notion that art exists so that one may recover the sensation of life, and that its power to do this rests in the way it deviates from 'reality'. It is a technique oriented concept placing primary emphasis on the method of presentation. The fact that cinema is by its very nature unreal must be exploited. The

theorists range from Munsterburg and the gestalt-trained Rudolf Arnheim through Eisenstein to the Marxist Bela Balazs.

Realism is content-oriented, its adherents arguing that the naked power of an image is of fundamental importance. Technology is the means to this end because it is capable of a more objective, more universal study of nature than any one man can aspire to. The film-maker must accept the unreal characteristics and learn to work within them. The major advocates are Siegfried Kracauer and Andre Bazin. Both 'schools' claim the same result. Each can be applied to socialism and reactionary thought; for each, the proper cinema contains a kind of magic by which we can better know ourselves.

Contemporary French film theory, the only current body of thought Andrew considers systematic enough to allow analysis, embraces a variety of positions. Jean Mitry has attempted a synthesis of Bazin and the formalists; while Christian Metz has pioneered the semiotic approach. Metz's argument is that Mitry's work signals the end of the first stage of film theory, and that it is now time to adopt a new perspective. Semiotics (the study of signs) has special relevance to cinema in that nowhere else has it been quite so apparent that signification (the meaning of signs) need not be word-oriented. The film semiotician aims to scientifically describe what it is which makes cinema possible and meaningful. The final chapter on phenomenology is an appropriate end. Because theory is secondary, the proponents argue, logic-based analysis carries with it the dangerous tendency of approaching an artwork from the outside. Art exists only for experience and only as experienced. It expresses, not communicates, 'the epiphany of the sensible.'

The Major Film Theories is by no means a profound work. It does not pursue arguments to any great depth, but it does give us a concise and well organised account of all aspects of its subject. The weaknesses arise mainly from a variation of approach. The early chapters assume virtual ignorance on the part of the reader, and are prone to misleading generalisation. For example, Arnheim's systematic explanation of why sound degraded the artform and how it need not do so is eventually reduced to the simple claim that for Arnheim, 'the sound film failed as art in every way.' The discussion of contemporary theories tends to the other extreme, by assuming the reader's familiarity with the concepts. Wollen's Signs and Meaning in the Cinema is perhaps the most useful aid to a satisfactory understanding of this section. Not surprisingly, it is with his own subject, Bazin, that Andrew is at his best. Avoiding both the above-mentioned pitfalls, he takes us quickly and clearly from an introduction to a comprehensive knowledge of the theorists work. More than any other, it is Bazin who is effectively interlaced through the book.

The task of the analyst of theory must be threefold: to provide an overview of the theories, to send the reader back to the primary texts, and to enlarge the reader's interest in film itself. Even if he does play to a small degree on our suspicion and ignorance in the second respect, Andrew performs all three functions admirably. The student of film will find this a valuable book.

— Simon Wilson

Varsity Films

Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion Tu, 15th, 2.15pm

An anti fascist polemic and police thriller about a fanatical police chief who commits murder to demonstrate his own inviolability before the law.

Director, Elio Petri, exposes the rituals of police procedure and the fascist behaviour of the police department. He takes as his text a sentence from Kafka's The Trial: "Whatever impression he may give us, he is a servant of the Law, and therefore he belongs to the Law and is beyond human judgment."

A film with a theme that is becoming more and more relevant to New Zealand by the minute.

Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid W, 16th, 5.00pm

Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid were real life turn of the century outlaws who in 1905 picked up their saddlebags along with Sundance's mistress (a schoolteacher named Etta Place) and left the shrinking American West to start a new life, robbing banks in Bolivia.

This was a tremendously hilarious and successful film which started a run of comedies run on similar lines, (for example Alias Smith and Jones).

The stars were Paul Newman as Butch' and Robert Redford as the Sundance Kid with Katherine Ross his mistress. Director: George Roy Hill.

Fillmore (East) Th, 17th, 2.15pm.

Shot at the last concert at the Fillmore East Stadium. Show the preparation before the concert and talks with many of the bands. Bands include Santana. Hot Tuna and other great West American bands.

