

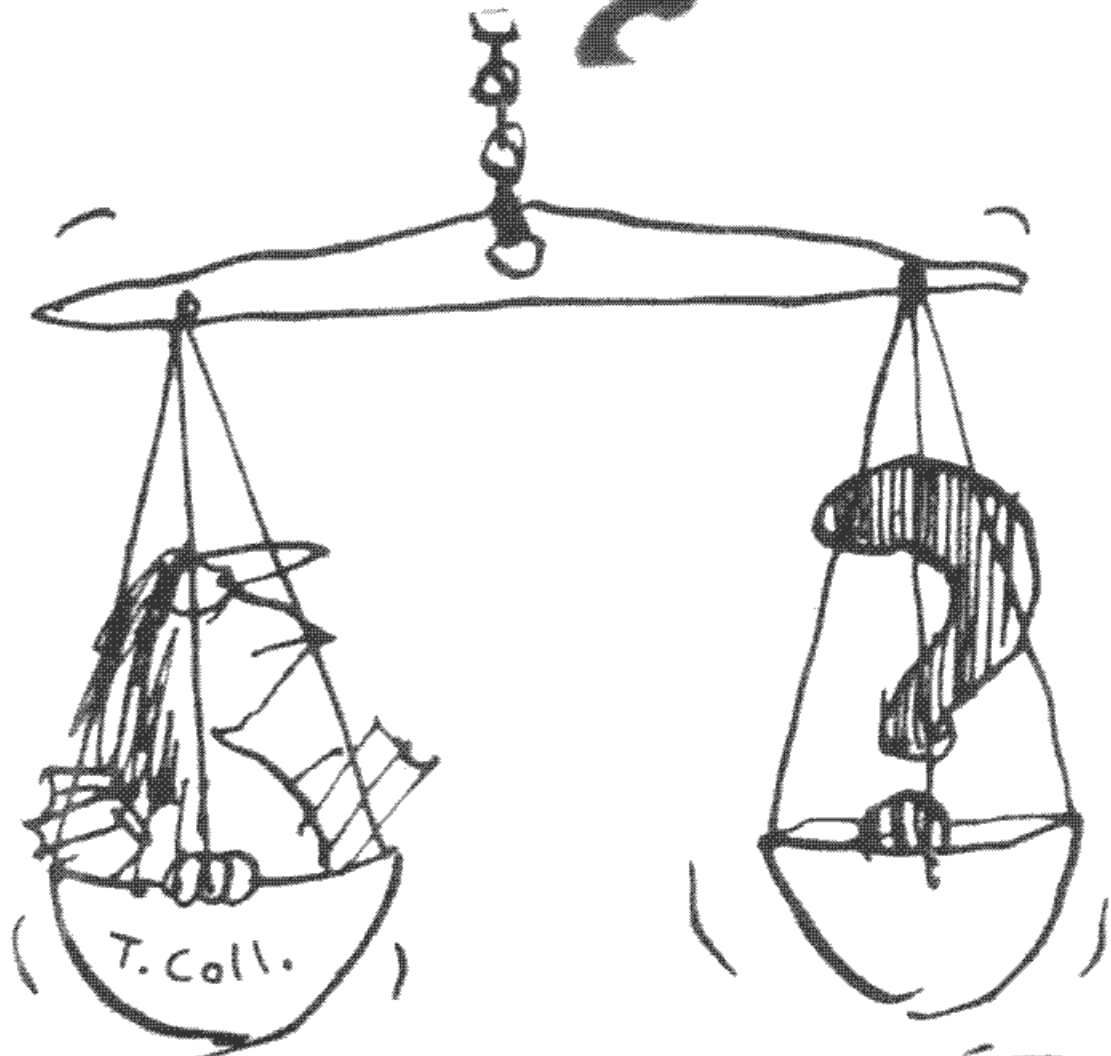
Salient

Official Newspaper of the Victoria University Students Association
Vol 41, No 14, June 12 1978.

This week:

- **Soweto mobilization**
- **T.Coll/Univ. relationships**
- **Red Mole**
- **SPUC & ARC interviews**
- **Film Festival**
- **Gay Pride Week**

& much more!



President

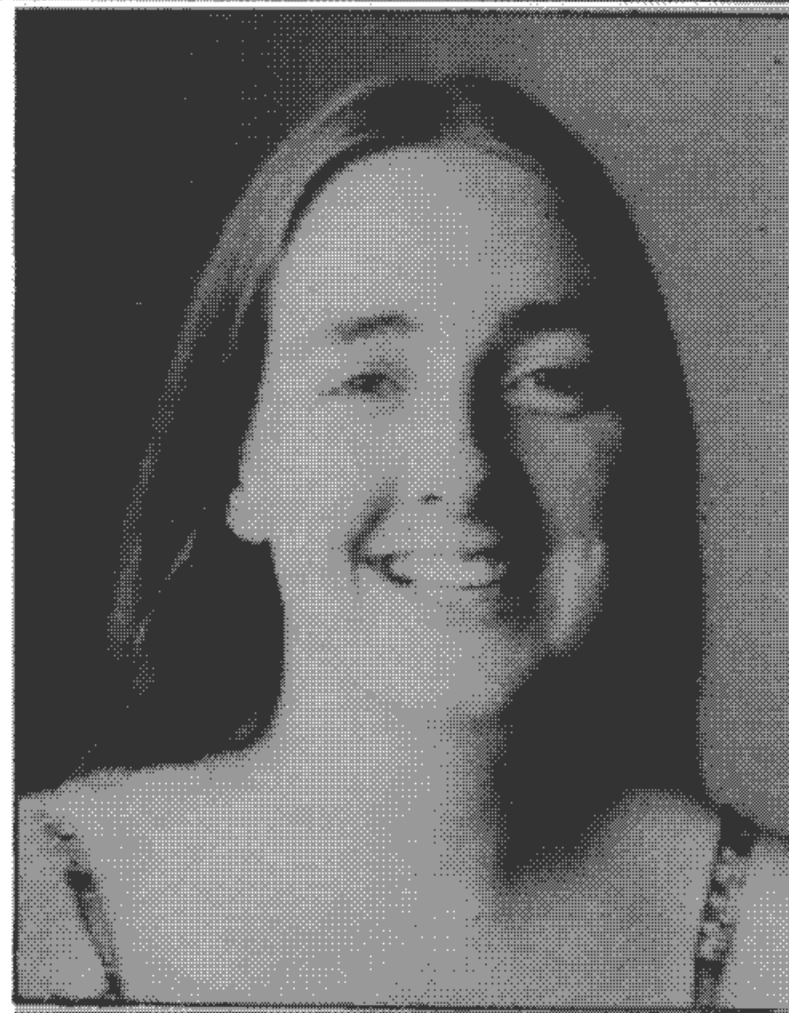
Many of the press stories covering the National Party's election budget described it as giving "something to everyone". But most students have now woken up to the fact that the \$2.50 - \$3.00 increase won't even cover the deficit in the other budgetary announcements - abolition of the personal tax rebate, and increased taxation for low income earners, i.e. students. Some of us will make about 50 cents a week from the budget announcement, but others will be paying the Treasury more.

As the country heads into the biggest depression since the 30s the Government has and will continue to economise in those "non-producing" areas, such as "education" and "social welfare". If the Government in an election year deals students a bitter financial blow, what can we hope to expect in the next 3 years?

Last week, two separate groups of students approached me to ask what we were doing this term about the bursary question. Students are now starting to feel the effects of 4 years' inflation with little compensation.

It is up to us in the following months before the elections to put our case before the public and pressurise the contending parties to take note of students' needs. We have a wealth of facts and research to prove our case. But many still do not realise the conditions under which students are expected to survive.

Increasingly students are being weeded out so that only those who have private means (ie parents) can afford to go. You only have to look around you. Most students tend to dress up to the latest fashion and wear "neat" jeans rather than ones with patches. Students who don't



dress up to a certain standard tend to be looked down upon.

Fighting for a decent bursary is not a greedy, bludging thing to do. A decent bursary would mean students wouldn't have to rely on their parents for handouts; and for those who can't do that, it would mean a tertiary education.

This term we hope to increase our electoral campaign. This Thursday Mr Elliot of "I'll come back if you're not pleased with the budget" fame, will be speaking. Why not take a break from study and hear his justification of why education spending has been cut, and in particular money for students. Watch our for organising meetings in Salient.

Unfortunately, a fair deal for students from successive Governments doesn't come naturally. Let's face up to the fact that any real increase will come at the end of a long and hard campaign.

Lindy Cassidy

Salient notes

Salient is starting to move into an investigation of gynaecology. Ever since David Murray revealed while he was sniffing printer's glue and altogether on another astral plane that he was born arse-first. This was quite a major find as it explained a number of interesting things about his facial arrangement. Lamorna "the face that launched a thousand ships" Rogers boldly asserted that she was born head-first and that this was indirectly the cause of her slightly mis-formed body. The doctors and nurses were all so astonished at the beauty she revealed even at that tender age, that she forgot to complete the delivery properly, and poor Lamorna was left for some time straddling the two worlds. Our research showed many other interesting facts. Did you know for example that Simon Wilson was born as his mother tripped over a bundle of newspapers. Highly significant.

A lot of people are beginning to doubt that Doug Thompson was born at all. They think that he magically appeared one day in a parcel labelled "type-setter - do not throw away. Please return to Canada after use". Not so of course Ann Humphries and Victoria. They seem to have found it more difficult to escape from their type-cast roles. Mind you, Kathy Moody claims she has been REBORNin Mt Maungauui.

As we delved through family records more and more startling information began to surface. How do you imagine we felt when we found that Jonathan Scott, Sally Redman and Peter Beach were identical triplets. The confusion that this produced left Sally with such an identity crisis she went around speaking in a baritone while Peter switched to a falsetto and silicon breasts. Jonathan Scott became completely withdrawn and judging by the alarming extension of his

shoulder blades could rapidly be turning into an albatross.

We told Lorraine Robinson that she seemed to be getting too big for her boots, so she went out and bought some new ones. When we tried to explain to her that this was not quite what we had in mind she started throwing books around the office and now she's always at least seven leagues away. This performance so upset Martha Coleman that she had to check with Margot MacGillivray that her Lifebuoy soap really was working and did the same piece of letrasetting 30 times although she didn't tell anybody.

But I wouldn't like readers to get the wrong idea about the Salient office, it's really very quiet. Why Andrew Casey and Michael Hamblyn spent a whole evening in Salient without seeing one person dismembered. Except of course Chris Norman, but after his performance in the Salient Notes last week, he doesn't really count.

I don't know if anyone else reads the Rec Centre column, but at Salient it's all that keeps us going. Stephen Benbrook assured us, with his dying breath, that the greatest, one might almost say ultimate, experience of his life was his ten yard gallop from the darkroom to the gents. Helen Aikman was not so silly though, having read that gentle exercise is more effective than fierce exercise, she has taken to propelling herself around the office in a wheel chair. James Morgan is even more restrained, he hasn't moved from his desk in three months. All of us are trying to work out a roster in accordance with this week's Student Health column.

Excuse me ladies and gentlemen we interrupt this diatribe to bring you an important birth announcement. Born to VUWSA and Wanganui Printers, Drews Avenue, Wanganui, a bright little newspaper tentatively called Salient. A strange little man called Simon Wilson is denying responsibility.

NZUSA Research Officer

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Research Officer at the New Zealand University Students' Association's office in Wellington.

The Assistant Research Officer will assist the Association's full-time elected Officers and Research Officer in carrying out NZ USA's policies in welfare, including the wel-

fare of overseas students.

Duties will include preparation of submissions and reports, assisting with research projects and dealing with Departmental and University officials.

Applicants should have a sound educational background and previous experience in research work, preferably including an

understanding of statistical methods. They should be able to write lucidly and concisely and should be generally sympathetic with NZUSA's policies.

Conditions of employment will be according to the NZUSA Employees' Registered Collective Agreement and the salary will be on a scale commencing at \$6,869 per annum

+ \$365 cost of living allowance. This agreement is currently being renegotiated.

Written applications, including details of qualifications, relevant experience and the names of two referees, should be sent to: The President, NZUSA, P.O. Box 9047, Courtenay Place, Wellington, and will close of 14 June 1978 at 5 p.m.

Job Outlook for 1978/9

The general employment situation is worsening, and as has been observed by the media in recent months, graduates and professional groups are by no means immune from the vicissitudes of the labour market. Is it all gloom and doom, then for those completing tertiary studies over the next few months?

The answer has to be a qualified 'no'. The outlook particularly for those with accountancy and other commercial qualifications remains very buoyant. However there is no room for complacency, and many graduates - especially in the arts, social sciences, sciences and law - are likely to find stiffer competition this year for jobs which, if spread across an ever-widening range of occupational categories, are unlikely to be more numerous than in previous years.

In my contact with employers over the last four months, I have noticed a growing interest among personnel staff in the "broadly-educated" graduate - ie a feeling that for many posts a graduate in HIST, SOSC or MATH (given the appropriate motivation and interest) would be as suitable as the ubiquitous ACCY/BUAD. But in some cases this is strongly counter-balanced by the view that "in the present economic climate" one is "better off with a BCA" or "a good, practical CIT or Poly-technic Diploma".

The graduate is sometimes reckoned to combine low practical ability with high expectations...and recent ministerial offerings on this subject have hindered, not helped the slow process of acceptance of arts, social science (etc) graduates into a wider sphere of occupations.

In this situation students are well advised to look carefully at both what is available to them, and at themselves as ap-

plicants. The level of utilization of the Careers Advisory Service is lower than might be expected in a difficult situation, and students are reminded that we are not simply here as an employment (or unemployment?) facility.

The commercial students are, it's true, in a relatively comfortable position - though for the rest, neither "Teaching" nor "State Services" is a bottomless pit. Those limiting their occupational perspectives to these worthy employers are perhaps being unrealistic, particularly if the idea is based on the assumption that this is "all you can do with a BA"...It is not.

One measure of the interest in graduates as employees is the number and range of employers each year who accept the invitation to carry out preliminary recruitment interviews on campus - "the Milkround", as it is affectionately known in the UK. This year a reassuring number of employers will be returning to meet students of all disciplines. One or two have declined

- others are coming for the first time. A list of employers booked to date appears below: fuller details of their requirements, and arrangements for booking interviews, will appear in the 4 July edition of Salient, after Mid-Year Break.

In the meantime, students wishing to get the ball rolling - particularly for CA Week (applications due immediately after the Break) - are welcome to call in to 6 Kelburn Parade now to collect forms; many employers have already supplied their recruitment information booklets. During the course of "the Milkround" the Careers Advisory Service will be at full stretch coping with 400-plus employer interviews, so if you are undecided about career direction or have any other query about employers, interviews, postgraduate courses, etc - please don't leave it until the last minute!

Roger Bartley
Careers Adviser

LIST OF EMPLOYERS RECRUITING ON CAMPUS BETWEEN 10 JULY & 11 AUGUST

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Australia and New Zealand Bank
Australian Mutual Provident Society
Bank of New South Wales
Bank of New Zealand
Barr, Burgess & Stewart
BP New Zealand Ltd
Thos. Borthwick & Sons (A/Asia) Ltd
Burroughs (NZ) Ltd
Caltex Oil (NZ) Ltd
Clarke, Menzies & Co
Commercial Bank of Australia
Computer Services Division (SSC)

Cook Barnett & Co
Cox Arcus & Co
Databank Systems Ltd
Dunlop (NZ) Ltd
Feltex (NZ) Ltd
Ford Motor Co of NZ Ltd
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
General Motors (NZ) Ltd
Gilfillan, Morris & Co
Government Audit Office
Health Department
Hogg Young Cathie & Co
Hunt Duthie & Co
Hutchinson Hull & Co
IBM (NZ) Ltd
ICI (NZ) Ltd
International Computers Ltd

Inland Revenue Department
Ivon Watkins-Dow
Justice Department
Department of Labour
McCulloch Butler & Spence
Markham & Partners
Merck Sharp & Dohme
Miller Dean & Partners
Mobil Oil (NZ) Ltd
National Library, Library School
National Mutual Life Assurance Co
New Zealand Motor Corp.
New Zealand Post Office
New Zealand Railways
New Zealand Steel
Price Waterhouse
Rank Xerox
Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Ross Purdie & Co
Shell Oil (NZ) Ltd
Social Welfare Department
State Services Commission
Statistics Department
Systems & Programs (NZ) Ltd
Television One
T & G Mutual Life Society Ltd
Department of Trade & Industry
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Transport, Met. Office
The Treasury
Unilever NZ Ltd
V.S.A.
Wellington Education Board
Wellington Hospital Board
Wilkinson Wilberfoss

SRC Stomped!

This week's lunchtime gathering began with Lindy Cassidy doing introductions all round in an effort to get newcomers at SRC acquainted with the BMSOC (Big Mugs on Campus). Mugs they may be but big they are not. Apart from Lindy, only three Exec members - Caroline Massof (Woman Vice-President), Kevin Callinicos (Accommodation Officer) and Jenny Greig (SRC Co-ordinator), presented themselves to the masses. John Hebbenton, Secretary, missed his cue, but did not disappoint his fans, and turned up later. (He'd been there at the beginning long enough to hand his specially-spotlit, imported-by-private-arrangement-only seat on the stage to Caroline. For this, he is reputed to have charged a large fee.)

Absent friends

Our treasured Steve Underwood has shifted his practices "downtown" and doesn't like to miss his lunchbreak. Sports Officer Philip Sowman is still in severe shock after University's Division 8 soccer team scored a 5-0 (men, that is, not goals) victory on Saturday, 3rd June. The sudden weight of Publications Officer which fell recently onto "I wanted to be a cherubim but failed the physical" Michael Stevens was obviously too much for him and he was unable to turn up. (He said it was for personal reasons. No flowers, please, they give him hayfever.)

Man Vice President, Peter Callinicos was away practising for Sasrac, where he can beat anybody at any vice they care to name, including the Cultural Affairs Officer Peta Siulepa, who arrived late amidst applause and apologies.

So, when play closed for lunch, the score read: MASSES 6, EXEC 4.

The SRC reps did much better, with nearly all being present. Of those who weren't there, at least their names were mentioned so the aspiring name-droppers were not disappointed.

After numerous reports, skimpy bits (already dealt with in Salient) from May Council, Victoria Bookcentre, Commerce and Arts Faculty (where some reps are not receiving notice of meetings until the morning of the meeting or not at all) there was again the proverbial deferral of elections. There are at present some 10 SRC reps needed on faculties, Pubs Board, Pacific Studies Committee, University Extension Committee and Library Usage Committee.

An NZUSA referendum?

The meeting then decided to deal with the question of a referendum on whether VUWSA should stay in NZUSA.

After the mover and seconder had spoken to the motion, President Lindy Cassidy pointed out the dangers underlying referendums. They look democratic, but can easily become a backhanded way of making policy. Instead of bringing the issue directly before students, where they can be openly debated they tend to become an uninformed method of decision-making. Also she added, VUWSA is \$4,000 in deficit, so where would the money for the referendum come from. Lindy said that she personally would welcome an SGM as being a far more democratic way of gauging the opinion at Victoria on NZUSA.

Other questions raised were: how were those people vegetating in the Library going to be moved to fill in a form? What was to be done with the results, and the question.



"Who thinks Andrew Tees has the reputation of being a bit of a prick at these meetings?"

could be so worded as to provide valid results in the first place?.

Pearliers

Paul Norman: "It (the motion) should be put on the floor and stomped on!"
Steve Watson: "NZUSA is far more important to students than abortion."
Andrew Tees: "I'd like to see the motion passed in principle rather than anything else."

After a division and a hand count, the motion was lost, 42-59.

The rights of men

The other main topic for discussion was a motion involving the proposal for a Men's Rights Officer. The mover said that women's liberation was aimed at sexual equality for women, and that was good, but there should be sexual equality for men too. The seconder said that women's issues require

male support and the Men's Rights Officer would help the Women's Rights Officer. Mike Treen argued forcibly against the motion, saying that the appointment of a Men's Rights Officer would be a disgusting distortion of everything the Women's Rights Officer stood for.

The arguments for the motion were in themselves condescending and showed the very things that women were at present fighting to overcome. The oppression of men, if it exists, is based on the oppression of women. Therefore, the freedom of men will only be brought about through the freedom of women. The election of a Men's Rights Officer could only serve to defend the present position of men in this society.

More

La Hayman: "I like to stay home and watch telly and wash the baby's bum."
David Murray: "I resent the time of SRC being wasted so that these jokers can pull themselves off once again."
Carr-Gregg: "It's just wrong, it really is."

After a division and a hand count this motion was also lost, 51-59.

Motions were then passed about Bastion Point, supporting the hui at the university on Friday and the march afterwards. Jim Brown (National Affairs Officer) "We want everyone involved, perhaps even the Government." Some hope, Jim.

There were two or three motions from Paul "careful-you'll-fog-my-spectacles" Norman calling on various faculties to recognise certain courses as stage one courses or as a stage one unit or something but these went generally unnoticed by a co-opted quorum who were really only there to win the chocolate fish for the Stay-Awake-Despite-Yourself Competition. Meeting dissolved 2.10 pm, another

Another one this week - Wed 12.00 Union Hall.

Rire Scotney

Budget

Hear JOHN ELLIOTT (of I'll come back to explain the budget" fame), National Party spokesperson on Education.

REMEMBER: THIS ELECTION YEAR MAKE YOUR VIEWS FELT.

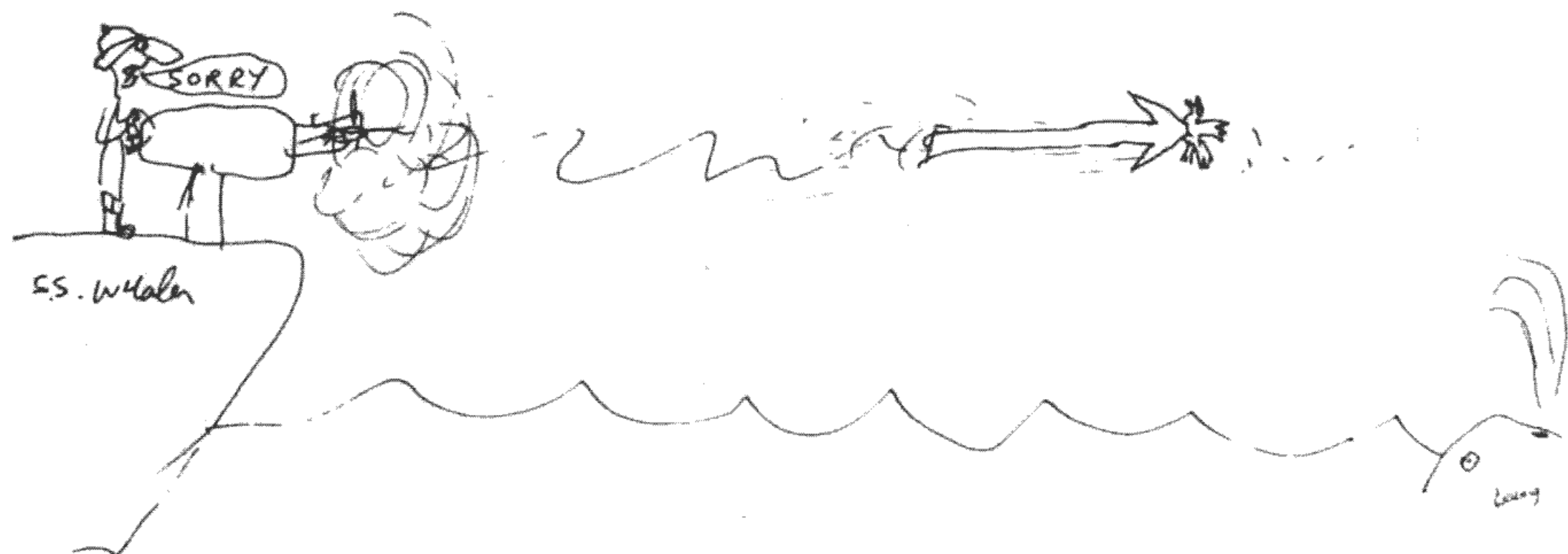
SRC



There will be an SRC on Wednesday, 14th June 1978, from 12-2 pm. in Union Hall.

coming up are:-
Rejects of last week's Agenda,
Verbal abuse from the floor,
Zaire.

