

Front cover showing a man behind barbed wire Salient Official Newspaper of the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association Volume 44 No. 8, April 27 1981.

# The Art of the Impossible

## South African Reforms a Sham

*'I will not die for a sign in a lift' says South Africa's Prime Minister Botha. If an end to segregation will appease foreign opinion and stem black militancy then the National Party is willing to compromise. But the roots of apartheid go deeper than this. Christopher Sheppard argues that reforms do not offer any real change for South Africa's black majority.*

You can't see Soweto from Johannesburg. It is hidden by an elevated motorway, then by huge dumps of waste from the gold mines, and finally by the shroud of its own smog.

Today, like every day, thousands of Soweto dwellers started their journey to work well before dawn. By eight o'clock nearly a quarter of a million will be at their jobs, either in the commercial heart of Johannesburg, or scattered throughout its suburbs. At the end of the day all of them must retreat from the city again. And the police are vigilant. By midnight some three hundred blacks will have been picked up for 'pass offences' - being where their pass books say they ought not to be.

Tomorrow morning their cases will be heard and sentence passed. In the space of 40 seconds each, some will be fined, some sentenced to forced labour on a white farm, and others ordered to be out of the district within 72 hours. The only place to go is their officially chosen homeland.

## The Good Life

The White South African Republic is a wealthy nation. In the past twenty years it has enjoyed a rate of growth second only to Japan. Johannesburg itself is a fashion conscious city, sharing the western taste for taught denim and pointed shoes. The country's four million whites enjoy high wages and good living.

But what of the twenty million black people - the workers who disappear at night, the women with babies on their backs pulling bits of firewood from under wire fences, the barefoot children carrying old petrol cans filled with water on their heads. They are the Third World within the Developed World. For South Africa is a microcosm of both.

Most of the white population sees nothing wrong with this. They can't understand what all the fuss is about. They feel embittered and persecuted by what they see as a new kind of 'anti-white' racism. Their argument runs like this:

*"The British made a bad mistake trying to force black and white into one nation. This is our country and most of the blacks here really belong in neighbouring countries like Botswana and Lesotho. So now we're going to give back to the blacks their own independent countries. That's what the homelands policy is about - giving each tribe their own nation. That way they can govern themselves independently. What's more, we'll still let them work here if they want to. And by the way, we're more than fulfilling our obligation to these new black nations. Transkei, for example, is getting more aid per capita than the UK is planning to give to Zimbabwe.*

*"Those people in Soweto all belong to one homeland or other and they can go and live there whenever they want. If they choose to work here, then we'll help them with housing and education. But if they stay in our country illegally - without a job - then we'll have to deport them."*

## Black South Africans see it Differently.

*"South Africa is one nation. We may come from different tribes, but so do the whites -Dutch, English, French, German - you name it. They first came in 1652, but some of us have been here since the Stone Age. The fact is that the whites must learn to share this country with us. The Government talks about giving back our 'historic homelands'. That's nonsense. The British created those reserves to safeguard their gold mines. You can't have 80 percent of the population living on 13% of the land. And we didn't choose to work for the white man. There was never any choice. We had to work to pay the white man's taxes and to buy our food. We still do. And under this Government's plans we always will."*

## British Build Foundations

Strict control over land and labour was originally established by the British. It provided the foundations of economic discrimination upon which Afrikaners could then build apartheid. After subduing the Africans with superior firepower, the British would have been happy to give them some democratic privileges. But not the Boers. Afrikaner nationalism has always been unrepentantly racist. 'Political ideas which apply to our white civilisation do not apply to our administration of our native affairs' said General Smuts, South Africa's second Prime Minister, in 1917. Africans were to have no democratic rights and no claim to advancement in white society.

With the discovery of gold and diamonds and the manufacturing boom which followed, there was an ever-increasing demand for black labour. But the white economy wanted only labouring men and women. Spouses and children became unwanted 'appendages' to be left in the homelands.

Photo of people holding 'Mobilise May 1st' signs

Life has never been good in the homelands. While men were drawn into the mines by their need for cash, women were left to cultivate the unyielding soils.

With agriculture providing only one-tenth of family income there is often no choice but to leave the homelands in search of work. Many people return to the cities illegally. In October 1979 the Johannesburg Financial Mail calculated that a black person could spend nine months out of every twelve in gaol, but still earn 85 percent more during the remaining three months in the city than he could in a full year in a homeland. And so the cycle of unemployment, prosecution and migration in search of work continues. Last year more than a quarter of a million blacks were arrested for offences against the pass laws alone. In this way, apartheid makes a crime out of job-seeking and punishes the attempts of women to stay with their migrant-worker husbands.

But one in every three black South Africans now lives in an urban area and the black industrial workforce now totals about three million. Unlike those who stay in the homelands knowing nothing but poverty, urban blacks experience their inequality at firsthand. Their labour creates wealth and provides services for the white society. A black maid has the most intimate knowledge of white domestic life. Every day she sets before the 'madam's' children food that she can never hope to afford for her own.

And so it is with the black miner working alongside his white supervisor whose pay packet is ten times the size of his.

More than half the families in Soweto have incomes below the poverty datum line. They know that they are poor. But they also see the white wealth which surrounds them.

## Urban Black Opposition

Black opposition to apartheid has its roots in the townships. While the rural poor remain hungry, dejected and disorganised, township life provides the only real basis for black solidarity. But resistance has met with immediate, often brutal repression.

The need for violence is now gaining wider acceptance amongst blacks. After the Soweto uprising hundreds of students fled the country in order to join the liberation movements. Of those who trained as guerillas some have already returned to fight.

The threat of a full-scale guerilla war is now greater than ever. It is a war which South African generals believe cannot be won on the basis of military might alone. 'Bullets kill bodies, not beliefs' says General Magnus Malan, chief of South Africa's defence forces.

Already then there is a chink in the armour of giant apartheid. The need to give concessions to blacks is accepted by the new generation of strategists. A recent government commission on black trade unions, for example, decided that militant workers could no longer be dealt with by repressive measures alone. Such measures, it was argued, would only 'add fuel to the flames of radicalism on the part of those who wish to overthrow the system'. Blacks must be rewarded, the Commission concluded, for continuing to work peacefully within the apartheid economy.

Predictably enough, this 'verligte' (enlightened) policy threatens to split the ruling National Party. Whilst Prime Minister Botha throws his weight behind a policy designed to nurture a black middle class as a bulwark against more radical change, the right wing diehards in the party grow restless and angry.

## 'Reforms' Aid Multinationals

Big business supports the new strategy. Its own 'Urban Foundation' already provides improved housing in the black townships. With the giant Rembrandt Corporation's first \$1 million contribution to the Foundation came the statement 'we cannot survive unless we have a free market economy and a stable black middle class, with the necessary security of tenure, personal security and a feeling of hope.'

The 'verligte' group argues for economic realism. This means the creation of a black middle class to fill the

country's crying needs for skilled workers and to stem the tide of more radical opposition. The old racist ideology must give way to a new constitution and politics, they say, must become 'the art of the necessary'. But what kind of constitution can they offer? Even 'enlightened' Botha still says 'one man, one vote is out'. The fundamental equation remains the same - blacks must work for whites on white terms only.

The terms haven't changed either. 'Don't try to do something unconstitutional,' Botha warns 'or you will be sorry'. But without a black mandate it is still a minority white constitution that he's talking about. And the Third World is littered with the burnt out shells of constitutions like this.

Most blacks see only empty promises. They know that behind the new 'realistic' concessions the Afrikaaner fist remains clenched.

Reprinted from "New Internationalist"

May 1980

## Why You Should March on Friday

- To accept a tour would be to turn our backs on those South Africans -both black and white - who are courageously struggling against apartheid and paying a high price for doing so.
- These contacts undermine New Zealand's supposed commitment to racial equality and the development of a genuine multi-racial society; and our commitment to the Gleneagles Agreement.
- Since 1956 oppressed South Africans have called for a sporting boycott of South Africa. The United Nations and the Commonwealth support such a boycott, and so does the National Government of New Zealand.
- Sporting contacts give a morale boost to those who benefit from the apartheid system. They show no matter what we say, that we are prepared to act in a way which gives respectability and support to the apartheid system. Action speaks louder than words. Don't let's make apartheid respectable!
- Shortly after the outbreak of anti-apartheid uprisings in Soweto and elsewhere in South Africa in 1976, the All Black rugby team left for a long tour of South Africa. The supporters of apartheid in South Africa took great comfort from the fact that even when innocent kids were being killed in the streets by South African police New Zealand was still prepared to go to South Africa and play racist sport.
- Refusing to play the Springboks would be another nail in the coffin of apartheid. The South African authorities are scared of becoming isolated; everyone fears being left to fight their battles alone. So let us not help them in any way. Make it worse for them. One way we can do that is to stop the Springbok tour. That would further isolate them and deal the whole apartheid system one more body blow.
- If you oppose apartheid, the march on May 1 offers the best chance of showing it. The march is unashamedly a show of strength; thus we need all the presence of all those opposed to the racist South African regime. Together, we can show the Government and the NZRFU that ordinary people will not tolerate a tour by these ambassadors for apartheid.

## ***Apartheid is...***

- A racist system imposed - not simply by prejudices and informal attitudes (which occur in most countries) but by an intricate set of laws. South Africa is the only country in the world where racism is enshrined in the statutes.
- A system where in a country of 22 million, only four million - all whites, are allowed to vote and make laws - for everybody.
- Where 18 million blacks have been allocated 13 per cent (one sixth) of the land while the 4 million whites have allocated themselves 87% of the land.
- Where 654 Rand (1 Rand equals \$1.20) is spent on the education of every white child, and R48 on every black child.

- Where there is one doctor for every 400 whites, and one doctor for every 44,000 blacks.
- Where non whites are paid one third to one quarter of white wages.
- Where blacks may not marry or live with whites and sexual relations between whites and blacks is illegal.
- Where black families are split for months while black men and women travel hundreds of miles to work in mines or cities apart from their children and spouses.
- Where blacks still can not enter white parks, railway stations, stadiums, buildings, toilets, hospitals, etc, etc.
- Where every aspect of a black person's life is controlled by law from birth to death.
- Where black dissent, marches and protests are met by shooting and violence, usually ending in death.
- Where hundreds of blacks died at Sharpeville, thousands at Soweto, and dozens in police cells.

*'Did you hear what he said? Something about being dictated to by a minority.'*

Garrick

Drawing of a protest crows with signs

## Voices Against the Tour

A wide cross section of New Zealanders have made public statements opposing the scheduled 1981 Springbok Tour. The following are some of them...

### In Rugby...

- Graham Mourie - All Black Captain
- Wilson Whineray - former All Black Captain
- Ken Gray - former All Black
- Bob Burgess - former All Black
- Mick O'Callaghan - former All Black and current Manawatu rep
- Chris Laidlaw - former All Black
- John Graham - former All Black and Headmaster Auckland Boys' Grammar School
- Fred Jackson - former Maori All Black
- Bevan Holmes - former All Black
- Waikete Rugby Club, Waikato
- Captain, Massey University Rugby Club
- Waikato University Rugby Club
- E.B. Ashby - an Auckland rugby coach
- Tony Timms - coach, Victoria University Rugby Club
- C.R. Saunders - Rutherford High School Rugby Club coach
- Aotea College rugby coaches
- Te Aute College rugby coaches
- Porirua College rugby coaches
- Xavier College rugby coaches
- Counties Secondary Schools Rugby Board
- Waikato Secondary Schools Rugby Association
- 80% Wanganui Secondary Schools rugby coaches
- Wellington Secondary Schools Rugby Association
- Jim Clayton - referees representative,
- Whakatane Rugby Union
- Ron Evans, Vice-President Wellington Rugby Union
- Edwin Perry, President, Hawkes Bay Maori Rugby Board
- Professor J.D. Stewart, former Canterbury Provincial Coach

### In Politics...

- Government (National Party)
- Opposition (Labour Party)
- Bruce Beetham MP (Leader, Social Credit Political League)
- Michael Fowler, Mayor of Wellington

- Colin Kay, Mayor of Auckland
- Cliff Skeggs, Mayor of Dunedin
- Sir Dove-Meyer Robinson, former Mayor of Auckland
- Mrs Barbara Goodman - former Mayoress of Auckland
- Brian Elwood, Mayor of Palmerston North
- Porirua City Council
- Kawerau Borough Council
- Dunedin City Council
- Palmerston North City Council
- R. Timu - Hastings City Councillor
- Cr Dunk - Hastings City Councillor
- Wellington City Council

## In the Media...

- New Zealand Herald
- Auckland Star
- Waikato Times
- Manawatu Evening Standard
- Dominion
- Evening Post
- The Press
- Christchurch Star
- Otago Daily Times
- Canberra Times
- Wairarapa Times Age
- Timaru Herald

## In all Walks of Life...

- Federation of Labour
- Wellington Trades Council
- Auckland Trades Council
- Waikato Trades Council
- Otago Trades Council
- Electrical Workers' Union
- Sir Tom Skinner - former FOL President
- Jim Knox - President FOL Mana Motuhake Te Matikite
- Sir Graham Latimer, Chairman, NZ Maori Council
- Dr Peter Sharpies, former Race Relations Executive Officer National Council of Women Forbury Jaycees
- Luit Bieringa, Director, National Art Gallery, Wellington
- NZ University Students' Association
- St George's Men's Group - Whakatane

## Tour Journalist Speaks Out

*"Nothing has changed in South Africa, nor will it until the law is changed. The South Africans made the gesture of putting two Coloured players in the team that played the Barbarians on this tour and they will probably include one or two coloured players for New Zealand. But it doesn't mean anything and there will be none in the test teams."*

*He said that the British journalists accompanying the Lions expecting to find changes had been sadly disillusioned. The journalists have expressed astonishment and shock over the NZRFU's invitation.*

Terry O'Connor, veteran British rugby reporter who toured South Africa with the 1980 Lions team, NZ Herald 16.9.80.

# What We're Up Against

'Letter to the Editor'; reprinted from "The Dominion", Monday April 20 1981.

Sir,

Do those who want to stop the Springbok tour think they are going to right the world and show people how to live?

What a lot of people don't understand is that the negro population in Africa is very primitive and hard to manage. Many mistakenly try to compare the African negro with the American negro. You just cannot. More than 200 years ago African negroes were taken to the USA as slaves. They were brought up as Englishmen in all ways. They are a highly educated people today. Look at the number of negro industrialists, actors and actresses, singers and dancers there are. They are good and very entertaining.

South Africa is populated by many nationalities of sound people. I have been there and I think they do a good job, but a very difficult one. They love rugby football and so do I. We should be honoured that they want to come out and play with us. I am all for it and if any of our workers try to make any trouble I would jail the lot for six months.

For years we have been playing cricket with India. I have never heard of any complaints about that. I have been to India and I have seen plenty of things going on there that I wasn't happy about. But I couldn't fix them.

We want the Springboks and the great majority of New Zealanders will welcome them and enjoy good rugby. If all the nations played more sport with each other they would get along much better. Tell me why the Springboks should not enjoy the game of rugby football (the best game in the world) with New Zealand?

H.H. Moller

New Plymouth

## Staff Against the Tour

The Anti-Apartheid Club has gathered together a collection of names of academic staff who are opposed to the 1981 Springbok tour. Those opposed to the tour are:

- Margaret E. Gordon Botany
- Ian Culpritt Sociology and Social Work
- James Collinge Education
- Brian Opie English
- Chris Parkin Philosophy
- John Lee Criminology
- Prue Hyman Economics
- P.H. Waddington Russian
- Dr David Galloway Education
- Janet Holmes English
- Suzanne Snively Economics
- Dr J.E. Morris Physics
- Dr A.E. Bell Botany
- Jack Body Music
- G.D. Kennedy English
- C.L. Cook Physics
- Ismay Bairwell Philosophy

- David Pearson Sociology
- Stewart Scoones Languages
- J.O. Gandby Psychology
- Peter Walls Music
- Kathryn Walls English
- Michael Stace Criminology
- Ian R.C. Eggleton Accounting
- Sharleen Forbes Mathematics
- Neil Cameron Law
- Neil Daglish Education

If further staff members wish to submit their name to this list, please contact Salient.

## Why We are Marching on May 1

### Mobilise May 1st

*"What's this May 1 Mobilisation business?"*, mutters the work weary student slouched over his cup full of steaming cafe coffee. His cafe companion, her head buried in the Dominion, turns.... *"That's the day we're going to stop the tour and give the Rugby Union what they deserve."* The pages of the Dominion report that a poll conducted on a 'send back' basis in the heartland of New Zealand rugby, Taranaki, could only produce 54.6% in favour of the tour and 45.3% against. The New Plymouth poll showed only 50.6% in favour.

Vigilante squads roam the Wellington area looking for May 1 Mobilisation posters to black out with spray paint.

Police hold a special national tactics conference in Trentham to deal with expected trouble on the forthcoming tour and work out ways of protecting the team from the time they arrive on July 27.

The three major regional authorities -Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch -are expected to refuse to allow the team the use of any of their facilities.

The Australian government refuses transit facilities to the team and puts pressure on the New Zealand government to cancel the tour.

### Opposition Mounting

Despite the insistence of the NZRFU that the tour will proceed and the apparent insistence of the Government that it will not exercise its power to effectively call the tour off, the issue has, rather than lain down, reached a new prominence with more and more groups and individuals coming out against it and the polls giving every indication of a further shift in public opinion against the tour.

But it is the very fact that both the NZRFU and the Government refuse to alter their positions in the face of such public-opposition that the May 1 Mobilisation, which will see mass marches in all main provincial cities, attains such importance.

Marching is about the only alternative left to New Zealanders who are strongly opposed to playing sport with racist South Africa. If the Government is confronted with massive marches on a nationwide scale similar to those in 1973 and 1976, it may yet be convinced that the stakes are too high for a variety of reasons - international repercussions, law and order or the closeness of the general elections. Unfortunately, the Anti-apartheid movement have learnt that it can't expect the Government to act out of concern for the situation in South Africa.

### Forced to make a Choice

The VUW Anti-apartheid Club has over the last, two months concentrated on publicising the exploitative and repressive system existing in South Africa and the need to support the black liberation movements which are growing in both strength and boldness.

The A.A. Club believes that ultimately the issue boils down to one of whose side are we on in South Africa - the oppressed or the oppressor. To stop the Springboks coming here is giving real support to the Azanian (South African) black people who seek the right to determine their own future. Many black people's organisations (includes Indians and 'coloureds') have called for the tour to be cancelled, including the South African Rugby Union, the black union which represents 70% of all players in that country.