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Drama Notes

Taylor on Travesties

Anthony Taylor is Artistic Director of Downstage and directs their current production of Travesties. A former Registrar for the Magistrate's and Supreme Court, he was Senior Director for Radio N.Z. before taking up his position at Downstage. Allan Smith interviewed him for Salient.

Why did you choose to direct Travesties at Downstage? What is it about the play or about Stoppard that makes this play suitable for you to direct?

A.T. — Well, I suppose it is because, in a way, I do the same thing as Stoppard — in a directorial sense. I am inclined to throw entertainment up and expect the audience to see the idea that actually presented it, and not just take it on a surface level. If they want to do that, well and good, but there's always a reason behind it if they like to look for it. And I suppose, in a funny way, that's why Travesties starts to look on the page like a play that might have been set out for me to direct ... I think I threw the cast into some confusion when they asked me what the impression of the audience should be when they first leave the auditorium, and I said that they had been thoroughly entertained, and that then they could think about why they had been entertained... And I am glad to say that I have been exonerated in this by Mr Stoppard — that is what he does. He tries to attach high entertainment to serious ideas. So the idea is behind it — all the time he is throwing up entertainment, as he does in Jumpers. The idea is behind it, not in front of it.

What then is the "idea" behind the entertainment in Travesties?

A.T. ... To me, it is the opposition of Art and Revolution, the attempt to reconcile Art and Revolution... and this extraordinary thing about the further left you go - and this is actually said in the play — the more bourgeois the Art, and yet the artist invariably moves towards the left, or seems to. I also liked it simply as director, the contra-posing of complete nonsense and serious discussion, at times in a very nonsensical manner.

So you think that this stylistic device has an implication for the "total meaning" of the play?

A.T. I think it does. If you look at what the Lenins say or what is said about the Lenins, it is as nonsensical in life as Dada is in Art, in reality it's just as ridiculous.

Obviously the style of Stoppard's script presents some enormous difficulties for production. What were some of the problems which it presented for you?

A.T. When I first looked at the script. I thought "My God, how on earth is one supposed to stage this play?". And I like to think that the presentation of the play was actually simplified and improved by bringing it into the type of theatre that Downstage is — by the relationship of the audience to the performer, and the ability to utilise the theatre as a whole and not just as a proscenium arch... I think a lot of Stoppard's difficulties were created by the fact that he was writing for pros arch. Now we have thrown the concept of separate areas right out the window and said "this is the area, the space of Carr's mind". Whether that is right or wrong is immaterial, because it is the play as it is performed in this theatre that matters...

Anthony Taylor high entertainment and serious ideas.....

Photo of Anthony Taylor

What is the "vision du monde", the view of reality which you as Director would like the audience to go away with tonight from this your first performance of Travesties?

A.T. Oh God! I honestly don't think I'm going to... well ...(I'm going to hate this in a few weeks time)... Everybody in this country runs around making profound statements that theatre must educate. We invariably hear this said about the Arts. "To educate, to inform, and to entertain" — I think that is actually the charter of Radio NZ and the television channels. Now to me, that is totally arse about tip, because you educate by

entertaining. If you stand up there and just bellow education at people from a platform, they will all go home — I would anyway. What *Travesties* does, and I think that this is intentional on Stoppard's part, it goes "entertain — educate", not "educate — entertain"; and I think that this is one of the primary things about this presentation of *Travesties* — I hope it is — and I think that this is perhaps a good thing as far as a statement about what the theatre is doing at this moment.

Editorial Note:

Dramanotes needs people to do reviews, interviews, give information as to dramatic events, contribute in any way to the discussion of drama. Please leave name and contact number at Salient office.

Review

The Tempest

Director Paul Maunder conceives of *The Tempest* as "containing the essence of the paradox we are". His production of the play at Unity Theatre is indeed paradoxical, although perhaps not in the sense he meant it.

For Mr Maunder, the paradox (if we are to believe his programme notes) is the tension between the play's "images of hope and the seeds of destruction". He succeeds in maintaining this paradox in the production by underlining the dramatic tension between the forces of order, personified in the character of Prospero, and the forces of disruption and chaos.

Yet in the Unity production this latter category is less personified in the rather weak characterisation of the villains of the piece than in the comic/grotesque trio of Stephano, Trinculo, and Caliban. It is the forcefulness of their comic presence, together with the grotesque power of the dark Caliban, which provides the dramatic opposition to the lofty order propagated by Prospero.