Be there, and have your say.



Clubs and notices

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Art criticism: The role of the critic.
A debate with Tony Bellette (Art History), David Carnegie (Drama) and Dr P. Leech (Humanities at Otago)
Tuesday, 13th June, 8 pm.
Conference Room, 6th floor, Easterfield.
All welcome.

MEDITATION AND YOGA COURSE

A four week course will be held on consecutive Thursdays beginning on the 15th of June from 6.30 to 7.30 pm. The course will include instruction in meditation and yoga exercises and will cover other practical and philosophical aspects of Tantra Yoga. The course will be held in the Board Room and is offered free of charge by the Ananda Marga Meditation Club of Victoria University.

MUSIC CLUB

Notice No. 2 of a meeting on 21st June, 7pm in the Lounge and Smoking rooms.

Matters arising will include election of new officers, guitar lesson for beginners, etc. For further information call Tony Robinson, 795-800, evenings. All welcome.

NOSAC

A meeting for all Overseas students representatives will be held on Friday, 12 noon. Possibly in the Board Room, but watch for details.

Thursday 15th June, 12 noon, Union Hall.

DEBATING SOCIETY

Monday 12th June, 7.30 pm
Lounge-Smoking Room

Parliamentary debate and stein - hear the debating society take on the downtown heavies from the 22 club (A bastion of male supremacy that doesn't allow women members). The debate will see the society affirm "That this house acclaims New Zealand's universities as a valuable asset to society".

All are welcome to take part. Remember that that all efforts gain points towards selection for the team to tour the USA next year. Alcoholic refreshments will be available at a modest price.

MATHS AND PHYSICS SOCIETY

Wednesday 14th June, 7.30 pm
Union Hall.

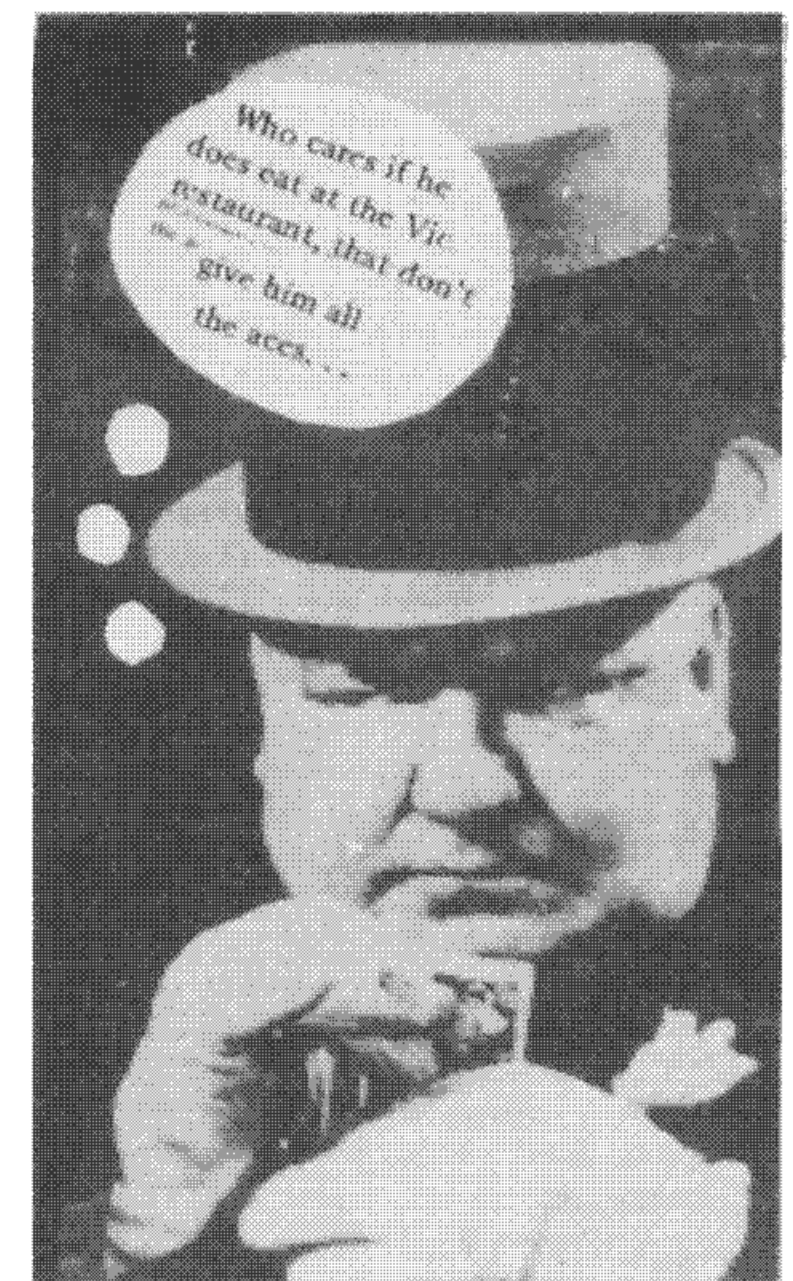
We are holding our first wine & cheese evening of 1978 and invite all students in maths, physics or info sciences to come along.

Tickets cost \$1.50 and are available from committee members in rooms K410 and the info science honors room, or by phoning 757672.

SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCING

Tuesday 13th June, 5-7 pm
Union Hall.

All welcome.



All you need is love

"SEXUALITY AND MARRIAGE" FORUM

Last Monday the Christian Union held a forum in the Union Hall. If you saw the advertising leaflet you might not have known what to expect: an uncouth lout with bulging eyes and drooling tongue peering over a home movie. The title? Sex and Marriage. Salient had advertised the forum as "Sexuality and Marriage" and this apparently was what it was meant to be.

The speaker was Dr Anna Holmes, a student health doctor from Lincoln College billed as a "Christian Feminist". Christian she was, if "as a Christian I see the pursuit of maturity as culminating in God" is anything to go by. Feminist? "I deal with whole persons" would be the most characteristic quote which came closest to bearing this out.

The problem was, Holmes wasn't too keen on talking sexuality and marriage in any normally accepted sense of the terms. Sexuality to her was not just "genital relations" (as she put it) but the whole range of emotional communication possible between two people. She didn't quite say that there could be no real sexuality outside this ideal state of communication.

Marriage was a "covenant", a "lifelong mature commitment... Its actions encourage maturing growth, it is nurturative, healing." The concept of a contract, which seemed to creep in during the Middle Ages when it was ratified by sexual intercourse, has coloured our view of sexuality so that it has come to mean nothing more than sexual intercourse.

Before arriving at these definitions she spent a long time expounding on her ideas about male and female traits, liberally sprinkling the discourse with pseudo-medical information. In males the right side of the brain matures first, she told us, which led to the statement that males are "better at spatial and mathematical tasks".

Women tend to be diffuse in their view of the world, an evolutionary trait gained in the caves when mothers had to be aware of many children at once. Males are objective, females subjective. These are not



universal laws but they have definite general applicability.

Many people would agree with such observations (although their biological basis might be in doubt) but their relevance to the subject at hand is hard to fathom. The link seemed to be that we should all realise stereotypes limit sexuality. Fine, but Holmes was not arguing the widely assumed logical consequence, that we should be more open minded in the substance and style of our sexual relations.

Her claim was that a breakdown of stereotypes should lead to the elimination of "sexual" concerns in favour of total love, total communication involving whole persons. In effect, she was arguing that sex should not exist outside the "covenant" of love. Asked later about this she avoided the issue by saying it would be silly of her to deny that this is not the case at present.

This was however the pattern of her thinking: approach things from a moral standpoint of what should be and rule out everything which doesn't measure up. The more positive attitude, to consider the reality of what is and try to develop it into what should be did not seem to enter her head.

This became very clear during question time. First up was Woman Vice President Caroline Massof, who attempted to get things back to a realistic level. "Do you hand out contraceptives to students at Lincoln College?" she asked. Once it was sorted out that she meant contraceptives, Holmes answered that she, "certainly talked to students about contraception". She stated that she was not a dispensing machine and always considered requests for contraceptives in the context of a whole person sexuality.

Lindy Cassidy put this in perspective by recounting one case she knew of. A woman student had realised that her relationship was nearing the stage of sexual in-

tercourse, so after discussion with the male concerned she went to Holmes for the pill. Holmes told her to go away and think again. She came back some days later to demand her rights, and Holmes made out the prescription. What ethical justification, Lindy wanted to know, was there for a doctor to refuse a patient the medication needed for her continued well-being when the decision to take it had already been responsibly made?

Holmes answered that she did not have any ethical responsibility to prescribe if she did not "feel" the thing had been thought through properly. "Sexuality is not like hunger," she added, there is always the contraception called No. Later she indicated that if an unwanted pregnancy occurred after she had denied a woman contraception she would not feel any responsibility.

Holmes argued again and again that she would not treat people as "slabs of meat". David Murray pointed out first, that a relationship between two people should not involve the moral judgement of a third, the doctor; and secondly that there was a viable alternative to the extremes of "dispensing machine" and moral watchdog stand which she defined the whole question in terms of. "I actually never judge my patients", replied Holmes, "I try to increase their self-awareness".

By this time the whole debate was going round in circles. Holmes argued from the basic standpoint that sex was to be discouraged outside a pure covenant of marriage. A covenant was something which could be violated but never broken, which represented a "joyful ongoing commitment", was not oppressive or imposed and which meant "the mutual fulfilment of all our needs". How it is supposed to be achieved was not made clear, but pity the poor Lincoln students who don't make the grade.

Simon Wilson

CORSO: attacking man-made injustice

A POVERTY HANDBOOK FOR NEW ZEALANDERS

For the last two decades, we have been bombarded by seminars, discussions, public meetings and United Nations Special Sessions on world poverty, population housing and employment crises. Conferences, as we all know, are no answer to problems needing drastic action. The World Food Conference in Rome, 1974, to take one example, was distinguished more by empty platitudes than by plans for action. New Zealanders have become disillusioned about the worth of overseas aid (how much does a United Nations administrator earn anyway?). Official and unofficial aid programmes flourish, but the gap between the rich and the poor continues to increase.

Well, you can go and have another beer, and forget about the problem altogether, or you can start to wonder why no-one seems to be looking at the real causes of poverty. After some hard thinking, you might decide environmental, population, food, employment, housing and health problems are not unrelated accidents in a basically sound world system. You might conclude that these crises are related, and that they have their roots in the poverty of the masses and the affluence and power of the few. Then the reluctance of official aid and development agencies to tackle the real causes of poverty becomes clear. A restructuring of world financial and trading relationships (say) to meeting these crises could only take place in the face of strong opposition by the rich and powerful.

"The failure of world society to provide a safe and happy life for all is not caused by any present lack of physical resources ... but by economic and social maldistribution." (U.N. International Symposium, Cocoyoc, 1974)

At this stage, it seems that all we can do is go and have a beer after all. What can one concerned individual hope to do in the face of wealthy governments, powerful trading blocs, and financial institutions, shipping and trading cartels, big business?

One individual can do little, but an organisation can do much. CORSO sent \$650,000 overseas last year to fund community development projects to provide people with the resources they need to complete their own projects. (nobody knows better than a villager what his village needs). CORSO has been in the field since 1947, and is beginning to see that past 'solutions' have done little to liberate people from the real causes of world poverty. CORSO through the five points noted below, is making a concerted attempt to close the gap between the rich and the poor, by attacking the manmade injustices that lie at the root of world poverty.

1. Millions starve because a few greedy people own almost all the land and keep the poor in poverty.
2. Millions starve because greedy people arrange laws and support corrupt systems to cheat the poor.

CORSO gives help directly to the poor and by-passes officials. In this way aid does not help the rich to become richer. CORSO aid helps with the formation of credit unions so people can avoid the moneylenders who often charge well over 100% interest.

3. Millions starve because rich countries and large international companies control the prices poor countries can get for their goods; such as coffee, cocoa, tea and sugar.

CORSO lends its support to the international campaign against those



who exploit poor countries in this way. CORSO researches and produces information to show how we often keep our high standard of living at the expense of the poor.

4. Millions starve because we help a little on the one hand and take back much more with the other.

CORSO has changed its constitution to allow thousands of individual New Zealanders to become members of CORSO. They have formed 'Living Village' groups in communities throughout the country to learn how we exploit the poor and to help communities in other countries by supporting projects which attack the real causes of poverty. These groups direct the policy of CORSO. You can join.

5. Millions starve because the money we do

WELLINGTON NORTH District Co-ordinator	- Newlands, Johnsonville, Khandallah, Ngaio. David Edgar, 14 Raumati Tce, Khandallah. (Ph: 796-636)
WELLINGTON SOUTH District Co-ordinator	- Brooklyn, Newtown, Berhampore, Island Bay. Trish Mahoney, 14 Sutherland Tce, Melrose. (Ph: 896-768)
WELLINGTON EAST District Co-ordinator	- Melrose, Kilbirnie, Lyall Bay, Strathmore. Phil Griffiths, 92 Monro Street, Seatoun. (Ph: 881-906)
WELLINGTON WEST District Co-ordinator	- Wadestown, Northland, Karori, Makara, Kelburn, Thorndon, Kaiwharawhara. Gavin James, 12 Terawhiti Tce, Karori. (Ph: 766-134)
WELLINGTON CENTRAL District Co-ordinator	- City Central, Tasman, Mount Victoria, Roseneath, Hataitai. Jane Burton, 9A Macfarlane Road, Mount Victoria. (Ph: 848-199)

give is often used in the wrong ways - for religious evangelism, for political reasons, for unfair trade advantages. CORSO gives without religious or political favour. That meant helping the victims of war in all parts of Vietnam. It means we don't promote 'our way of life', or our various forms of Christianity in return for any help to sell their goods throughout New Zealand in CORSO's 'Third World' Shops because the trade balance with poor countries is almost always in our favour.

CORSO has a great deal of information on the work being done in New Zealand and overseas to liberate people from the injustices of poverty. Contact the Wellington Regional Organiser, P.O. Box 27-017, or telephone 844-560 for further details.

CORSO is holding its Annual House-to-House Appeal this Saturday, 17 June, and collectors are needed throughout Wellington to knock on doors for a couple of hours on the morning of the Appeal. If you want to work in an organisation that's fighting poverty overseas, contact the person in charge of your district (see box). If you can't help on the day, give generously when the collector wakes you up on Saturday morning. Remember, CORSO's not giving your money away as handouts, but making the financial resources available for poor people overseas to set up their own community projects that will lead to self-reliance and a better life. Give others the chance.

Detente - still so appealing?

The facade of detente has started to crumble. Through the gaping holes in the failed illusion the sparks of heightened contention and increased war preparations by the two superpowers are clearly visible.

The current breakdown in detente has arisen in the wake of the recent Soviet-Cuban inspired and abetted invasion of Zaire. The blatancy of the invasion convinced US President Jimmy Carter and his National Security Advisor Brzezinski that the Soviet Union had abandoned the "code of detente". Carter and Brzezinski have pointed the US towards a more active and open policy of contention with the Soviet Union. Elements in the Carter Cabinet favouring a more accommodating attitude towards the USSR are now having to follow the new policy.

Similar developments recently took place within the NATO Alliance. NATO is faced with severe problems in developing a defence strategy against the Warsaw Pact whose forces are its equal in nuclear strength and its superior in conventional strength. The collective view at the recent NATO Council was of an increased need for vigilance and a heightened commitment to materially strengthening West European defence.

Disarmament conference whom to disarm?

Alongside these new developments the UN Special Session on Disarmament opened in New York on May 23. It highlighted the complex nature of the question of disarmament.

The two superpowers were especially profuse in the regrets for the escalating

arms race and the danger of a new war it poses for the world. But it is exactly the US and the USSR that are embroiling the whole world in the consequences of their arms race. They came up with no genuine proposals to halt this. Instead they pedalled the idea of a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. To what effect? They both already have all the bombs they need for full scale war. The possibility of a new SALT agreement was also held up as a step towards disarmament. But previous SALT treaties have only defined upwards targets for the superpowers to aim at. Pieces of paper such as the test ban treaty and SALT have not resulted in the destruction of even one nuclear weapon. And meanwhile the arms race in conventional weapons heightens.

Third and Second World countries, including China, have raised a number of genuine proposals for disarmament - but the superpowers (who account for 50% of the world's military expenditure) - have chosen to ignore them. These proposals included the re-iteration of the need for nuclear free zones and zones of peace, an end to the stationing of troops in foreign countries, a renunciation by nuclear powers of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and an end to the monopoly by a few countries of disarmament talks. Who knows if the superpowers even bothered to listen to these just demands?

The Conference on Disarmament is providing no evidence that the superpowers are doing anything more than preparing for a new war and engaging in a soaring arms race in a build towards it. This stark reality, exposed at the conference, raises

Social Work students robbed

NZUSA has threatened to take court action against the Department of Education to recover bursary money which it claims was illegally deducted last week from a group of social work students at Massey University. The students were told on Monday 29th May that their second term bursary cheques would be reduced because they allegedly owed money to the Department.

The following day NZUSA's solicitors had advised the Department in writing that court proceedings would be commenced against the Department if it did not pay the students concerned their full second term bursary cheques. The Department had failed to reply to the substance of this letter.

WHO SAYS I HAVEN'T GOT THE RIGHT ATTITUDE FOR A SOCIAL WORKER?



Research officer, Peter Franks, who has been handling the matter, has said, "The way in which the Department has handled this dispute has been arrogant and deplorable in the extreme. We are no longer prepared to see these students given the bureaucratic pusharound and that is why we have been forced into the position we have taken".

Students taking the social work degree at Massey were required to work for social welfare agencies during their long vacations as part of their course. "Up to the 1977/78 long vacation these students were not paid wages for this work and received only the tertiary bursary. Last holidays some of them were paid wages as well as their bursaries as a result of administrative confusion which was not of the students' making.

"At the beginning of this academic year the Department asked the students concerned to repay the bursary money

they received over the long vacation on the grounds that they could not receive bursaries and wages for the same work. As is customary, the Department acted through the University administration which has delegated authority to act on behalf of the Director-General of Education in certain bursary matters.

"The students, who had earned only small amounts of money over the long vacation, objected to the Department's request. They approached NZUSA for assistance just before Easter and we took the problem up with the Department in an attempt to settle it amicably.

"At a meeting in late April the Department assured NZUSA that any money which had to be repaid by the students concerned could be paid back by instalment. They also asked us to consult further with the social work students.

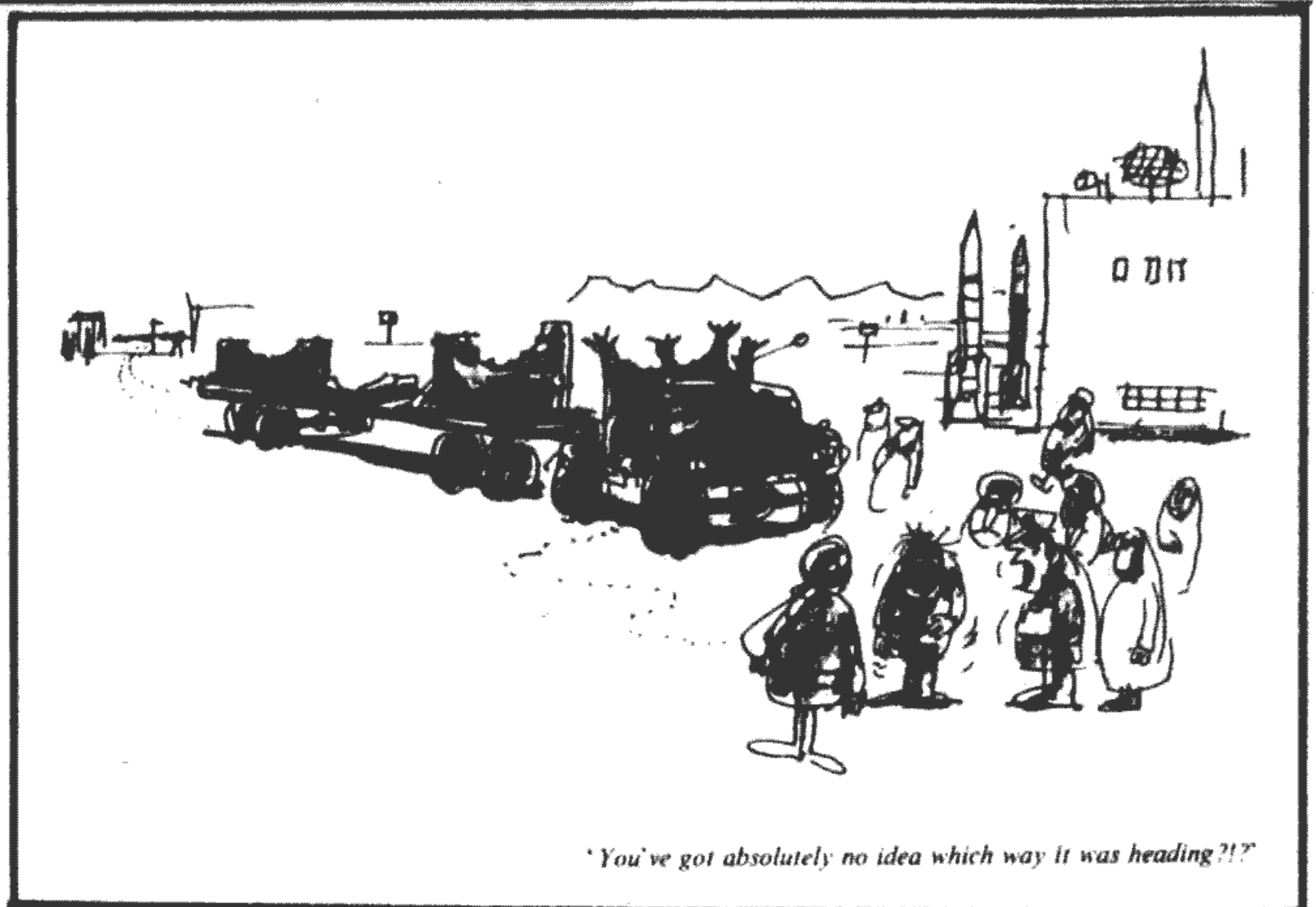
"We were therefore shocked to discover on Monday last week that the Department had unilaterally broken off discussions with us on this matter by writing to the Assistant Registrar of Massey University (Mr J. Birkbeck) instructing him to recover the disputed money from the students. We later found out from Mr Birkbeck that the Department had not informed him of the assurance it gave us in late April. It was therefore against this background that we instructed our solicitors to write to the Department."