But the AA Club appeals to all students who oppose the tour for any reason to join the march as well as

attend any of the activities which are planned for the week of May 1.

This particular tour is our chance to deliver the knock-out punch to sporting contacts with South Africa and to force the Rugby Union to fall into line with the other sporting bodies who take a principled stand against contacts with South Africa.

It is particularly opportune because of the favourable climate of public opinion in New Zealand at the moment for a complete cessation of sporting contacts with South Africa.

The main thing is not to sit back and oppose the tour from the seated position. It is precisely the fact that the government have got to be made painfully aware of the stakes involved that we need every single person opposed to the tour on that march.

## What if the Tour goes Ahead?

As a footnote the question must be raised as to what happens if the tour is not called off soon from the point of view of protest action. Up till the present time the Anti-apartheid movement has deliberately remained quiet on the subject and, instead, put their resources into organising the mass action on May 1, hoping that this would convince the government to step in. But we must anticipate the possibility that the tour might come, and to say that nothing more can be done about it is living in a political dreamworld.

Nobody is advocating violence against the team or the Rugby Union, but it is clear that if human justice for Azanian blacks and the opinions of more than half of New Zealand is swept aside so easily by the NZRFU and the government, the Anti-apartheid movement will have to take steps to raise the ante as far as the campaign is concerned.

The NZRFU doesn't punch soft as far as contact with the racists in Pretoria; neither should we.

David Murray

President VUW AA Club

## Letters

### World Vision Cleared

Dear Sir,

I am a supporter of World Vision, and thought that Michele A'Court's article, "Milk biscuit and Bible" in Salient's March 30 issue, presented a distorted image of World Vision, so I did some research of my own, and this letter is an attempt at presenting their side of the story.

First, it is claimed in the article that World Vision is American based. It is true that the idea started with them, but World Vision New Zealand is totally independent of the original American body, with its own Board of Governors, sending its funds not through the US, but directly to the field. In fact NZ has more people in the field than any other country per capita, so it would have been more accurate to say that World Vision International is 'NZ based'!

World Vision's administrative staff here involves about 40 full timers (not 100 as claimed), which compares pretty well with CORSO's 10 when you consider that World Vision dealt with around four times their funds last year.

That "significant percentage" of funds spend by World Vision "propagating hardline Christian views in the Third World", is actually just 2.9%. And it also must be realised that one third of that sum was donated especially for evangelism, and that some of it is spent making films of overseas suffering to be shown in this country.

The article's criticism of World Vision's alleged "milk-biscuit-and-Bible" temporary relief approach, is a very severe one - as severe as it is untrue.

Food handouts are only the initial step in a dire emergency. World Vision is very strong on what they call 'bubble-up' aid, developing the area at a grass roots, community level. They approach the leaders of a



community and, with their blessing, start by providing the necessary food, clothing, and medical care. The children (of all the families wishing to participate) have their pictures taken, and these are sent back to NZ, along with the individual case histories, for sponsorship. These children are now put on the education programme, (regardless of whether sponsorship comes through) and meantime their parents too are being trained in new and more productive vocations and methods of agriculture.

It is true that in the early days of World Vision (about 15 years ago), their approach was to concentrate aid on individuals, giving them a privileged education in the hope that they would later return to help their community. But it was soon realised that this was perpetuating the problem, and so the aid approach changed dramatically to the sort of community development outlined above, where there is no chance of creating "a privileged elite ... totally divorced from (the) original community", because it is the whole community which is benefitting. It seems to me that this sort of development aid, aimed at creating self sufficiency in villages, is the only way these people can stand a chance of being released from the shackles of poverty.

Conspicuously, there was no mention of efficiency in the article. This is how World Vision spent its \$4 million last year (audited accounts): Childcare, 33.96%; Relief and Development, 38.21%; NZ Education Ministry, 3.03%; Evangelism etc, 2.9% Promotion, 10.17%; and, Administration, 11.73%. This makes the amount World Vision spent on overheads (22%) to be less than half the figure spent by some other organisations. It is not surprising that World Vision has been asked by such others to conduct a conference on 'how to do it' financially - World Vision is in fact the NZ aid agency which puts the highest proportion of its funds into the field (except 'Save the Children', which has its overheads paid for by Britain).

It seems that CORSO, whose sour grapes apparently coloured the opinion they gave Michele, was the main source for her article. I would have thought that a mutually supporting stance by overseas aid organisations, would prove more effective than such back stabbing as this, in the war against poverty and suffering.

Heather Speirs

PS. I'm sure that Alan Bell (882-680) and Paul Martell (661-226) would welcome any further inquiries concerning World Vision.

## **Lofty Law Loos Languish in Loneliness**

Dear Stephen,

A complaint - the article you printed in the last issue entitled 'A Guide to Lavatory Literature' is incomplete. I do however realise the possible reason for this and wish to inform you that, contrary to popular journalistic belief, the reporting of Law Faculty toilet graffiti is not sub-judice and therefore will not render your intrepid reporter liable to prosecution for Contempt of Court.

Please remedy this omission in future issues. The Law faculty loos are conveniently located on the sixth floor of Rankine Brown and provide an interesting insight into the legal system of this country. (I am pleased to inform you that David Stormer and his felt pen have not reached our lofty loos yet).

Expectant

## **Fear Not!**

Dear Sir,

Ve haff ventured from our offerseas business, viz a slight akksentt und ze assured zupport of ze Utbah (ze Yugoslav Zecret Police).

Vive la Take-Over! Comrades, ve are bakk in your midst!

Miriam and Madeline

## **A Chocolate Fish to the First Person who can work out What this Person would Actually do with the NF.**

Dear Ed,

I've just read the National Front Article and all I can say to them is if you kiss the 'Marxist toadies' they'll turn into the handsome prince and you can live together happily ever after. This may sound like a fairytale but they sound like a nightmare. As a student at VUW I'm against the National Front affiliating, but not against them having their say, so all can see what they are. Secondly to deny them the right to voice their opinion is to sink to their level ie oppressors. Freedom of speech and of ideas is vital to any democracy. As Voltaire said "I disagree with what you say but I would defend your right to say it with my life". Let us not become hysterical about them but consider them as annoying warts (the type you get from kissing toads) and treat them as a lunatic fringe but keep in mind Hitler started in a small way also.

A. Liberal

## **What do Dead Animals, Vegetables and God have in Common?**

Dear Editor,

Would the gormless, swivel eyed flathead who reared his ugly head to cast doubts on the utility of the vegetarian restaurant kindly stick his head up a dead bear's bum. There exist many establishments that sell the kind of merchandise he is interested in (greasy lamb blocks, lard sandwiches, scummy pork soup, etc). On the other hand, few places exist for the nourishment of those who enjoy vegetarian food. So fuck off.

Yours Religiously

Rev. Gary Page

PS. No Services this week.

## **NF Faces Further Flak**

Dear Ed,

I wish to take up points raised by the member of the National Front in last week's Salient which were not covered in the replies.

The NF member speaks of the whites in South Africa 'protecting' the blacks in Azania by establishing "six independent nations and homelands for these people (the nine tribes) who are traditionally at enmity with one another." "Inaccuracy" was the word politely used in the editorial reply; blatant lies is what I'd call the NF member's ravings.

The South African government uses the word "Homelands" to describe the less than 13% of the country's land set aside for the black majority. The demarcation is something imposed by the white government,

encompassing some of the most barren and infertile areas in South Africa, and is factually nonsense since the majority of black people reside in white areas.

Reserves is a more fitting description of these areas since they are used as a reserve pool of cheap labour and as a dumping ground for so called unproductive members of the black community - the old, the sick, children, and women who bear the burden of having to scratch out a living for these people.

In 1961 Verwoerd, the then PM of South Africa frankly stated to his white friends that "in the light of the pressure being exerted on South Africa", the government would institute its 'homelands' policy as "a form of fragmentation ... thereby buying the white man his freedom and the right to retain domination."

After world war II South Africa's very blatant form of racial discrimination had become unacceptable to the rest of the world, so the South African government had to come up with some sort of mask for its inhumane policies in order to avoid international isolation. Hence the official apartheid ideology as spouted by the NF member.

Blacks, the whites argued in their propoganda, are not one race but nine. The country of South Africa is not one, but ten separate nations.

They separated blacks into their nine different 'nations' largely on the basis of language, coming up with the Xhosa nation, the Zulu nation, the Swazi nation, etc. The government claims that the separation of these nine nations is necessary in order to preserve each race's traditional culture. This is laughable coming from a government which, in the colonial period, sought vigorously to stamp out the indigenous culture.

Now, as for the tenth nation - well that's the glorious white nation totally defined on the basis of skin colour. It doesn't matter what language they speak (English or Afrikaans) or where they come from in the world (there are many recent settlers from Greece, Italy, Germany and Portugal), they are supposed to, unlike the supposedly barbaric blacks, exist in harmony together. Maybe its got something to do with their common interests as oppressors.

The white rulers' deliberate attempts to split the blacks of Azania (the old divide and rule tactic) can be seen in the way companies encourage tribal differences through promoting sports competitions on a tribal basis. They recognise that unity of the blacks of Azania would pose a massive threat to white minority rule.

Apartheid is not simply a name for separate development, but a policy of brutal exploitation and repression practised on the black majority. I hope all of you who are reading this will be marching on May 1 against apartheid and against the racism of the National Front fascists. In itself, the calling off of the Springbok tour won't destroy apartheid, but it is something the blacks of Azania have asked us to do. Isolating the South African fascist regime can be our contribution (however small) to support the liberation struggle of the blacks in Azania and the rest of Southern Africa.

Kate O'Malley

## Noisy Students Persecuted

Dear Sir,

On April 6 I attended a talk on Amnesty International in the Union Hall. Amnesty International is an organisation you hear a lot about on the media but doesn't advertise much so I was very pleased to be able to have the opportunity to hear how I could join. Unfortunately, although the speaker was excellent, the audience was about the rudest I have ever encountered so far in my university career. It was embarrassing to me as a student to have to listen to (or should I say endure) fellow students making so much noise in the background that even though the speaker was speaking loudly and I was near the front, it was hard to hear. Even though the Union Hall is a social place at lunch times the level of noise was totally unaccepttable and it was just down right rudeness to the speaker. Luckily the speaker persevered and actually intends to give another talk later on in the year. I sincerely hope that next time he will be given a fair hearing.

Yours, totally disgusted,  
J. Hogan

## National Front Analysed

Dear Stephen,

It's good to see Salient publicising the presence and activities of the National Front on campus. However, I doubt whether your description of them as "deadshits" and "nutters" will do a great deal to discredit them in the eyes of the student community. This, I believe, ignores the lessons of history which shows that such people, if it is established that they are fascists, should be treated with contempt, but in a serious way.

I have seen their toilet graffiti which adorns the men's toilets in the Von Zedlitz building and I seeth with resentment that such people are allowed to spread racism and bigotry under the guise of "free speech for everyone". That these same people are allowed to become an affiliate of the Students' Association is intolerable, but that shouldn't stop students thinking about the issues at stake.

When the economy runs into trouble and conflict between groups and classes takes a more open and sometimes violent character, like the arrest of the Auckland and Ravensborne picketers, all sorts of weird and wonderful ideas about society and solutions to the problems make their appearance.

It's not only the blatant racism and pro-colonial, pro-apartheid stance of the NF that makes me bring up bile but the nauseating show of patriotism that attains some support in the community (eg Harris march) but which only covers up the yawning inequalities, the rip-offs, the hypocrisy that makes NZ capitalism tick over.

They use people's correct hostility toward Soviet expansionism to construct a plot of communist takeover on a world scale. The black people of Azania want the Soviet Union like they want a hole in the head - but they mainly want freedom from their enslavement from the concentration camp that South Africa is for them. Mugabe, and today the PAC in Azania don't receive any aid from the SU precisely because the Russians know that they are fiercely independent from both superpowers. But it is they who are genuine socialists and *not* the Soviet Union.

What's socialist or communist about invading and occupying countries like Afghanistan, bullying and threatening the workers in Poland or subverting and dividing liberation movements as they do in southern Africa? We shouldn't be distracted by the red herrings of communist world plots, but we should stand squarely on the side of the Afghans, the Poles and the Azanians for self determination and national independence, free from any kind of outside interference.

And for those who support the NF's right to free speech - just remember what happened to free speech and those who attempted it in Germany, Italy and Spain in the 1930s.

David Murray

## More Anti-Negative Thoughts

Dear Syr,

In your reply to my letter in the last issue you pointed to the numbers of the RFU Anti-apartheid march as a measure of student interest. I was there and even if it was 200 (which I doubt) it was not good. My point is that students are not being motivated by their Exec and so the Exec can begin to expect fewer and fewer at these marches.

The articles I spoke of last week from NZUSA and their friends here, are I feel, precisely the reason for growing student apathy. People are alienated by their own policy making body, they feel frustrated and form a massive backlash that topples the mighty from their presidencies. Why are joesoap students alienated? First there is a clique - just look at the treatment of SAPP candidates in the Handbook, and consider the implications of the question put to by-election candidates recently; "will you be able to get on with current members of the Exec". The clique isn't impenetrable just very daunting.

The other point is that the activities of NZUSA seem completely negative. Look at this put down of Tania Harris, seen no doubt as the great bourgeois threat. I have a little secret for some - this whole goddam country is crawling with the bourgeois. But the whole point of Tania's march was that it was positive - "Kiwis Care" not "Screw the Workers." Our marches were strong when they were positive. NZUSA is riding for more falls as the anti-negative backlash and alienated backlash mount. The real shame is that these backlash movements -tired of

the negative hectoring tirade - will turn against the worthy causes NZUSA supports so badly.

Finally a request to the editor. Could we have more encouragement to write letters, this column must be about the only medium in which students can air their views and inspire others to reflect on their otherwise unchallenged beliefs.

Luv,  
Peter

## Judgement Judged Lacking

Dear Editor,

I take issue with Gay Cusack's review of *Songs to the Judges*. She seems to have gone to the show expecting a serious, didactic play which would analyse and develop the problem of Maori/Pakeha relations. Having been presented with a rich diversity of variations on this theme she complains of lack of focus, "fragmentation of material" and inconsistency of acting styles.

Had the reviewer been less set on what she wanted to see and concentrated on what Thompson and his cast were giving, she would have seen a powerful and moving statement of oppression. Viewed from whatever political standpoint, this was a piece of theatre with a vitality, passion and commitment all too rare.

Alison Simpson

## Library

### 3 Day Books: Changed Procedures

For some time the Library has been aware that procedures for 3 day books (- issuing in Study Hall - return to Circulation desk - request for renewal to Study Hall) were confusing to borrowers and cumbersome to staff.

A fresh look has been taken at the problem and it has been decided to issue all 3 day books from the Circulation desk for a four week experimental period beginning on Monday 27 April. Returns will continue to be made to the returns point on the Circulation desk and the practice of renewing 3 day books will be discontinued.

Student co-operation in this experiment will be appreciated. If at the end of four weeks the system seems more satisfactory the new procedures will become standard practice and a consequent amendment to the "Guide to the Library 1981" will be issued.

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## National Front Kicked out

## Exec Decides Against Affiliation

An attempt by several members of a National Front group on campus to become an affiliated Association club, and thus have access to student money and facilities, has failed.

This was the outcome of a motion passed at last Wednesday's Executive meeting where, after a wait of several weeks, a representative of the group came along to speak to the application.

Before becoming affiliated, all prospective clubs are required to collect 20 students' signatures, and be available to present a case to Exec.

The representative from the National Front group, David Stormer, faced close questioning by Exec

members who wanted to find out about the particular policies and activities of the proposed club.

However, this often proved difficult because, according to Stormer, NF club policy would be largely left to the attitudes of individual members. This was the case when asked by Secretary Paul Cochrane whether, given high unemployment, the Front would call for deportation of Pacific Islanders (following the policy of the British NF). Stormer would not be drawn on his personal attitude to this question.

Earlier, Stormer made the claim that 'protecting New Zealand nationalism' would mean putting a stop to immigration in response to unemployment; adding that the NF would "prefer British immigrants".

When asked how this squared with aspects of the article which appeared from the NF in the last issue of Salient, he claimed the NF policy had "changed to meet the Association's demands."

"So you are changing to suit the Association?"

"Yes."

## Changed Name

Another instance came in response to a question whether it was realised the very name of "National Front" represented an attack on some sections of the university community. Stormer replied that if the Association didn't like the name, it too would be changed.

Some of the most revealing statements emerged when Stormer answered questions on the attitude of the NF to Jewish students at Victoria. In response to a question of whether Jewish students would be allowed to join the NF (in the unlikely event of one wanting to), Stormer said that it would be up to the club to decide. He refused to answer the question whether the decision would be made on the basis that the student was Jewish, saying it was a "hypothetical situation".

But when asked his attitude to the club refusing membership to a Jewish student, he stated that it would be all right with him. Stormer had earlier claimed that it "doesn't matter if a NF member is racist or not, as long as they're nationalists." The underlying attitudes towards Jewish students in these statements were not lost on Exec members.

Stormer was also questioned about the circumstances surrounding the fact that one of the NF group's application signatories was told she was supporting the formation of a German Club. Stormer claimed innocence and added "that's just not on".

*National Front spokesperson David Stormer at last Wednesday's Exec meeting.*

Photo of David Stormer

## Purposely Provocative

Exec discussion centred around the constitutional requirement that a club must "promote good fellowship amongst its members, members of other university clubs, and members of the community."

The strong feeling amongst most Exec members was that a National Front club, from what they had heard from Stormer and the experience of overseas NF organisations, could never fulfil this requirement.

However, Finance Officer Jock Fanselow felt this was difficult to determine about the Vic NF until it had actually committed racist acts, but his motion to affiliate the NF for a trial period - disaffiliating the club at the first sign of racist activities - did not find a seconder.

Consequently, a motion to decline affiliation of the National Front club was convincingly passed, with only Fanselow and Sports Officer Stephen Dawe abstaining.

Stephen A'Court

## A Flying Fiasco

## Auckland Students to Lose Money

M'Boy, IF A JOB'S WORTH DOING IT'S WORTH DOING ADNAUSEUM

Auckland University Students Association has cost students dearly in its dealings with the Southern Charter Services group. After paying a total of \$14,400 for travel to Easter Tournament in Dunedin, the flights failed to eventuate and AUSA was forced to purchase full fare tickets for about 80 sportspersons.