That this tension is sustained throughout the play reflects creditably on the performance of Bernie Grice as Prospero; he succeeds in attaining the degree of grandeur which his singular role demands. Similarly John Anderson as Caliban fills the immense presence required to generate a dramatic force capable of matching or threatening that of Prospero. The rest of the cast fall somewhat short of the competence of these two actors, with the exception perhaps of Fiona Lindsay as Ariel, although she tends at times to be a little stiff.

Jim Moriarty as the love-struck Ferdinand only just avoids the melodrama which is, as it were, the occupational hazard of the role. Jonathan Dennis as Stephano, the uncouth drunken butler, somewhat overdoes his phoney Italian accent and lacks the dramatic sensitivity which is required especially of uncouth comic parts. This sensitivity is to some extent attained by the performance of our very own Richard Mays as Trinculo the jester. His thoughtful interpretation of the role as the archetypal Fool does much to point the function of the comic roles as counterbalance to the Wise Old Man archetype of Prospero.

And yet the sense of paradox which Mr Maunder claims for his production remains very tenuous. The oppositions never seem to unfold in terms of characterisation but rather by a sometimes crude juxtapositioning of dramatic effect which relies heavily on the ingenious set design. This, together with lack of polish in individual performances, gives the production at times a certain roughness. These objections apart, the production is laudable in its ambition, and in the extent to which it fulfils this ambition.

— Allan Smith

Theatre Des Iles

The Theatre des Iles is a French-speaking, semi-professional theatre company. It is composed basically of four actors: — Mme Claire Jugand, M Jean Phillippe Jugand Mr Phillip Mann and Mr Jim Spalding. (Both these latter have worked professionally in the theatre and are employed full-time as lecturers in Drama at Victoria University).

Each year, other actors are auditioned to join the company for a particular performance. These auditions take account of both fluency in French and acting ability.

Theatre des Iles has been in existence for four years. It developed originally as a collaboration between the French Department (where Mme and M. Jugand teach) and the Drama Studies Department, at Victoria University. Its aims initially were to provide to English speakers a lively experience of the French language through drama and, as regards the French-speaking Pacific Islands, to provide theatre in regions where no theatre existed.

To date, three tours of New Caledonia, three tours of New Hebrides and one tour to Tahiti have been made abroad. At the invitation of the organizers. Theatre des Iles was the official theatre troupe performing at the last Noumea festival in January 1976.

Amongst its productions Theatre des Iles can count *Rhinoceros* by Eugene Ionesco (in French), Moliere's

Le Medecin Malgre Lui, and several original pieces created by the group. Amongst the latter, the text of II suffit d'un baton is currently being published in Paris by Avant-Scene. The group has also ventured into bilingual productions (The Bald Saprano, Ubu Cocu). In these productions part of the text is in English and part in French. However this does not mean two separate performances, but rather an attempt to create a synthesis of the two languages. Ideally the performance should be appreciated as much by a French-speaking audience as by an English-speaking one.

Drama Society 1977

Auditions

Dr Faustus' Marlowe.

Tuesday 15th. Smoking Room — 2.5p.m.

After an absence of two years, an entirely new group of people, determined at a meeting on Thursday 10th, to affiliate a different and active University Drama Society. To this end, they are in search of anyone, experience or not, interested in contributing ideas, time or energy towards revitalizing university theatre.

So watch out for their information/registration booth and details of an inconvenient AGM.

The group regards bilingualism as an innovative concept in theatre which remains as yet largely unexplored. Their aim is to further this exploration by more French/English productions in the coming season.

Photo of a theatre group holding parasols

March 2 — April 2 Tom Stoppard's extraordinary TRAVESTIESof earnest artists andof earnest artists and ardent extremists. Dinner 6.30pm NB. performances starts at earlier time of 8.00. At the Hannah Play house Cnr Courtenay DOWNSTAGE DOWNSTAGE Place and Cambridge Terrace, Wgtn. STUDENT CONCESSIONS Mon. to Thurs. Play \$2.00 (with dinner \$4.50) Fri. & Sat. Play \$3.00 (with dinner \$5.50) Box Office Hours: Weekdays 10am to 8pm Saturday 2pm to 8pm. Telephone: 849-639

letters

Letters can be handed in at the letterbox just inside the Salient office or handed in to the editor personally. However if you wish to pay 8c postage then send your letters to PO Box 1347, Wellington. Letters should be double spaced and on one side of the paper only.