NZUSA believes that there is no legal basis in the tertiary bursaries regulations for the Department of Education to claim that the social work students have to repay the bursaries they received during the long vacation.

Franks also makes the point that these students, who do valuable community work as part of their demanding professional courses, deserve better treatment from the Department and that they should not be penalised for a situation that was not of their making.

STOP PRESS STOP PRESS

NZUSA have announced five minutes before we go to press that the Department has conceded: NZUSA has won the case.



'You've got absolutely no idea which way it was heading!'

the question of the real nature of detente. For it seems that despite (or is it because of) detente tensions between the superpowers are tightening not relaxing.

The arrival of detente

The arrival of detente is irretrievably tied up with the growth of the Soviet Union as an imperialist superpower. It is the Soviets that initiated detente and currently it is the Soviets who gain most by the continuance of detente.

The capitalist degeneration of the Soviet Union and its consequent emergence as an imperialist superpower in the late sixties profoundly altered the world situation. There is no doubt that today the Soviet Union is a global power. Naval manoeuvres such as OKEAN 1 and 2 (the latter encompassing the major oceans of the world and aimed at breaking key shipping routes to Europe in event of war), the huge airlift of men and supplies to Ethiopia in December last year and the logistic ability to maintain 40,000 Cuban Gurkhas on permanent station in Africa testify to this.

This unbridled expansion of Soviet military potential and its increasing employment (starting in 1968 in Czechoslovakia) is the primary characteristic of the Brezhnev era. US policy has increasingly been forced to come to grips with the rise of a superpower rival in the form of Soviet social-imperialism.

Relations between the superpowers

From the beginning the relations between the two superpowers have been characterised by both collusion and contention.

The trend towards collusion stems from their identity of interests as imperialist superpowers. Together they have opposed the Third World's just demands at the UNCTAD Conference. Together they have defended the "freedom of the high seas" for their warships and nuclear submarines at the Law of the Sea Conference. Together they have defended their own nuclear monopolies while denying such technology to other countries. Together in Cambodia they stood side by side behind the rotten Lon Nol regime. One armed and fed his soldiers while the other insured the vessels that brought in the supplies.

The trend towards contention stems from their conflict of interests as imperialist superpowers both seeking world hegemony. Specifically, the contention is between US imperialism - already possessing a vast world empire - and the Soviet Union - with no empire apart from the vassal states in Eastern Europe. The Soviets are keen to reverse this state of affairs and have rapidly developed their armed might in order to realise this aim. They realise that when it comes to redivision of imperialist spheres of influence it will be on the basis of strength and no other basis.

The growth of Soviet global power has been accompanied with an intense campaign for "detente". How does this serve their interests?

As it is the primary source of war and on the strategic offensive the Soviet leaders are keen to encourage continual empty talk of peace and relaxation of

tensions. Such talk makes it harder to see the Soviet Union's real role. It helps divide opposition to social-imperialism.

Detente also creates an atmosphere for appeasement towards Soviet aggression. Appeasers can find a measure of popular support among those who genuinely believe that they are opposing "warmongers" and "cold war warriors". Exactly the same atmosphere was fostered by the Nazis before World War Two.

At first, under Nixon's Presidency, the US accepted detente as part of its policy of collusion with the USSR. It enabled both superpowers to continue their arms race while parading themselves as paragons of peace. But Soviet power has grown dramatically while the US has entered into a long term decline. This has changed the value of detente to the US. The US still needs to sound off about peace while arming to the hilt. But increasingly it needs to put its deteriorating strategic position before its allies and the US public in order to gain support for countermeasures to Soviet aggression. The deceit of detente is beginning to hinder this process.

Don't mourn detente

Detente is clearly deceit. There is no reason why we should oppose the abandonment of a lie by the US - as seems their present policy. If we desire to achieve genuine peace we cannot avoid reality, no matter how distasteful. For to bring peace we must change reality.

Wars do not arrive by accident. They are the product of policies pursued before the war. As long as the two imperialist superpowers exist war between them is inevitable. As their contention heightens and their imperialist policies find little opposition the time table for war shortens.

It is not vague mouthings but the development of a united front for struggle against the two superpowers and their war preparations that will delay the outbreak of war and lessen its scope and consequences. The current breakdown in detente, in as much as it opens peoples' eyes, is by no means totally bad. We should remember that it has been Brezhnev's Soviet Union that has been biggest in the words of detente while at the same time developing into an aggressive superpower that interferes and meddles around the globe. It is the biggest preacher of detente that poses the main threat of a new world war. Why then should we mourn detente's passing.

James Morgan

SPUC: "When I was a girl ..."

INTERVIEW WITH SPUC PRESIDENT MARILYN PRYOR

by Caroline Massof

What are the aims of your organisation?

Our aims are to provide adequate medical, social protection for the unborn child, and to spread information concerning the unborn child. Also, to provide proper care for women facing a pregnancy. We have a long term project of improving the needs of children.

How do you carry out these aims?

We try to educate people on the scientific fact that every time a woman is pregnant she is carrying a child within her, and to bring across that it is a complete living, human being. This is one of the main things - to educate people on the scientific facts of the whole abortion issue. We certainly did this with the Royal Commission and they judged the facts we put to them in a fair and proper way. Also in terms of Members of Parliament, we try to get the facts across to them; the media is the same.

We have a very large organisation - one of the biggest in the country, with a membership of 50,000 financial members, and 68 branches throughout the country.

"The Royal Commission... judged the facts we put to them in a fair and proper way."

Everyone in the society is working towards meeting the needs of disadvantaged children. We provide back-up groups working to help pregnant women with difficulties.

Do you think it is democratic that the Government passed an abortion law which is (according to the opinion polls) against the wishes of the NZ people?

The legislation is not against the wishes of the majority of NZ people. If you studied all of the public opinion surveys, you will find most New Zealanders reject abortion on demand. Just recently the society commissioned a survey which found that only 22% of the people questioned were in favour of abortion on demand, with 6% of people saying they did not think abortions should be performed under any circumstances.

Do you disagree with the opinion that the law is restrictive at the moment?

Yes definitely. Wellington Hospital will be doing 420 abortions this year. In 1969 they performed only 13. Actually the law is being interpreted in a very liberal way. It is a compromise between the views of my society and those who want abortion on demand.

How do you explain the fact that there are not enough certified consultants?

Well, that's very easy - first of all there is no one group of doctors who don't want any restrictions on the number of abortions performed, they're not going to do anything to make the law work. Then there's another group who have so much respect for human life they are not going to authorise even one death. A third group are so sick of the whole issue they don't want to have anything to do with it, and finally we have more doctors who are completely misled about the true intent of the law, and think that because they hold a particular view, they are excluded from becoming certified consultants.

The purpose of the law was to balance the rights of the unborn child with the rights of the mother and provide for circumstances where a pregnancy would be extremely dangerous to the mother's health.

What does SPUC think of the Repeal

petition recently presented to Parliament?

The Repeal petition has been based on the fact that many New Zealanders have been seriously misinformed as to the true intent of the law. The Repeal petition is aimed at liberalising the availability of abortions in this country. If you repeal the present law, the Acts Interpretations Act will tell you that there would be no abortion laws in this country at all - abortion on demand. If the aim of Repeal was to return to the status quo, the Royal

"For Repeal to say they are not trying to get abortion on request is to try to deceive the people."

Commission found that the law as it was, was a virtual abortion on demand situation. They said that any woman not more than 12 weeks pregnant could virtually get an abortion anytime.

If the John Kirk law was what Repeal was seeking then that is abortion on demand also. For Repeal to say that they are not trying to get abortion on request is to try and deceive the people. That's why I say Repeal is based on deceit.

A survey of the General Practitioners Assn. showed that 80% of that group were happy to refer women to the Remuera Abortion Clinic. How do you explain this?

The General Practitioners Assn. is only a small number of practitioners originally set up under the name of Dr. Eric Geiringer, now run by his wife Dr Carol Shand and Dr David Minute. It represents a good body of practitioners, but it certainly doesn't represent NZ GP's on the whole.

The GP's Association seems to promote abortions on request up to the first 12 weeks of pregnancies. I would say a large number of doctors are certainly not happy to refer patients to the abortion clinic, but do so rather reluctantly because the patients insist on going through with the termination.

The pro-choice abortion lobby accuses your organisation of seeing women as breeding machines. Do you personally believe that every women's primary vocation is motherhood?

No, I don't think it is the primary vocation, but being a mother is a privilege and it was the most important part of my own life, but I don't see women as breeding machines.

What is SPUC's policy on contraception?

The Society has no policy on contraception. Abortion is a matter of public morality, contraception is a matter of private morality.

How do you personally view the IUD?

I personally view it as abortifunctive. If it is used as a contraceptive then it is a matter of private morality, but if it is

"I have yet to meet a woman who didn't love her baby once it was born."

used to prevent the implantation of a fertilized egg then it is an abortifunctive. I am not in favour of the IUD at all.

Why do you think unwanted pregnancies occur in New Zealand?

It is my experience as a suburban mother and housewife, that many women found they had a pregnancy they had not planned, and yet I have yet to meet a woman that didn't love her baby once it was born.

Why do you think women have unplanned pregnancies?

A woman may find she's having a baby she didn't want or plan to have. Every time a woman has intercourse, there is that risk.

Do you think young people should be educated about contraceptives?

The more we promote the idea of contraceptives the greater the number of extramarital babies there are. I think we are

"When I was a girl our mothers were the best contraceptives."

living in a society that is promoting a far different ethical attitude to young people. When I was a girl our mothers were the best contraceptive.

What is your organisation doing to help women with unwanted pregnancies?

The Society has a full welfare programme. We have always recognised that some women have difficulties in pregnancies. We have welfare groups throughout New Zealand. A lot of people would not come to an organisation such as ours for help, as many people think we are only concerned about the unborn child, which is just not true.

Your organisation has been accused of using the strong organisation, structure and financial support of the Catholic Church in carrying out its activities. Is this true?

No, not at all, I think this is an insult to all good New Zealanders who believe in the right to life on a humanitarian basis. The Catholic Church as a group, recognises the value of human life, and wants it to be protected, but a tremendous amount of support comes from all types of churches.

Do you get any financial support from the Church?

No. Well perhaps some money. We got \$5000.

It was quoted as \$7000 by Des Dalgety. How many of your members are Catholic?

I have no idea, we do not ask people their religion. Besides this is really a human rights issue. Who lives, who dies, and who decides. It has nothing to do with

-Do you get any financial support from the Church?

"No. Well perhaps some money. We got \$5000."

religious philosophy, even if it is true that the Catholic Church sees it clearly.

Why do you think this idea concerning the Catholic Church was started in the first place?

Those who want to destroy what we are doing want to capitalize on any anti-Catholic feeling that there is. People hove in on the Catholic Church because they know there is a residue of anti-Catholic feelings.

How can students become involved in the activities of your organisation?



Marilyn Pryor

There is a Liferight Organisation here at University, set up quite separate from SPUC in order to get a pro-life voice here on campus.

A certain organisation has stated that you went to a Dr Wainer from the Fertility Control Clinic in Melbourne recently to discuss abortion, under the guise of being a WEL (Womens' Electoral Lobby) member. Is this true?

Yes, this is quite true, but it was a purely private visit, and a completely private conversation took place. When I went to the Fertility Control Clinic I wanted to find out how many New Zealand women were going to the Clinic.

Why did you approach the FCC as a member of WEL, since you are not a financial member, and not as a member of SPUC?

I did not go as member of SPUC but

as a private citizen. If I had gone and said I was from SPUC they probably wouldn't have told me what I wished to know.

In a press clipping from Australia it was stated; "...the New Zealand lady seemed impressed" said Dr Wainer, "and she said she would refer these suggestions to SOS. ...". Have you referred any suggestions to the organisation SOS (Save Our Sisters), in line with that statement?

All I can say is that that press statement is a lie, I made no such comment.

Would you like to comment on the new liberal abortion laws recently passed in the officially Roman Catholic country Italy?

They are absolutely appalling. In the end the Italian people will wake up, like everyone else does, and realise that it is wrong. In Europe (Eastern) they realised

it was bad for women, and the health of society. The Italian people will eventually go back to a proper law.

Why do you think they were passed in the first place?

Because there is a strong Communist

"Our goals will never be achieved until we have reached the stage of no abortions being performed in this country."

delegation flourishing.

Do you feel SPUC's goal has been achieved by the new laws in New Zealand?

Our goals will never be achieved until we have reached the stage of no abortions being performed in this country. That will come about when medical science has reached the stage where pregnancies are no longer a threat to the mother. When we've reached that stage the whole of the community will recognise that it is wrong to destroy another human life. We are only going to go as far as saying that an abortion should be carried out if the pregnancy is a threat to the woman's life, and that she can choose whether she is prepared to sacrifice her life for the life of the child. My own personal view is that I have reached a stage where abortions are never right but I don't think the law can interfere in the situation I just mentioned. If you're going to allow things like mental health, you are going to have doctors interpreting such thing any way they like.

ARC: The mass protest approach

INTERVIEW WITH GERALDINE WHITEFORD FROM ABORTION RIGHTS CAMPAIGN (ARC)

Interviewed by Mary Barber

What are the aims of your organisation?

To organise a wide range of activities, which I can divide up roughly into three sections: (i) To educate people about the whole abortion issue. Particularly on the needs and aspirations of New Zealand women. (ii) Organise effective mass public protest. (iii) Supporting freedom of choice by all women.

How do you intend to carry out your aims?

Organise on an extremely large scale-involving large numbers of people-mass public meetings, where people can come and debate issues concerning abortion, and where they can become involved in the decisions. We have a committee set up to co-ordinate activities, initiate activities, and to contact people for leafletting.

One of our main policies is that we believe the most effective way of achieving

"The new laws on abortion intend to push women back into the home."

our goal is the co-ordinated activities of both men and women, working together.

We want to promote the idea that abortion is a Woman's Democratic Right!

There seem to be a multitude of organisations against these abortion laws. In what ways is your organisation different from the others?

I think we are different in our main policy and slogan ie. that abortion is a democratic right, and that every woman should have the right to choose. Also, our style of organising is unique - large public meetings - the first one held on April 22 attracted approximately 100 people, many of whom had never been involved in the abortion issue before.

A lot of organisations limit the types of activities they do, some might concentrate mainly on lobbying MP's, petitions, others on education, protests etc.. ARC is intending to combine all these activities, to ensure this campaign is successful.

Why do you wish men to become active in your campaign? Wasn't it men who passed the anti-abortion legislation in the first place?

We wish men to become involved firstly, because many men are as strongly opposed to the new laws as some women are, and their support is necessary in a mass united body. Secondly, the issue not only affects women, but it puts a strain on the whole family. If an unwanted pregnancy occurs, there could be the expense of a trip to

Australia, the personal mental strain of a woman trying to get an abortion legally in New Zealand, or the heavy burden of an unwanted child.

What exactly does "Abortion: A Democratic Right" mean?

In this time of growing unemployment, women are losing their jobs. Many women are unable to find further employment, and end up in the extremely isolated position of housewife and/or mother.

Today there are pitiful childcare facilities available, and those available are usually well beyond the price of a single income family. Most charge about \$20 per week per child. We believe the laws on abortion intend to push women back into the home, so as to keep them more or less politically under control.

Obviously, the new Industrial Relations Act, the SIS Bill, and just recently the display of state power seen at Bastion Point, are blatant attempts to keep the working class people of New Zealand down.

Women have the right to work, the right to cheap childcare facilities, the right to free contraception and finally the right to control her own body. These are all fundamental democratic rights, just as we all take for granted freedom of speech, freedom of conscience.

Your Slogan "Abortion: A Woman's Democratic Right" implies that the decision is purely the woman's. Is this so?

The Abortion Rights Committee has no firm policy on this, but I think they believe that the final decision must rest with the woman. She is the one who must bear the child and unfortunately in our society she usually ends up looking after it.

If a woman is in a permanent relationship

"She is the one to bear the child and unfortunately in our society she usually ends up looking after it."

one would expect and hope the matter would naturally be discussed with the husband.

What do you think is the crux of the Abortion issue?

Basically that we feel that abortion is a woman's democratic right, which at the moment is under attack.

Why do you think unwanted pregnancies occur in New Zealand?

I personally believe that it is usually

due to contraceptive failures. The Health Department did a survey in 1975, in Lower Hutt, and concluded that 1/4 of women using contraceptives became pregnant for the first time while still using contraceptives.

Also there are strong social pressures on young women to become mothers

"I think the majority of people have expressed their preference for more liberal abortion laws."

and wives. Virtually from the moment of birth, young girls are brought up and prepared for a life primarily of child-birth and rearing. Some women find themselves pregnant without fully realising the commitments entailed in looking after a child.

Why do you think New Zealand has such restrictive abortion laws?

I feel the abortion law is one of a number of attacks by the Government on the civil liberties of New Zealand people. It is my personal view that there is a strong trend towards an increasingly repressive Government. For example take the new Industrial Relations Act. For a group of workers to go on strike, they must first apply to Government for permission. If the Government decides their reasons for going on strike are not good enough, the union can be deregistered.

The SIS Bill, the Domestic Purpose Benefits on solo parents, the harassments of Pacific Islanders, high taxes, and finally the massive display of state power at Bastion Point. All these are occurring in a time of economic crisis, and directly affecting working class people.

What do you think of MP's vote of conscience over the abortion issue?

We feel there should be no interference from the state at all over whether a woman should have an abortion. We feel it is her right to decide, but that there should be a freely available counselling service to help her decide.

Do you think there should be a public referendum?

No. I think the majority of people have expressed their preference for more liberal abortion laws.

Does your organisation support the recent Repeal petition?

We believe the Repeal petition was a step in the right direction. If you want laws respecting a woman's rights, obviously the first step is to repeal the present

laws. I believe the Repeal organisation wanted a return to the status quo. This was not a woman's right to choose, but it was a more liberal law than the present one. That there were over 300,000 signatures indicates that the present law is not at all satisfactory. If the Repeal petition is not successful then we must continue our fight, using public pressure and protests, until the Government recognises what the majority of New Zealanders want.

With 1978 being an election year, is your organisation pushing the voter to vote for the candidate who is in favour of repealing the existing abortion laws?

No. We feel it is unrealistic to ask people to vote solely on the abortion issue, because there have been so many other issues during the past three years that people feel strongly about.

How can students become involved in the activities of your organisation?

The best way would be for students to come to the next public meeting. This is to be held on Saturday, 24 June in the YWCA, at 1pm. There will be reports on activities coming up, and opportunities to become active in the organisation.

Our office is the old Repeal Office in the Dolphin Building, Lambton Quay. P.O. Box 12076, Wellington North. Alternatively they could get in touch with Leonie Morris here on campus.



"I myself, personally would never have an abortion."

The thin end of the wedge

University - Teachers College Relations

What relationship should there be between Wellington Teachers' College and Victoria University?

What is the use of a degree to a Primary school teacher, or a kindergarten teacher?

These are some of the questions being discussed by various joint committees of university and teachers' college people at the present time. A joint report has been produced that strongly supports increased "cooperation" between the two bodies in the teacher training process. Basically, it supports a degree-based course. This is a very alarming move which brings up several important issues that must be considered.

Firstly, a teachers college has a purpose to fulfill, that is to supply a teacher with the necessary vocational skills for a classroom. This is a different function from training other groups, and a totally different purpose from the academic orientation of university.

What use a degree?

The fundamental question which no-one has answered in any country on this issue is what difference does a degree make to a teacher? Practical circumstances show that in many cases it can actually have a detrimental effect.

Look at the skills needed by teachers. Human relationships are an extremely important part of teaching. Teachers are involved everyday with a large number of children who come from a wide cross-section of the community. Different class and cultural backgrounds effect the nature of children and create many different personalities all requiring to be pulled through the school system.

Teachers need to master classroom organisation, curriculum development, and how to cover basic subjects such as mathematics and science. Along with this the teacher must have ideas on how to create a learning environment which enables children to learn and develop as individuals in society.

The theoretical side of education must be covered as well. The development of the child, the effect of the environment and different educational theories must also be introduced to teacher trainees.

WTC changes

Does Wellington Teachers' College offer all these things to its students? No, it doesn't. The realities of the situation are that the course is not fulfilling the needs of Year One teachers, as many of them will testify. But nonetheless the college has the power and ability to change the course as it sees fit. At the end of 1977 the course structure went through a major upheaval aimed at making it more student orientated.

Over 50% of the intake this year at Wellington have had experience out of secondary school. This is a widely recognised advantage in the recruitment of teachers. Although the new "units system" (i.e. the reorganised course) has many teething problems, it is at least an effort to improve the training. The college has the right and the autonomy to do this without restrictions and criteria being enforced by any other body.

Degree dangers

The dangers of the degree based course have been proven at many of the colleges involved in a university/teachers college course. All the colleges apart from Wellington and Auckland now have a course based on a Bachelor of Education. This of course has major effects on students and the courses offered to them.

An important fact to note in each of these partnerships is that as the university is the degree-awarding authority, it calls the tune and the college inevitably has the least power and recognition.

A degree based course has higher academic content which makes a stumbling block for teacher training, as there is no advantage in having a tremendous theoretical understanding of a subject when the reality is teaching children.

The important goal is to generate in children the desire and ability to understand and learn about a broad range of things. The translation of knowledge from an adult level to a child's level is no mean feat, and not necessarily a desirable approach anyway. The emphasis should be placed on helping children discover knowledge themselves, by equipping them with skills to do this.

The inevitable academic orientation that must come with a degree based course could only be to the detriment of the college. Similar courses at other colleges show a move away from teachers college controlled courses to exam based courses. Within a degree based course there would be less scope for teacher trainees to diverge into the broad range of subjects and levels that they do at present.

At Wellington Teachers College the evaluation system is based on a non-comparative pass/fail system, which assesses individual students on the value of their own work. This encourages co-operation between students, an ideal in the teaching process. Students and lecturers at WTC have valued this aspect of the training. An atmosphere relatively free from tension created by exams is developed. These would be lost with the introduction of a degree.



The job market

The students at WTC have recently been confronted with the argument that they will be disadvantaged in the job market if Wellington Teachers College doesn't accept a degree for teacher trainees. This is nothing but a red herring! There is no evidence to prove that this is happening, or will happen in the years to come. At present only 15 - 20% of teacher trainees graduate with enough of a degree to allow them to complete their degree in a full-time year at university.

The assessment of teachers applying for jobs is made on the basis of their years of experience, personal qualities and recommendations. Such criteria will not be waived easily.

Status-seeking

Why is there a move towards a degree for teachers? The main thrust of it seems purely to be part of a drive for status. There is a forceful move amongst those who've been involved in teaching and teacher training for some years to push for teachers to be recognised as professional people of a "high-standing". The NZ Educational Institute has policy supporting this drive towards professionalism and a four-year degree.

This is a tremendous blow to qualified teachers. The desire for this elitist trend can only do harm to education in NZ. As well as alienating teachers from the community, it could well alienate them from children. The emphasis today is on a much greater co-operation between the school and the community. Degrees will only

serve to widen the existing gap between teachers and parents, by putting teachers in a different group, similar to doctors and lawyers.

Alternatives

The powers that be at Wellington Teachers College have offered no valid reasons for amalgamation with the university. Auckland Teachers College has decided recently not to accept the pull of the university, and has adopted an improved cross-crediting arrangement. There is no reason why Wellington shouldn't adopt the same position.