In the last issue, Salient's editorial outlined inaccuracies discovered after printing an ad from Southern Charter Services in the previous issue. These included that, contrary to assurances given by the advertiser, the Easter flights advertised as available were not booked at the time of the ad's placement. In addition, Southern

Charter Services was presented as a limited company, when in fact it was not. The editorial concluded that the advertiser would no longer be welcome to buy space in Salient; and a note from the Exec that the Association would have no dealings with Southern Charter Services.

Geoff Novak, who heads Southern Charter Services, arranged the air travel with both AUSA and Mount Cook Airlines. AUSA paid a total of \$14,400; \$7,200 of which went straight to Mount Cook and the same amount to Novak. He then paid \$6,000 to Mount Cook as a deposit for the charter flights. However, on the Wednesday before Easter, Southern Charter Services had not paid Mount Cook the remaining amount (a total of \$25,000), and the airline was forced to cancel the charter — leaving Auckland students without \$14,400, or flights to Dunedin.

## **SRC**

### **New Exec Members Appointed**

At the last Student Representative Council meeting, held on the Wednesday before Easter (April 15), two students were voted into the remaining vacant Executive positions. In two contested ballots, Helen McNaught was appointed Media Officer, and Chris Brodie as Welfare Officer. Helen spoke of her long standing experience in and around Salient, while Chris detailed at length the welfare issues needing attention in 1981.

SRC appointments to the Exec are interim only. If and when there is another vacancy on the Exec (three or more), a by-election will be held.

These two appointments mean that, for the first time in 1981, there is a full complement of ten people on Exec. The cumulative effect of the by-election three weeks ago, and these two appointments, also mean Exec duties will be spread more widely - hopefully reducing the stress on some overworked members.

Because of the closeness to Easter, AUSA were also left without time to arrange lower cost travel with Student Travel Bureau, and were forced to book full fare tickets with Air New Zealand for their Easter Tourney travellers. (The cost of Auckland to Dunedin one way, full fare is close to \$150).

One of the more surprising aspects of the episode is that Student Travel Bureau warned AUSA before they had paid most of their money that the flights were not then booked with Mount Cook. Unfortunately for Auckland students, the warning went unheeded and the payment was made.

Not unnaturally, AUSA is now anxious to get as much money back as it can. Normally, a cancellation would mean the money already paid to the airline was paid back (minus costs) to the agent which booked the flights. However, Salient understands that AUSA has obtained a writ restraining Mount Cook from paying this money to Southern Charter Services.

Ultimately, AUSA is likely to see most of its money returned; although they will have to spend money in the retrieval process. However, the real cost occurred when AUSA had no option but to buy the more expensive full fare flights.

The whole experience also tends to justify the stand taken towards Southern Charter Services by our Association.

Stephen A'Court

## **This Week**

### **Exhibitions**

Victoria University Library  
New Zealand Women Artists  
April 27 to May 24. Paintings selected by Janet Paul.

### **Labour Club**

Discussion on Labour's women's policy (just out!).  
Board Room. 5pm Tuesday 28 April.

## Department of Music Concerts

Memorial Theatre, commencing at 1.10pm, admission is free.

30 April:

Bartok - Duos for Two Violins - Lynley Culliford and Bruce Corlett Petite Suite -David Brooks (piano).

Wolf - Lieder - Anthea Moller (mezzo-soprano) and Bruce Greenfield (piano) Richard Rodney Bennett - Trio - Sophie Tomlinson (flute). Helen Mountford (cello). David Brooks (piano).

VUWSA FILMS Tuesday 28 April 5.00pm. King Kong. Thursday 30 April 2.15pm. The Sting. Memorial Theatre.

GMAGMA Annual General Meeting The Annual General Meeting of the Victoria University of Wellington Students Association will now be held on Wednesday 6 May at 12 noon in the Union Hall. Motions for consideration should be handed to the Secretary in the Students Association Office before 4.30pm Tuesday 28 April. Don't miss what promises to be the event of the year! Paul Cochrane Secretary, VUWSA

## Drama

### The Bishops Blessed Horse

#### Saint Joan

by George Bernard Shaw Wellington Repertory Theatre Directed by Michael Scott-Smith Venue: Old St Paul's Cathedral

Joan of Arc has had a somewhat schizophrenic public image over the past 600 years. First she was meant to be the hated harlot-witch who conjured up the devil against the English. Next the saviour-saint of France, stabbed in the back by villainous clerics on the English payroll. Of late she has become a glamorous Hollywood star, complete with the virtues of "the American way".

G.B. Shaw's *St Joan* discarded the plethora of myths and divined the true nature of the historical Joan. She becomes a plain, no-nonsense country girl who unwittingly rocks the very foundations of medieval society. You see, by taking her cue from her voices in preference to the church, Joan is challenging the wisdom of the spiritual elite. Her insistence on French self-rule, better military techniques and donning men's garb challenges the wisdom of the temporal elite as well. Because of this Shaw saw her as an original 'Protestant' and 'Nationalist'. This now gives us a superior key to understanding Joan's trial than the old idea of portraying her accusers as corrupt villains. Therefore history is placed in true perspective in this work of genius that captures the essence of Joan's genius. The most impressive feature of Repertory Theatre's current production of *St Joan* is how it underlines this cardinal concept of conflict, with consummate dramatic skill.

#### A Hallowed Atmosphere

Old St Paul's is the venue for *St Joan* - which lends a distinct, ethereal quality to the play. David Dobson's medieval organ music is also most effective in evoking a hallowed atmosphere. To be sure one could make a few gripes. For instance, some voices came across slightly muffled, but most of the principals actually exploited the acoustics to give their voices resonance and effect. The pews were not brilliantly comfortable after 2½ hours and it was necessary to crane your neck at a jaunty angle to view some of the action especially in the cathedral scene and the trial scene where lack of stage room produced some masking. However these are mere quibbles when compared to the privilege of such a setting. Jan Colosimo's set design was sparsely effective, while the banners and pennants designed by Mandy Turner were nicely suggestive of military and heraldic action. Costumes too were noteworthy especially in terms of the outfitting of the politely vicious Court and the sombre ecclesiastics of the trial.

#### ***Simone Kennedy as Joan.***

#### **Powerful, Striking Drama**



This backdrop then served as the location of some of the most powerful and striking drama to be seen in Wellington this theatre season. There was also a fine blend of first class acting that distinguished the entire show. These facets were evident right from the start. In Scene I Alistair Macfarlane's de Baudricourt was excellent, displaying a detached and languorous cynicism although the Housekeeper (Alison Macfarlane) was a little hard to hear. Joan (Simone Kennedy) made a strong start, deftly interpreting Shaw's truthful character as an unaffected and inspired country lass who does not mince her words - the blustering de Baudricourt being routed in no time. She was also strong at court showing an innocent incapacity to manage or flatter what she saw as bad government, soldiering and politics.

The dramatic tension of the Court situation was also nicely captured - Mark Harris' Archbishop was full of steely austerity - especially in his harsh admonition of Joan's pride and presumption. The Dauphin (Kevin Nonweiler) was suitably pathetic, although I felt the role was slightly burlesqued without any glimmers of Charles' essential canniness shining through. Rex Pekin's Dunois had impressive assurance, warmth and strength particularly in the urgent warnings he issued to Joan. Scene 4 was excellent in that it hammered out Shaw's most treasured themes with assured style. John Batstone's Earl of Warwick resounded with aristocratic authority - he was positive the Maid was a threat to Europe's gentry while Jim Grant caught to a T the bigoted Englishman affronted by the Maid's French nationalism. While Bishop Cauchon (Lewis Martin) was the impressively still and grim embodiment of the Church Militant determined to save the girl's soul and uproot the heresy of individual inspiration. In short a man obsessed with his institution - the Catholic Church - the light of the world.

## Coup de Grace

The production really gelled for me in the final trial scene which was a flawless piece of theatre - the show's coup de grace. All of the fine things that had been happening came to a head here. We were introduced to the mouthpiece of the Church Militant-Inquisitor John LeMaitre who was played with singular and sharply focussed brilliance by Jim Macfarlane. This was a masterful performance that fully evoked the ruthless benevolence of the medieval church as this was no baleful cleric but a cultivated, brilliant and compassionate man warped into the belief of the institution's primacy above humanity. Canon de Courcelles (Russell Wells) obsessed with mindless trivia such as the Bishop's blessed horse, provided a welcome comic relief from the tension of the Inquisitor's wearing down of Joan. Simone Kennedy's Joan here fought back with courage and resolve but she seemed nevertheless cowed and desperate, ensnared - not imbued with the Saint's calm vision of right. The ending for me was black and apocalyptic. No-one is saved and you are left with a bitter taste of ashes.

Director Michael Scott-Smith argues that the Epilogue could not have been included, due to staging problems in Old St Paul's. Fair enough. But I definitely feel that the inclusion of the expunged epilogue would have tempered the sense of blank futility and shown Joan in a beautiful historic eternity, like the Resurrection of Christ ... However my main point is this *St Joan* is a definite must for all theatre lovers as it engages one with a quality matchless and rare -the essence of great theatre.

Perry Bayer

## Drama

## Striving after Wind

## Vanities

By Jack Heifner Circa Theatre Dir. Susan Wilson

*"The eye is not satisfied with seeing nor the ear filled with hearing... All is vanity and a striving after wind"*  
Ecclesiastes 8...14

*"Yes, this is Vanity Fair: not a moral place certainly; nor a very merry one, though very noisy. Look at the faces of the actors and buffoons when they come from their business and Tom Fool washing the paint off his cheeks before he sits down to dinner."* William Thackeray, "Before the Curtain", introduction to *Vanity Fair*.

The directorial emphasis of *Vanities* is on the theme of vanity. The actresses remain onstage throughout the performance and make their make-up and costume changes in full view of the audience. This works on two levels: firstly, by casting doubt on the characters' care and attention to the socially rewarding activity of

cheerleading in school and later college, and secondly, seeing the actresses make-up, as well as lighting and set being used to heighten the division between the acting and preparation areas, stresses the fictional status of the play.

That "All is vanity and striving after wind" is seen in the playwright's refusal to provide a resolution or an alternative to what he has undermined - *Vanities* is essentially an amoral play. Within a conventional sense of morality, it is possible to see Joanne as moral, Mary as immoral, and Kathy, by the end, as amoral. Kathy (Jane Waddell) becomes the writer's spokesperson. She has no answer and still does not know what she wants, except that in the last line of the play she rejects the three friends' past. In the first two scenes she is the buoyant organiser who has to have a plan for everything, but by the end of the second scene confesses that she no longer fully believes in the search for popularity.

In the third scene, the three meet after six years. The lighting has changed the colour of the set from a golden to a hard yellow. Although not a feminist play, their diversification shows the expansion of occupations for women. There is a final confrontation between the sophisticated Mary (Heather Lindsay) who always wanted to do as she pleased, and is now a porn-art seller, and Joanne (Deidre O'Connor) who is a wife and mother and wants nothing to have changed. The disillusioned but independent Kathy questions the intentions of all three and is the only one to state her dissatisfaction. This makes the others look as if they are only pretending to be happy.

## Slow beginning

For a very verbal play where change took place between scenes rather than within them, the first two scenes took too long. But the actresses blossomed in the final scene, carrying off the widening of their characters with ease and control. Most outstanding was Deidre O'Connor who, as the intoxicated Joanne, became verbally free and initiated most of the verbal movement.

She performed with the delicate fragility of a *The Glass Menagerie* Laura, portraying a naive, easily fragmented personality, full of pain and fear.

Susan Wilson's directing made excellent use of the play's comedy, and also paid a pleasing attention to spatial requirements so that interesting angles were set up between the actresses and the lines of the set.

Although the play itself is not especially substantial, *Vanities* is well worth seeing as an entertaining, sound, production, and for Deidre O'Connor's magnificent performance.

Gay Cusack

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## Play

## Freedom to Conform

### The Suicide

Nikolai Erdman Downstage Dir. Phil Mann

"The truth, and not a bloody bit of paper anywhere to write it on," mutters Semyon Podgsekainikov, the hero of Nikolai Erdman's *The Suicide*. Nor a stage to act it on. The play was banned when first produced in 1932 and has never been performed in Russia.

It's not really surprising that Stalin had reservations about *The Suicide*. After all Semyon is hardly your identikit prole hero - tripling production targets or powering past effete Westerners at the Olympics. Rather he is that staple of farce, the disenchanting little fellow. Unemployed and unimpressed with Stalin's ideal society he decides to end it all. "Life is wonderful," cries one of the characters, attempting to dissuade him, but it soon becomes apparent that this regulation ridden, authoritarian world is far from the best possible.

Erdman slyly points to the dismal reality not reported in *Izvestia* when he lifts Gogol's exultant passage in *Dead Souls* about a troika like Russia hurtling along to meet its destiny and gives it to one of his characters - who is promptly warned against speeding: "I suggest you adapt your metaphors to the regulations."

Individuals are also expected to conform within certain limits. Semyon complains, "I wanted to be a genius, but my parents were against it." Irregular components might cause society to malfunction. And an individual has no importance as such - only in so far as s/he relates to society.

Art, accordingly, exults not individuals but their input to society. The Marxist postman Egor, played with opportunistic relish by Colin McColl, delivers the official line: "I must stress once again that I am a postman, and what I want to read about is postmen."

Egor has no difficulty adapting Hamlet's decadent self-absorption into something more socially relevant: "We have just this moment received information from Comrade Marcellus that all is not well in the state of Denmark the rottenness of capitalism cannot but reveal itself."

## Small Subversion

Naughty, naughty, Stalin might well have thought. But he didn't really have anything to worry about. The play's subversive impact is minimal because Erdman does not suggest how society can be improved. The reformers who beset Semyon when they hear of his intention, urging him to martyr himself for their cause, are all more foolish and knavish than the society they oppose.

The self-serving member of the intelligentsia played acutely as an authoritative confidence trickster by Peter Vere-Jones. Louise Dunne as the jilted lover who thinks that Semyon's death could add to her allure. Ray Henwood as the coldly theorising writer ("The dead man, as such, is not important. What matters is the way we serve him up.")

They all have even less regard for Semyon as an individual than the authorities - in fact they want to eliminate his personality entirely. Once dead they can control him absolutely.

Semyon, however, in the end decides not to kill himself. "The idea of suicide made my life beautiful," he explains. The thought of extinction forces upon him an awareness of his uniqueness and separateness. "My self without me. Me without Podgsekalnikov. Think what a human being is," he muses. Erdman sets up a Christ parallel complete with resurrection on the third day to emphasise Semyon's new feeling of self-worth.

## No Alternative

Semyon has seen the light but he is no proselytiser. Ironically his new awareness of life's possibilities makes him reluctant to attempt to bring everyone into the congregation. His life is now too precious to him to risk losing. He explains to the disgruntled reformers, "I do not want to die, comrades. Not for you, not for them, not for the class struggle, not for humanity... I want a quiet life and a living wage."

And who can blame him. But I think that Erdman can be blamed for not putting up a cause which he could credibly die for. Of course Semyon isn't going to kill himself for the self-serving reforms of those who are so keen to martyr him. Is Erdman suggesting that all reformers, like the rulers they aspire to replace, are corrupt? The view that revolutions never change society for the better is a reasonable enough one, indeed verging on orthodoxy. But it's not particularly strongly argued in this play. Erdman needs to do more than knock down a few straw figures, however adroitly, to make his point.

## Paul Gittins as Semyon.

That Semyon's desire for self-preservation, natural in one who has just discovered his own value, is not tested against an ideal worth fighting for is a dramatic as well as a logical failing. Semyon does not have to struggle to reach his decision to renounce society and therefore the play lacks the necessary tension which could have made it more than just an entertaining and penetrating insight into totalitarian society.

## Brilliant Setting

The Downstage production captures the spirit of Erdman's madcap indictment. Tolis Papazoglou has devised a set containing about (I didn't think to count) 15 doors. Besides being metaphysically appropriate - Semyon's uncertainty as to what his exit from the world will entail - this superfluity of entrance ways opens the door (ha-ha) to all sorts of dramatic possibilities. The most dramatic of these perhaps being the stunning simultaneous delivery of funeral wreaths.

This ensemble playing is the highlight of the production. Phil Mann directs with hectic purpose scenes such as Semyon's debauched Last Supper, and his funeral where the reformers compete to bury him.

There is however too long a calm before the storm. The early scenes, dealing with Semyon's domestic circumstances, are extended and hackneyed. Paul Gittin's performance in the lead role, alternately melancholic and frenetic, relieves the tedium but Katy Platt and Helen Moulder struggle in their stereotyped roles as wife and mother-in-law. There are bright respites such as the hilarious episode where Semyon's pipe - or rather tuba - dreams of fame and fortune as a horn player are shattered but the play doesn't really take off until, well into it, the cast are sent rioting about the stage. These scenes however are worth waiting for.

The season will be almost over by the time you read this. I suggest you make haste to avail yourself of an opportunity which Erdman's contemporaries lacked and get to see this forceful interpretation of his witty and irreverent play.

David Beach

## Film

# Wanna Fight?

## Raging Bull

Dir. Martin Scorsese Embassy

This has got to have been the shortest retirement in history. There I was, calmly minding my own business at the sanatorium, when in walks HM, twists my arm up behind my back, says 'you don't escape that easily', and buzzes me off to see *Raging Bull*. Within a moment of entering the theatre, I could tell that nothing had changed during my brief absence: 'Twenty of Today's Great Country Hits Played on Electric Guitar', echoing down, large as life, ugly as sin, from the PA system. I don't know if you've noticed, but they have a slide they show at intermission saying that the recordings played in the theatre come from Chelsea Records. I forthwith announce that I am withdrawing my custom from Chelsea records, and ask anyone who reads this column (Mum?) to do likewise. (I am going to keep on saying this until something is done by the theatres. Managers, you have been warned.)

To the theatre's credit, the featurette is excellent, an interesting and gripping dramatised documentary about bushfires in NSW. It's rather powerful, and I couldn't help wondering if it wouldn't overpower the main feature if this was a little insipid, as these feted Hollywood movies so often are.

I needn't have worried. *Raging Bull* is pretty damned powerful. It is not as brilliant, or inspired, or sensational as the hype would have you believe; but on the other hand it is not as banal, or boring, or glib as the hype would lead you to expect. It is a satisfying movie, and in five year's time when all the hoo-ha has cooled off, it will still be worth seeing. *Raging Bull* is satisfying partly because of its plot. This is based on fact, on the autobiography of the real 'Raging Bull', the boxer Jake La Motta. Perhaps' for this reason, it is an off-beat sort of a story, about a boxer who wins a title, loses it, his family, and his wife, and then becomes a successful nightclub comedian. It is not simplistic; the ending is not patty fictional, but ambiguously realistic, being both sad (La Motta has lost so much on the way to where he is) and happy (he has become a success, a 'contender', in a field where he is no longer forced to worry about his weight or about some green kid knocking him out of the ring.)