Moan Moan Moan!

Dear Sir,

Whether it is just that I am growing old and fussy in my old age I don't know, but should it decide to rain (as it often does) whilst I'm in the Union building and I forget to take a raincoat with me and I wish to remain dry but also go to the library after I've had my 20c cup of coffee in the cafe, there is no way I can get there without exposing myself to the elements at one place or another and getting wet!

How about a covered way at least around the perimeter of the Quad from Easterfield to the covered canopy of the library? I realize this costs money, but I am led to believe that the library is a permanent landmark on campus, so the money wouldn't be exactly 'thrown down the drain'. When I do remember my raincoat I'm sure most people will agree it's a real hassle to get kitted up for the weather for such a short distance should you still have that wish to remain dry. So what are the chances of getting one?

Secondly, on a point totally unrelated to the above, but what I consider still to be equally deserving in attention is thanks to all those who worked on Radio Active and got it on the air. A thankless task, they did provide useful information to the "new kids" on campus, and for that matter, the "not-so-new" along with a refreshing change in music. Many thanks to you all.

— I'm an Aquarius otherwise!

Drawing of a monkey talking

(About the covered way, I'm bringing my tools up on the weekend. You wouldn't like a landscaped enclosure as well? -Ed)

Appointment procedure

Sir,

Please refer to your editorial note on Page 19 of Salient. 28 February 1977. I am very sorry to say that you have completely mis-represented the situation and that you have been misled by the person who informed you of the facts. You could have easily checked the matter with me, or should have attempted to consult the Minutes of the Political Science Departmental Meeting of 15 September 1976. We regard to the appointment the Minutes state:

"Dr Vasil reported that there were 60 applicants and he and Professor Brookes had examined all of them and put a reduced list of 17 to the Executive Committee who had unanimously agreed on the first preferences and on the other 7 on the short list for the Appointments Committee".

As the Chairman of the School of Political Science and Public Administration, it was my responsibility to process the applications and prepare a short list of the candidates for the Appointments Committee of the University, in consultation with the Registry. It is a matter of departmental policy to ask the appropriate staff member to assist the Chairman in this process. The position advertised last year required candidates with interest particularly related to the academic concerns of Professor Brookes. In relation to vacancies in other fields it is usual to request other members of the School, with a special knowledge of the academic requirements, to assist the Chairman. It should be pointed out that this procedure of short listing is an almost universal practice. It does not in any way prevent the Appointments Committee from scrutinising the whole range of candidates if they should wish to do so.

R.K. Vasil,

Chairman School of Political Science and Public Administration

Bookshop Replies

Dear Sir,

Re 'discontent over the bookshop' letters (Salient Mar. 7th), here is yet another reply

To deal first with the letter from A. Steele et al.

The History Department book lists were printed *Exactly* as per the lists given to us in September 1976 for ordering purposes. If you feel there are books on the list which are not required, please see your lecturer. This is nothing to do with the bookshop.

Without knowing which German title is referred to it is very difficult to make a reasonable reply. However, I have noticed reason does not often prevail on this campus. There is one title at \$9.25 Nett by -- Feix & Schlant: Junge Deutsche Prosa. Whitcoulls do not have stock of this.

Book prices will vary according to the age of the stock. This happens very year. If Whitcoulls have more books at lower prices it is probably because they have more old stock than we do. We have had some texts at two different prices this year. For example (Educ. 111) Le Francois: Of Children. The 1976 price was \$11.30 and this year it is \$13.10. Naturally, our old stock was sold first. Price rises are somewhat beyond our control. Perhaps the academic staff should investigate prices before prescribing expensive textbooks? The selling price of each book must contain an element of profit as the overheads for this company will be in excess of \$60,000 this year.