The regional quota system which means that colleges must draw students from within their own area could easily be changed to a national quota system. This would enable students to select the type of course they wanted, and thus eliminate any feeling that those at Wellington or Auckland are disadvantaged.

Last year students at WTC came out strongly opposed to any greater university involvement. Now students are being asked again to voice an opinion, but due to our apparent non-acknowledgment by the decision makers last year, many students are disillusioned with the value of their participation.

Ideally students are the ones who should be central to the discussion as they are the recipients of the system. They must fight to be heard and recognised as authorities, as must ex-students of the college, and present teachers.

Students at university also have a vested interest in ensuring the future of WTC is the best for teacher training and education as a whole. The resources which would be allocated to the college must come from somewhere. With the present economic situation and the education cuts there is unlikely to be an increase in this area. Who would lose out?

Get the priorities right

Above all, the empire building of the university, and the status-seeking of the college must not be at the expense of teacher education and the future education of New Zealand children.

Teaching needs people from all age-groups groups, with a wide range of economic and cultural backgrounds. It must encourage everyone who wants to become a teacher. The degree based structure would exclude a large number of people from this field.

Let's fight for good education for our children!

Glenda McCallum
President
Wellington Teachers College



NZUSA Runaround

NZUSA: the good news and the bad news. Four campuses have been highly critical of NZUSA over the last few months. Three of these (Massey, Canterbury and Lincoln) have indicated that they will withdraw from the association, while

from the association while Otago's President, Andrew Guest, stated as little as two months ago that his campus could go the same way.

First the good news. Canterbury held an SRC recently which passed two highly significant motions supporting the idea of a national student body and agreeing that NZUSA should be that body. President Mike Lee had been talking about a referendum on the issue, but many of the exec members were strongly opposed to such a course of action.

Their reasons are sound. One of Canterbury's reasons for saying they would pull out in the first place was that a need was felt for a regeneration of student interest in the affairs



Grant Liddell

of their associations, both local and national. A referendum does not encourage informed debate so much as pander to those sections of the population which have no wish to acquaint themselves with the various issues concerned.

Given this there also seemed to be a clear feeling that the chances of wording a referendum in a non-influential way were slim. These are the same reasons, that a motion proposing a referendum on NZUSA at Vic was thrown out at last week's SRC (see story).

The Canterbury motions are the clearest indication yet that things are looking better on that campus, and appear to pave the way for recommitment to NZUSA.

Down in Otago Andrew Guest is chorusing with the best of them. His column in the latest Critic begins with the sentence "Although there has been a lot of shit flung around about NZUSA this year, I think that our national students association has changed in many ways, and that perhaps we can begin to look to it with some confidence."

Guy Macindoe at Lincoln isn't so confident. He was personally appreciative of the decision made at May Council to chop the IVP but his persistent attempts to abolish all International policy went unheeded, and word had it he would still have an extremely difficult job if he went back to his association to argue that they should stay in NZUSA.

Macindoe has been a very good President in this respect, working consistently to find a formula that would accommodate the feelings at Lincoln while recognising the basic standpoints of the other campuses. I say has, because his term of office finishes at the end of June. It is unlikely that any-one of the same ilk will emerge to take over the reins.

There is another side to Lincoln of course, and nowhere does it find more consistent expression than in the editorial

comments in Caclin: "..... the NZUSA May Council, which we as Editors deem a non-event..... May Council was a non-event for the editors because we didn't attend. Our job by definition deems that we ought to have been present, but our apologies - we're only human. We would rather spend our holidays making money than listening to such adolescent drivel such as whether or not NZUSA should purchase land on the moon." (It's a bit ironic that any attempt to block the odd silly motion which came up was met with derisive remarks to the effect that NZUSA must be able to laugh at itself. You can't win).

By now you'll have guessed I've moved into the bad news. There's worse to come: Mike Pratt, President of Massey has resigned. As of immediately a little while ago, that is to say without giving any notice, he packed his bags and took up a job as a training officer at GM Trentham. Pratt admits to



Mike Pratt

being worried about the future of Massey, and says, "I would weep if Massey pulled out of NZUSA."

Massey is now in a very similar situation to Lincoln, with no immediate prospect of a presidential candidate prepared to work constructively to find a way for the constituent to work with the national body. An SGM was to have been held this month but has been put off until July, by which time a new top-dog should be installed. The general feeling at Massey is still very hard to gauge; like Canterbury last year the association seems to be in the stage of having made the big step and are now trying to find out what they mean by it. But things ain't rosy.

Down in National Office they've just got themselves a new Education and Welfare Vice-President, Grant Liddell from Otago. Words like "reliable" and "competent" are being bandied about his head (with wonderful regularity).

And what about Vic? Last week two motions deriving their inspiration straight from Canterbury were presented to the SRC, one on an NZUSA referendum, the other on a Mens' Rights Officer. The arguments against both these ideas are outlined in the SRC article, but one further point needs to be made. On the other campuses where such proposals have come forward, they can clearly be seen as attempt by various people to find some means of coping with what are demonstrably real problems.

Here at Vic there has been no agitation over withdrawal from NZUSA except from the few people behind the referendum motion. Their actions cannot be seen as a genuine attempt to come to terms with existing problems, but as bandwaggoning and barrow-pushing. Were they genuinely concerned, they could be expected to become involved in the activities of NZUSA. It will probably never be said enough that NZUSA can only function as well as the campuses allow it to, and that means it must involve all of us.

Simon Wilson

COMMERCE STUDENTS

Spare a few moments to think about your career

If you hope to graduate in July or are contemplating part-time study in the second semester, this could be an opportune moment for us to give you a few facts.

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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 fix 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.



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Glad to be Gay

GAY PRIDE WEEK 24 June ~ 1 July

Approximately one person in every ten is homosexual (male and female). So what! Being a minority group in NZ is no fun; it's a handicap. Politically we are not represented in parliament and there is even a law against homosexual male acts. But, perhaps more importantly, on a personal level it is an everyday occurrence to be presumed heterosexual, to be displayed by the media in a rigid stereotype and to be subtly "told" that you should be a wife and mother or a husband and provider. Problems occur when one doesn't fit into his/her gender role and stereotype.

Think about it! Being homosexual does not make you very different from a heterosexual, you are not changed in any way except perhaps on an erotic level. Yet society forbids you equal human rights. Although I could add to the list, here are some of these rights.

1. The right to dignity as a person.
2. The right to privacy in your personal life.

3. The right to control your body and its functions, provided that this does not interfere with the rights of others.
4. The right to children, whether the custody of your own or in adoption.
5. The right to work.
6. The right to accommodation.
7. The right to access to goods, services, public facilities and so on.
8. The right to protection by, and equality under, the law without prejudice to yourself as a victim, for example in cases of blackmail and assault.
9. For those in relationships, the right to recognition as a de-facto couple in such areas as taxation, mobility within jobs, loans and housing, inheritance from interstate deaths, and hospital visiting rights.

Denial of these rights stops homosexuals from living openly, thus also enforcing the rigid stereotypes and general lack of understanding inherent in NZ society.

At present, far from protecting the rights of the homosexual minority, our

legal and social systems either actively deny them, as in the case of male homosexual behaviour done in private, or passively ignore them - lesbians are legally speaking non-existent: there is more legislation on penguins than on the rights of 180,000 New Zealand people.

So what's Gay Pride Week all about? Having a special week was declared for two reasons;

1. To educate the public that a gay person's difference will not detrimentally affect society.
2. To help gay people know they are not alone.

Activities planned for Gay Pride Week 1978 are -

- SATURDAY KB Lounge 7.30 pm, \$2.00, BYO
- SUNDAY Wreath laying at Cenotaph
- MONDAY Opening of Art Exhibition, Repertory Theatre, 7.30 pm
- TUESDAY Art Exhibition

"At Home" for family and friends
CABARET at Ziggy's (near cnr Vivian & Taranaki Sts). tickets at the door

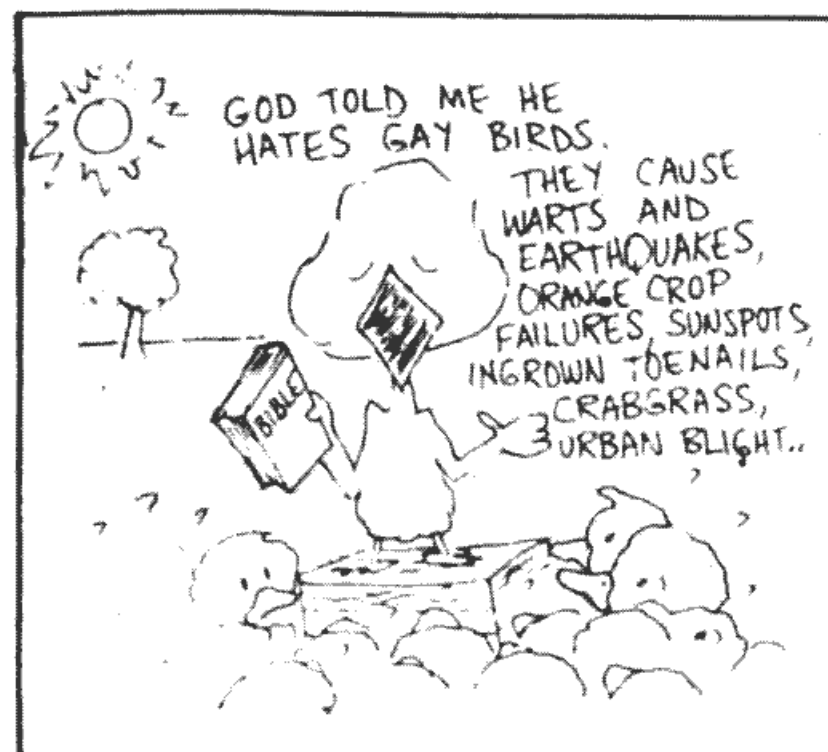
WEDNESDAY Art Exhibition
THURSDAY Public Forum - pertinent questions will be put to prominent pro and anti gay speakers
Information Booth at Karori Mall for late night Art Exhibition

FRIDAY Information Group - booths set up around Wgtn
NATIONAL BLUE JEANS DAY - wear your favorite denims if you're gay

SATURDAY Gay Liberation Social - KB Lounge

For any further information ring Simon or Paul - 758-444

Questions & Answers



What made us homosexual?

No-one knows what makes people heterosexual or homosexual. Nor is it known just how heredity and environment contribute to developing sexual direction. It is of absolutely no importance anyway. Studies on homosexuals have usually been on psychiatrically disturbed people and not necessarily true indicators of homosexual feelings.

Should homosexuals be allowed to work with children?

Denying known homosexuals the right to teach or to be associated with children is another example of society's fear of homosexuality...its 'homophobia'. People think that we will molest children or at least expose them to 'perversions'.

It is not true that homosexual teachers or youth leaders are more likely to sexually approach the children in their care than are heterosexual teachers. We have worked with children and young adults in many fields for a long time. There is no evidence to suggest that there have been any ill effects from this.

On the contrary, because such contact could provide them with otherwise unattainable and valuable experiences, it would be beneficial.

Do homosexuals attempt to seduce heterosexuals?

It is not a common practice for homosexuals to attempt seduction of heterosexuals, mostly because they will be unsure of acceptance, and violent reactions come from those people who feel threatened by

homosexuality. Chatting up need not be insulting or offensive.

Are all lesbians masculine?

Because many lesbians have rejected the traditional role of women and defined their lives in terms of themselves and other women and not in terms of men, their behaviour and personalities are often termed masculine. Lesbians who are accused of 'masculinity' are put down for being themselves and for not playing the traditional role of women. Lesbians do not want to substitute 'masculine' characteristics for 'feminine' ones, they seek the freedom to be themselves. Lesbians are women who love other women. They are not women who want to be men.

Do homosexuals hate the opposite sex?

It is often believed that homosexuals hate people of the opposite sex. However, many have both female and male friends. Most homosexuals do not limit their friendships because of their sexuality. We do reject those who discriminate against our life style.

Are homosexuals "child molesters"?

Female children are much more often forced into sexual activity than are male children.

Acts of sex with children involving force are almost exclusively committed by adult males or teenage boys; women are very rarely associated with these acts.

The vast majority of sexual attacks on children are those committed by heterosexual men on little girls. The accusation that homosexuals are more liable to molest children than are heterosexuals is a myth. This libellous and totally unproven accusation is used by those who fear homosexuality and seek to discredit it.

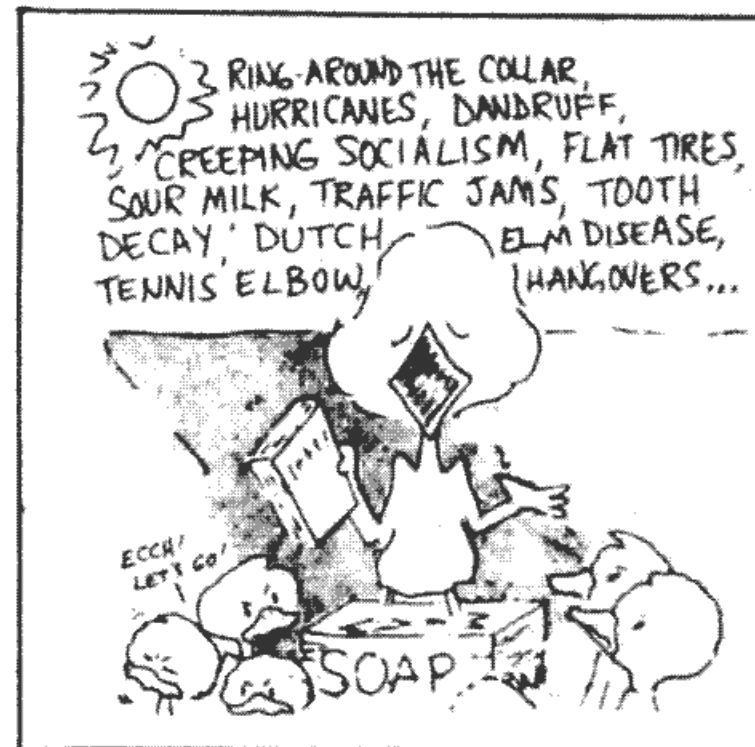
Are there two types of homosexual: active and passive?

In our society the only model is the nuclear family with a sexually active man and a sexually passive woman. We have all been conditioned to accept this, and it is therefore not unreasonable for people in a homosexual relationship to believe that they should adopt this model as the basis for their sexuality. When we adopt such defined sexual roles we are denying part of our character.

We believe that sex is a shared thing, rather than one person being fucked by another. This enables us to form relationships which are more honest, equal and loving.

Is homosexuality unnatural?

No! Fear and prejudice have made peo-



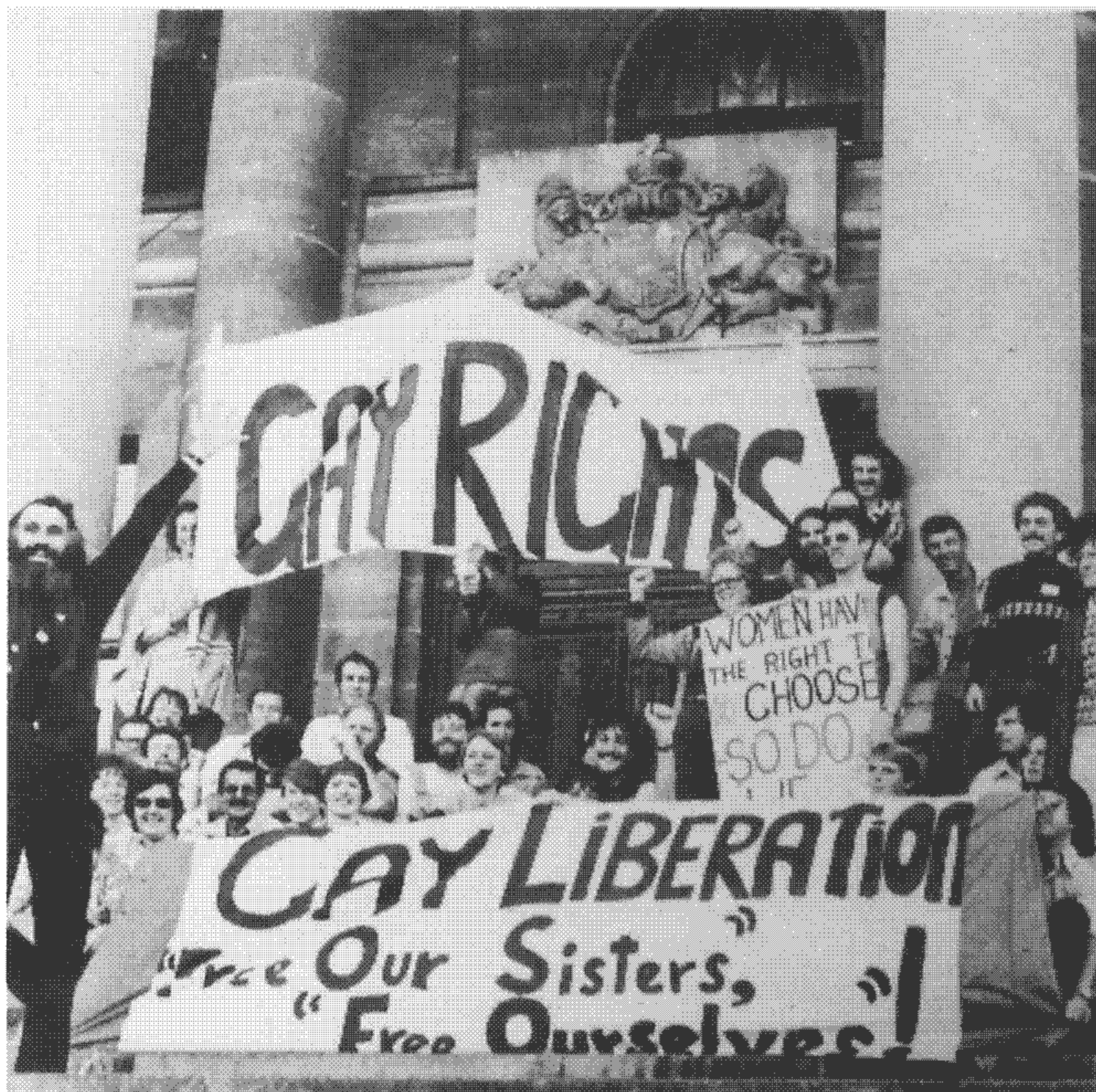
ple call it unnatural, however homosexuality exists in all societies and is accepted as natural by many of them.

The main argument against us is that sex is only for making babies. Not True! Sex is good, enjoyable and natural in its own right; it needs no further justification.

Children enjoy sexual activities with other children of both sexes. It is only later that the majority of people turn off their sexual feelings because they are taught they are dirty or unnatural. Homosexuality and heterosexuality exist in varying degrees in every person, in every society, at all times. Whatever your sexuality - it is natural to you.

Is homosexuality condemned by the Bible?

Homosexuality is often quoted by Christians as being condemned by the Bible. In fact there are five references in the Old Testament and three in the New specifically related to homosexual activity. The main ones can be understood as referring to attempted pack rape and a breach of eastern rules of hospitality (Genesis 19), a condemnation of pagan fertility rites (Leviticus 18), a denunciation of loveless sex (Deuteronomy 21) and a warning against pseudo-homosexuality that was becoming fashion among some Christians at the time (Romans 1).



You basis of homosexual... Are there fathers? Yes, it should!

sexual p... losing th... Are all m... Our s... sensitive... cause of... qualities... their own... generally... these qu... more rea... ing about... and men... effemina... effemina... however... after all... I don't... long as y... flaunt it...

What... the street... or arm in... their boy... ment and... they are... their hete...

The m... important... why sho... to do thi... fection in... hands or... should an... affection!

If bei... osexuali... true natu... flaunt it!



Members

YOU ARE AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GAY RIGHTS COALITION OF NEW ZEALAND

Historically, gay people have remained politically isolated and therefore powerless as a minority seeking redress of grievances and social change. Given that anti-gay biases pervade the political, religious, medical and social institutions of New Zealand society, and given the vast resources at the disposal of such institutions, it is imperative that all gay women and men join together in a united struggle to eliminate their oppression.

To this end, twenty gay rights and welfare organisations in New Zealand have united to form the National Gay Rights Coalition of New Zealand (NGRC). The NGRC is a civil rights organisation whose primary objectives are:

1. To liberate gays by promoting a social environment free from repressive laws; discrimination; societal attitudes causing fear, guilt, shame and loneliness; sexism; and sexual stereotyping.
2. To work for the rights, interests and well-being of all gay women and men.
3. To support the liberation of other oppressed groups.

This means the removal of all legislation which permits, condones or encourages discrimination against homosexuals and the implementation of legislatively guaranteed civil rights for gay people.

Affiliated membership of the NGRC at present stands at approximately 78,000 which should be approaching the 100,000 mark by the end of the year.

MEMBERS:

AUCKLAND REGION

Akld Gay Rights Activists
Akld University Gay Liberation
Gay Publishing Collective Inc.
Akld Gay Social Club
KG Sports and Social Club
Metropolitan Community Church

WELLINGTON REGION

NZ Homosexual Law Reform Society
Gay Liberation (Wellington)
Manawatu Gay Rights Association, Palmerston North
Gay Aid Inc. Wellington
Hawkes Bay Gay Society Inc. Napier

CHRISTCHURCH REGION

Gay University Students Society
Gay Liberation Front
Campaign for Homosexual Equality
Gay Teachers Union

WELLINGTON REGION

Wanganui Gay Rights Assoc.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Victoria University Law Faculty Club
Auckland University Students Association
Dorian Society, Wellington
Gayline, Christchurch
Hedesthia (NZ)
New Zealand Values Party
Socialist Action League
Student Teachers Association of NZ
Youth Advisory Council of NZ Labour Party
NZ University Students Association
Youthline (Auckland)



WELLINGTON GROUPS

Gay Liberation Wgtn, PO Box 9561 Courtenay Place
New Zealand Homosexual Law Reform Society, PO Box 9458 Wgtn Barry 858469
Gay Aid, PO Box 6114, Wgtn Dudley and Peter 851-068, Sonia or Shea 721-648
Gay AA, 31 The Rigi, Kelburn, Wgtn Les 757-966
Circle Collective, PO Box 427, Wgtn (Lesbian)

Books for Gays

Abbott, Sydney and Barbara Love. *Sappho was a Right-On Woman*.
New York, Stein and Day, 1972.
Straight forward book on what it means to be a lesbian.

Altman, Dennis. *Homosexual Oppression and Liberation*.
London, Allen Lane, 1974.
Conceptions and misconceptions about homosexuality, with instances drawn particularly from literature and psychological texts.

Clark, Don. *Loving Someone Gay*.
Millbrae, Calif., Celestial Arts, 1977.
An important book for gays and non-gays who wish to understand the gay experience.

Clarke, Lige and Jack Nichols. *I Have More Fun With You Than Anybody*.
London, St. James Press, 1976.
This is the lighthearted autobiography of two lovers.

Fisher, Peter. *The Gay Mystique: The Myth and Reality of Male Homosexuality*.
New York, Stein and Day, 1973.
An in-depth examination of the gay world from the inside.