## De Niro \$pectacular

Covering twenty years, the part of La Motta is a plumb one, and who else but Robert De Niro could play it? If nothing else, what other actor, apart from Elizabeth Taylor, could put on and take off about twenty kilos during the production of one film? De Niro is renowned for his 'method' acting, and is perhaps the only actor around at the moment whose total involvement in the parts he plays is comparable to that of the young Brando. His performance in *Raging Bull* is spectacular and energetic, and obviously very strenuous -someone should tell Mr De Niro that there are easier ways to get an Oscar than by having his face punched in!

Another reason why this film is so satisfactory is the general high quality of the production. Martin Scorsese has directed De Niro in a similar sort of role set in the same period before (*New York, New York*), and now seems thoroughly adept at dealing with the two decades 1940 to 60. In particular, the idea of shooting in black and white gives the film a genuine, documentary feeling, perhaps because most of us derive our impressions of the forties and fifties from monochrome photographs and newsreels.

The standard of the photography is excellent, crisp and luminous, and generally makes you wish they'd get

rid of goeey technicolor once and for all. The camera work and editing of the brief boxing sequences which seem to fill so much of the film, yet in fact only make up a few minutes of the total, are particularly good. The camera swoops and soars, around and above, between the ropes, down from the ceiling with the judge's microphone, and finally down onto the canvas with a KO'd loser. The camera even becomes subjective at times, giving a 'La Motta's-eye-view' of the action in slow motion. This can be a little obtrusive, or even slightly heavy-handed, but it fits in well with the form of the movie as a reminiscence by La Motta over his career. Even the brief sequence of coloured 'home movies' right in the middle of the movie works rather like the photographs you find printed in the centre of a written autobiography.

Perhaps some groups could take exception to some of the content of this film; some will be turned off by the violence of some of the boxing sequences and by the very nature of the La Motta character, some by the language. (I wish I owned the copyright and got five cents every time they said "fuck" in this movie!) But it's a film for which it's well worth putting aside these prejudices, a film that may well last longer than many of its brasher contemporaries, and one of the best three dollars worths going in town at the moment.

S.D.

## At the Zoo

Photo of dancers doing plies

Behold the man  
who paints the skymesh  
black;

he is our only captive.

Dressed in a blue  
monkey suit, I walk  
above the surface  
of the world.

Dropping black paint  
on the Cockatoo cage  
floor;

black stars in a white, white sky.

Harvey Molloy

## Splendid

Down comes the State  
crumbling with wind  
and pneumatic madness  
Shattering

Rounding Lambton Quay corner  
across from De Bretts,  
a vision of Kirks  
Dolloped in blue bliss ...

Splendour sits, aping wonder past  
the glory that was Greece  
or of Britain,  
near wholly demolition

And opposite the State a crushed sight  
is barren with pregnant silence  
'why on earth wait'  
Down comes the State.

Andrew McLean

## Descent

Contemptuous resignation hangs  
Like invisible pall of Death...

Andrew McLean

## The Henge

There was a moment at Stonehenge when time  
became a kernel - the hard, perfect fruit  
of the nut of the world. We, in its shell  
shut out the tourists, lost in the awe  
of our own conviction.

"Suppose that what  
man loves, invests with love, can store  
the force and power of his investment.  
Here, perhaps stones were gods, altars of  
gods,  
and from them power to love, throughout the  
land  
carried from stone to stone..." I speculated.

And you: "Just as it does with us.  
I feel you when you come into a room,  
or sense you prowling other rooms at night  
as though the house holds secrets. Do you  
find  
what you are seeking under the stones of the  
dark?"

Stone-deaf to voices from the waiting coaches,  
we paid our deep respects and kissed each  
other,  
then walked back past the packed hamburger  
stand  
sensing a stillness at the heart of things  
in a world as firm as stone and hard as time.

Louis Johnson

## **People's Plight (We are 'in' it now)**

Futile defiance flops  
Like a bat on a tree,  
Hanging...  
'In' a desert  
Before cavern opens up  
Or crater closes down  
All Life...

Andrew McLean

## **Our Right**

Listen, we welcome Truxtun  
Great saviour from the sea,  
Symbol of freedom, peace party  
All for national security...

Come hell or high water...  
We'll play our part  
All hands  
Don't be sore  
Just avert small nuclear war

Yes, we must all play our part  
With the onus on all...  
The machine must run  
Don't let it stall...  
Until some glorious time  
When we are through this mess  
(I guess)...

No, never again through the Heads,  
Pencarrow or ours,  
We are impelled to bow to Death  
And this boat - *foreign death*...

Here we are, insisting on Life -  
Get out boat...  
We have the Right!

Andrew McLean

## Thoughts on a Dead Seagull

There isn't much you can say about a dead  
seagull  
Except that it's floating in the sea  
Sort of ... dead.  
We don't really want to take it home for tea:  
It's rather waterlogged;  
But if we put it in the oven  
It would probably  
Dry out.

D.&C.

## What about Education?

### A Conversation with the Minister

*The Minister of Education, Mr M.L. Wellington agreed to have an interview last week with Salient's parliamentary reporter. The object of the interview was to try to give students some idea of "the man behind the job".*

"...in my view the state has no place in doing anything other than encouraging industry, farming, fishing and so on."

Photo of M.L. Wellington

The Minister of Education was asked if he subscribed to a particular political philosophy. "Well, no. There are great dangers in a rapidly changing world of wedding yourself to a philosophy which would become quickly outdated. So I do not want to become a captive to one rigid political philosophy. I suppose if you



wanted a phrase I'm a mixed economist."

By way of explanation, Mr Wellington said, "In a small country like New Zealand there is simply certain things that the state must - because there is no alternative out there - must provide.

"But point two, where there is a possibility of encouraging that which is not the state or central government -well, you know - we should be doing that.

"So what I'm saying is, there is no alternative to the state in conjunction with other groups such as the churches (I'm talking about education) running education.

"On the other hand, in my view the state has no place in doing anything other than encouraging industry, farming, fishing, and so on. So I think the government has a very important role in the servicing sector of the community and that those not part of the state system have a very important part in being dominant and predominant in the productive sector."

More specifically, Mr Wellington described his aims as Minister of Education.

## Equitable and Sensitive

"I am anxious to ensure in the university sector that all those who wish to go can in fact go."

"What I set out to do two years ago was to find a more equitable system." Mr Wellington criticised the old tertiary bursary system where all students living away from home received \$30 a week as being "not sensitive enough to the varying degrees of hardship."

"The Tag scheme makes for an equitable distribution ... across the board. I think it is a success. I am aware of the criticisms of it. I am aware that there are people who take offence at having to fill in forms ... it's not a problem with everybody.

"I don't accept that the forms are hard to fill in. University students are presumably our top 10 percent of the IQ strata."

In the past, it has been suggested by representatives of NZUSA that the SHG should be administered on the basis of academic ability rather than on a financial basis in much the same way as the A and B bursary. Mr Wellington rejected this, saying he thought it was "contrary to the New Zealand ethic in an egalitarian society where the ... purpose is to give every opportunity for those who wish."

## Non-Existent Cuts

When asked his opinion of the Education Fightback Campaign, Mr Wellington said he thought perhaps it was a little misguided.

"As I understand it the theme or focus of the so-called campaign is that there has been some reduction in spending. I just wonder how many of those who marched (on April 8) had read a budget paper. You see, if you read a few budget documents it shows that spending in the last five years has risen."

With reference to the bursary situation and the quinquennial grants he added, "The focus of their interest is very narrow. It seems to me a bit insular".

Mr Wellington believes that the new system of funding students and their universities has had two good effects. One is that, as has already been discussed, anyone who wants to go to university can. The other is that universities are now "more sensitive to what is necessary in curriculum terms". Mr Wellington used the examples of Auckland law faculty and other medical schools which have reduced their intakes because New Zealand already has plenty of doctors and lawyers. The question of distribution has nothing to do with his department, he said.

Despite the heavy criticism Mr Wellington has faced during his time as Minister of Education, he insists it is a job he enjoys. "I can't think of a better investment in the present and the future ... it is *the* critical investment in our future."

He said he enjoys the contact with people and the diversity of the job. He believes in the present education system because there are "not many frills" and because "it concentrates on producing a good all-rounder. We have a good, strong system." Assuming that the National Government is re-elected this year, Mr Wellington would like the Education portfolio again.

In an attempt to find out about "the man behind the position", Mr Wellington was asked how he would describe himself as a person. "That's an impossible question ... I'm an ordinary New Zealander."

He said he misses his teaching career and the contact with young people. His leisure time is mostly spent playing sport and he wishes he had more time to do this. At this stage he has no plans to write a book.

Michele A'Court

TERTIARY EDUCATION FOR RICH ONLY

# New Face, Old Story

## Socred in British Columbia

*Part of Social Credit's election strategy this year is to make use of Socred MPs and supporters from British Columbia, Canada, on speaking tours of New Zealand. In this article reprinted from the New Zealand Monthly Review, James Schofield critically examines Socred in British Columbia.*

New Zealand bid farewell in February to two British Columbian Socreders - Messrs Bill Ritchie (SC Central Fraser Valley) and Hugh Harris (the executive director of Socred BC). Both these men were towed around New Zealand by the Social Credit League on a speaking tour to tell of the success of Socred in British Columbia.

This ploy is apparently necessary to Socred New Zealand because British Columbia is the only place in the world, of any size, that lays claim to a Socred government, and to give credence to the advertising campaign that claims "where Socred has been tried it works".

At no stage did any newspaper in New Zealand attempt to investigate the validity of these claims, or to check out the credentials of the Socred (BC) spokesmen. Rather our media accepted at face value the claims made by Messrs Beetham and Lipa that Fraser and Harris were the prophets of the promised land - a theme used by both Canadians who, at public meetings, told anti-Wilkinson jokes in which British Columbia was the gateway to heaven.

Any investigation of the Socred claims would have knocked the validity of the tour into laughter, and revealed the Socred organisation to be in the biggest con job since Muldoon sold New Zealanders the National Party in 1975 and 1978.

## Credibility of Socred (BC) MPs

Before one examines the record of Socred (BC) as a government, one should examine their politicians and their credibility. During 1979-80 the British Columbian newspapers revealed the following:

- three minister's aides had been caught in speculation scandals;
- political appointees had been given access to budget secrets;
- a deputy minister had admitted financial interest in a ferry bought from the government;
- relatives of ministers had been put on the government payroll; and
- a cabinet minister had used a government jet to make more than 400 private trips between his home and Victoria during the two year period.

Further digging reveals that the Minister of Science and Universities, Pat McGeer, had maintained a \$1,000 a week, illegal television reception dish antenna at the legislative buildings; that the Deputy Premier, Grace McCarthy (also to tour New Zealand during the 1981 election campaign), was involved in scandals which involved the use of provincial lottery funds as a Socred slush fund, and the infamous "Grade's Finger" gerrymandering of the Vancouver-Little Mountain riding, aimed at destroying two New Democrat Party (NDP) electorates and ensuring that her electorate remained hyper-secure as a Socred seat.

## Demolishing a Lily White Image

Once a journalist had discovered these scandals, it wouldn't take long to get to Messrs Harris and Ritchie - whose lily white image on their New Zealand tour could easily be demolished, bringing down the Socred edifice with them.

Mr Harris, according to the *Vancouver Sun* of 30 November, 1979, was involved in a series of memos to Socred workers and friends asking for hints on how to rescue Socred BC. "One of these was sent to Jack Kelly, the Socred caucus researcher, who was the first to resign due to dirty tricks. Kelly, who now says he was pressured into resigning, was asked in the memo by Harris if he would 'obtain quietly and confidentially (both words underlined) all the operation manuals for the NDP federally and provincially ...'"

Harris denies unethical practices were to be used but in November 1979 Socred caucus researcher Ellen McKay admitted scouting the NDP convention in order to obtain 'quietly and confidentially' the NDP manuals.

Ritchie, on the other hand, is a bit more clumsy in his dealings with the media and political life, as evidenced in the *Vancouver Sun* (4, 11 & 20 March 1980), *The Colonist* (4 & 6 April 1980), and the *Victoria Times* (9 & 10 April 1980). These press stories all tell the same thing: Mr Bill Ritchie, SC Central Fraser

Valley, was involved in a scandal which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) investigated and recommended prosecution.

Ritchie was accused, during the May 1979 provincial general election, of trying to bribe Socreder Henry Friesen, in exchange for his support in obtaining the party nomination in his riding. Friesen swore an affidavit, but later withdrew it after a meeting with Ritchie.

The RCMP investigation recommended action but the associate deputy attorney-general, McDiarmid, over-ruled the recommendation. Ritchie later, told the press: "If I were at the mercy of the RCMP and/or the local prosecutor I wouldn't be in politics ... which means that if I did not have the sort of protection that there is through the attorney-general's department, then I would not be in public life." (Ritchie claimed, in New Zealand, and that he had been cleared of the accusation. Newspaper reports from British Columbia demonstrate that this is not so.)

## "What Exactly is the Truth?"

Once one discovers these sorts of stories about the Socred (BC) prophets and their political abilities, then any self-respecting journalist would begin to dig into the Socred (BC) record and discover the reality behind the myth perpetrated on New Zealand by the Social Credit spokesmen: "What exactly is the truth about British Columbia?"

Peter Wilkinson (Nat., Kaipara) did set out to discover the truth. His stories on the Socred experience (*NZ Herald*, February 1981) revealed a little of the truth but, again, no one dug any further, the general media response being: "It's only a National Party effort to discredit Social Credit and is not to be swallowed too much."

But Peter Wilkinson was far nearer the turth than our local media have been about Socred and its political and economic failures. Peter Wilkinson could not be too harsh on Socred (BC) because he discovered a Canadian version of the New Zealand National Party is in power in British Columbia - a government that is so right wing that Derek Quigley would appear to be a socialist!

## Housing in British Columbia

In 1975 Bill Bennett (now Premier) promised British Columbians a home in the near future: "Social Credit believes that every family in BC has the right to own a home and the land under it."

In 1981 (February) the average home in Vancouver sells for \$111,650, hardly within reach of the average income earner in British Columbia. To buy a home during 1980 the average industrial wage earner had to commit more than half of the weekly pay packet on payments.

Rental accommodation is difficult to obtain - the vacancy rate in Vancouver is only 0.1 % and a basement suite costs \$600 a month.

To ease the housing crisis Socred (BC) did two things. First, in typical Tory manner, the construction and development of housing was placed entirely in private hands. Second, Socred destroyed the BC Housing Corporation to make British Columbia the only province in Canada without a government-owned Housing Corporation.

While in New Zealand Ritchie made great play of a \$2 million mortgage subsidy programme released through the Credit Unions. This, he said, showed how much Socred cared about people. What he didn't say was that this was a once-only release of money, and it disappeared so quickly the majority of British Columbians didn't know it had been granted.

Recent statistics reveal that Vancouver has the highest cost of living in Canada, with food being the biggest contributor to this. In 1978 Vancouver's inflation rate was 29% above Toronto's, hardly a living example of Socred effectiveness.

Further analysis of Socred's record in British Columbia reveals the following:

- ferry fares have increased at 20% a year over the past five years;
- medical premiums have increased 65% since 1975, while acute-care hospital bed fees have increased 550% over the same period; and
- electricity rates (BC Hydro) have been increased by 13% a year since 1975.

## Balancing the Budget

The excuse given by Bill Ritchie at a meeting during his tour was that the increased charges were necessary to balance the budget after the Socialists had proved that only a Socred government could run British Columbia. (Where have we heard that sort of argument before? The sense of deja vu was amazing at every Socred meeting I attended while the Canadians were on tour). The interesting thing, to me was that each time

Ritchie made such a statement the local Socreders thought that such policies were to be commended. A reasonable assumption would be that Socred (NZ) would be firm advocates of similar fiscal policies given they ever got into government!

On the labour legislation front Socred (BC) has proven itself to be as right wing as the National Party here in New Zealand -probably even more so. Ritchie advocates giving the right to decide if a union should strike to the wives of the union members, in the belief that women don't want their men to strike in any circumstance.

What has the Socred (BC) government done to assist or help the trade union movement? The answer is simple. Since 1975 three major pieces of legislation have been introduced.

- Bill 46 - *The West Kootenay Schools Collective Bargaining Assistance Act* - denied thousands of workers in British Columbia the right to withdraw their labour, by extending the definition of "essential service" to include school janitors, college ground keepers, and anyone else who worked in the education system.
- Bill 28, which attempted to unilaterally change the government employees' pension plan. Ritchie actually claimed, at his Whangarei meeting, this was necessary because the pension plan was costing the taxpayer money and needed to be axed to balance the budget. Bill 28 was stopped by the government employees' union, from becoming law.
- *The Mines Act 1980* removes health and safety regulations from legislation governing mines and mining. This piece of legislation is no doubt in response to overseas pressure in the mining field, as Socred (BC) has hocked off much of its mineral resources to overseas firms in an effort to "balance the budget".

## Hocking off Resources

The classic example of hocking-off precious British Columbian resources, a la our National government, occurred recently when the Socred government negotiated the sale of North East British Columbian coal to the Japanese steel industry. The BC Government has hidden the figures from the taxpayers but suspicions are many throughout British Columbia.

The net result of the deal will be that the Japanese get the coal, and British Columbia gets the hole and an increase in taxation. The cost of development is estimated at \$485 million borne by the British Columbian government, while 100 million tonnes will be supplied to Japan over the next 15 years at bargain basement rates, as well as granting the companies freedom from sales or corporation taxes for the next ten years.

Harris, the Socred (BC) executive director, delcared that they had kicked big business out of British Columbia. Any investigation proves the lie to this claim; foreign monopoly is welcomed with open arms.

## Foreign Investment in BC

Foreign takeovers of British Columbian holdings have increased from nine in 1976 to 39 in 1978. Over 74 BC enterprises have fallen into foreign hands since 1975.

Classic examples of the welcoming of foreign capitalists are manifold, and as scandalous as the earlier examples listed concerning the politicians. Shell Oil of the Netherlands were allowed to take over Crows Nest Industries which meant that British Columbia lost 260,000 acres of coal and timberland, 43,000 acres of coal licences, 430,000 acres of oil and gas rights, 25,000 acres of timber cutting rights, and a sawmill producing 135 million board feet of timber each year.

Panco Poultry, the province's largest poultry processing plant, was sold to Cargill Incorporated of Minnesota, while other firms have also been put up for sale to the highest bidder by the BC Socred government.