J. Hounsell's books were not separated into 'German' and Non-German.' They were separated into books marked Nett and those subject to the 10% discount. As most prescribed German titles are an average of \$2.50 I hardly feel we can be accused of ripping anyone off. German books from our major German supplier are not priced on our Schedule — if they were you would have something to complain about. The prices would be astronomical! The reason some books are marked Nett is that the Publisher, in order to keep the cost to the consumer down, has issued an International Student Edition (at about 2/3 the price of an ordinary edition) or, has given the retailer a very small profit margin. In the latter instance we *could* mark up and then give 10% but we feel that would be a *real* rip off. If J. Hounsell was so 'amazed and extremely annoyed' at the time why didn't he/she see me then instead of involving us in this protracted correspondence??

Sally White, Manager.

New Cafe Courses

Sir,

It dismays me to have to report that the majority of female students are lagging behind the times in one very important respect thus denying a rare treat from the male students of this university indeed. A concerted move in the right direction could add much zest to campus life and greatly enhance the present sorry atmosphere in the cafeteria.

Ladies of Victoria, I implore you to come in lo line with your liberated sisters, and abandon the confining bondage of your mammary charms. Much depends on your decision.

I hope the Editor and staff of "Salient" will follow my lead by abandoning all that political rubbish and get their teeth into something of real substance.

Rigid Nipples

(I have reason to believe that the author of this delightful little piece not of female gender—Ed)

Cafe Debate Part II

Dear Editor,

Reading "The Cafe Debate, Part One." has prompted me to air my greivances on the disreputable cafe.

I agree that the prices are too high, especially considering that most of us students are fairly broke anyway, but my main complaint concerns another aspect of the cafe—the basic neglect of the place, and in particular, the tables and floor.

It's time someone realized that students, despite the many wonderous things they do carry in their bags, do not carry dishcloths—it is more often than not a copy of Salient that is sacrificed to mop up the spilt coffee, stale chips, ciggie butts or whatever other glorious crap people have left floating on the tables.

O.K., it would help if everyone made sure that their own rubbish is guided into the rubbish bags, but spilt coffee and other liquids are pretty difficult to dispose of, and ultimately get left to the next persons discomfort.

So how about the cafe personnel, or someone appearing an awful lot more frequently brandishing a dishcloth to ease the discomfort we're all putting up with, with regards to those messy tables, etc...

Anne Wood

Image of hands holding up weapons

(Come along to the Cafe forum to be held soon. Anyone wanting a job cleaning the cafe should see Jim Collins the Deputy Managing Secretary—Ed)

The Anti-Apartheid Movement, Part III

It was with condescending interest that we read Bruce Robinson's paranoic spew about the Trotskyite plot to undermine the Anti - Apartheid movement.

What his myopic, middle class pakeha mind failed to perceive was that for the first time a significant number of blacks, both indigenous Polynesians and Overseas students had turned up to participate in the actual policy making of the W.A.A.P. This effectively broke the monopoly that middle class pakehas have always had in this organisation.

Bruce Robinson, however, chose to ignore this vital development in the Anti - Apartheid Movement. He has openly accused the Polynesians and overseas students present at that meeting of being manipulated by the Trotskyites, His article. If it reflects anything at all, does indicate the colonial attitude that befuddles this political analysis of what he fantasised was happening at the meeting.

His perspective is a classic example to overseas students, especially those from the Third World of the colonialistic attitudes with which most pakeha 'radicals' view the political activities that overseas students may choose to involve themselves in.

We will let him and his kind know that all the overseas students who came to that particular meeting came as individuals, independent of any group ideology. Most of there saw fit to support the motions put forward by the Polynesians. It is this combined force of overseas students and the local Black movement that Bruce

Robinson sees as a Trotskyite plot.

As far as we are concerned the petty squabbles between the "bulk of the left" (which includes the so called Maoist faction - an obvious insult to our Asian friends in China!) and the "Trotskyite groupings" is irrelevant. They are, after all, liberal pakeha organisations nurtured within the insipid political confines of Godzone.

To say that these overseas students whose political minds were born out of active involvement in student struggles against oppression throughout the Third World, are being manipulated by any such liberal organisations is not only an affront to our pride and level of politicization, but also an attempt by certain insipid mentalities to grade themselves where they do not in the best deserve to be.

Further, an attempt on our part to get two overseas students as representatives on the W.A. W.A.A.P. Sharpeville Committee was seen by Bruce Robinson as being mere tokenism. Despite such colonial attitudes and opposition to the independent and active participation by overseas students in the Anti-Apartheid Movement, two representatives were successfully elected to *[unclear: r]* represent the interest of overseas students and thus to give the local natives, who are politicized enough, the benefit of our expertise.