Jay, Karla and Young, Allen. *After You're Out: Personal Experiences of Gay Men and Lesbian Women*. New York, Links, 1975.
This sequel to *Out of the Closets* deals with the experience of men and women living in the world as open gay persons.

Klaich, Dolores. *Woman plus Woman; Attitudes Towards Lesbianism*.
New York, Simon and Shuster, 1974.
This book explores both the advantages of being a woman and a lesbian in the 1970's.

NOVELS

Baldwin, James *Another Country*

Brown, R.M. *Giovanni's Room*
Covina, Gina and *Rubyfruit Jungle*
Laurel Galana *Lesbian Reader*

Forster, E.M. *Maurice*

Genet, Jean *The Miracle of the Rose*

The Thief's Journal

Our Lady of the Flowers

Querelle of Brest

Hall, Radcliffe *The Well of Loneliness*

Isherwood, Christopher *A Single Man*

Leduc, Violette *La Bartarde*

Maugham, Robin *The Wrong People*

Miller, Isabel *Patience and Sarah*

Millet, Kate *Flying*

Rechy, John *City of Night*

Renault, Mary *The Charioteer*

Rule, Jane *Lesbian Images*

Vidal, Gore *The City and the Pillar*

Warren, Patricia Nell *The Front Runner*
The Fancy Dancer

PERIODICALS

NZ BROADSHEET: New Zealand's feminist magazine. For subs (\$6)

Prepared by Simon Dixie and Margo Field

or back issues. Write P.O. Box 47-261 Auckland.

CIRCLE: New Zealand's only lesbian magazine, published since December 1973. For subs (\$4.50) and back issues write P.O. Box 427, Waterloo Quay, Wgtn.

CAMPAIGN: Available Unity Bookshop, Willis St, Wgtn. There are some superb lesbian feminist newspapers and periodicals currently published in America.

Big Mama Rag: 1724 Gaylord St Denver, Colorado 80206.

Lesbian Connection: c/- Ambitious Amazons, P.O. Box 811, East Lansing, Michigan, 48823.
Gay Community News: Dept E-28, 22 Broomfield, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Lesbian Tide: c/- Women's Building, 1777 N Spring St, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Majority Report: 74 Grove St, New York, NY 10014.

Off Our Backs: 1724 20th St, NW Washington, D.C. 20009.

Note that the Gospels, the very Christianity, do not ever mention...

...lesbian mothers and homosexual...

...many homosexuals have children. ...pointed out that many homo-

FALLEN ARCHES, ANTS AT PICNICS, FLIES IN THE BUTTERMILK, POST-NASAL DRIP, RECEDING HAIRLINES, SOGGY FRENCH FRIES, SPLIT ENDS...



...remain hidden for fear of children.

...homosexuals effeminate? ...puts down men who are gentle and compassionate. ...many men have denied these themselves to the detriment of notional growth. Gay people ...more aware of the value of ...and tend to express them ...The emotions we are talking usually labelled as feminine ...to express them are labelled as ...In that sense gay men may be ...The label should be rejected, ...cause all emotions are human

...if you're "one of those" so keep it to yourself and don't

...we see when we walk down ...Men and women holding hands, girls cuddling and kissing ...people wearing engagement rings. In all of this ...onstrating the right to flaunt ...sexuality.

...for open sexuality is a very ...of all our daily lives and ...one group have the sole right ...We want the right to show af ...blic too, perhaps by holding ...ing our loved ones. Why ...be offended by gestures of

...onest is proclaiming our homo ...en we will do it; if stating our ...flaunting it, then we will

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Red Mole Twice more into the breach...



Debbie Hunt

CRAZY IN THE STREETS OUR WORLD Red Mole Enterprises Memorial Theatre

A man dressed in strange costume stands at the back of the stage moving his arms in perfect symmetry up and down at various angles to his body, while a musician holds a portable metronome to the microphone. Another man dressed in a hard hat, PVC parka and shorts announces in brash American tones to a disconcerted couple in a restaurant that he is looking for oil. Oil? The restaurant's as good a place as any to look in a country that hasn't got any oil, he states, but who's to worry when the NZ government is paying him \$93 million a year? Australia's got oil though, he says, and leaves.

You don't have to admire the technical precision or laugh at the humour, but one thing is for certain in both parts of this double bill: actors are to the fore, they know what they are doing and they do it well. So well in fact that *Crazy in the Streets*, the second part of the show is the best thing I have seen Red Mole do.

I didn't see them at Ziggy's so I can't comment on how much was taken from that season or what signs of development recent Red Mole work is showing. But gone are the occasional clumsiness and lack of polish of the Balcony days. Gone too is the heavy reliance on enormous props and masks which reached its extreme in *Ghost Rite* and too easily served to disguise a lack of disciplined effort on the part of the actors or relegated them to an importance which gave them no room to move.

Now it's back to the actors, supported by Jan Preston's consistently fine music. There are some old routines (the dance/fight between Debbie Hunt and Sally Rodwell, Alan Brunton's mc) but they are unassuming and blend well into the overall shape of the pieces. Red Mole are doing

what they know they can do in style without resting on their laurels.

Crazy in the Streets is the better of the two pieces for a number of reasons. There is more exploration of new material, sequences are better linked and the action is tighter. Thematic expectations are more fully lived up to (cutting out the bullshit in the programme like, "the play leans towards the fierce logic of Greek tragedy and the audience should experience *Crazy in the Streets* as a community, waiting perhaps for the paper factory to close down while the weekly rag advertises *The Last Picture Show*").

Whether the stories of Sargeson, Maurice Gee and others have common roots with this work or are its roots is hard to say, but the feeling of small town isolation is certainly there.

Our World, on the other hand, claims to be "a sharp attack on the economic policies of the present Government as they are reflected in the lives of ordinary people." It's not, opting instead to use the present economic crisis to highlight some of the absurder aspects the imagination is capable of drawing from everyday life.

Above all this however there is one difference between *Crazy in the Streets* and every other Red Mole show: the protagonists are played not by Hunt, Rodwell or Brunton, but by John Davies and Ian Prior. Both are movement specialists, Davies tending towards an energetic outgoing stage presence, while Prior is a past master of precision and control.

Their different styles of work and the close interaction they have developed seems to have created in the whole company a stronger sense of working together in a context of maintaining separate identities. Energy is shared, discipline is greater. In a company where so much emphasis is placed on movement it is good to see the limelight taken more by people who really know what they are doing. Prior's old

man, with leg insanely wobbling at every second step and fixed expression is a minor masterpiece. The performance suffered from the atmosphere of the Memorial Theatre: the stage was a bit too large, the proscenium sometimes restricted sound projection, the bland walls were terribly out of place.

And what will Red Mole do now? They're off to Europe, we are told, after one more trip around the country. Their politics are as rotten as ever, as Davies underscores near the end of the show when he sings a song which suggests the only thing to do in these troubled times is to piss off. At least now they're moving towards a form simple enough to allow such sentiments honest expression.

Simon Wilson.

Red Mole has a large following. That is almost like saying there is coal in Newcastle, it's so obvious. Unlike other forms of theatre, theirs is full of colour, movement and images that seem to pile on top of one another, often for their own sake.

In the programme notes they talk about hallucination, randomness, volatility. A reflection of their view of present-day New Zealand? Or a reflection of the 'hippie world' from which they and much of their audience maybe come? For what other reason was the dialogue between the boss as he fired the worker or the father as he talked to his daughter in *Our World* filled with such unnecessary movement? It kept the visual energy up, it alienated the audience from the actors, but did it add anything to the total picture?

Any work in theatre, as in any other art, must have shape or form. By that I don't mean necessarily a beginning, middle and end but a coherency and logic all of its own. To add a piece of shadow puppetry that really goes nowhere, says and does nothing apart from bridging a costume change and to show that you can do a bit of shadow work (witness *Crazy in the Streets*) seems to me preposterous and extremely self indulgent. But the audience applaud. Is that ever any justification...

For Red Mole maybe it is. They are following the trend common to much modern theatre of heading towards so-called 'popular theatre' ie. circus, clown, music hall and all that surrounds it. If the audience like it, it must be right. The int-



Ian Prior

ellectual justification could possibly be that images assault us with far greater rapidity than previously. One day National is in power the next Labour and then back again. Jobs are easy to come by one day, the next day you are on the dole. To quote from W. B. Yeats, 'Things fall apart, the centre cannot hold / Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world'.

Maybe the Second Coming is at hand. If it is, theatre must reflect it. That is its job. But if one merely presents a chaos of images rather than the chaos itself one is not fulfilling one's role. Instead of gaining a perception of the chaos that surrounds us, one merely perceives a chaos of images, few of which mean anything at all. One leaves the theatre entertained by the energy and vitality but one's mind is basically numbed. Images are recalled but in isolation. Something for everyone but everything for no-one.

If I may be so unkind, I would suggest such a process hides a certain artistic laz-



Sally Rodwell and Alan Brunton

ness. An idea is mooted, images spring from the imagination of the participants, masks, props and costumes are made to reflect those images, and they are strung together in some sort of shape. But little or no thought is given to the overall form of the piece. Many of the images are really attractive but no-one has the courage to reject them for the sake of developing some of the more appropriate images. A mask is brought on, it moves around the stage and then it disappears never to be seen again. It has an initial impact but the mask of image itself is never explored or developed.

A classic example of this process can be seen in the use of Ian Prior as the extra-terrestrial being Herb Charming in *Our World*. This was one of the most superb examples of concentrated, expressive and economical use of movement seen in Wellington for a long time. His stillness and solidity could have been a powerful juxtaposition to the frenetic movement that surrounded him, as obviously it was meant to be, but it didn't work. Instead of being allowed to stay silent the bass player dubbed his voice with an execrable Kiwi accent. Instead of remaining a powerful silent presence on stage he had to be made into a joke.

If I seem overly harsh it is because their performances always disappoint me. Every single person working with them is an extremely skilled, talented and proficient performer. As a group they form one of the most brilliant and energetic theatre enterprises in the country. But instead of presenting a clear and lucid statement about their perceptions of the present situation they give us a mind besotting drug that tickles our visual senses leaving us cynical and demoralised. They could give so much, they have all the necessary prerequisites, and I look forward to the day when they finally succeed. Up till that time they form a powerful stimulus which is much needed.

John Bailey



RENEE GEYER's single Wellington performance gave the audience not only a heavy dosage of her strong husky vocals but a vibrant and polished performance. Coupled with her tight backing group and their harmony, Ms Geyer

delivered her distinctive brand of music, a blend of soul, blues, rock. Sensuous, sophisticated, Big Bad Mam, Renee was all of these on stage. A really talented lady.

Still flying high

EARTH

Jefferson Starship

"For instance, if you watch Paul Butterfield when he works, he has done that song a million times, but when he does it, each time, he is inextricably involved in that song, and they are playing that song as if for the first time." Marty Balin

Eleven years, and the nucleus of the original Airplane is together, for what it's worth, and for what it means. And so are the other musicians they've drawn along with them since the Starship's inception. And Earth runs neck and neck with Red Octopus as their finest achievement since Worst.

An intricate projection of the world functions reasonably colourfully on this one's label. On the A side we have New Zealand upside down in relation to the title of the second song, "Count on Me", - coincidentally the current single at the moment, so it also works on another level as an advertising gimmick. What?

The same design in neon. These lads have it wrapped so tightly, that that element is out of the picture. Except that we share the vast expanse of the Tasman on that A side with the ocker crocks. The label on the B side is more populated, naturally.

Behind Red Octopus, Earth - as the limited testament to the mother planet that it is - fares well amidst the material recorded since Marty Balin's original departure, but that was something else. It needed "Miracles" to push the spindle into prominence again, and Spitfire - the album separating Red Octopus and Earth, was admired by some and ran into disputatious circumstances in other areas. I didn't like it much.

Earth is a sound investment, for what it is. Science fiction-fantasy musical scenarios, with the intriguing perspective the Balin-Paul Kantner relationship added to the group as a whole, are an interesting musical medium to work in. When it is handled by professionals. Which is why I think this rates at least several notches above John Williams' recent flyblown muzak in the genre. When it's not handled by professionals, it might get pretty boring.

Sometimes, even when it is, there are instances when it leans towards tedium. Witness the introduction: "Love Too Good". Even with Peter Sear's fantastic piano notes, at just over six minutes it is a mile long. It would sound great edited to 2:30. Then perhaps Grace Slick's vocals could probably carry what are 'obviously' meant to be pain-filled lyrics to their intended target. Plus she might have been more incisive. But there's a mask preventing that. The musical backdrop, despite the time factor, is all that could be expected. It's well-played, but there is "oomph" missing somewhere.

A tighter hand on the mixer might have improved the situation, as is shown by the remainder of the side. We have "Count on Me", the charming "Take Your Time", and a song that - in a lot of ways - embodies the spirit that has earmarked the various permutations of the Airplane-Starship from the Fillmore Ballrooms onwards: "Crazy Feeling". The harmonic twinings of the Kantner-Balin-Slick throats fashion it into a tune that spins around and around between your ears long after the arm has returned to rest. "Skateboard", side one's final track, is a piece of lightweight frippery that could easily have been dispensed with.

Side two opens with the solitary Balin-penned tune, "Fire", which bears no relation to the Hendrix narcotic fantasia exploration, and it is not as good, nor is it "Miracles", but those are high standards, and for what he does with it, it's probably worth the album. The main flaw is the repetition of the lyric and, no matter how tight the music is, that is only half the story.

They really cook together on "Show Yourself", with a particularly savage guitar solo, while the two remaining tracks are

both part of the same coin: a clever dissection of the punk rock milieu which sound as if they emanate from the groin. "Runaway" is the superior of the two, with the added attraction of economy, but "All Night Long", again, goes on for far too long. The production and stereo separation is excellent, and that includes a really attractive and informative lyric sheet, something that you don't see too often these days. A good job all round.

Patrick O'Dea



STICK TO ME

Graham Parker & The Rumour
Vertigo

ROUGH MIX

Pete Townsend - Ronnie Lane
Polydor

The Rumour is a real rock and roll band. Don't let anybody persuade you to the opposite. Graham Parker is possessed of a real rock and roll larynx, too. About the one *de rigueur* test they haven't faced to settle their credentials is the type of red tape being disentangled from Bruce Springsteen. New wave. Punk. I do care what label you attach to what. That's one fuck of a combo.

Astute design features on *Stick to Me*: to force it to stand up in the shops, you know. GP emblazoned in translucent celluloid on a transparent roomy plastic sleeve. GP? Does that ring a bell? If not, my friend, you need your head analysed. And a stream of miniature portraits inside the cardboard for your plinth, satchel, whatever. Phonogram have lavished a lot of time and attention on this one.

The music inside? Does it stand up to *Howlin' Wind*? *Heat Treatment*? I demurred as the bass vibrated between the passage walls. So many ceilings, doors, banners fitting in a new record is an experience to cherish, even if it meant you couldn't enter the room for the first few times. Such is not a frequent occurrence. When it does it's profitable to hang on to it. That totality. That feeling. Even if *Stick to Me* doesn't approach the near classic definition of loss adapted by Rod Stewart on the "fast" side of *Atlantic Crossing*, Parker and his band are old enough to realise what they want, and that experience means they're walking metal doors attaining it. Shots of Parker live burst with a manic energy stemming from a feeling about the world situation in general.

Rough Mix, its title notwithstanding, is tightly packaged and presented. It's also depressing and sad, yet it holds out the light at the end of that tunnel. What Peter Townsend doesn't know about rock and roll is not known to many. Add Ronnie Lane - two-time Face (once small, once flatulent) healthier now and, really, you have the finest and most neglected album of '78.

"Street in the City" shows it. It is the sort of thing you feel before you hear it, if you get my meaning. Alright. Charlie Watts sits in on drums on a couple of the tracks: help from Gallagher and Lyle, Ian Stewart, Julian Diggle, Bijou drains and John Entwistle (who else) mean a veritable feast. The music is, for the most part, soft and acoustic - in keeping with both Peter and Ronnie's belief in Indian mystic, Meher Baba. That doesn't detract from the music, however. In fact, after multiple listenings, anyone who can provide inspiration for this music on *Rough Mix*, had something going for him.

Patrick O'Dea

VUWSA Film

ADVENTURES OF BARRY MacKENZIE

Boobs, tubes and bawdy Bazza (Barry Crocker) and his Auntie Edna Everage (Barry Humphries) in the first screen misadventure of this incomparable sexist Aussie duo.

Wednesday, 14 June, 2.15 p.m.

THE INHERITOR

Political thriller continental style. Heart-throb Jean-Paul Belmondo as a playboy who inherits an industrial empire discovers an international conspiracy to reinstate Fascism, and saves the world.

Thursday, 15 June, 2.15 p.m.

HOP



PANAMA & THE SHARKS

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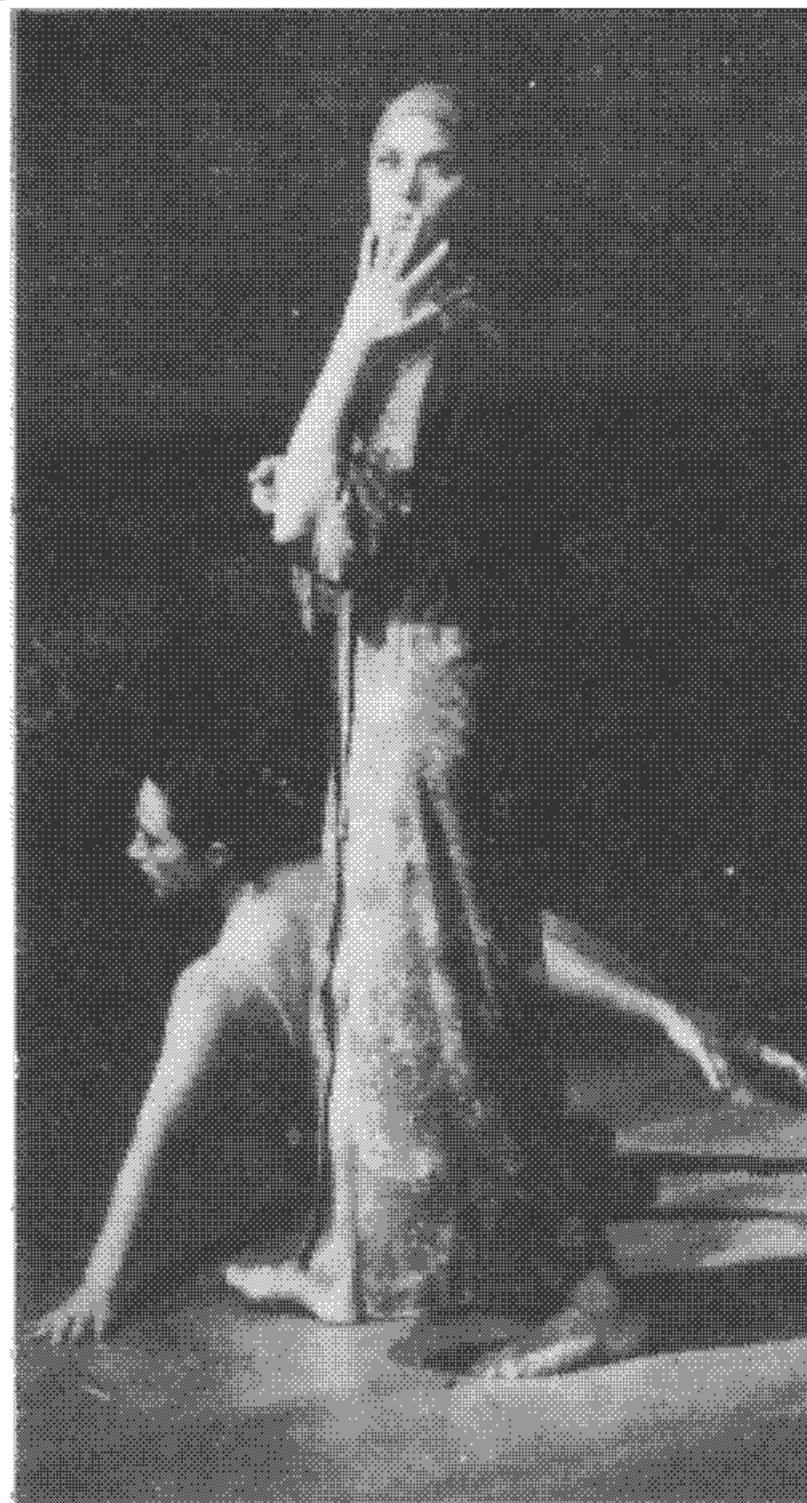
Dance tour

ENROUTE DANCE COMPANY

Performing at Memorial Theatre next week, June 23rd and 24th, will be the En Route Dance Company from San Francisco, California. Composed of two women, Shannon McEntee and Joan Laage, this company began a world tour last November in Hawaii, then moved quickly to Fiji, their first "foreign port". Their stay in Fiji lasted five weeks and included some "interesting" performances in remote villages where the elder men were somewhat embarrassed by high kicks. As Shannon relates, "They had never seen anything quite like Modern Dance before, and they didn't know how to respond. Because of village law, the men and women could not sit in the same room together to watch us. On the island of Matuku, in the Lau Group, there were no roads, no electricity, and no television. No wonder they were a bit surprised and a trifle shocked."

The two women have taken up numerous teaching and performance opportunities from dancing on the marae at Ahipara (Ninety Mile Beach) to Dunedin where they danced at the University of Otago. They have worked with all of New Zealand's professional Modern Dance groups, including Auckland's LIMBS and MOVEMENT THEATRE, and Wellington's IMPULSE DANCE THEATRE.

Ms Laage will stay on as a lecturer in dance at the University of Otago for a three year term, and Ms McEntee will remain through June, as she is teaching at the New Zealand Drama School and taking a children's workshop at an alternative



school here in Wellington.

Their concert on June 23rd and 24th should be an unusual and exciting event, particularly since touring dance companies rarely visit the southern hemisphere.

Tickets \$3 and \$2, Bookings at Opera House.

Simone Renais

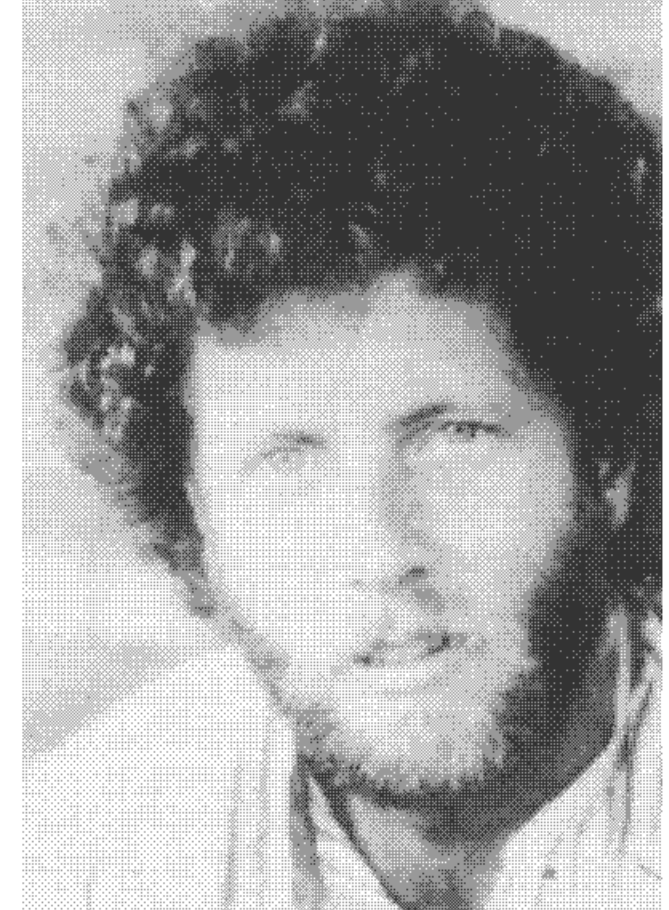
DISCOUNT ON THE BYRDS



Gene Clark



Roger McGuinn



Chris Hillman

THE NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS' ARTS COUNCIL (INC)

Gene Clark, Roger McGuinn, Chris Hillman: founding members of the "BYRDS" in concert

DATE: June 14th

VENUE: State Opera House

TIME: 8.30 p.m.