Peter Wilkinson's research revealed that between 30% and 40% of British Columbia's forestry operations are run by overseas firms, and quotes Professor Tom Borchertline, of Simon Fraser University, as saying that international financiers regard the British Columbian government as being one of the most receptive in the world - a far cry from the statements made by the touring BC Socreders while here in New Zealand.

## Major Douglas out of Favour

At no stage in British Columbia is the 'A + B' Theorem being put into practice; in fact, both BC Socreders denied being orthodox Socreders, claiming at an Auckland meeting that W.A.C. Bennett was the father of Social Credit and not Major Douglas.

Drawing of a mountain road

Ritchie, on TVNZ on 2 February, stated that Douglas was all right for the 1930s, but now the situation was in reverse, as there is now more money than goods and obviously a new economic policy, other than Douglas Credit, was needed.

The result of any analysis of Socred (BC) and the Socred (NZ) campaigns for credibility must be that Social Credit (NZ) is clutching at straws to gain acceptance for its tooth fairy economic theories, by grabbing

onto the coat-tails of a highly incredible and suspect political party which is Sacred in name only.

It is a pity that no newspaper in New Zealand dared to enquire into the "BC Experience", or even to probe deeply into the Douglas-Hunter theories of economics propounded by the NZ Social Credit League. It is about time a decent expose of Social Credit was done by the New Zealand media, for lily white is definitely not the political colour of Social Credit - in British Columbia.

## International Students Congress

ISC is here again!! ISC is an annual event for overseas students and local students to get together and share experiences and ideas. This year ISC will be held at Palmerston North during the May vacation from May 19 to 21. This year's theme is International Racism. What has ISC got to offer? \* An invaluable occasion for local and overseas students, all over NZ, to meet and discuss their views on issues that concern their welfare and other international issues. \* Forums and speakers on various topics to widen participants' scope of understanding, thus gain a perspective which helps in the awareness of the world and regional issues. \* An opportunity for cultural interflow amongst the different nationals thus, helping promote international understanding and friendship. Topics: 1. El Salvador. 2. Multi National Companies and nuclear activity in the South Pacific. 3. Overseas student welfare. 4. The Philippines. 5. Racism in South Africa, Britain and NZ. Registration: \$17 will be the fee for the three day programme, which includes meals and accommodation. However, there will be a special fee for casual or daily admission. Travel: If you intend to go to the Congress, contact your local NOSAC reps so that group travel can be arranged as cheaply as possible. Each Students' Association will be approached to help subsidise the cost of travel so it is your advantage to contact your local NOSAC rep as soon as possible. For further information please contact your local NOSAC rep. Massey Ph 69 328 Auckland Ph 766 314 Waikato Ph 69 207 Victoria Ph 842 257 Canterbury Ph 384 974 Otago Ph 777 961 Massey University — Palmerston North May 19—21

## From Us to You: With Our Compliments

### Nuclear Testing in the South Pacific

Monsieur Dupont sat in his office 16 blocks from La Tour Eiffel and eyed Le Matin distastefully. Splashed across the front page yet again was a report of what had happened in the Pacific; two people killed and 10 injured by a tidal wave, supposedly due to French nuclear testing. To make matters worse that Swede Bengt Danielsson and his wife Marie Therese from Tahiti were causing a stink about the amounts of radiation in the area.

Mon Dieu! Hadn't the Renseignements Generaux done their job in silencing this pair who had 'painted a black picture of the French policies in this part of the world?' Monsieur Dupont was quite happy about the radiation down in Tahiti; Jean Teillac, director of the "Independent" Central Agency of Protection against Radiation had stated in his report that there was only a "very small quantity." Why then were 28 French Polynesians flown back to France secretly to have treatment for severe radiation burns; well of course we have better hospitals here in France!

That Tahitian newspaper La Depeche had to stop printing rubbish from the Daniellsons such as inaccurate radiation counts; Jean and the other academics know what they're talking about; we paid them good money! Then there's the tidal wave that injured 10 people; that certainly wasn't due to our testing; 'Such phenomenon is natural,' in the islands 'down there.'

Anyway what are they moaning about. We, the French government have transformed these simple islands into a tourist mecca and what's more our nuclear people pay directly or indirectly a third of the salaries of people working in French Polynesia. Why anyway Mururoa's a thousand miles from Tahiti; don't believe that stuff about extensive upper atmospheric transport of radioactive particles, do we get it in French? Well there you are!

Sam Howitzer puffed on a cigar at Camp Smith and tallied his winnings. He'd bet the other rookies that an MKIA2 travelling to its target could knock a coconut off a tree without damaging the husk. These plebs didn't know their islands nor their islanders; Sam had Hawaii all sussed out; just about. He looked out of the aluminium framed window across the compound double fenced and specially lit to where trucks were arriving with another consignment of nuclear goodies.

Sam was a bit worried about sabotage; the natives had been getting restless lately what with wild cat strikes and rioting, he might have to transport the goods by helicopter. Sam was justly proud of his position as Commander-in-Chief of Camp Smith HQ. He had control over it and the 110 separate installations over the eight Hawaiian islands. There were now 3000 nuclear weapons on Waihele and Ohau islands alone as well as scores of bomber bases, nuclear weapon storage depots, shipyards and marine guerilla warfare training bases. In all 25% of the Hawaiian islands were devoted to war and Hawaii was the centre for America's nuclear operations over 60% of the earth's surface; from the Indian Ocean to Japan.

Sam was justly proud. One thing bugged him though; these Hawaiians; grubby people and dangerous too. Now he admitted it was a bit rough the states taking their land but look what the son-of-a-b's had got in return. A Japanese-American-Hawaiian style paradise, "native-style" high rise hotels, housing, employment. What do they care if we vaporise a few islands and have a blast now and again?

They complain that we're destroying the vegetation, they vandalise American property, they create urban slums and their juvenile delinquency rate is soaring. Then to top it off they've got a growing independence movement. Sam was justly peeved; can't these people appreciate what we've done for them?

James Norris

"YOU NEW ZELANDERS ARE CONSTANTLY CRITIZING OUR NUCLEAR TESTING...SO I AM HERE TO TELL YOU THAT IT ES ONLY A LEETLE BOMB... YOU WILL HARDLY FEEL IT...." "NOT UNTIL THE NEXT GENERATION, ANYWAY..."

## Malaysia: A Question of Class not Race

Drawing of people holding up a city

Malaysia with a population of over 13 million, is a multiracial country. Hence, race relations are indeed a crucial and critical element of the everyday life of Malaysian society.

In West Malaysia, Malays, most of them peasants, constitute about 47% of the population. They dominate the government administration and the military. On the other hand, the Chinese, who constitute some 35% of the population, have a much larger share of capital holdings, and thus more economic power than the Malays. Indians, the smallest of the 3 major racial groups, enjoy neither political nor economic power.

Despite the above [unclear: phenom] tensions among the country's [unclear: u] groups cannot be explained in [unclear: ter] race relations; these tensions economic roots. The obvious important fact is that foreign [unclear: capi] won more than half of West [unclear: Mala] share capital, effectively [unclear: dominati] modern economy. More-over with and between — racial groupings, are class relations. It is the elite of group, particularly Malay [unclear: bureau] and politicians, who have [unclear: manipu] the racial question to enhance and [unclear: p] their own positions.

## Colonial Divide-and-Rule

The lack of racial unity can be back to the colonial period. [unclear: It] actually due to the British [unclear: co] economic policies. Although economic policies were not intended one ethnic group against [unclear: anoth] active conflict, they were [unclear: intend] prevent unity among different groups along class lines against colonial master.

Each racial group was kept [unclear: with] specialised economic function. Malays were kept in the rural agricultural sector, the Chinese in [unclear: md] urban business, and the Indians the rubber plantations. This economic [unclear: icture] prevented the various groups [unclear: om] interaction except at one crucial [unclear: nt], where the local non-Malay [unclear: ddlemen] came into contact with Malay [unclear: asants] and consumers. This resulted in apparent target for antagonisms [unclear: ising] from unequal economic relations, [unclear: hether] the peasant met the trader as [unclear: oducer] or as consumer, he or she was [unclear: aced] in the position of price taker, [unclear: ploited] by the trader. Hence, it was [unclear: ardlly] surprising that economic [unclear: ievances] came to be framed in ethnic [unclear: rms].

## [unclear: Dominance] of foreign capital

After the political independence, the [unclear: ling] coalition Alliance, was made up of [unclear: Malay] administrators and aristocrats, [unclear: cal] Chinese dependent capitalists, and [unclear: ndian] businessmen and professionals. [unclear: Their] class interests successfully shaped [unclear: he] political and economic policy. Foreign [unclear: apital] was still dominant and extended [unclear: nto] new spheres, e.g. industry. Within [unclear: his] framework, Chinese business [unclear: nterests] aligned with foreign capital were

*unclear: roTECTED,]* and the Malay bureaucratic [*unclear: lass*] was allowed a free hand to expand [*unclear: nd*] consolidate itself.

However, over the years, two major points of conflict and frustration generated mounting tensions which finally exploded in the May 13, 1969 race riots. On the one hand, Malay bureaucrats seeking to increase their economic power found themselves constantly frustrated by the dominance of foreign and Chinese interests. Although a Malay capitalist class was created, relying on government subsidies to several dozen well-connected Malays in acquiring wealth and economic influence, Malay capitalist interests as a whole continued to be constrained by the class compromise underlying the Alliance arrangement. In 1969, only 1.5% of total share capital in public limited companies was owned by Malays, compared to 22.5% owned by Chinese, and 62.1% owned by foreigners.

On the other hand, the lower classes of all racial groups were dissatisfied due to the economic development. The average income of the bottom 10% of the population (especially the Malays) declined by a third between 1957 and 1980. As political repression and a tradition of race-oriented politics made it difficult to build multiracial and class-based political organisations, the dissatisfaction was channeled into challenges against the established Malay and Chinese Alliance leadership by parties which continued to mobilize along racial lines. These challenges led to significant losses for both the Chinese and Malay parties in the Alliance during the 1969 general election. Malay leaders then manipulated these setbacks to increase Malay insecurity, and thus racial riot broke out as an expression of discontent among various classes within the Malay community.

## The Poor get Poorer...

As a result, in 1970 the government adopted a New Economic Policy (NEP) which aimed at creating a viable commercial and industrial Malay business community and at ensuring 30% Malay employment and ownership in all sectors of the economy. To achieve these goals of the NEP, the state has taken on a greatly enlarged role in the capital accumulation. Although Malays are targeted to own 30% of all shares by 1990,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of those shares are to be held by public enterprises. This new government role in the economy has brought some changes in the relative economic positions of ethnic groups.

The government-subsidized acquisition of share capital by Malay capitalists grew at an annual rate of 50%; however the average real income of rural Malay families grew by only 6% annually during the 1970's. Such a disparity not only suggests that redistribution of wealth according to ethnic community does not trigger down to the benefits of the poor Malay, but also indicates that the gap between the rich and the poor will get larger and larger.

## Avoiding Potential Racewar

On top of economic policy, other government policies like the educational policies are added to help Malay participation in economy. However, in effect, the majority of the Malays are still very much deprived and poor while a minority of Malays enjoy the privileges and wealth. Moreover, such racist policies have aroused great dissatisfaction among the non-Malay community, who views the biasness as against its interest. Thus, there lies a potential danger of racial conflict in view of the racial tension.

Such racial tension can possibly be relieved if there is an identification and unity among the poor and oppressed of the various ethnic communities. Unity may be established on the basic of the common fight for improved living conditions and other basic human rights.

## Apartheid: a Black [*unclear: a White*] Issue

*Over the past years, political events in South Africa have moved rapidly violently. To understand the nature of these events, a more fundamental understanding the apartheid system and its history are essential.*

Apartheid was first introduced to South Africa by Dr Verwoerd in 1948, a system designed to maintain white political supremacy, and economic and social privilege. It is a system of "separate" development introduced to institutionalise racial discrimination in order to deny blacks equal political, educational, employment and land ownership rights.

## Repressive Control of Blacks

Under the system, 4 million whites (1/6 of the population) own 87% of the land — including all the major urban and industrial centres. Only 13% of the land is allocated to the blacks — divided into 10 ethnic "homelands" or [*unclear: Bantustat*] a result, the blacks are treated as [*unclear: mig*] labour in the "white

areas", where [unclear: we] is concentrated in the hands of [unclear: t] whites.

The Blacks are severely restricted the Pass laws — more than 250,000 [unclear: b] persecuted and imprisoned each Under these laws, all Blacks must [unclear: o] passes specifying where they live work. To travel outside a particular without permission or failure to [unclear: prod] pass on demand, means immediate [unclear: and] The offenders are then sent to desolate and distant 'bantustans'.

Hence the laws have a deep [unclear: s] moral and economic impact on the [unclear: of] all Africans living in South Africa by [unclear: reqlently] forcing wives, husbands and [unclear: hildren] to live apart causing a break-up [unclear: of] family life and the fear of being endorsed out"

## Bullets in the Backs of Blacks

March 1960 saw the climax of an anti-[unclear: pass] campaign launched by the then non-violent African National Congress, when [unclear: some] 6,000 Blacks demonstrated outside [unclear: the] police station in Sharpeville. The [unclear: eaceful] demonstration ended up in [unclear: Bloodshed] when the white police fired at [unclear: the] crowd. Some 69 people were killed and 188 wounded. The repercussions of police action at Sharpeville were felt throughout the world. As a result, the United Nations Security Council called upon the South Afarica government to abandon apartheid and racial discrimination. To date only a few cosmetic changes have resulted from such international condemnation.

## Bitter Lessons of Soweto

After Sharpeville, South Africa's apartheid policy faced its greatest crisis in Soweto on 16 June 1976. The student revolt which began on 16 June had causes which stretch back into the past, into the very structure of South African society. Not only are the blacks being deprived of social, economic and political rights, they are also discriminated against in education. Schooling for white children is free and compulsory, for black children it is not. Black parents have to find money for fees, books and uniforms. In 1976 there were 3 universities for the population of 17 million blacks, compared with 10 for the 4 million whites. All these injustices built-up until 16 June 1976 when some 15,000 school children staged a demonstration against being taught in Afrikaans, the language of the most hated and reactionary section of the whites.

What started off as a peaceful and united march turned into an uprising, as police squadron moved in and turned the guns on the children. The first child to be shot was a twelve-year-old school boy, Hecto. Peterson. In the following days there were uprisings in townships throughout the country. Everywhere the police fought stones with bullets. More than six hundred people died.

## Taking up Arms

After the two bloody incidents, the need to meet violence with violence is now gaining wider acceptance amongst the blacks. Because they have no other path left open to them, the people of South Africa have been forced to take up arms against the white racist regime. In fact, straight after the Soweto uprisings, hundreds of students fled the country in order to join with the liberation movements. Both the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity recognise the liberation movements as the only authentic representatives of the people of South Africa. Now with the successive independence of the northern countries of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, under the flags of black liberation movements, the threat of a full-scale guerilla war in South Africa is now greater than ever.

## Beneath the Mask [unclear: o Martial Law]

*On 17th Jan 1981, in the Heroes Hall at Malacanang, the presidential [unclear: palace] Manila, the 63 yr old President signed Proclamation No. 2045 which put an end to [unclear: t] yrs 4 months and 4 days of martial law in the Phillipines. Tears ran down the [unclear: chee] the elegantly dressed First Lady Imelda Marcos as President Marcos said, "We [unclear: w] here for an encounter with destiny." It was announced that the lifting of martial law set the stage for the complete return to political normalcy in 1984 when the [unclear: reg] National Assembly election will be held.*

The response from opposing leaders and other sectors of the population was not all that optimistic. Over 2000 students from the University of the Philippines held a rally to denounce the farcical lifting of the martial law. Complained former senator Francisco Soc Rodrigo: "Martial law is lifted but one man rule exists just the same. Democracy is a government of laws, not of man, but we have a government of one man and no law can abridge his powers." Ex-senators Benigno Aquino Jnr. and Paul S. Manglapus issued a joint statement, "The



lifting of martial law without dismantling the institutions of dictatorship is a cruel deception."

The Civil Liberties Union dismissed the lifting of martial law as a cosmetic to deodorize the US—Marcos joint conspiracy against the Filipino people. A group of Christians from different churches all over the Philippines met in Metro Manila from 23—26 Jan 1981 and in a statement said that they were convinced that the lifting of martial law masks the actual institutionalization of authoritarian rule by the Marcos regime. It is a ploy meant to give the people a false sense of security, to [unclear: d] the progressive forces and to seduce [unclear: t] with a reformist scheme.

## Desperate Manoeuvring Marcos

What makes the lifting of martial law imperative is the increasing [unclear: gain] momentum of the Filipino [unclear: Pec] Liberation movement in the [unclear: wak] successive failures of US [unclear: tri] technocrats to effectively tackle country's fostering economic [unclear: prob] which US designed development [unclear: p] have made worse. Marcos, with rapidly narrowing power base, hopes by the removal of the martial law, [unclear: he] revive ties with the traditional [unclear: n] elites, disenfranchised by the [unclear: martial] regimes usurpation of all political economic powers. By uniting [unclear: t] Marcos expects to manoeuvre the [unclear: c] ridden economic situation, [unclear: forestall] inevitable political confrontation isolate the popular mass movement national liberation.

The 1973 constitution [unclear: promulgated] Marcos said, "all proclamations, [unclear: or] decrees, instructions and promulgated, issued or done by [unclear: ncumbent] president shall be part of the [unclear: aw] of the land and shall remain valid, [unclear: egal], binding and effective even after the [unclear: ifting] of martial law." Handing over [unclear: egislative] power to the rubber stamp [unclear: nterim] National Assembly and submitting himself to elections puts Marcos in no worse position for Amendment 3 and 6 makes the dictator, President and Prime Minister for an indefinite period and empowers him to [unclear: gislate] or issue decrees whenever the need arises.

## Wider Repressive Powers

To further expand the coverage of Presidential Arrests, Search and Seizure Order, Marcos issued the National Security Code and the Public Order Act just days before the lifting of martial law. This guarantees the President vast emergency powers of preventive arrest, closure of media establishments and [unclear: control] over school admission. The suspension of the privilege of writ of Habeas corpus shall continue with respect of persons detained for crimes of [unclear: insurrection], rebellion, subversion, conspiracy or intention to commit such crimes. Strikes in vital industries will be prohibited, consigning labour to substandard wages and inhuman conditions of work. Press freedom will be stored but "libel and subversion" will not be tolerated. Demonstrations are permitted with the necessary permit from the Mayors and if they do not block traffic and violate the law!