From the Lowly Classed Overseas Students.

Dear David,

The appearance of a letter from Patrick Mulrennan in last week's *Salient* attacking my report on a recent meeting of the Wellington Anti-Apartheid Plenary is very welcome. The complete absence of any substantive argument against the slogan which features 'let the oppressed people decide' exposes the inability of the trotskyites to justify their stand at that meeting and subsequently. Also the fact that the overseas students in their own meeting felt the need to specifically support this slogan and not 'let the blacks decide' is ignored by Mulrennan.

The rest of the letter is a meaningless ramble which jumbles and obliterates the real developments in the anti-apartheid movement. I specifically mentioned in my article that the current WAAP slogan was the same as the one before Christmas. I specifically mentioned *why* (better political understanding) basically the same group of people improved their slogan. It was only with the introduction of a new group of people spearheaded by the 'Polynesians Against Racism' and co-ordinated by the Trotskyites that the policy was reversed — this time a step backwards and not forwards.

It was made clear by these people that their reason for changing this policy was because they felt people particularly 'blacks' could not 'identify' with the present one. The overseas students in their own meeting refuted this argument as they were unable to identify with the Trotskyite/ 'Polynesians Against Racism' slogan for the reasons outlined in my first article - but Patrick Mulrennan's inverted racism prevents him from attacking the overseas students.

These people who had 'identity' problems represent only a small section of those interested and involved in the anti-apartheid movement. Elsewhere in the country people have accepted slogans essentially similar to WAAP's original one.

Now, I would like to cite an example of how the trotskyites approach democracy. In 1973 as they attempted to organise their sectarian march they called a meeting at the university. Genuine anti-apartheid activists far outnumbered the trotskyites at the meeting. They moved that the meeting abandon the march and support the National Anti-Apartheid Committee campaign. The trotskyites walked out of the room and reconvened their meeting elsewhere!

The anti-apartheid movement will only become strong if it is democratic. If this means that from time to time groups interested more in promoting themselves than promoting the anti-apartheid movement occasionally win some victories then this must be accepted. Their victories will only ever be hollow because their involvement will only last as long as the possibility of self-promotion exists and will fade as soon as the hard work starts. This has happened before and will no doubt happen again. Those people who are genuine and have joined WAAP as a result of this debate are not the object of my criticism.

Bruce Robinson

Advt. for Radio AGM

Dear David,

I am somewhat annoyed with the crappy commercial trash that our illustrious 'student' radio supposedly complying with student demand is broadcasting over the air.

If students wanted to hear this trash they could have tuned into any one of a number of the already established commercial stations.

One wonders what proportion of the student fee was allocated to this extravaganza of extraneous bullshit. The price paid to give the overated announcers an ego-trip 'high' can hardly be considered a fair go. I, for one, do not like to see my hard earned cash recklessly channelled into such a ridiculous, boring, dry scheme as this damned radio.

"Trash" I scream. I could have done better myself. The interviews were of no importance, use or concern to any apathetic student. I cry for a new News Editor, new announcers, new everything.

Students unite, raise arse off seat, usurp these fools. Make this venture something to be proud of to make us raise our eyebrows in pride, and as a tear rolls down our cheeks, say, "that's ours!" that Victorious, true-blue radio.

Join me and axe these pricks into changing our radio and make this station a 'real' radio station.

Gary Lewis and his band of freelance Toolus Pulli supremicus (ie wankers), must go. Knock them off their pedestals. All of these high-minded, big-headed, uncoordinated imbeciles must be brought down from the clouds now, at their A.G.M. on Wed 16th March. At 7.30 pm in the Smoking Room these bourkes will crash. But we need your support. Come do the baskets one in the eye, bruise their pride and show them how it should be done. Show them how this radio should be run!

Yours Appalled,
Time for a Student radio.

Easter Tourney

After 5 long years of waiting it's Happening Again! Victoria is holding the NZ Universities Summer Tournament this Easter.

Not since 1972 has such an event hit Victoria. This year the Organizing Committee expects about 1000 sports persons to converge on the capital for this gala sporting and social event. Already there are indications that this will be the best attended Easter Tournament ever. Perhaps because of Wellington's central location, perhaps because of an upsurge of interest in University Sport, but whatever the cause its clear that this tournament will live long in everyone's memories.