BOOKINGS OPEN: May 24th

CONCESSION: Students \$7.90
Public \$8.90 (Booking fee included)

Campus Music

SHOSTAKOVICH WEEK

Whether by accident or design, campus composer of the week appears to be Shostakovich. At one o'clock on Wednesday June 14, the Poly-Vic Orchestra plays Shostakovich Symphony No. 1, while lunchtime concert on Thursday June 15 features his String Quartet No. 8, plus Brahms' Quartet op. 51 in C minor.

Concerts in the second term have so far concentrated on instrumental rather than vocal works. Early in the term we heard Ken Young playing a contemporary work for solo tuba by Gordon Kinney, and in the same programme Deidre Irons (piano) and Ken Young performed Hindemith's Sonata for Tuba and Piano (1943). Although interesting in terms of sonority textural balance of the tuba-piano combination was not always the happiest. Two Handel Sonatas for flute proved however a most delightful instrumental companionship. The Baroque Players, always an aural treat, also performed a programme of music by Handel, Purcell and Vivaldi. Anthony Jennings playing harpsichord was a bonus.

Perhaps the most exciting work performed this term was Rebecca Clarke's Sonata for Viola and Piano (1919). Born in England in 1886 of American-German parents, Rebecca Clarke was trained at the Royal College of Music, London, and was a professional viola player and composer. Her Sonata for viola and piano is a famous piece which won the 2nd Coolidge Prize in 1919. Expertly performed by Gavin Saunders and Deidre Irons, the Sonata surprised and delighted with its rich sonority, wealth of melodic ideas and contrapuntal brilliance.

MUSOC CONCERT

Programme planning for the Musoc concert on 31st May was perhaps over-ambitious and the standard of performance was somewhat uneven. Commendable was the variety of vocal and instrumental works presented. Especially

notable was the performance of soprano Janet Elepans who, accompanied by Evelyn King (piano), sang contemporary arrangements of four British folk songs by Charles Ives. Quaint and charming, the Ives' songs were most effective. Next on the Programme was the first movement of Bach's Solo suite no. 2, for viola, played with confidence by Mary McMillan, while Bronwyn Murray also gave a creditable rendering of the Haydn Piano Sonata no. 20 in C minor.

Highlight of the evening was the performance by guest artist Stephen Popperwell (oboe) and Wilma Smith (piano) playing Poulenc's last work - Oboe sonata (1962). Apart from the professional ease of the soloist, the rapport between soloist and accompanist gave added zest to the presentation. Overall, however, the concert lacked the sparkle of earlier Musoc Concerts.

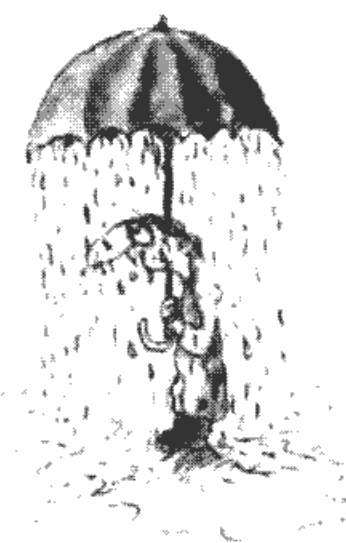
LUNCH AT ST ANDREW'S

Anyone who can't make it to the Memorial Theatre on Thursdays could dash down The Terrace to St Andrews for their 12.30 concert each Wednesday. For the winter a weekly programme is planned, presenting a variety of local artists of a comparable standard to those seen and heard on campus. This provides not only a pleasant hour of listening for audiences but is a useful platform for would-be performers. On 31st May, the Festival Singers of Wellington performed 16th Century as well as contemporary works. Concert for this week features pianist Rae de Lisl. Bring your lunch, the church is heated.

SONIC IN WELLINGTON

Another Sonic event is planned for August 5th. Venue is the new BCNZ symphony centre in Willis St. Though not on such a large scale as Sonic II, held in the Wellington Town Hall in 1975, this Sonic promises to be good value. More details later.

More details later. Julia Millen



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Friday and Saturday \$4.00
Show only (gallery) Monday to Thursday \$2.50
Friday, Saturday \$3.50



THE SEVENTH WELLINGTON FILM FESTIVAL

The annual Film Festival begins in a couple of weeks with all the "bigger, better and brighter" publicity one might expect for a real kulta event. Among the big name directors are Martin Scorsese, Werner Herzog, Andrzej Wajda and Robert Bresson. American and French films feature prominently, along with a selection from most other major film making countries in the world. Several films from new directors who have been the proteges of more established filmmakers (eg Jacques Rivette and Robert Altman) are included.

In line with usual practice a number of documentaries have been slotted into low priority times. Those who managed to get along at 10am on Sunday morning last year will agree that *Memory of Justice* was one of the highlights; the same experience may well be forthcoming again.

BEFORE HINDSIGHT.

A widely acclaimed examination of the way the rise of Nazi Germany was portrayed on British newsreels of the time. *Before Hindsight* indicts both the Government attitudes of the day and the context with which we still view the films.

Britain in the 1930's held an official belief in peaceful co-existence. It would not do therefore to allow the people to learn something of the reasons why this policy was dangerous, or why Germany was not the civilised nation she pretended overseas to be. One of the more pertinent parts of this film shows that the Government was able to persuade Movietone (who made most of the shorts shown in Britain) not to release film proving the growth of concentration camps prior to the war. The company explanation was the people

wanted entertainment, not enlightenment.

The film raises the important question of the function of news programmes today, suggesting that the "play it safe" policy is still prevalent. The fact that the current UN Conference on Nuclear Disarmament has been given virtually no coverage is a case in point. Peaceful co-existence/detente fans should find much to sing the praises of in such an event. Yet it is becoming so obvious (in Africa and all over the world) that detente is only a smoke-screen for increased military build-up by the two superpowers that the pro-detente news media can do nothing except keep quiet. This film may be much more about our present situation than many people would like to think.

HOLLYWOOD ON TRIAL.

Maybe you saw *The Front* and didn't

like the way the fictional demands of the story got in the way of a proper analysis of the issues confronting the United States when the House Un-American Activities Committee was out for blood. Or maybe that didn't worry you but you would still like to know more about what happened?

Hollywood on Trial has been called "the most complete representation so far" of the McCarthy years. John Huston narrates the story, which centres on events surrounding the Hollywood ten, a group of people who refused to cooperate in the red scare paranoia. Historical footage and contemporary interviews are mixed together with a cast which includes Gary Cooper, Walt Disney, Zero Mostel, Ronald Reagan, Otto Preminger

Again, with Muldoon trying to make us see a "communist bogey" in every piece of opposition to his government, the film should be of more than just historical interest.

NOT A PRETTY PICTURE

Martha Coolidge wrote, directed and produced this film about her own experience of being raped when she was 16. The process of making the film is partially captured on screen, with Coolidge actually appearing and discussing the event with the actors, working towards shooting the "proper" scenes, etc. Thus the

film becomes her own intensely personal attempt to work out (or through) her feelings on the matter: a kind of psychodrama.

On top of this, the woman who plays the young Coolidge has herself been raped in similar circumstances. The man playing the rapist, a close friend of the actress, finds himself at one point in some sympathy with his character because of the way the two women approach the situation. His contribution on the nature of the male adolescent mind, anxieties hidden beneath manipulative tactics, is said to be one of the most valuable points.

The film has been generally hailed as a first class examination of the social pressures which pervade our sexual and emotional lives. It rests finally on the point that whatever the misconstructions (deliberate or not) which can be placed on a young girl's behaviour, sex and rape are different things and much has to be done for them to be truly recognised as such.

HARLAN COUNTY USA.

Called by one reviewer, "Quite simply the best film I have ever seen on the subject of a strike", *Harlan County USA* details the events of 1973/74 when the miners of Brookside mine Kentucky struck for the right to join the United Mine Workers Union of America.

All the major events of the strike are

shown: confrontation between management and workers, the role of the gun-slugging scabs, picketing miners' wives, violence and murder. "... a work as passionate as it is insightful, as partisan as it is informative. A reminder that there cannot be neutrals - anywhere." Judith Crist.

CANAL ZONE

Every festival has a Frederick Wiseman film and this one is no exception. *Primates, Juvenile Court, Meat*, Wiseman's work is not always easy to sit through, tending to length and starkness in its relentlessly realistic vision of society.

For those prepared to do more than sit back and let it wash over, however, these films have proved themselves amongst the best in the world of their type. Wiseman has perfected, as few other documentarists have been able, the ability to make films without commentary which tell a clear story and make an incisive statement about the wrong in a given situation, yet have the full compliance of the subjects.

Canal Zone, his 10th feature, appears to forego the usual examination of an institution, which may mark a change from the earlier work. It has been called "an entertaining and subtle close up look at one of the world's most subtle and controlled environments."

Simon Wilson



The facts are where?

I'D LOVE HER BACK THOUGH Memorial Theatre

THE FACTS ARE HERE - How could I resist? So with a handful of others (good objective scientists too, I trust) there I was at 12 noon one Wednesday to see the facts on *I'd Love Her Back Though*. Well, true to the advertisement, the film began by providing the facts for the case that the foetus and mother are independent living beings (most of this filming was done in a lavishly equipped Auckland hospital - I wonder how many people can afford such luxuries?)

It still surprises me that both pro and anti-abortion groups continue to shove "facts" down each other's throats when in the past neither group has managed to convince the other to change its mind on the basis of scientific evidence. Has it not occurred to either group to ask what these so-called "facts" are? Or do they believe in them too strongly? Man involved in scientific analysis intentionally sets aside the various structures and aspects of reality (eg work, life, love, justice, art, belief, language etc) which we experience as a whole. Such a dissection of rational and non-rational is resisted by the coherence of reality.

Thus the question of whether a foetus is living or not can only be theoretically considered outside of the intertwining of other aspects, such as why families find themselves in an economic position where abortion seems the only answer, how a government has legislated on abortion, what the wife and husband believe Man is etc.

SPUC appears embarrassed by its very strong "religious" links. Why else would it go to such lengths in this film to suggest that abortion is not a religious but a human question? I fail to see that the question of who Man (male and female) is does not flow from a religious commitment. Of course the pro-abortion lobby, rallying under a banner of "Abortion a woman's democratic right" is also committed to a view of human autonomy which is just as much a religious commitment.

The influence of such commitments can be unmasked if a careful examination is made of how each group answers the question of what a human is (ie, when does a foetus become a human being?) With the shift of position so evident in the film, SPUC is now saying (if I read correctly) that natural processes must not be interfered with and man must acquiesce to nat-

ure. This means that it is not sufficient to dismiss the footage showing several types of abortions and the resulting aborted foetuses as emotional sensationalism, it is more a portrayal of such processes as unnatural. How one comes to terms with disease, for example something like Tay Sachs disease (results in spastic quadriplegia and death within 4 years of birth) I do not know.

Now the pro-abortion groups absolutise the opposite pole of freedom over and against nature. Man is free to objectively and rationally shape and manipulate the "natural" world. Thus the rational mother is free to decide the fate of the foetus, at least until birth (which becomes a sort of arbitrary cut-off between living and non-living).

Whichever pole of this nature/freedom dualism is held other problems arise - especially with regard to how a government is (or is not) to legislate on abortion. Many anti-abortionists see the state as upholding "morally just" laws, and here we discern the continued influence of a different religious root that is concerned with the place of the church in society and its influence on other institutions and the people involved in them. Here perhaps the pro-abortionists are more consistent with their idea of the free will of the people as the basis of the authority of government. But if the only power a government has comes from the people who elect it - how can these

same people in other situations accuse a government of injustice?..

One very interesting aspect of the film was the Australian feminist who claimed that abortion was the "biggest male rip-off yet". Fascinating that not all anti-abortionists are Catholics as some would have us think. I was surprised to hear that pregnancies after rape are very rare (although I wonder what the criterion for rape was?). The interview with the English woman doctor was very helpful as she had clearly thought considerably about the abortion issue and did not resort to dogmatism. Unfortunately the sound was not synchronised with the film which made listening and viewing very difficult.

It was encouraging to see the role that SPUC (and I presume the pro-abortion groups) are playing in both counselling and other aid (eg economic). This is often lost sight of in the heat of the battle. Perhaps it is time that the various pressure groups changed from trying to make the government legislate for their own demands and began to press for justice to be done in those situations that might drive a woman to the point of wanting an abortion. However such a view of government serving society would invoke a denunciation of human autonomy and that seems unlikely.

Alf Harris

Film The lovely liberals

JULIA
directed by Fred Zinnemann
Kings

Julia opens with an evening shot of a woman sitting in a boat fishing. Over the soundtrack we hear her voice recalling events from her past, and telling us (quite pointedly) that she knows her memory well, when it is failing her and when it is not, and that this time she knows she is telling the truth.

Her story (which forms the bulk of the film) concerns her friendship with Julia (Vanessa Redgrave), a daughter of the rich who developed an anti-fascist political commitment which led to underground work and eventual death in 1930s Europe.

The storyteller is Lillian Hellman (Jane Fonda), a writer who became a staunch opponent of McCarthyism during the 1950s and the film is taken from her story of the same name. That Hellman obviously believes fervently in the truth of the story as she tells it is important for two reasons.

First, from our point of view any "truth" there is has been filtered through Hellman's mind into written form, and from there into director Fred Zinnemann's film interpretation.

Zinnemann plays on this. It is remark-

ably difficult throughout to accurately date the events. At one stage Lillian visits Julia in a Viennese hospital; when later she tries to trace Julia through the hospital she is told that such a person was never there. After Julia's death everyone denies knowledge of her, and a search for Julia's illegitimate baby is equally fruitless. The bulk of the two women's relationship is developed through scenes of their childhood at Julia's grandparents' mansion, yet when Lillian returns there the servants deny any knowledge of her.

Although these things can all be easily explained, they do seem to suggest that "truth" is less important than the effect an idea of the "truth" can have. Shades of Blow-up...?

Secondly, this concern with the truth is essentially unimportant to the viewer. We approach the film as fiction. Whatever its historical basis, it is the themes which must tell us why Hellman values her experience so highly and why she thinks the story should be told. We do not want to learn about the real "Julia", we want to learn from the things her fictionalised self represents. The film's failing is that it does not do this.

There appear to be three major themes: friendship between two women, the hardships and joys of writing, and political

commitment. The first is clearly central, yet the film contains very little real development of the adult relationship between Lillian and Julia. The childhood scenes are spread throughout the film, and do not shed extra light on Julia's character or the relationship (as is usually the case) but are the only elements of substance which formulate them. Any expectation that the nature of such a relationship is important will be thwarted in favour of the consequences to one of the women of a childhood friendship.

Is it a film about memory then? If so, why is Hellman so adamant that it must be taken as the truth? Surely it would be a mistake to see Zinnemann's Blow-up echoes as anything more than peripheral.

The writing aspect works for what it is meant to be. Perhaps this is because the scenes this involves, with pounding surf, moonlight bonfires, a hideaway cottage and moments of "artistic temperament" are best fitted to the romantic atmosphere of the film. Perhaps it is because none of the thematic complications which oeset the rest of the film are allowed to creep in. Certainly the excellent acting of Jason Robards as Dashiell Hammett, the man Lillian lives with, has a lot to do with it.

However the last major theme, political commitment, comes in for some heavy knocks. Because the story has almost nothing to do with Julia's adult life there are virtually no politics in it. The society in which Lillian moves is entirely apolitical and seemingly oblivious of the spread of fascism around them. When Lillian meets Julia in Berlin she asks her why things have come to such a pass. Julia doesn't answer: she knows it cannot be explained

in two minutes to a person who must ask the question in the first place. The film has moments of fascist thuggery and worker resistance which give some idea of life under a fascist dictatorship but even these are not expounded upon and no attempt is made to examine how and why fascism grows. Finally, when Lillian returns home she is shaken by what she has learnt but there is no indication that she is gaining any political consciousness.

Thus the second major expectation one might be forgiven for walking into the film with is proven false. Julia is not about politics, especially not about fascism. There is no reason why it should be, but the fact is worth knowing.

Unfortunately the one thing which would have made this a much deeper and stronger film, satisfying both emotional and political demands, is absent. Without an analysis of why Julia chose a political life the film had to remain without foundation.

Julia must be saluted for its acting, (Fonda especially is right on form), mellow and composed photography (another suggestion of fiction?) and for the fact that it tells a story well. That it is about women is also important, but given this initial step it does very little to actually face up to the circumstances the protagonists are in. Politically, it is founded on the same assumption as Cabaret, that fascism is an awful thing and when things get too tough one better get back to the home country where things like that don't happen. At least in Cabaret the workings of fascism are more effectively explored.

Simon Wilson

Chess

The claim that more books have been written about chess than all other sports and pastimes put together is impressive although not readily verifiable. It becomes more believable however when one realizes that books are published on most major tournaments played today and that this source alone would swell the library of any well-endowed chess bibliophile by several hundred titles a year. The point of these observations

is that the Vic Book Centre in an enlightened move has started running a line in chess books. The emphasis is on elementary texts but more learned treatises are also stocked so whatever your playing strength there should be something for you.

That there is often a fine line between a win and a loss in chess was well demonstrated in the game Peter Green - Mark Evans which was played in the annual Wellington Queen's Birthday Tournament. From the diagrammed position Evans playing Black could have won with:

1...g5; e.g. 2. e7, Ke7; 3. Kf5, b5; 4. a3, a6; 5. Kg5 (White's pawn moves have been exhausted so he must move his king) Ke6; 6. Kh5, Ke5; 7. g4, d5; and Black will queen with check, exchange queens on the g-file and then win by capturing White's queen side pawns.

Instead Black played 1...g5 ch.; thinking that the passed pawn on the king side in conjunction with the passed d-pawn would force the win. Play continued 2. Ke4; 3. gh4, gh4; 4. Kd5, h3 (If 4...Ke7; 5. f6 ch. wins); 5. Kd6, h2; 6. e7, h1 (Q); 7. e8 (Q) and White won.

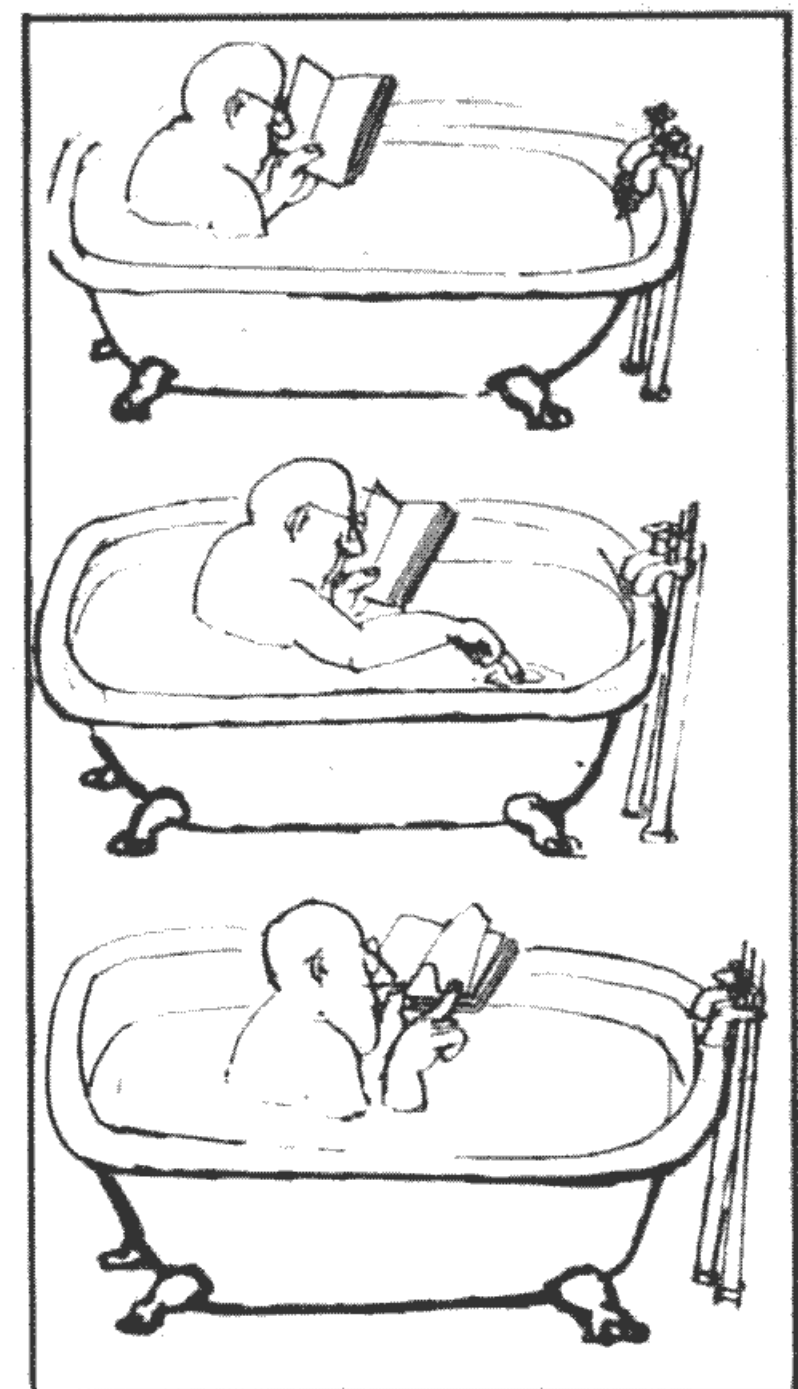
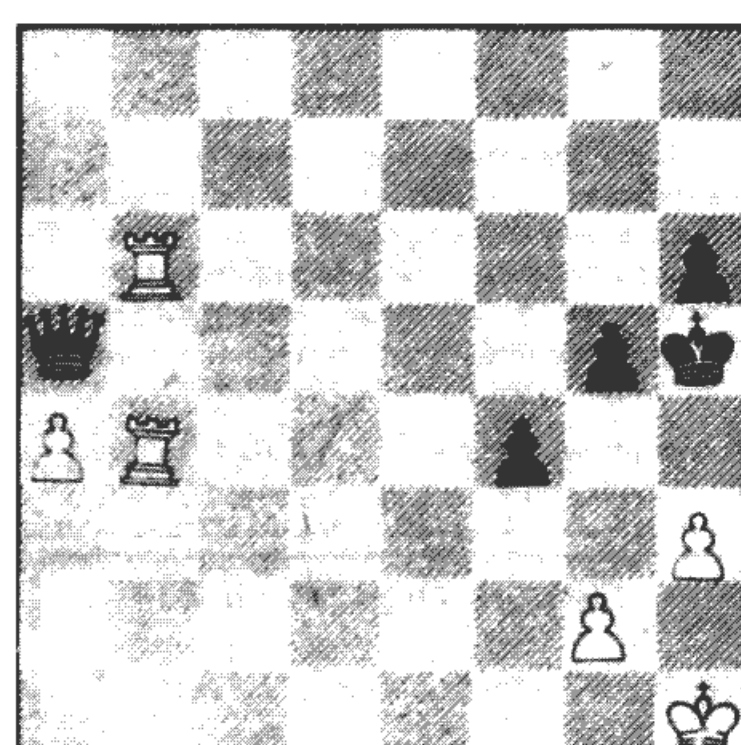
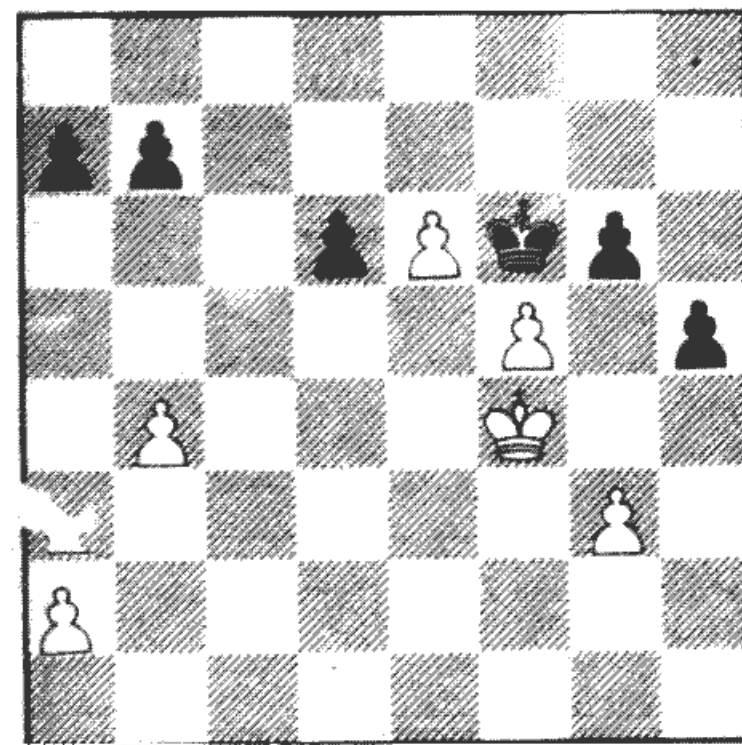
CURIOUS CONTINUATIONS (SPONSORED BY PARAMOUNT AND PENTHOUSE CINEMAS)

In this week's problem White is to play and force a quick win from the diagrammed position. Solutions should be handed in at the Salient office by midday Wednesday. The first correct solution drawn out of a hat wins the prize of a double pass to either the Paramount or Penthouse cinemas.