On the day he lifted the martial law the President ordered the release of 341 detainees out of the 1700 and transferred 400 others to the National Penitentiary at Muntinlupa. According to a statement issued on 21 Jan 1981, the political detainees describe their conditions following the lifting of martial law as going from "bad to worse". It claimed that the detainees have merely been shifted from one prison to another and have been invariably subjected to severe prison control and the previous rights enjoyed has now been severely restricted.

## Worsening Conditions for the People

But the actual record of 8 yrs of martial law is a pathetic chronology of failures. Independent studies show that 85% of the population lives below poverty line, an appalling 80% increase from the 1968 figure. According to government report by the Bureau of Agricultural economics, the real income (net income adjusted for inflation) of rice farmers dropped by 53.4% between 1976 and 1979. Real wages of urban workers declined by more than 1/3 between 1973-1976 with the value of the peso dropping to only 0.35 in mid 1980 using 1972 as a baseline. The New Labour Code, so called charter of rights and obligations appears no more effective than a scrap of paper. The "New Society" agrarian reform programme has resulted in the acquiring control over the land by rich corporation 32 times greater than that which has been granted to impoverished tenant — 'beneficiaries' of eight years of land reform. It is therefore obvious that if anybody benefitted from martial law, it is only a handful of Marcos' relatives and cronies together with their imperialist benefactors.

The post martial law period does not mean an end to foreign economic incursion but in fact has further institutionalized the economic gains of US transnational Corporations and Japanese big business. The neo-colonial support system of the regime allows unhampered exploitation of the Philippines' resources and cheap labour.

## Growing Resistance

It can be seen that the Marcos regime contravenes virtually every provision of the Algiers Declaration on the Rights of People (4 July 1976). Marcos' regime by its reliance on martial law and numerous blatant abuses of State power lacks the competence to act on behalf of the Filipino people. Amidst the accelerating economic and political repression of the US backed Marcos regime, is the ever mounting resistance of all sectors of the Philippine Society, led principally by the workers and peasants who carry the heaviest burden of oppression. Repression has merely steeled a growing number of workers whose obstinate defiance knows no rigour. Students are not to be placated. Already open resistance for a wide range of groups has erupted with renewed vigour and resilience and there is no slowing down the peoples' movement. Worker strikes have increased since the lifting of martial law. Mused Ramon Midra, "The proper thing to do is to call a celebration, to feel as if martial law has indeed been lifted. The danger to Marcos starts when people begin behaving like free men.!"

Sources: Permanent Peoples' Tribunal Session in the Philippines.

Asian Week.

Solidaridad II.

DON'T CRY FOR ME, FILIPINA...

## Who can Save El Salvador?

*Through an election fraud, General Carlos Humberto Romero became the President of El Salvador in February 1977. He was overthrown in a coup on October 15, 1979. It was generally believed that the coup was backed by the United States of America.*

HERES OVER FOR YOU. HOW DO YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VIETNAM EL SALVADIR? I GIVE UP. YOU TELL ME MR PRESIDENT

The right wing Romero regime represented the interest of a handful of wealthy people — the '14 families' of El Salvador. A repressive public order law, hailed as a measure to counter terrorism, was introduced in November 1977. The terrorists referred to are Feurtas Armadas de la Resistencia Nacional (FARN) and Bloque Popular Revolutionary (BPR).

## The Regime's "Uniformed Terrorism"

The law has been widely condemned as an infringement of constitutional rights and arbitrary powers of detension given to the Romero regime. Oscar Arnulfo Romero, then Archbishop of San Salvador, described this as a 'systematic intimidation of the rural poulation, through brutal security forces'. In other words, 'uniformed terrorism'.

Organisations like FARN and BPR, which are not recognised by the government as political opposition, are highly active among trade unions and peasant organizations. Many elements of the church are also their strong supporters.

Archbishop Romero, leader of church supporters of the peasants and workers, was murdered on March 24, 1980. It was believed that either the extreme right wing group (Union Guerrera Blanca) or the government security forces was responsible for this murder.

The public order law was repealed in February 1979 by President Romero himself for being ineffective in its intended aim to combat terrorism.

## US Fears another Nicaragua

In June 1979, the Minister of Education was assassinated. A state of seige was then declared. To protect its own interest, the US government began to pressure the Romero regime to put its house in order — to liberalise or to get out. As Frank Devine, US Ambassador to El Salvador put it, "It would be an absolutely unpardonable error to close one's eyes to the dramatic lesson of the tragic events in the neighbouring country." Obviously bearing in his mind the downturn of situation in Nicaragua a few years ago.

## US Backs Military Regime

The coup in 1979 provided the new junta the best opportunity to make some reforms which could reduce inequalities in Salvadoran societies. However, the new regime soon fell into the traditional role of keeping

armed forces in Central America — that of defending the privileges and wealth of a minority. Also, from the US poured millions and millions dollars of military aid into the coffer of the right-wing Salvadoran Government. This military aid is justified by Reagan, as did the Carter administration before him, as stemming 'communist' influences.

Ironically, America's claims relating to 'communist incursion' in El Salvador, has an ominous parallel with the claims the Russians made concerning a western conspiracy in Afghanistan to justify their occupation of the country. According to Edwin Meese (chief White House adviser), America is out to keep peace in any place in the world!

Further, the United States' 'duty' of protecting the interests of the privileged few and of American-based transnational corporations seems to be more important (and rewarding?) than working towards eradication of the inequalities of wealth and repression — the long-term root causes of instability in Central America.

## ISC Programme

Session May 19 May 20 May 21 Morning Multinationals in the South Pacific: a forum. International Racism: South Africa, U.K., New Zealand and Malaysia Panel speakers and discussion. Afternoon Opening Session and Registration Overseas Students Welfare and the Structure of NOSAC: discussion session. Final Plenary and Elections Evening El Salvador: a slide show and discussion Philippines night: speakers, slides and cultural items. Farewell Gathering

## Registration Form

Registration Form The Registration fee for the Congress is \$17. If you are interested in attending the Congress, please complete the following form and hand it to the main office of the Students' Association, or contact your local NOSAC Coordinator. Contact your local NOSAC Coordinator if you are interested in attending the Congress part-time. Name Address Phone Number Male/Female ISC 'Supplement Page 4

## Promoting Pride

### Gay Conference Plans Action

#### GAY PRIDE

The 9th National Gay Rights Coalition (NGRC) Conference was held here at Victoria University over the Easter break.

The conference designed proposals to put pressure on the New Zealand government to "recognise and protect the rights of New Zealand lesbians and gay men" in conjunction with the International Association of Gay Women and Men (IGA).

The adoption and custody of children was a particular area of discussion. Because of the harsh discrimination that lesbian and homosexual parents face by being denied the custody of their children, delegates resolved to establish a support group to help them in their struggle in the New Zealand courts.

Gay Pride Week will take a new form this year, delegates decided. Local groups will arrange Gay Festivals for the week, which will be in late June. Delegates felt that the festivals would be an effective way to promote pride and dignity amongst lesbians and gays.

Workshops were held on a wide variety of subjects over the weekend, and organisers of the conference felt it was a considerable success.

### Gay Rights Conference Condemns Tour

The 1981 Springbok Tour should be stopped. This was the decision of the 9th National Gay Rights Conference, held at Victoria University over the Easter weekend.

Mr Wayne Cartledge, a spokesman for the conference, stressed the need "for lesbians and homosexual men in this country to oppose actions taken anywhere, which encourage discrimination against other minority groups."

The conference also affirmed a remit, encouraging Lesbians and Homosexual men to support the May 1st mobilisation against the tour.

# Drama

## It's Overwhelming!

Phillippe Soupalt, the great French surrealist, would surely not have smiled at the state of drama here at Vic. Mind you, he hardly ever had a good thing to say about anything when he wasn't walking into cafes screaming "everybody switch drinks!", or stopping people in the street asking them for the address of Phillippe Soupalt.

Which brings me back to my original digression; drama is here to stay. The recently formed VUW Drama Society is marking this tremendous come back ('come back from what' you may ask, which I won't bother going into) with a Drama festival this coming May 4, 5 and 6 with lunchtime concerts.

There will be three short plays (not necessarily performed in this order). *Passion* written by Edward Bond and directed by Ian MacLeod, which is a satirical anti-nuclear play.

The second is *Black Mass* written by the same Edward Bond, but directed by a different Tim Leyland. The third production is an original musical comedy written by myself, Zak Reddan and Quentin Conway; the latter actually taking an acting part, with tentative stage direction by myself. I also have the distinction of writing the music and lyrics of the songs in the work. The title, *The Overwhelmers* is more or less what the play is about. The plot (whenever it appears, which is quite rarely) concerns two rivaling peanut companies, and the efforts of one of them to stop themselves being bought out. Theme and content may offend or your money back.

Finally back to drama, and let me make it clear that we are not formed just to give each to do the campus community a service that requires a lot of our own spare time. Don't be surprised if you find us in one of your lecture notebooks or lunch box. We will be appearing all over campus, especially during capping week, showing you all that we aren't just a passing fad. But how does this concern you? How does it effect the average student? What can the drama society do for you? Why, dear reader, we can entertain you - which is a greater guarantee than the average lecturer can make.

Matthew Davidson

WHICH CAME FIRST?

## Anti-Apartheid Club

Wednesday 29 April: Forum "Should the Springboks tour New Zealand?" Speakers include Trevor Richards and an ex-All Black.

Friday 1 May: Mobilisation March. All out! Assemble Bunny St, 6.30pm.

All Week: Information Booths in the library foyer and Union foyer. If you don't oppose the tour come and find out why you should.

## National Overseas Students Action Committee

Nominations are now open for the following positions in the National Overseas Students Action Committee (NOSAC) for 1981/82:

- National Co-ordinator
- Secretary/Treasurer

The National Co-ordinator is a part time position in NZUSA which carries an honorarium of approximately \$1200 pa.

Nominations should be sent to The Secretary, P.O. Box 8375, Riccarton, Christchurch.

For further information contact your campus NOSAC Co-ordinator, or Student Association's President, or the Secretary at the above address.

## What is Rape?

Rape is an act of aggression against women, it is a violation of a woman's right to control her own body, it is an act of power and dominance by a man against a woman. This is illustrated by this quote from a convicted

rapist: "When I got a climax I felt very pleased, satisfied, fulfilled. I proved to this woman that I am all man by taking control, dominating. I felt so powerful, the penis was my weapon."

The law defines rape as sexual intercourse with a female, not with the wife of the perpetrator, accomplished without the consent of the female. Hence the law denies that wives can be raped by their husbands. It also differentiates forced vaginal penetration from forced oral or anal penetration, and from cases in which a man forces a woman to masturbate him or uses his hand, mouth, or some foreign object to penetrate her instead of his penis.

In reality, rape is anything from an uncomfortable feeling a woman has because of the way she is being looked at to wolf whistles and verbal attack on the street to vaginal, anal, and oral rape. All are part of the continuum of rape.

## Who does it?

It is a myth that rape is committed by psychopaths, or by sexual perverts; in fact it is committed by normal men. Dr Amir in his study of 646 rape cases in Philadelphia in 1958 found that rapists "do not constitute a unique clinical or psychopathological type, nor are they as a group invariably more disturbed than the control groups to which they are compared."

What does this mean? It means that "normal" men are committing atrocities against women.

Another feature that is very common in rapists is that they are likely to be known to their victims. As a survey, conducted by Now in NZ, shows - only 18% of rapists were strangers to their victims. The Now survey also dispels myths about the race, origin, and class of the typical rapist. 93% of the rapists were European and their occupations crossed every class. The "dirty old man" also seems to be a myth, as the average age was in the twenties.

So now we find that rapists are "normal", European, ordinary men in their twenties. In most cases they are known by their victims. That means brothers, fathers, uncles, family friends, husbands, boyfriends, acquaintances - *not* strange, old, sex perverts that most people think of as rapists.

## Who do these Men Rape?

Women of all ages, classes, races, political leanings, sexual preferences, and appearances. The oldest rape victim on record is 93 years old, the youngest is a two week old infant. The Now survey showed that 41% of the victims were married, most of them held a variety of respectable jobs such as housewife, nurse, clerk, typist, teacher, librarian, etc. So no group of women is especially favoured or disliked by rapists -all women are vulnerable.

## Why do Men Rape Women?

Is it because they get carried away - because they cannot control themselves. The Now survey shows that the attitude of rapists was far from sexually aroused at the time of the rape - 34% were described as calm or matter of fact, 25% as hostile, and 15% were hostile and/or righteous.

Is it because they cannot get sex any other way? A survey of nearly 300 victims in NSW reported in the "Dominion" on 19 September 1979, showed that most rapists were married and had regular sex lives.

In fact the reasons men rape women have very little to do with sex. It is a crime of violence and power.

Men in this society are brought up to be strong, aggressive, dominant, active - in other words masculine. Women, however are brought up to be weak, fearful, submissive, passive - or feminine. The logical extension of these roles is rape. That is to say that a man who wishes to fulfil his "masculine" role or prove his "manhood" can do this by acting out his aggression, dominance and strength on the easiest prey - women, using his "manly" weapon - the penis. Whereas for women the fear of rape affects them by inhibiting their actions, limiting their freedom, influencing the way they dress, the hours they keep, etc, etc.

## What can we do about this?

- Form and support Rape Crisis Centres.
- Take and support self defence courses for women.
- Try to ensure that a rape victim gets a sympathetic woman police officer, doctor, and prosecutor.
- Agitate for new and better rape laws.

The above are emergency measures only, but in order to end the atrocity of rape we must excise the root causes of rape. These are "masculine" and "feminine" roles. So to stop rape we must destroy the very definitions of masculinity and femininity and all the reflections of these in our society. This is no small task so

the more committed people we have to help us the better.

Contacts:

Wellington Rape Crisis Centre, 898-288. Women's Action Group, Sue, 758-271.

Ann Mowbray

COMMERCE STUDENTS Spare a few moments to think about your career ? If you are reviewing your career and examining your future prospects, this could be an opportune moment for us to give you a few facts. As a large national firm of chartered accountants we offer wide experience, early responsibility, rapid promotion, good salary, training facilities, opportunities for specialisation and gaining experience overseas. We invite you to get in touch with us regarding your career. David MacDonald, our Wellington staff partner, will be available at the University on Tuesday 5 May and Wednesday 6 May to discuss career opportunities. Interviews may be arranged through the Careers Advisory Service, 6 Kelburn Parade. (Telephone 728-150). Hutchison Hull Co Chartered Accountants, Challenge House, Wellington PO Box 1990 Telephone: 721-677

## New Zealand Televote

Televote is a new form of opinion polling in New Zealand, a form designed not only to discover the public's views about the future but also to increase the level of debate on the issues under study.

The televote concept was developed by Professor Ted Becker at the University of Hawaii. Professor Becker is at present visiting Victoria University, and is working with Political Science students from Victoria, as well as students from Christchurch Teachers' College and Auckland University on the televote project.

The students will telephone 1500 randomly, selected New Zealanders to invite them to participate. These people will receive questionnaires in the mail, and will phone in their answers. In addition to the random sample poll, Televote will be published in most daily newspapers so that as many people as possible have the opportunity to participate. Professor Becker is confident that Televote will get a good survey as well as stimulating debate about the future.

Financial support for the project is coming from Victoria University and the Commission for the Future.

You are invited to complete the survey, cut it out and post to: The Commission for the Future, No. 1, The Terrace, Wellington.

New Zealand in the Future World Right now New Zealand is at a crossroads. New inventions and technology and a quickly changing world scene will mean a future quite different from New Zealand as we know it now. In the next few years a lot of decisions are going to be made which will shape our country in the next century. So now's a good time for people to be thinking and talking about what they want for themselves and for their sons and daughters (and perhaps grandchildren too). We've got plenty of resources — in our land and in the sea around us — as well as in our people too. So New Zealand has a lot more choices than most other countries. How New Zealand Televote works Below are four Points of View that we think include many of the main ways people think on these subjects. To be neutral, we call them ONE, TWO, THREE, and FOUR. Obviously none of them will suit anyone perfectly. But one of them probably will come closer to your own personal Point of View than the other three. Please read them through, think about them... **BUT DON'T MAKE UP YOUR MIND YET AS TO WHICH YOU LIKE BEST.** What New Zealand Televote is all about **NEW ZEALAND TELEVOTE** is a public opinion poll which will: 1. Show you four Points of View of possible New Zealand Futures. 2. Help you express your feelings about them. 3. Help make your thoughts about them clear. 4. Help you choose or build your own future for New Zealand. You've got plenty of time to look through the four Points of View and to play two interesting future games before deciding what future you want for New Zealand. The Four Points of View 1. A society that provides the necessities for all while encouraging equal opportunity for self development. As well as being individuals, all humans (other than hermits) live in social groups. People need support from one another to grow. The world around us is to be used New inventions will make some resources (like sun and wind) useful before or after others (coal and gas) are used up. Central government should be strong and guarantee a job for all with equal pay for equal work. It must also allow people to develop private business too. \$ New Zealand's geography still favours agriculture and land will be put to many new uses. Maximum effort will be made to free ourselves from importing foreign fuel 2. A tree enterprise society in which major economic growth provides great economic benefits for all. The people of any country benefit more where there is equal opportunity for each person to seek their own best interest. Government must not tell them what to do or not do. The land and sea around us are full of riches. They should be used to the fullest in making us all happy and prosperous. Central government should play a very limited role in our lives its main jobs are to keep the peace at home and protect us from attack. \$ Large scale industry can best use and process the natural resources of our land and oceans. They are most fit to make the most wealth for New Zealand in a world eager to buy our products. A society in which people limit personal

ambition and build communities that are in harmony with nature. People must co-operate not compete. They must blend their own self-interest into that of the greater good. It is vital to preserve the balance between ourselves and the land and sea around us. They belong not only to us but to those who come after us Attention should be turned away from central government and towards local community. Smaller units aid social and natural harmony. The "Pictures of the Future" Game

In the diagram below are word pictures of the future that strong supporters of ONE, TWO, THREE and FOUR say will happen if they have their way. We don't know whether these pictures will really come true or not. We simply want to know whether you LIKE the future pictures they see, or whether you DON'T LIKE them. Read below and place a tick in one of the four circles in each square to tell us whether you generally like that picture or not:

A Employment • Full employment • Government provides socially useful work • Ample leisure time • Government runs large-scale projects (energy, paper mills) • Full use of resources • NZ trades a lot with other countries • Foreign investment in N.Z. discouraged • N Z neutral in world politics • Greater emphasis on agriculture • Wide range of manufacturing and industry encouraged • Reformed Parliament more representative of the people • More power to regional and community councils • Large private companies manage profitable economy • 100% employment • Some resources are used up • New resources discovered • N.Z. totally involved in world economy • Strong military alliances • Larger, more modern, active cities • Growth of range in goods and services • Bill of rights to protect individual liberty • Private enterprise controls more public services

Choose your own future • Personal skills key to quality production • Sharing leads to creative work for all • Conservation of present natural resources • Only technology that conserves resources is used • N.Z. withdraws from world trade • N.Z. withdraws from all military alliances

Like Neutral Don't Like Not Sure

Economy should grow in areas like the arts, crafts and the pursuit of knowledge. All who work should share in the decisions of the workplace.