The events will be spread all around Wellington from the fullbore shooting at Trentham to the volleyball at Porirua and the athletics at Newtown Park.

The full list includes:—

- Water Polo at Thorndon & Freyberg Pools
- Yachting at Evans Bay
- Snooker
- Tennis at Central Park
- Cricket at Karori Park
- Rowing on the Harbour
- Drinking at the University.

This means that at any one time spectators will have any of 10 simultaneously occurring sports events to choose from, at locations all over the Greater Wellington area.

Transport and accommodation for the athelic could be big problem, but the organisers have come up with an ingenious solution.

Village Concept.

This calls for the creation of a "Tournament Village" centred on the university, with the athletics being accomodated in the Halls of Residence on the fringe of the Campus. This means they will be guaranteed good quality meals, something often neglected under traditional billeting methods, while at the same time keeping people in close proximity to the Student Union Complex, the hub of the social activities.

Social Events

Socials begin on Thursday night with the traditional ceremonial opening of Tournament by local dignitaries, with a cocktail party for Captains, Blue Panel and Officials.

On Friday night the place warms up with a dance on the ground floor of the Union building. Survivors of that will have a full days competition to endure before the big Saturday Night Special. This is a double header with two different bands playing in different parts of the Union. Variety is the theme and keynote of Victoria's Social schedule.

Sunday the final day of competition, has the evening set aside for individual sports dinners. These mark the conclusion of Tournament proper. At these traditional and ceremonial dinners. New Zealand University Teams are announced and the winning university in each sport.

This year, a brand new feature will be incorporated. Each sport will be asked to nominate 3 male and female representatives to compete in the All Stars Competition the following day.

All Stars

The All Stars is an entirely new thing in University Sport. Designed to provide a sporting spectacular for the public; it will also provide an answer to the age-old question, which Sport produces the best all round sportsperson?

The course is designed to test every aspect of physical fitness and stamina, incorporating a harbour swim, canoe-racing, hurdling, up-hill with sprinting, bicycle racing high jump, weight lifting, lawn bowls and many other surprises.

This format has proved immensely popular overseas, and the organisers hope it will be included in future Easter Tournaments.

Drinking Horn

After the All Stars the fabled Drinking Horn takes place.

This is no place for amateurs to come to.

Long hours and hard training are required and many teams have been practising for months. Again, this will be a fantastic spectator sport with the added incentive of crowd participation.

Tournament Ball

Tournament Ball marks the end of Tournament for another year.

The whole of the Union will be thrown over for this mammoth climax to 5 days of non stop living, in every sense of the word. It will commence at 10.00pm and go on through the night into the wee small hours. Breakfast will be served at 4.00am for those die-hards still on their feet.

Well, that's what's going on at Victoria this Easter. This will be where it's all at, for 4 days and 5 nights. If you want to get in on it, get details off your sports officer about charter flights dates times and costs. We can always make room for one more!

Peter Thrush the VUWSA Sports Officer is this years Tournament Controller and can be contacted regarding Tournament at the Studass Office. NB. There will be a Sports Council Meeting on Wed. 16th March in the Board Room at 6.00pm.

STOP PRESS! Salient Staff Meeting Tuesday 15th March, 12.00 pm at Salient Offices. Guest Starring: Peter Franks — '73 Salient Ed. Ron Malcolm — Ex-head of Polytechnic Journalism Course. We want to discuss what's happening at Salient now and what's going to happen so come along, bring your friends and your ideas. Try something different!

colinmorris records caption competition Last weeks winner This weeks competition "I don't care what they do in public, so long as they don't scare the horses." "Tzarmo" 27 Calcutta St Khandallah Captions must be submitted before 2.00pm on the Wednesday of the issue week and must include name, address and phone. Judging will be done by the SALIENT staff. No SALIENT staff may enter. Captions may be dropped into our letter box inside our door or in the Studass office. The prizes is an LP of your choice courtesy of COLIN MORRIS RECORDS LTD' Winners must contact us as soon as possible.

Sharpeville - Soweto The Oppression Continues SUPPORT MAJORITY RULE MARCH FRIDAY 18th May 6.30