The solution to last week's problem was:
1. Qf6 ch., Kg8; 2. Qg7 ch.! Rg7; 3. Nf6 ch., Kh8; 4. hg7 ch., Kg7; 5. Rh7 mate.

Last week's winner was Tim Carter. Tickets can be picked up at the Salient office.

David Beach



Student health

HOW DID YOU SLEEP LAST NIGHT?

With examinations approaching sleeplessness or insomnia is a common complaint. First and foremost there is the sheer pressure of work and the extra hours of study that leave many students in a state of heightened mental activity. This isn't helped by the haunting fear of failure and the agonizing guilt of not having worked as assiduously as one should have. Remember nobody's perfect! All of these factors and others in various combinations produce insomnia. What can be done about it? There is no simple solution but insomniacs read on! There are some handy hints which you might just find useful.

Sleeplessness takes many forms but the commonest patterns are:

1. You may take ages to get off to sleep.
2. You may tend to wake up during the night, either for short periods or for a long spell.
3. You may wake up too early in the morning. People suffering from depression are prone to develop this pattern.
4. You may sleep but wake up feeling as though you've had a restless night. The quality of sleep is a very subjective phenomenon and may sometimes be as important as quantity.

The first pattern, difficulty in getting off to

sleep is commonest at exam time. It is difficult for some people to inhibit the day's mental activity or speaking physiologically to switch off the arousal system in the brain.

The medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry are guilty of promoting the idea that drugs are the best solution for insomnia but before resorting to this there are a number of other things that should be done.

Reassurance that, within reason, no serious harm will follow the loss of some sleep. Many people have unreasonable expectations about the amount of sleep they should have and anxiety about not sleeping for x hours or the average 7½ hours may be worse than the insomnia itself. Although prolonged sleep deprivation will impair performance, some studies show that a moderate reduction in sleep, especially if it is short term, does not have much effect on the ability to perform tasks the next day.

Mental stimulation has a powerful arousal effect in some people. Switching off and doing something relaxing after an evening's study can help here, like music or sex.

Avoid known stimulants and employ known relaxants although once again it's an individual matter. Some people find that coffee, tea and cigarettes increase the arousal level. Alcohol can act as a relaxant. The traditional 'night cap' is a popular remedy, moderation being the keynote. The time honoured warm milky drink and a warm comfortable bed has much to recommend it. Maybe you should

invest in an electric blanket. This particularly applies to overseas students from sultrier climes.

Does exercise help? Would it help to, say, go for a run around the block after studying and before retiring? One cannot generalise but studies suggest that exercise during the day is of greater benefit than evening exercise which may have an arousal effect in the same way as mental activity. Physiologists have found that moderate exercise during the day can favourably affect the level and type of sleep at night.

Sleep is not a steady state and a lot of research is being devoted to the various levels and type of sleep that alternate in cycles during the night. Under pressure of work it may be beneficial to break during the day for a period of pleasurable recreation. You'll reap the benefits hours later. You don't have to exercise to the point of exhaustion!

Relaxation techniques help some people but not others. The staff at the recreation centre can provide individual and group instruction in relaxation. See Hugh Lawrence or Diana Jones about this. At the Councelling Service also the staff will provide instruction in these techniques. Tapes are available for loan to students wishing to practice relaxation techniques at home.

Try and reduce your level of anxiety. Remember you're only human. Many students have unattainable ideals and expectations often imprinted by early experiences. Many of us

have been given messages from our parents such as:

- 'be perfect'
- 'be good'
- 'be successful'
- 'try hard'
- 'hurry up'

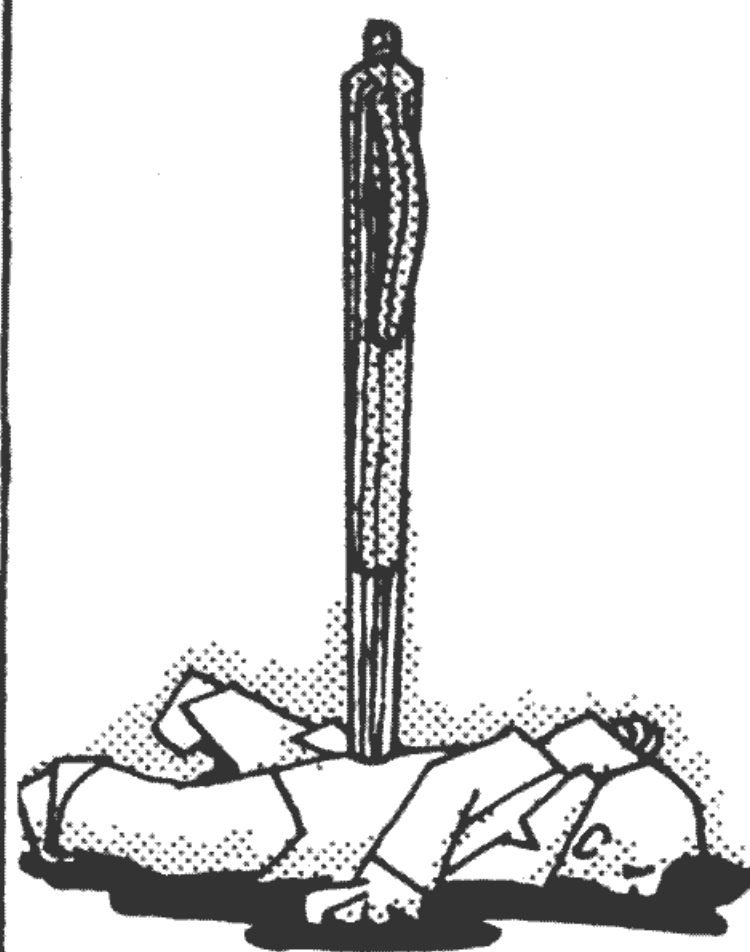
These messages have an unconscious and powerful effect on our attitudes and behaviour. Try and see them for what they are. Come to terms with the reality of being a fallible human being with attainable standards and not impossible goals. This will help infinitely more than any sedative prescription. Solving a sleep problem may also provide you with more effective skills to solve other types of problems. Ruminating and thinking in circles is hardly effective problem solving.

The counsellors at the student counselling service can help sort out your anxieties. These may be real or imagined. They also provide group sessions on improving study skills and reducing examination anxiety. Individual assistance is there for the asking.

At the Health service we will try and sort out your particular brand of sleep problem. And maybe you are one of those who need a prescription. While our attitude is not to reach first of all for the prescription pad the wise use of sedatives is sometimes appropriate. Short term use of sedatives is now preferred because of the danger of becoming dependent on hypnotic drugs.

Sleep well!

Letters



Letters must be typed, double spaced on one side of the paper, and should not run on and on boring everybody to death. They can be dropped into the letters box just inside the Salient door (middle floor of the Union Building, graveyard end), left at the Students' office, or sent c/o VUWSA, Private Bag, Wellington

Carson on Zionism

Dear Simon,

After reading the Zionist outbursts in the last two issues of SALIENT, with the case for Israel being presented through abuse and irrelevancies, I feel that I must reply at some length on the motivations for such behaviour and on the realities of the Middle East situation.

The abuse and smear tactic is not the result of an outraged indignation over the denial of a vote, but rather a technique used to cover up the central point of Israel being a colonialist, racist and militaristic state.

So, Mark Shenken, knowing full well the nature of this state, diverts attention by an absolutely fraudulent rewriting of the history of NZUSA policy on the Middle East. Let me set the record straight on the NZUSA initiated exclusion of the National Union of Israeli Students, (not Israeli Students Association as Shenken calls it) from the Asian Students Association in 1975 and the affirmation of the membership of the General Union of Palestinian Students.

Despite Shenken's assertions, NZUSA policy at this time advocated self determination for the Palestinians. As a corollary, it did not recognise the "State of Israel". This policy was actioned by a decision of the National Executive of NZ USA, specifically directing me to oppose Israeli membership of the ASA at its conference in Thailand. This is not just my word versus Shenken's; the policy books still exist for anyone to see.

Unfortunately, not all such matters can so easily be verified and Shenken is reminded that he does not have complete licence to use the student press in the hope that some diversionary dirt will stick. Any further libellous inventions could well see the truth established in a court of law.

Next my "rampage" at Massey using "tactics" of moving motions in support of the Palestinian people at the AGM. Unlike Shenken, I see the utilisation of the democratic process as an obligation - not a subterfuge. Also, Shenken's chronicle of the meeting omits mention of a decision to take policy affirming Israel's right to exist, off the books.

As for quoting Sami Hadawi, I make no apology for doing so. So long as the truth is still told, partisan support for the Palestinian nation in no way invalidates what one has to say. The Zionists, in campus letter columns, make a great play of "objectivity" and claim universal majority support from students when only contradictory results have been obtained from a sectional test of opinion.

It is about time the campus Zionists admitted the partisan nature of their stand and that feigning objectivity is nothing but a stratagem.

I do not intend to withdraw my quotation of Menachem Begin, where he justifies the massacre of Deir Yassin. Though the precise words I used do not appear in the English version of Begin's book, "The Revolt" (not "Bitter Harvest" as Shenken thinks) the translation from the original Hebrew was one published in an American biweekly, "Jewish Newsletter" (Oct 3 1960). Besides, there are enough similar statements in the complete English version book to make no difference to a belief that Begin saw Deir Yasin as very important in terrorising Palestinians off their land and out of their country.

Now to Deir Yasin itself, not the "mainstay of anti Israeli propaganda" either, just one of the more infamous massacres in a long Zionist history, the most recent of which was the killing of 2,000 civilians in the recent invasion of the Lebanon.

The Zionist lobby explains Deir Yasin on the basis that the inhabitants were warned to leave and that the Irgun attackers were fired on, with the ultimate loss of four of them. This argument is a preposterous arrogance that presumes that mere Arabs have no real attachment to their homes and certainly no right to defend them from a gang of thugs.

With such flimsy arguments to sustain them it is no wonder that the Zionist camp is so reluctant to engage in uninterrupted and open debate. Atachi, for instance, toured New Zealand representing the pro-Israel faction of the 33,000 Druze in the Israeli state, in the Begin coalition. He said that he came here to "clarify misconceptions". When I challenged him on this, he said that he had not come to debate; sorry La, he really did say it.

In similar vein the ambassador to New Zealand waxes eloquent on how student politicians are a "small vociferous minority group misrepresenting the majority of students". Yet this same ambassador when he visited Massey on the anniversary of Deir Yasin, didn't feel it appropriate to let me interview him for CHAFF. He doesn't even have the courtesy to reply to a Massey Students Association invitation to debate the Middle East, but accepts the university's invitation to have a microphone to himself. He also is now excluding the media from talks he gives to Lions clubs. Yet it is no accident his press, radio and service group statements rival those of the South African consul, Lindhorst, in frequency. After all they are selling the same product.

Zionist groups overseas, especially in the United States, have sought to stifle, not debate, views supporting the Palestinian people, by blocking publications or ensuring that speakers' invitations were retracted. Witness the Jewish Defense League's attempt to stop Vanessa Redgrave from receiving the oscar nomination on the basis of Redgrave's opposition to Zionism.

Israel is sold in one of the most sophisticated public relations exercises ever. It is presented under all sorts of guises. To capitalists it represents "free enterprise", to socialists "progressive democracy"; the ambassador even condemns the PLO for being right wing.

To the Pentagon Israel is "tough and resilient", but to the UN it claims to be the great seeker of peace. Originally, Zionism was sold to the Palestinians as desiring "independence from colonialist Europe", yet Europe was told that Zionism was for civilising the "barbarians" of Asia.

Heymann's criticism of calling "Jews" "Zionists", at Atachi's forum (sic) is another attempt to have things both ways. Call Atachi's followers Jews and criticise them and one is automatically labelled anti-semitic.

At the crux of the issue is political Zionism. A Zionist is not a Jew, the word defines the supporter of the concept of a separate nation state for the Jews. A Jew is the adherent of a religious faith who collectively belong to many different races and countries. To claim a Jewish ethnic link to the Middle East is thus tenuous, except for a very small number of Jews whose continuous settlements in Palestine date back to Biblical times. Even if a link was proved, then descendants of the Crusaders, most New Zealanders, could lay claim to the region with equal validity.

The Jews are not a people in any collective sense different from Christians or Moslems, certainly not to the extent of being a nation. All states, except Israel, have been formed on the basis of geographical divisions; none by religious migration.

Non-Jews live in Israel under sufferance, for to let them live there as of right would negate the very basis of Israel's existence. As Ben Gurion, first Israeli Prime Minister put it, "Israel is the country of the Jews and only of the Jews".

It follows from this central racist viewpoint that criticism of Israel is diverted to the nature of the neighbouring Arab states. These countries are not all the same and it is a racist comment that presumes a Palestinian state with a predominant Arab population would be a reactionary state simply because of an Arab majority.

In conclusion, let me point out that the democracy of Israel is partly a myth and partly the

product of being the major recipient of United States economic and military aid. It's easier to float a democracy for the wealthy, especially while throwing out those who won't have a country, let alone exercise any sort of vote in one.

Don Carson.

Movick money or munchies?

JUST A FEW THOUGHTS IN PASSING (THE CAFE)

Mummy why are all the students crying? Cos, dear, POOR James Movick was 'exported', Daddy, why are all the students starving? Well, dear, cafe prices are so high they can't afford it,

So who is Movick? (now, I mean.) With all the bullshit cut down to size, I would have thought money could have been wiser spent, On ideas like: close to home and subsidies. Why should people like us Students, be thin? To pay for for rubbish in Movick's bin?

THE END

Yours Hungry,
M.A. Bishop

Hebenton on imperialism

Dearest Simon

How are you my man? I am writing this letter as I am bored, frustrated, and in need of fun. After learning how unbiased your paper is, I decided to read it, for once, or even twice. Anticipating a wealth of knowledge my eyes fell upon an article entitled: 'Zaire: Corruption and Rebellion'. Fine, I thought, and I read it. Most of it was very informative (although I suspect entirely biased).

But Mr Treen appears to be confused. Because the whites operate the mines, they are the imperialists. The mines are the backbone of the economy, in fact one third of Zaire's income comes from the mines. Unfortunately the white occupants of Kolwezi are the only people in Zaire with the necessary knowledge to operate the mines. Without the French and Belgians the mines do not work. Mr Treen should be well pleased, few of those evacuated have any intention of returning, and the mines look at the moment as if they will cease operations, tragic for Zaire, under any regime, and the world as a whole for raw materials. But no more imperialism, and that's what counts.

The French and Belgian paratroops entered the Shaba province to extract the trapped whites, as Mobutu was obviously incapable. And here Mr Treen's facts seem to become confused. Two hundred whites were killed, not 70, along with many Africans. Seventy whites were taken hostage when the rebel troops withdrew, and the French remained to find and rescue them, hence Mr Treen's mopping up campaigns.

Shortly after the rebels disappeared over the border, the French too began to make arrangements to withdraw, as they have no intention of fighting Mobutu's war. Mr Treen's

Cooking

BREAD MAKING AND EATING

With a little patience and time you can make bread as good as the commercially prepared product. It is, I am sure, symptomatic of our age that fewer and fewer people have enough time to make bread. Many are too busy earning money for a colour television set or holiday. Bread-making is time-consuming, but what could be better than having time to talk and laugh with friends or family and then sharing hot butter-dripping crusty bread with them?

There are other factors that are worth bearing in mind. Firstly, unless you buy flour in bulk (5 or 10 kgs), home-made bread will turn out more expensive than commercial bread. Secondly, New Zealand flour is better for making cakes than bread (due to gluten content) - I will elaborate on this next week. Beware also when you buy wholemeal flour - much of it is reconstituted (white flour and bran etc.).

Like many other processes in our society, flour making is closely tied to economic gain - you lose profits if you stop machinery early in the refining process to remove wholemeal flour. There are some stoneground wholemeal flours available around town (try health food shops), which give rather pleasing results. Thirdly, the cheapest (and friendliest) way to buy yeast is to use jars of dried yeast and share with friends. Always respect yeast - it's a living plant - never use water that is too hot or you will kill it.

No Knead Wholemeal Bread

You will need:

One 3 pint tin or 2 smaller ones
550 grams (1 lb 4 oz) stoneground wholemeal flour
1 tablespoon (heaped) dry yeast or

15 grams fresh yeast
15 grams salt
approximately 350 grams water
4 tablespoons milk
1 teaspoon sugar

Take part of water (about a cup for dry yeast), warm to blood heat (30°) (or just use hot tap water). Sprinkle in 1 teaspoon sugar. Sprinkle yeast on top and leave 10 minutes to reactivate yeast.

At the same time warm flour for about 10 mins in oven at 220°C (Gas 7) - leave oven on.

Then take rest of water (blood heat), mix in milk, add salt to liquid and dissolve. Grease warmed tin(s).

Once flour is warmed through make a well in centre, pour in yeast and add as much water as will make dough manageable (do this slowly as flour takes a little time to absorb water). (Different flours vary considerably in the amount of liquid absorbed so don't stick dogmatically to recipe - it's not a scientific formula, just a guide).

Fill the tins 2/3 full, cover with damp warm cloth (or sheet of plastic) and leave in a warm place until dough reaches top of tin. The easiest method if you don't have a hot water cupboard is to place bread tins on upside down roasting dish in sink. Fill sink almost to top of roasting pan with hot water. Cover sink top with thick towel to hold heat in.

Bake in oven at 220°C (gas 7) for 17 minutes, then reduce heat to 190°C (gas 5) for another 15 minutes. Loaves should slip out of pans now (if not leave a little longer). Loaves should sound hollow when tapped if cooked through.

Alf Harris

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY MUSIC SOCIETY PRESENTS

"THE REFORMED DRUNKARD"

a comic opera by
GLUCK

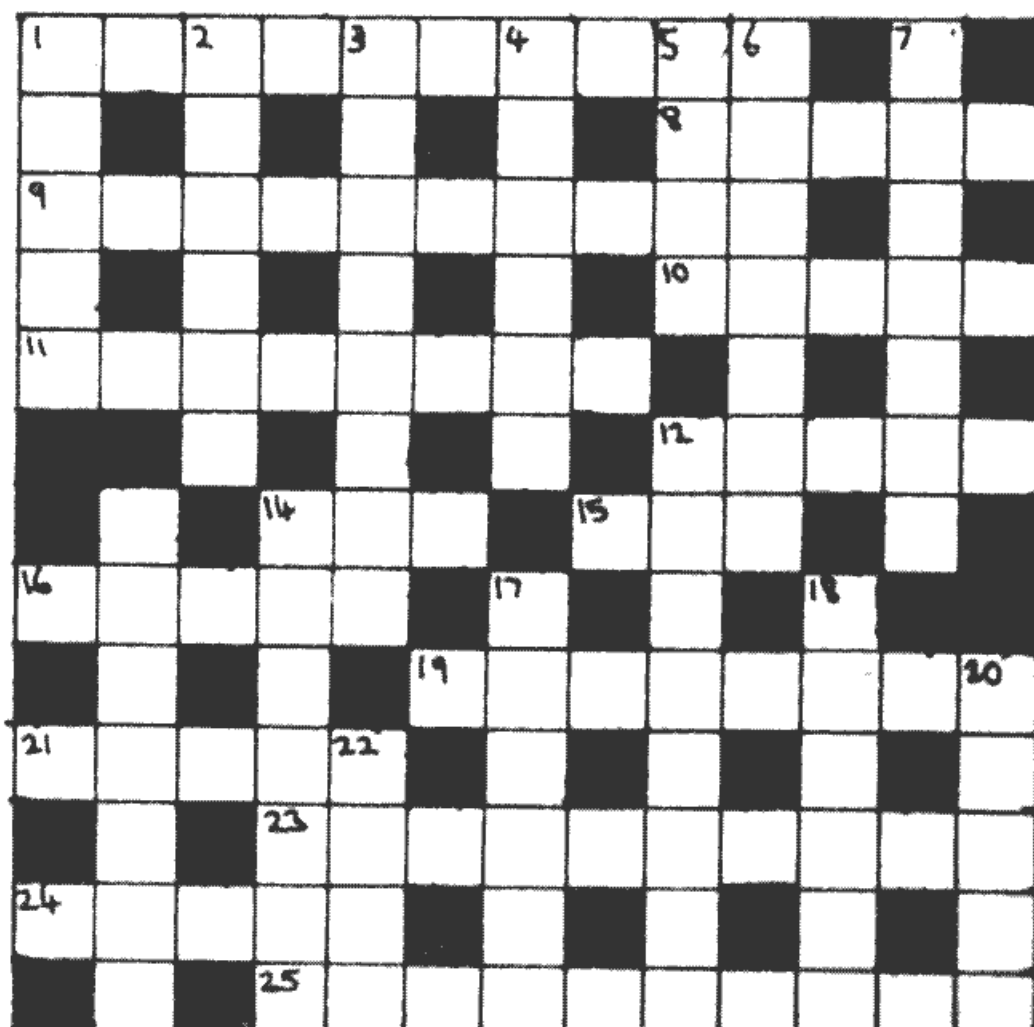
University Memorial Theatre
Bookings: State Opera House. June 14-17, 8:15

The English Club and Engl 311 combine in a presentation of

BRECHT'S MOTHER COURAGE AND HER CHILDREN

Union Hall, Tuesday 13th June, 12 noon.
Of special interest to Engl 103, Engl 311 and Crit 201 students.
ALL WELCOME

Crossword



ACROSS

1. Car's front window
8.State Mill
9. Clumsy, tactless
10. Derelict buildings
11. Disagrees
12. Creates
14. Pig pen
15. Be sick
16. Annoys
19. Re-ignite
21. Blacksmith's tool
23. Sea explorers
24. Piped music
25. Remorse

DOWN

1. Uncanny
2. "Sunworshipper"
3. Mistrusts
4. Uncommon thing
5. Water pitcher
6. Normal
7. Wrench
12. Warlike
13. Despicable
14. Marines (anag.)
17. To ridicule
18. Be contiguous with
20. Follow
22. Be conscientious

conclusions may well be correct, but the article as a whole was so fraught with inaccuracies that one can only conclude the conclusions are false.