4. A society where independent people are given opportunities to develop themselves without harming the environment. • Small scale economy using own energy • Population shift to country and town areas • The public votes directly on major national issues • MP's selected at random for short terms • Unemployment unknown as new uses for time develop • Part-time work more common • Government policies carefully balance production and protection of resources • N.Z. trades on world market in N.Z. specialties only • N.Z. remains basically independent, but some alliances • Maximum use of modern, low-energy technology • Computers and telecommunications more important in daily life • Government provides new educational system that stimulates and rewards original thought • Increased citizen participation with aid of new technology

The "Your Turn to Predict" Game

Listed below are a number of possible things that may happen in the future (around the year 2001). Which Point of View do YOU think is MOST LIKELY to make each thing happen? Tick only one point of view for each item

The best society is where free and well-informed persons can satisfy their own interest. This will make great wealth for all. The land and sea around us is not a bottomless well. It is full of riches, but if we are not careful, it can run dry. Central government should give some support to its citizens. It should provide education and information and protect our natural resources. New industries with advanced equipment should be encouraged as well as new uses for our farmland. All new industry must be responsible for using our resources with care. A Real growth in your personal income

8182838485B. Fewer government services 8687888990C. Greater emphasis on a more spiritual life 9192939495D. Preserving our natural resources 96979899100E. Full employment 101102107103104105F. Decent standard of living available to all N.Z. citizens 106 108109110G. No need to import energy into N.Z. from foreign countries 111 112113 118114115H. Larger cities 116117 119 120I. Racial minority cultures become stronger 121122123124125 J. Greater participation by citizens in important decisions 126127128129130 K. The kind of work you want for your children 131132133134135 L. Less violence 136137138139140 M. Greater equality among the sexes 141142143144145 N. More co-operation among New Zealanders 146147148149 154150 O. A more important role for N.Z. in the world 151152153 155

Now it is up to YOU to decide which way YOU want NEW ZEALAND to go. We know it may be a hard choice to make, but who said the Future will be easy? Please tick the box by the Point of View closest to your own beliefs and thought

If you feel that none of the four Points of View is close enough to your own personal view of the future, tick Box FIVE. Please tick single box only

For those of you who ticked Box FIVE you can build your own Point of View. However, we need to limit you a bit. As you can see, each Point of View (ONE, TWO, THREE & FOUR) is made up of four building blocks. One has the symbol another has the symbol of a third has the symbol of and the fourth has a symbol of — Your own Point of View must also be built of four building blocks, one with each symbol. Please tick your four boxes below as directed. Thank you for being a New Zealand Televoter and giving us your 'Point of View' on New Zealand in the future world. To be sure that we have a good cross-section of New Zealand's population please fill in the boxes below. The information will be entirely confidential and used for statistical purposes only. There must be only 1 tick in this row. There must be only 1 tick in this row. There must be only 1 tick in this row. There must be only 1 tick in this row. There must be only 1 tick in this row. There must be only 1 tick in this row. The COMMISSION FOR THE FUTURE was created by Act of Parliament in 1977. Part of its job is to consider

possible futures for NEW ZEALAND and to spark public discussion of them. Readers of this newspaper are invited to send in their completed New Zealand Televote to: The Commission for the Future. No. 1. The Terrace, Wellington. To be counted in the summary of the results, your Televote must be postmarked no later than 15 MAY 1981. NZ TeleVote A SEX Male 1 Female 2 15-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+ B AGE: 1 2 3 4 5 6 C POLITICAL LEANINGS National Labour Social Credit Values Other None 1 2 3 4 5 6 D RACE GROUP European Maori/Part Maori Pacific Islander Other E HIGHEST EDUCATION GROUP 1 Prim Int/Sec School 2 SC/UE/Burs/Scholarship 3 Tech/Professional Study 4 Tech/Professional Qualification 5 University Study 6 University Degree F GROSS ANNUAL INCOME, FAMILY OR SELF. Less than \$5,000 \$5,000-9,999 \$10,000-14,999 \$15,000-19,999 1 2 3 4 \$20,000-24,999 \$25,000 5 6 7 Don't know or prefer not to say

## Editorial

In the interview published with him on page 9 of this issue, the Minister of Education Merv Wellington raises several points deserving of some reply.

He is of the view that government's role is simply to provide the environment necessary for the successful operation of business and industry. He implies that the state is involved with education only because it has no choice; that the education system is run because New Zealand business needs its services.

From the population's 50 percent dropped off at School Certificate, to the elite produced at universities — our education system's primary aim is to supply the needs of business and the current economic order. Mr Wellington represents the viewpoint of those who wish to preserve such a system.

He later claims great pleasure, for example, that reductions have occurred in the intake of law and medical students. Probably the people of Porirua or Otara have different ideas about the 'over supply' of available doctors and lawyers.

With government spending directed towards 'industry, farming, fishing and so on', it is little wonder we have seen, under Mr Wellington, the introduction of a user pays philosophy throughout the whole of the education system.

Wage and salary earners provide by far the largest part of government income through taxation, and thus have a right to an adequately funded education system. Under Mr Wellington's user pays system, users pay twice.

And yet he still claims the Government is committed to an open entry policy in education; claiming that, now, anyone who wants to go to university can. In reality, the only equality his Government's TSG scheme has inspired is that almost all who receive it are now facing hardship — instead of the many under the old STB scheme.

What sort of commitment to an "equitable system" does, say, the \$1500 fee for private overseas students portray?

Mr Wellington uses the well worn argument that education expenditure increased in the last quinquennial grant to universities. One of his Government's more misleading statements, this ignores the fact of 15 percent plus inflation over each of those years. Budget figures cannot hide the fact that education spending, in real terms, has been cut in the current quinquennium.

Courses and library services being cut, universities being 250 lecturers short, higher class sizes, and schools not having the money to buy toilet paper and soap all belie the Minister's statement that there have been no cuts.

In the 1979 Budget (where cuts to education spending were first announced), Mr Muldoon made the claim "that there is too much fat in the university system." Mr Wellington's own words to Salient tend to prove the Education Fightback campaign has been and still is, necessary. The Minister is satisfied now that there are "not many frills" left. Unfortunately, his own 'education cuts campaign' has been fairly successful.

New Zealanders have the right to an adequately financed education system which provides education to the fullest extent of everyone's capabilities. For all their professed commitment to this principle, both National and Labour governments have proved woefully lacking in practice. As in all other areas of social spending, the economic crisis we now face has seen the screws tightened — and the real philosophy behind education funding is exposed.

So long as government spending is tied to the needs and eternal fluctuations in the strength of capital, our education system will never securely provide us with what it should.

Stephen A'Court

Photo of Stephen A'Court



# From the Executive...

## Student Travel Bureau

Drawing of a man behind a desk and another man with scissors

On Wednesday 15 April the Student Representative Council passed a motion (34/81) stating "That the VUWSA Executive give to students as a whole all information regarding the operation of Student Travel Bureau Ltd, and any further information the Executive gets as it comes to hand."

In accordance with this directive, students are advised that an Executive meeting has been called for Monday 27 April at 5.00pm in the Board Room to discuss the position of, and options for, Student Travel Bureau. As any decisions made affect Association finances, all interested students are encouraged to attend the meeting, find out more on the subject and participate in the discussion.

All students requiring further background information should see Virginia Adams (President) or Jock Fanselow (Finance Officer).

## Salient Notes

Suddenly I was alone in the Salient office. It was like a scene from the Marie Celeste. Scalpels and spatulas lay strewn on the light table amongst the naked uncurling tapeworms of galleys. Paper was bent in typewriters, and from the corner of the room came the lonely sound of Radio Windbag. There was no sign of life (I had been dead for quite some time). Tiptoeing down the hall however, I met a roll of used linoleum. I decided that this could only mean Mark Thorburn, but I was wrong. It meant that I had crossed the brink of insanity. This was reinforced when I went into the typesetter's office. Though there was no one at the controls, Mamma (the pseudo Italian computer who produces this newspaper) was spewing out a line of type off her own bat. I picked it up gingerly but it bit me just the same. "Beep Beep Zing" murmured Mamma, and typed "E l'ora e l'ora e l'ora della della della rivoluzione rivoluzione". I wondered what this could mean. The only person who could have helped me was Kathryn Irvine. "I wonder where Kathryn is" I said, and was dismayed when Mamma typed: "I ate her." After a long pause she added, "I ate Jean MacKay too." As I left she was typing: "Carlo Marx e Dio."

In the hall the linoleum had disappeared. In its place floated a single cigarette, sending a steady stream of smoke up to the roof. This time I knew that it was Helen McNaught.

It was then that I noticed a pool of blood seeping out from under the door of the editor's office. Pushing the door open I surprised Ganesh Nana and Lorna Massof in the act of hanging Stephen A'Court up by the toes. "Excuse me" I stuttered and backed out, bumping into Paul Wiggins. When I had picked him up and apologised, I explained to him that there were some pretty peculiar things going on. "There's no one here except those loonies" I screeched and indicated the half open door behind me. "What loonies?" asked Paul, scratching what passed for his head. The room was empty. Even the blood had gone.

"Come and have a cup of coffee" he murmured patronisingly (it had to be seen to be believed).

What made it worse was the fact that when we got into the main office it was a hive of activity. Paul delivered me into the tender care of Jessica Wilson and Michele A'Court, and then left. It was all getting a bit much for me. Neil Anderson and Harvey Molloy were arguing over the light table and Peter Hassett was throwing a typewriter out the window. I left too, bumping into a custard square on the way out. I looked carefully at it. It reminded me of someone — Fergus Barrowman perhaps?

As I was blindly fumbling for the door handle, I noticed a lonely figure sitting next to Mamma. It was Craig New-combe, who was scratching his head. "What page does this go on?" Cautiously I crept towards him and took the galley. "Spaghetti, ravioli, cannelloni, lasagne, rigitoni, vermicelli, pizza" it began harmlessly enough. "Take one human, skinned and dressed..." This was enough for me. "I think it's the cooking column, try page 11" I blurted out and ran for the door. There I met Ruth Laugesen on the same errand — like a rat from a sinking ship. But we were not free yet. Our path was blocked by a Canon AE1 which was floating in mid-air. As we watched it began to shimmer and disappeared bit by bit until only the lens was left. Somehow it reminded me of Jonathan Taylor's glasses. Finally it too was gone, and we sneaked out the door. As we walked away I looked over my shoulder. There was a man standing outside Salient. He was sellotaping a galley over the doorway. As I watched he screamed "I'm the ghost of Frederick Engels!" and vanished. And with an exit

line like that I couldn't restrain myself from reading Mamma's latest: "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'intrate — Abandon Hope all ye who enter here", and then small and fine underneath: "e l'ora della rivoluzione".

Salient was edited by a sloth answering to the name of Stephen A'Court, and published by the Victoria University of Wellington Students Association. It was printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, Drews Ave, Wanganui.

WITHOUT US THERE WOULD BE SO SLOTHS HOW CAN WE JUSTIFY OUR EXISTENCE?

## President

Photo of Virginia Adams

In the past few months opposition to the Springbok tour has built up into a strong and widespread force. Trade unions, city councils, churches, students, political parties, rugby and other sports groups have sided with the anti-apartheid movement.

The NZ Rugby Football Union is not going to budge, despite the opposition. Muldoon has said he opposes the tour but has not acted on that. If the tour is to be stopped, continued pressure has to be put on the Government to refuse visas to the Springboks and withdraw its financial aid to the NZFRU.

As you will know, this Friday is Stop the Tour Mobilization Day. The May 1 march is your chance to show that you want the tour cancelled. VUWSA has for many years strongly condemned apartheid and racist sport. By marching we will be actively carrying out our policy and displaying support for the Black Liberation Movement in Southern Africa which is fighting now for the elimination of apartheid.

See you there, Friday night!

Virginia

PS. This week is also Capping Week... We are pleased to announce a full and varied programme catering for all tastes -especially beer drinkers. So get another extension for your assignment, and have a ball.

## Quadrophenia

Quadrophenia

### Quadrophenia

Throughout the week it is hoped there will be as many events as possible held in the 'quad'; thus the reason for adopting 'Quadrophenia' as this year's capping theme.

### Capping Stunts

All stunts must be registered with the Capping Controllers and a \$100 prize will be awarded to the winner at 4.30pm Thursday in the Cafe. We would like as many individuals and clubs to be involved in this as possible.

### Raft Race

Rafts must be homemade and must not incorporate commercially fashioned hulls. Drums are available from the Capping Controllers (if you can find them).

The race will be from the Freyburg Pool around the Carter fountain and back to the Freyburg carpark.

Those wanting transportation of rafts should park them, not on the yellow lines around varsity, but on the Hunter lawn and they will be picked up at 12.15. Entry Fee is \$1 per raft.

Participants are urged to wear life jackets

1st Prize: 40 cans

2nd and 3rd Prizes: 1 doz cans.

### Treasure Hunt

Rules: there are no rules.

Remember, don't get caught. The most daring kleptomaniac will be awarded tickets to Hot City Cats Niteclub and Quadrophenia hops; as well as a magnum of champagne. Judging will take place 1.00pm on Thursday in the Quad.

## Festival Day

On Thursday Innocents will be playing in the Quad at lunchtime followed by a variety of clowning and drama shows. A PA system will be provided for any person or group interested in entertaining or expressing their views.

## Unmentionable Events

Monday A Champagne Breakfast hosted by the Capping Band. 9.30am in the Quad. 1.00pm Union Hall. Sex Debate. "That Celibacy has no pleasures".

Tuesday 1.00pm Quad. Fruit and Vege Debate. 1.30pm in the Quad. Spaghetti races: no hands needed.

Wednesday 1.00 till 3.00pm in the Quad. Beer festival. There will be liquid refreshments on sale for the crowd, who will have the pleasure in watching the competitors involved in the 7oz; Boat Race (for teams of six); Open Jug (2.8secs to beat NZ record); Roll your owns and supply your own race.

This should be a most colourful and entertaining afternoon. Runners and cold pie eaters will also be catered for. The dance of the flaming arseholes will not be performed due to lack of fire fighting equipment.

Friday After the raft race there will be a pub crawl. This will not be for anti-apartheid supporters.

## The Programme

### Monday April 27

9.30am Champagne Breakfast Quad 12.00 noon Alf's Imperial Army Versus the "Capping Band" Quad  
1.00pm Sex Debate "That Celibacy has no pleasures" Union Hall 4.00 to 6.00pm Sasrac Cafe

### Tuesday April 28

11.00am to 3.00pm Wine will be served. We have a selection of imported and NZ wines to choose from all at wholesale prices. Quad 12.00 noon Band Hot City Cats Quad 1.00pm Fruit and Vege Debate Quad 1.30 pm Spaghetti Eating Race (sponsored by Via Vanito Restaurant) Quad 4.00 to 6.00pm Sasrac - Hot Spoons Cafe  
8.00pm to 1.00am Ragtime Ball Union Hall

### Wednesday April 29

1.00pm Beer Festival Quad  
8.00pm Mockers and Steriods Hop Union Hall

### Thursday April 30

12.00 noon Band - Innocents Quad 1.00pm Judging of Treasure Quad 1.15pm Bricks Theatre Quad  
3.00pm PSA Rally Quad  
4.00 to 6.00pm Sasrac Band Innocents Cafe  
4.30pm Judging of the Stunts Cafe  
9.30pm to 1.00am. Niteclub with Hot City Cats and Primitive Art. Smoking Lounge. 8.00pm to 1.00am.  
Dance with Naked Spots Dance and "Gordons" Union Hall.

### Friday May 1

1.00pm Raft Race Oriental Bay 3.00pm Pub Crawl  
9.00pm Quadrophenia Hop featuring The Who and The Rolling Stones Cafe  
The alternative venue if the Quad is rained out will be either the Cafe or Union Hall. Listen to Radio Active for more details.

## Capping Band

People interested in joining please contact the Capping Controllers. Instruments and alcohol will be provided.

We can be found, with a bit of luck, in the Executive workroom (behind the Studass Office) if you want information or to help with any part of Capping.

John Green

Barry Cutcheon

John Gilbert

Naked Spots Dance Gordons Hot City Cats Primitive Art Group All playing in the Union Thursday 30 April (see programme)

Don't Miss... Mockers & Steroids Hop Wednesday 29 April Union Hall 8.00pm

The 1981 Ragtime Capping Ball Tuesday 27 April 8.00pm Dress: 1920s-1930, Charleston Tickets on sale at Studass 36 piece orchestra Valley Stompers "Tim Woon + William McDowell" - Magicians Single \$17.00 Double \$30.000 Dinner and full spirits Bar

## There's a little bit of sport at the end

### Easter Tournament Report

Direct from Dunedin; from our Special Easter Tournament Reporter

6.30pm Wednesday 15 April and the Victoria contingent to Easter Tournament in Dunedin are waiting (im)patiently for yours truly to arrive with the ferry tickets. I duly arrive and everyone boards while I make a final phone call to Dunedin regarding certain travel arrangements made by another campus. 6.42pm and I'm running up the gangplank just as they're about to raise it (thankfully the ferry's slightly late).

Through such hustle and bustle I resign myself to the fact, along with everyone else, that the tourney's started, and for the next few days nothing will resemble any real order.

It was a reasonably quiet and smooth crossing to Picton with everyone quickly finding the lounge bar on the ferry and settling down to a relaxing pre-tournament session. The buses were waiting dutifully in Picton and we set off to Dunedin to the not so musical sound of popping tear tabs, or for that matter not so musical choruses from the rear of the bus.

With little traffic on the road our buses made quick time through the dark South Island scenery and we eventually arrived in Dunedin at about 9.00am after swapping coaches at Oamaru and making the odd comfort stop.

For those of us who had to play cricket the day/night didn't stop there but for the others it was registration, find a billet, then sleep off the effects until Friday when competition started in most sports.

Thursday night was a free night in Dunedin with nothing organised although most people ended up at 'The Gardens' for a bit of pre-tournament socialising with locals and billetors.