Mr Wilson, in the light of recent controversy over your paper's biased nature, I feel that it is in your interest to check and remove ALL biased articles, whether left, right or whatever. This of course would mean your paper will have very little in it. More jokes, my man, a photo of yourself perhaps (that was no vicious slant against you, of course, just a moment of light revelry!).

Biased articles, I know, cannot be avoided, but I feel a more concentrated effort to keep Salient as an informative paper, not a vehicle for ultra-leftist or right views is needed.

Yours in generosity,
John M Heberton (Jnr)

Conclusion uber alles!

Budget Attacks

Dear Simon,

Thursday's Budget was anti-student and anti-women. The effect of the change in income tax levels was to hit part-time and part-year workers - i.e. students and married women. To see how students have been affected by the Budget, let us take an average student receiving a standard tertiary bursary and earning \$1,000 in holiday and part-time employment. The annual increase in the bursary (approximately \$100) is about the same as the increase in taxation on the \$1,000 income. So much for the generous 'increase' for tertiary students. Where is National's promised reform of bursary?

Yours sincerely,
P. Gilbert.

Dear Sir,

Why is it that Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, in his infinite wisdom, has kindly endowed us with an extra \$2.50 per week while at the same time increasing tax on those who earn less than \$3,000 per annum, (namely us diddled students)?

Yours,
The Boys, of Late Night
Maths Assignment
Fame

Hen's eggs, Angsoc and the Irgun

Sir,

There are three points that I should like to make with this letter. First: Worried Man, worry no longer, hen's eggs are not fertilised, so your conscience may be eased.

Second: To continue the boring G. Herrington correspondence, where was he last Tuesday night? The Christian clubs, notably AngSoc, advertised a discussion on Christian Life. Further, how much effort, Mr Herrington have you put into discovering what Christian clubs are doing?

Third: In reply to the comments appended to my letter of Monday last. Irgun and the Stern Gang were extremist groups working for individual interpretations of Zionism. I did not claim that all Zionist groups were perfect, just that official Israeli policy is anti-Palestinian terrorist, rather than anti-Arab.

Menachem Begin "and his mates" had nothing to do with Dier Yassin, so I fail to see your point. I do not condone the action carried out by Irgun, but revenge was strong among individual members.

A further thing you would do well to bear in mind is the difference between official and extremist policy and action.

Yours sincerely,
M. Morgan.

This space cost \$2

Dear Editor,

Yours,
Peter Bertram.

P.S. There is MORE sense in this letter than there is in the average letter I find in "Salient".

Law Library Grouch

Dear Simon,

As a student whose course requires that I spend a lot of time in the Library researching work and using reference material, I want to complain about the bloody awful system of opening hours the place has. Having to prepare every night for classes the next day, the only real opportunity I get to study etc., is to do this during the weekend and holidays ... so what happens. The library, which is supposedly there for the benefit of students closes at six on a Friday night, opens for the morning on Saturdays, and the afternoon on Sundays which gives a student fuck all time to do any work there. If my memory serves me correctly the reduced hours were to save money (around \$3,000-5,000) so that some conference or other could be attended. If this conference has been, then why the lousy hours still...; or is it merely an excuse for what is really a convenience matter i.e. why have students cluttering up the varsity where conferences are being held....

The problem strikes hardest at those students who rely on non-issuable material for their course, what use is an expensive set of statutes that you cannot refer to at night, over the weekend, or holidays. Remember many of us have to work during the day so that we can afford to come here at all or is that the idea? To restrict varsity to the children of the rich?

It is time that students stood up for the right to decent learning facilities, so how about some ACTION about the library?? The damn place is for our use, or so the glossy booklet the varsity bureaucrats puts out tells us so let's use it ... when WE want to, not when they think we should.

Yours in anger at petty bureaucracy,

Law Student.

The next word on Christianity

Dear Sir,

In the May 22 and 29 issues there were a few letters bitching about a letter I wrote so because I don't like letting Christians or their sympathisers have the last word I thought I'd better reply, at least to some of them.

KATHY DRYSDALE: She says I made a concession when I said "the Christians have been quite successful in persuading people to accept the view..." and since this is the case there must be something in Christianity. The Christians, particularly the Catholics, propagate their views in two main ways:

- 1) By programming, or in Christian parlance, "educating" their children, and
- 2) By using their influence in the information and entertainment media. The former means there is a large number of people who are predisposed towards Christianity even if they are no longer practising Christians and this combined with a life long exposure to a biased media makes them susceptible to Christian ideas.

She also says "As for 'scrapping' the Christian clubs and the Chaplaincy - Mr Herrington has no more right to do that than one would have to scrap a Bigot's club were he to form one". I don't have delusions of grandeur. I suggested the "University" could set an example by scrapping them. I have to admit I'm not sure how they are related to the University so I may be suggesting something which is impossible.

K. FRANCISCO: K. F.'s letter was in three main parts. In the first he says I was "indignant" last year "for the cause of the Croats". Actually it was the Croats who did over the Serbs but compared with the other inaccuracies in his letter this is a minor point.

In the second part he admits to being a Catholic and says "The Catholic Church does not consider medically-indicated or therapeutic abortions always wrong". If K.F. bothered to familiarize himself with his own ugly superstition he may not make statements which are false. He should refer, for instance, to the following Catholic publications which are in the reference section of the library:

- 1) Dictionary of Moral Theology, pp10-11
- 2) A Catholic Dictionary of Theology, vol. 1, pp 9-10
- 3) New Catholic Encyclopedia, vol 1, p 29

In the third part of his letter he says "It is refreshing to see someone taking life so seriously as Mr Herrington". If the Christians were an important minority it would be different, but with their present influence there doesn't seem to be any alternative to taking them seriously.

He also asks if I have thought of lending a hand to Christians such as Mother Teresa. Perhaps it's different with the Protestants but in the case of the Catholics their charity has to be seen in perspective. We hear a lot about individuals like Mother Teresa but any poverty the Catholic clergy alleviate is insignificant compared to the hardship they cause in countries or areas

where they are influential. The main ways they undermine living standards is by supporting restrictions on birth control, helping right-wing parties and by preaching a naive anti-materialism eg Jesuit "Industrial Leadership" courses at Loyola Hall, Liverpool).

PETER COTORCEANU: P.C. says I have "misconceived" the Christian position on the admissibility of using common sense to judge their religion and then goes on to state that we can be "led to Christ" only partly by reason but some faith is still required. This is simply an incomplete version of the same old assertion that Christian beliefs shouldn't be judged by the standards of common sense. He still hasn't explained why they are entitled to this privilege.

He also says "By no means is the Christian message an irrational faith for the intellectually weak". It seems to me it is an "irrational faith" but obviously Christians aren't "intellectually weak" in general. Neglecting their common beliefs they seem to be roughly a cross section of the population but they can follow an "irrational faith" because they don't apply their usual standards of proof to their religion.

QWERTY UIOP: Q. U. asks me to explain what I meant by "generally speaking any society which through misguided liberalism allows religious organisations to operate legally is asking for trouble". If religious organisations are allowed to operate legally because of certain ideals they can grow in power until they are able to influence legislation. A current example is the part the Catholic Church has played in producing further restrictions on abortion. But before there is even

In times of economic crisis the Government tries to create scape-goats who can be blamed for society's ills. Thus the Government singles out different sections of society to attack - women, Maoris, Trade Unionists, Polynesians etc. When these different groups stand up for their rights they are labelled as "stirrers" etc. to put the rest of society against them. If we are to win the campaign for woman's right to abortion it is essential that we do not give fuel to the right-wing cry that Pro-choice activists are male-haters and thus narrow down our support to a very small section of the community.

At Victoria there was a split in the Abortion Rights Group over whether or not men should be allowed to attend our meetings. It was decided to widely publicise a meeting that would decide the issue. Several women came to that meeting and said that they strongly believed that men should be encouraged to come to Pro-choice meetings and that the exclusion of men had kept them away from the pro-choice movement in the past.

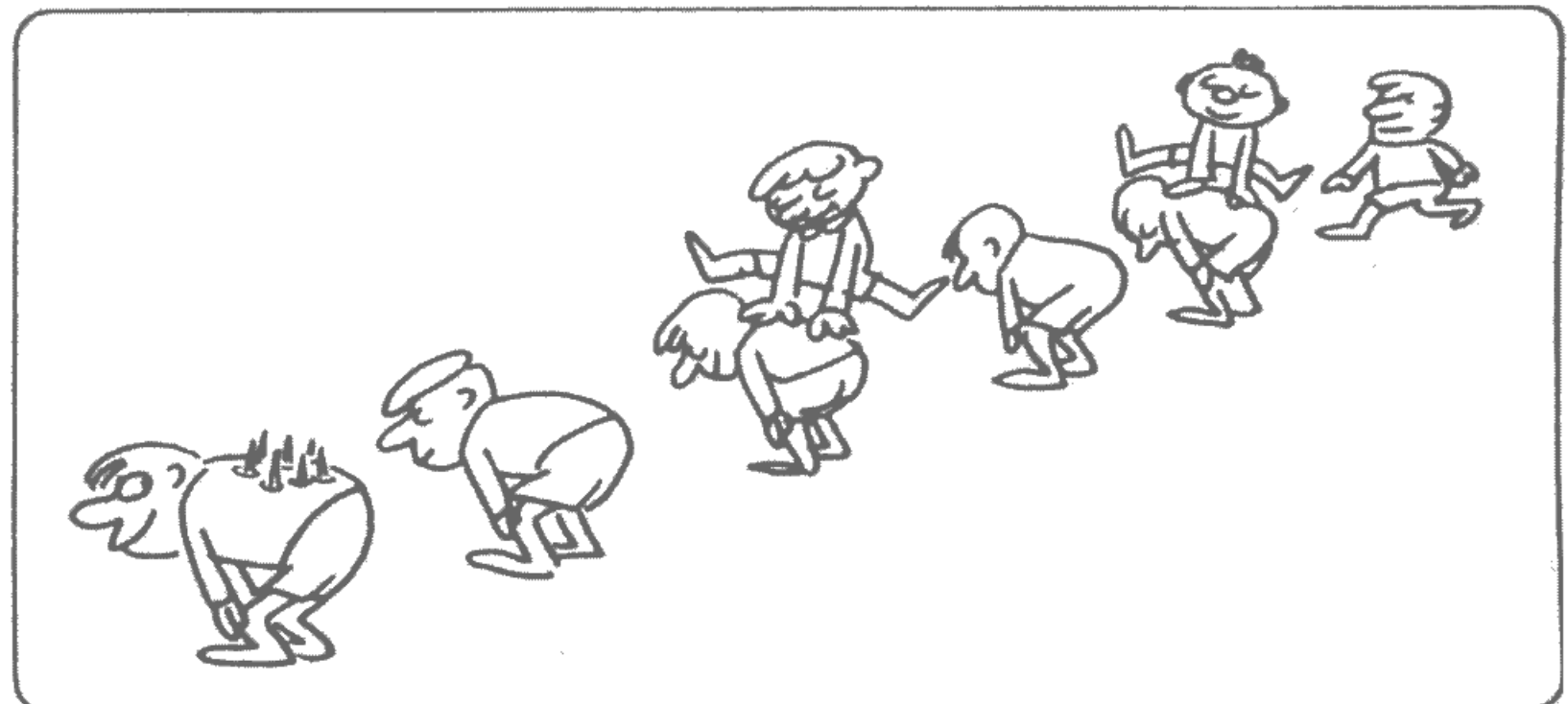
These are the reasons that the Vic delegation voted the way it did.

Yours etc.
Leonie Morris.

Law Faculty Club Defended

Dear Sir,

I object strongly to your attack on the Law Faculty Committee in your so called editorial in Salient (June 6). The members of



the possibility of outlawing religious organisations at least four conditions concerning religiousists and their sympathisers have to be satisfied:

- 1) The Armed Forces, Police and Security Service must be free of their influence.
- 2) They must be prohibited from owning firearms.
- 3) They must be prohibited from obtaining explosives or being employed in jobs where they have access to them.
- 4) They must not be allowed to store quantities of petrol or other inflammable fluids.

If this situation could be attained there would at least be the basis for de-emphasising the role of religion in society.

ZURDO: Z. seems to be under the impression I was comparing myself with the authors of the Bible and, for some reason, with Isaiah in particular. I claimed to be above being judged by reason (and used answers in exams as an example) to illustrate how ridiculous it is for anyone, including Christians, to make claims of this kind. Apparently the "subtlety" of this device caused Z. to miss the point.

Yours etc.,
G. Herrington.

An answer to WONAAC

Dear Simon,

In a letter in last week's Salient members of the VUWSA delegation to NZUSA May Council and myself as VUWSA Woman Vice President were attacked for voting against support for WONAAC.

The letter overlooks one important fact. A motion supporting WONAAC was defeated at a VUWSA SGM in 1976. On this basis alone it would have been wrong for us to vote for support for WONAAC.

Furthermore, many of the people at Victoria fighting for a women's Right to Abortion disagree with WONAAC's tactics. For WONAAC excludes men from the Abortion struggle; by refusing to let men attend their weekly meetings, and by aiming their leaflets solely at women. This attitude to men encourages people to think that men are the enemy of the pro-choice abortion movement. This is nonsense. Many men are vigorously opposed to the abortion laws and they have the right to be active. Moreover if the pro-choice groups exclude men they are working at half-strength. Only by mobilising the greatest possible number of New Zealanders for woman's democratic right to abortion will the fight be won.

Posing men as the enemy of pro-choice groups plays directly into the hands of the Government.

the committee have done a good job in the past bringing the pass/fail ratio issue into the open in general.

Law students can do without your shabby Muldoon-style mud slinging interference in their affairs. The committee positions were not exactly hotly contested and if the present members of the committee are prepared to sacrifice some time as they have done, there is no reason for unwarranted attacks upon them.

This sort of thing has discredited both you and Salient in the past. Students in general are tired of your lack of objectivity and your editorship. I demand your resignation as you have abused your position and wasted the publications levy which comes out of our Association fees every year. It is time you were gone, in order that Salient becomes worth reading and more representative of student opinion. If you don't change your ways or resign then I cordially suggest you undergo the type of treatment which Nathan K. Guru advocates for Comrade Cassidy.

Justin di Montpelier

SPUC film brutal

Dear Sir,

I should like to sincerely urge the sensitive and impressionable in our midst not to subject themselves to the horrors depicted in the SPUC-sponsored film, "I'd Love Her Back Though" which is currently being shown throughout New Zealand.

The proponents of the film would no doubt argue that the assault on my sensibilities is of little or no account in comparison with the assault on the aborted foetus. Some would perhaps admit that the film is designed to distress. The dubious morality of attempting to combat violence with violence need not be gone into here.

It needs to be clearly understood, however, that the material contained in "I'd Love Her Back Though" has been collected and presented so as to endorse the extreme viewpoint that under no or virtually no circumstances is abortion to be tolerated. To the extent that this film was not able to persuade me to this inhuman point of view, it failed in its brutal mission.

Yours sincerely,

Jane Burnett

MOBILISE AGAINST APARTHEID!

On the morning of June 16th, 1976, thousands of Black schoolchildren flocked into the streets of Soweto. Holding placards and banners demanding an end to the compulsory teaching of Afrikaans, they marched towards Orlando stadium, where a meeting was to be held. The march began as a peaceful, relaxed affair, with students singing and laughing as the crowd moved slowly through the streets.

Suddenly, news spread that the police were coming. A student leader shouted to the crowd, "Brothers and sisters, I appeal to you to keep calm and cool. We have just received a report that the police are coming. Don't taunt them, don't do anything to them. Be cool and calm. We are not fighting." Minutes later, police vehicles arrived and a cordon was thrown across the road. Then, without warning, they opened fire. What followed - the death of at least 200 schoolchildren and the month-long uprising that followed - is now history.

On the morning of May 25th, 1978, hundreds of police in Army vehicles converged on Bastion Point. After effectively isolating the area from the rest of the city, they surrounded the Maori Land Protestors and moved in. The protestors stood firm, singing and chanting. Methodically, the police began removing them, at the same time barring access to the site to reporters. There was no violence. Eventually, once the area had been cleared and over 200 people had been arrested, the remaining buildings were levelled by bulldozers.

No shots were fired, no blows exchanged, no one was killed or injured - why then compare Bastion Point with Soweto? Because both incidents are examples of the violent enforcement of a racist policy by a regime acting in the interests of a privileged elite. That the policy of the present NZ Government is racist is born out by 1) the continuing alienation of Maori land, 2) the recently-introduced repressive immigration laws which are used to discriminate against Pacific Island immigrants. So it's hardly surprising that the National Government has done little or nothing to demonstrate its "opposition" to apartheid. Recent events indicate that ideologically Muldoon & Co are much closer to the Vorster regime than they would care to admit. If the NZ govt is racist, why pick on South Africa? Why not clean up our own backyard first? Why concentrate specifically on just one country?

The argument that South Africa is not unique - that there are other countries doing the same thing - is a complete falsehood. South Africa is the only country in the world where the white minority rules by basing the economic, legal and political structures on racial discrimination. All the ugliest features of Imperialism - such as racism, the denial of political rights, unequal distribution of land and wealth - are condensed and enshrined in the apartheid state.

"South Africa represents a microcosm of the world: the rich white minority of Europe and America facing the majority of poor countries in the 'Third World'.



White South Africans are among the richest people in the world, while the country's blacks are among the poorest." (Barbara Rogers, DIVIDE & RULE, an International Defence & Aid publication).

Apartheid in South Africa, racism in New Zealand - the two are linked in a very real way.

The mobilisation on June 16th is directed in the main against New Zealand's continued involvement in the Apartheid state. It is essential that as many people as possible demonstrate their support for the mobilisation and for the four demands being raised.

(1) Throw out the South African Consulate!

What does the Consulate do?

Brian Talboys has defined the Consulate's job as being "limited to the development of economic, cultural, commercial and scientific relations.... New Zealand does not, for example, use the Consulate-general as a channel for communicating with the South African government on political matters." So the government itself admits that the Consulate is not here to do anything else but strengthen New Zealand's ties with South Africa. This is precisely what it has been doing ever since it opened in 1962.

Schools and libraries are filled with expensive material justifying apartheid, and hundreds of meetings have been addressed by the Consul. Attempts to turn NZ's attention away from South Africa onto other African states are helped by the fact that we have no representative from any other country south of the Sahara residing in this country.

By pushing the doctrine of "separate development" the SA Consulate is undermining race relations in NZ. Statements made by Lindhorst in papers like the

"Dominion" attacking Western "Liberalism" echo similar statements made by extreme rightists in both the National and Labour parties, and by people like Burnside, ex Commissioner of Police. The Consulate's propaganda campaign is assisting the drive towards facism in NZ. IT'S HIGH TIME THEY WERE CHUCKED OUT!

(2) Support International Year Against Apartheid!

On December 14th 1977, along with the majority of UN member states, NZ voted in favour of designating 1978 as International Year Against Apartheid. Few New Zealanders realise the government has taken this stand, and even fewer realise what it commits it to doing.

In fact, the government has done almost nothing. Thus the effect of the June 16 mobilisation will be to mark the Year, to bring it to the attention of New Zealanders and to call on the government to honour its promises.

(3) Ratify the Gleneagles Agreement!

The Gleneagles Agreement states that "They (the Commonwealth Heads of State) accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their governments to vigorously combat the evil of Apartheid by withholding any form of support for, or by taking every practical step to discourage, contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organisations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa, or from any other country where sports are organised on the basis of race, colour, or ethnic origin."

The New Zealand Government has, in the main, allowed the Gleneagles Agreement to become a dead letter. Contacts with South African sportsmen have been frequent over the past two years or so, but very little has been done to discourage them.

(4) Demand the release of all political prisoners in South Africa!

There are two kinds of political prisoners in South Africa; those convicted, being the political PRISONERS, and those detained without trial, the political DETAIN-EES.

Of the many laws used to detain people, the two most commonly used are: the TERRORISM ACT, under which people are arrested for interrogation, the INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, under which people are put in preventative detention.

The Terrorism Act of 1967, under which several hundred have been detained during 1976-77 provides for detention without charge for an indefinite period, of any person suspected of Terrorism, defined as an act "likely to endanger the maintenance of law and order". There have been known cases of persons detained in solitary confinement for periods of up to 513 days under the Act.

Persons arrested under S. 6 of the Terrorism Act have no access to families, lawyers, independent medical practitioners. Only the Minister of Justice has access to a detainee.

While it isn't possible to know how many hundreds have been arrested under the above acts (detainees being held incommunicado), over 5000 people were imprisoned in the aftermath of the Soweto uprisings, in addition to the 1000 plus who were shot dead in 1976-77.

Looking at the history of struggle for liberation in South Africa, it is easy to see it as a series of defeats. Strikes are broken, demonstrations suppressed with massive bloodshed, liberation movements outlawed and their leaders jailed. But each time this happens a fresh wave of dissent emerges, a new movement stronger and more determined than the last. The writing is on the wall for the Apartheid state. How long the struggle continues, how protracted and intense it becomes, and how much blood is shed, depends very much on the rest of the world and how effectively South Africa is isolated from it.

It's true that here in New Zealand "we got problems of our own", as the Bastion Point incident clearly demonstrates. But these problems are not divorced from the rest of the world. Foreign companies and multinationals that reap superprofits in South Africa (eg. Rothmans, Phillips, Leyland) have a not insignificant influence on the NZ economy. Our government, like the South African Government, serves the interests of foreign monopoly capital.

Its reluctance to sever all ties with South Africa, its refusal to halt the alienation of Maori land, and its attacks on democratic freedoms and civil liberties, are all symptoms of the same disease - the slow collapse of our dependant economy and the corresponding movement towards a reactionary and authoritarian system of government. The campaign to cut all links with South Africa is thus part and parcel of the wider struggle to preserve democracy in New Zealand.

ASSEMBLE MERCER ST FRIDAY JUNE 16 6.30pm