### Competition Actually Starts

Friday and competition started in a number of different sports with various levels of success being attained. That night the Tournament 'Official Welcome' for team captains was held (it's amazing how many captains suddenly appear at the sign of free booze) and tournament was declared open. Afterwards a hop entertained the masses until the wee small hours.

Some of us were not fortunate enough to partake in such festivities and were attending the Easter General Meeting of the New Zealand Universities Sports Union where a number of constitutional amendments were made, including the creation of two new positions in the NZUSU structure, that of Eligibility Officer and Honorary Solicitor.

More controversial was the decision of the meeting to delete golf as a Winter Tournament sport, however Billiards and Snooker both survived a similar move to have them axed, and will continue as tournament events. Tournament registration fees were increased from \$1.00 to \$3.00, and the section of the constitution requiring monies to only be used for the purpose they are collected was deleted. This was to allow a substantial debt

outstanding since the World Student Games in 1979 to be repaid using money from the Administration budget.

It was unfortunate that this could not have been resolved by the passing of a special resolution, and one would hope that the clause will be subsequently reintroduced so as to maintain a high level of control over the approximately \$45,000 income from fees that NZUSU receives.

## Weather Craps out

So much for the politics of sport, Saturday was the first day of full competition for all sports and the weather was terrible. Cricket was cancelled for the day, it was freezing and windy at both the athletics and tennis, and both yachting and rowing had to be abandoned for the day.

However all was not lost and indoor sports continued and most sports made up for lack of competition on that day by holding Sports Dinners that night. Some others were more adventurous and, spurred on by the swimming and waterpolo competitors who supplied the buses, entered into a pub crawl of notorious success. Victoria bared its all in one bar and generally held its own with the other campuses.

Sunday saw more competition and the drinking horn in the afternoon. In what was probably one of the best displays of drinking seen at tournament for a long time, Otago lost the full effect of the horn by not allowing spectators to purchase alcohol, a fact that made the horn very dull and technical and not in keeping in the best spirits of these events in the past.

However the drinking was exceptional with the best times of the day being an incredible 2.8 seconds for a jug and under 0.3 seconds for an 8oz glass. Victoria, for the first time in years, did not dominate the horn although Luigi made a good technicolour representation of Wellington drinking prowess.

That night saw yet more Sports Dinners and another hop, which from many reports was not up to standard. As per usual at tournament Sports Dinners varied greatly in both price and quality. At \$18.00 per head the Rowing dinner was highly priced but the quality of both the meal and the entertaining evening was exceptional (or so it seemed).

## Injuries Nearly Fatal

Victoria's Rowing team's contribution was more on the entertainment side with such acts as a team song, a real version of 'the dance of the flaming arseholes' in which a firehose was needed to extinguish one member of the party. To top the evening off some of the party gave a full rendering of "Singing in the Rain", and quite literally it was singing in the rain as copious amounts of amber fluid burst forth from the assembled audience drenching the very naked 'choir'. All in all a cold wet experience that was quickly forgotten with two hours of very theatrical charades at a billetee's flat. (Try and act out Bangkok).

Monday was another wet and miserable day but luckily most sport was over although NZ Universities teams were playing in many sports. 6pm saw the reconvening of the Easter General Meeting of NZUSU and Victoria's Bevan Clement was elected to the executive of NZUSU, so along with Phil Sowman that sees our representation at two out of six. Congratulations Bevan.

Monday night was the Tournament Ball, being held supposedly to celebrate the engagement of guess who, Otago's royal graduate.

For \$12.00 per head the ball certainly didn't hold back alcohol-wise with a full bar all night, but alas fried chicken and sandwiches just don't seem to fulfil supper requirements at such a function. It turned out to be nothing more than a glorified hop.

Afterwards were the normal end of tourney parties till the wee small hours but miraculously everyone was able to make it to the bus at 8.00am for the trio back. (Some of us who knew that it wasn't leaving till 9.00am were a bit later and received a fair amount of verbal abuse for getting everyone up so early). Thanks Luigi for the forethought to save some of the chicken from the ball for breakfast.

It was a much quieter trip back (until we got to Kaikoura for tea and some people swapped buses, for a rousing but very untuneful session of songs.) We hopped from pub to pub and small town to roadside toilet stops all the way to Picton, losing some of our number (voluntarily) along the way, finally reaching Picton half an hour before the ferry.

It was a very quiet crossing with most people catching some sleep before arriving in Wellington at 2.00am and sadly the end of yet another tournament.

Being billeted in Dunedin provided a wide range of experiences with most people finding a mattress or bed to sleep on. Cooking up feeds at all hours of the morning and coming in any time of the day or night certainly was common and all our Dunedin hosts must be thanked for their patience, tolerance and hospitality.

Incidentally I was subject to such delicacies as purple porridge with yellow milk and a curry that was so hot that straight Tequila actually cooled and soothed my throat. Hopefully such diets are not the norm in Dunedin.

Sporting wise Victoria's performance varied greatly from sport to sport and day to day.

## **I Knew we were here for Something**

Our athletes finished near the bottom of the competition which is hardly surprising as we only had an extremely small team, which itself is very surprising considering the fact that University is the strongest athletics club in the Wellington area. However some consolation arose when K. Hawkins was awarded a New Zealand Universities Blue.

Cricket finished at the bottom of the competition. On the first day the team suffered a thrashing from Otago, not surprising considering that the team had just completed an overnight bus trip. The following two days were much closer affairs, both being decided in the last over of the match with Victoria only just losing. The fact that the team played with less than eleven players, due to last minute withdrawals from the team going to Dunedin did not help and thanks must go to members of the waterpolo and rowing teams who helped out, namely B. Auld, M. Bone, B. Jobson and A. Seerup. Our performances in the field were creditable and good bowling performances came from G. Harding, D. Hall and P. Teye.

The standard of the cricket at the tournament was not high due to a number of factors causing top players to be unavailable. Hopefully this standard may be raised in future by moves to reform the NZ University Cricket Council and hopefully for it to arrange a tour of some form in the next season or two as a spur for players. Other factors such as the unavailability of good wickets and the weather conditions at Easter, as well as the high transport costs, will all be considered in the options that are available to the council.

Our rowing team's performance was very 'entertaining' to say the least. They finished fourth overall with some good performances thrown in. Our novice teams were very impressive until they had to get their hulls in and out of the water, one crew were described as the danger side in one race but failed to live up to this standard. One of the women crew members, T. Turner, was selected for the NZU Rowing team, (to tour to Perth and Melbourne in Australia during May), as a sculler and congratulations must be extended to her.

## **Shooters show Speed**

Our shooters came a creditable fourth after suffering from a lack of team members but managed to drag in a couple of ring-ins to make up the number. D. Win was selected as captain of the NZU team and he must be congratulated. M. Civil also performed with distinction especially at the shooting drinking horn, sculling a jug in 5.5 secs even when suffering from tonsillitis; well done Matthew.

Swimming and waterpolo finished fourth and third respectively with M. Bone coming first in the 100m butterfly. A 7.30am start for the waterpolo team didn't help and they were short of players for the first quarter. It was a good effort by those who got up early enough and thanks must also go to the swimmers who played cricket, but alas no cricketers swam.

Our tennis players performed exceptionally well, winning the tennis competition in often cold and miserable conditions. Their good performance was topped off with two of the team, J. Dunphy and D. Patterson, being named in the NZU team to travel to the World Student Games in Rumania in July. James Dunphy was also awarded an NZ University Blue.

Volleyball men won their competition and volleyball women finished third in theirs. The men's team showed a high standard of polished volleyball throughout the weekend and were rewarded with a large contingent named in the NZU team, those being G. Birkett, M. Gray, A. Smith, M. Stannard and P. Thrush. P. Curran was also selected for the touring squad which was supposed to have competed at the World Student Games. But the NZU Blues panel have ruled that the team is not up to standard. However, this decision is subject to dispute and the team may yet compete.

S. Garden, F. Kemble-Welsh, N. Matthews and M. Rackley were selected for the NZU women's team and Margaret Rackley was also awarded an NZU Blue. Congratulations must be extended to all these people as well as all the Vic volleyballers for the excellent performance and the consistency by which they score tournament points for us, well done.

Last but not least, our yachting team finished in second position after a weekend of mixed fortunes, both with the weather and the boats. One of our number had the dubious honour of breaking a mast and, with the weather also causing races to be abandoned, this led to a rather disrupted yachting programme. But with perseverance our team managed to finish in a very good position in the end.

## **Overall Placings**

Overall this left Victoria in fourth position for tournament points, with Otago winning the tournament trophy by a considerable margin. However all was not lost; of the ten NZU Blues announced, four went to

Victoria competitors: R. Blackman (Hockey 1980), J. Dunphy (Tennis), K. Hawkins (Athletics), M. Rackley (Volleyball). Of the six people named in the NZ team to the World Student Games, two were from Victoria: J. Dunphy, D. Patterson (Tennis).

The 1980 New Zealand University Sportsperson of the Year was also announced at the tournament ball, and we at Victoria must extend our congratulations to Robyn Blackman for winning this coveted award. Robyn is a member of the NZ Women's Hockey team and has also been Victoria's Sportsperson of the Year on two occasions.

All in all it was a very pleasing result for most of our number. One can only hope that with Victoria hosting Winter Tournament this year our teams won't be as depleted as they were in Dunedin, and that the Winter Tournament trophy is as good as ours.

Well done team and let's start thinking about Waikato next Easter.

Stephen Dawe Sports Officer

Photo of a hurdles race

Photo of people in a pool

Photo of people playing volleyball

## Is Invasion Likely?

### U.N.I.F.I.L. in the Lebanese cauldron

The boundary between Israel and Lebanon was peaceful up to 1968. At the end of that year, the P.L.O. began to operate in Lebanon, openly defying its sovereignty and ignoring its lawful government; the only democracy amongst the Arab States of the Middle East. These operations increased drastically after the month of September 1970. This was the month of King Hussein's expulsion of the P.L.O. from Jordan. The terrorist body had been taking advantage up to this point of the King's reluctance to take action against it. Increasingly, it had committed subversive actions against the regime, and had begun to take upon itself such clearly governmental tasks as policing the roads and villages. The P.L.O. presence in Jordan took on the appearance of a state-within-a-state. Its activities culminated in the hijacking of three international passenger airliners which were forced to land in Jordan, and eventually blown up. This was too much for Hussein, and he finally took action against the terrorist bands and forcibly removed them from Jordanian soil. Thus, deprived of a base located close to Israel, the P.L.O. transferred to Lebanon, and soon turned that country, with the help of the Syrians, into its main operational base.

### The Situation Deteriorates

The authority of the Lebanese Government dwindled steadily as the civil war which broke out in 1975 (initially over a Muslim representational discrepancy in the Lebanese Parliament) wore on. On 1st June, 1976, regular Syrian forces invaded Lebanon and occupied large sections of the country, while other sections were seized by the P.L.O.

Thereafter, terrorist attacks launched against Israel from across the Lebanese border grew in intensity to such a degree that, in March 1978, the Government of Israel was obliged to mount operation Litani - a military expedition into the south of Lebanon, the aim of which was to wipe out the P.L.O. bases in the area and by doing so to restore security and normality to Israel's own Northern district.

In the wake of this operation, the UN Security Council decided on 19 March 1978 to set up the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (U.N.I.F.I.L). This force was charged with a three-fold mandate: 1) "of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces" from Southern Lebanon, as the Israelis did in June 1978, having no reason to remain. 2) "of restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area." This return has not been forthcoming, and indeed, by the failure of the third resolution; 3) "To ensure that U.N.I.F.I.L.'s area of operation is not utilised for hostile activities of any kind"; U.N.I.F.I.L. has greatly exacerbated the situation.

Lebanon continued to be ruled by the alien forces of the P.L.O. and the Syrians, and terrorist bands removed by operation Litani returned despite UNIFIL's presence. The terrorists immediately adopted an aggressive posture toward UNIFIL, but the latter proved powerless to cope with them. Attacks continue regularly on UNIFIL forces, and thus far 22 UNIFIL personnel have been killed by P.L.O. terrorists compared to five killed in clashes with the 'Free Lebanese' forces in Lebanon, under Major Haddad.

## Growing P.L.O. Capability

The infiltration of P.L.O. terrorists into the area controlled by UNIFIL after the withdrawal of Israeli forces took place steadily, as a result of UNIFIL's reluctance to obstruct them, for fear of becoming involved in armed clashes. Once in South Lebanon, the terrorists are "accepted" in the eyes of UNIFIL command, and in the eyes of the UN as a whole. Today there are some 13,000 P.L.O. terrorists deployed North of the Litani River, and about 1,500 more in the Tyre region, nearby. In addition, over 700 are employed in 42 strongholds extending throughout the UNIFIL zone. All are provisioned regularly from outside with UNIFIL acquiescence. Moreover, within the UNIFIL zone the terrorists enjoy virtual immunity from Israel's military counter measures.

## Base for Terror Missions

The PLO bands are free to pursue their terror operations against Israel by passing through UNIFIL-controlled areas. The most tragic such incident occurred in April 1980, when the children's home at Kibbutz Misgav Am, situated on the Lebanese border, was attacked. Three children, and one adult, were brutally shot. But there have been scores of other attempts, most of which have been foiled by the Israel Defence Forces (I.D.F.)

Since October-November 1980 the terrorists have redoubled their efforts to infiltrate through the UNIFIL zone to commit acts of sabotage and murder against the population of Southern Lebanon and against Israel's border villages. Occasionally, armed terrorist squads are intercepted by UNIFIL guards, but then they are simply escorted back out of the UNIFIL zone and released there, after which their arms are handed over by UNIFIL to the PLO "liaison officer" in Tyre. Such treatment naturally fails to deter the terrorists from further attempts to infiltrate southwards. The UNIFIL zone thus serves as an organisational base for the PLO, as well as a launching pad for hostile operations against Israel and Southern Lebanon.

Between June and December 1980 there were 69 successful infiltrations by terrorists through the UNIFIL zone.

The UNIFIL zone has also become a P.L.O. sanctuary from pursuit and counteractions by the I.D.F. According to members of the terrorist squad captured on 15 December 1980 near the Israeli village of Zar'it on the Lebanese border, they had been instructed to surrender voluntarily to UNIFIL personnel on completion of their mission, so as to secure a safe retreat to their parent base. The P.L.O. enjoys a measure of sympathy among many of UNIFIL's soldiers, despite the hostilities against them, as well as an "accepted" status in the eyes of UNIFIL command, and, of course, in the eyes of the United Nations. By contrast, UNIFIL fails to recognise the Christian/Shi'ite forces of Major Haddad in the area.

## Tension and Turmoil

All of Lebanon is in a state of tension and turmoil, with the political and military authority of the central Lebanese government violently usurped, and large parts of the country occupied by Syrian forces and by the P.L.O. At the February Muslim conference, held in Taif, the Lebanese government representative stunned the delegates there by pleading for the withdrawal of the alien forces. However this problem, like all major internal problems of the Muslim world, was ignored.

Surprisingly, most international attention is focussed artificially on southern Lebanon, bordering on Israel - mainly because of UNIFIL's presence there. In Lebanon's present condition, there is no possibility whatsoever of UNIFIL being able to cure the country of its ills. Yet UNIFIL is expected, by those politically involved with the situation, to work wonders. In one demand these political elements are united - that UNIFIL should devote its energies primarily to preventing Israeli self-defence measures made necessary by consistent attacks against her.

Nevertheless, the Government of Israel has firmly resisted frequently-heard domestic criticism of UNIFIL; understandable though it may be. On the contrary, the Government as a whole, and the IDF in particular, co-operates with UNIFIL and has every respect for its mandate, even though it is virtually impossible. It is therefore all the more difficult to fathom the false accusations levelled at the Israeli Government, made in an attempt to conceal UNIFIL's inability to cope with the problem posed by the P.L.O. terrorists.

The operational ability of UNIFIL, in sum, has proved to be severely limited. UNIFIL has not been able to carry out the mandate it was given by the Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426: the authority of the Government of Lebanon has not been restored, and aggressive operations by the P.L.O. have not been prevented.

Jonathan Harlen

Drawing of a man playing his beard as a violin



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BCA Graduates & Commerce Students We are visiting the university on Monday 4 May to meet students who have reached an advanced stage of their BCA course and who would like to discuss a challenging professional career. Our firm can offer practical experience in all fields of accountancy using up to date and sophisticated techniques and this is supplemented by extensive personal development and professional training programmes. If you would like to discuss your future career plans with us at the university please contact Roger Bartley, Careers Advisory Service, 6 Kelburn Parade, Wellington (telephone 728-150). Alternatively you can contact our Staff Partner, Mr George Verry direct to arrange a discussion on career opportunities. Wilkinson Wilberfoss CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS HUME HOUSE, 152 THE TERRACE, PO BOX 490, WELLINGTON TELEPHONE 725-840

## No News

# Krishna's Spiritual Disneyland

Every so often we are treated to a bit of light entertainment by the appearance of a rather gay group of bald headed, bright yellow saffron robed Hare Krishnas. With beads, drums, and clanging cymbals, they chant and boom-cha-boom their way down the streets of our city. Attracted by their gregarious enthusiasm and colour we succumb to their pleas for donations. One American federal district judge described some of their fund raisers as "engaged in a widespread and systematic scheme of accosting, deceit, misrepresentation and fraud on the public."

Now they are showing off some of their acquired wealth, and in an unlikely setting. Above Moundsville, in the West Virginia hills -the setting for one of Zane Grey's mountain country western's - four miles up a rutted road from the nearest highway - 60 Hare Krishnas who taught themselves to be artisans by trial and error, built an incredible peacock hued "Palace of Gold". It is the first installment of what the settlement's leader envisages as a "spiritual Disneyland where people can come and be amazed".

Amazed was one word for the 15,000 disciples and tourists attending the "grand opening" recently. The colourful festival marked 'Janmastami', birthday of the Lord Krishna, who is the object of the movement's ceaseless chanted devotions.

The fussily decorated palace consumed 63 tons of imported marble, ten tons of wrought iron, three tons of carved teakwood from India, onyx for inlaying, thousands of square feet of gold and copper leaf, 42 crystal chandeliers, as well as enough stained glass for 80 windows. Claimed cost of the materials: \$500,000. The palace was begun in 1973 as a part time residence for His Divine Grace A.C. Bhattivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the Indian businessman who, late in life took monastic vows and in 1965 arrived in New York City to launch the Hare Krishna movement. But the swami died three years ago, and the building was turned into a samadh (shrine) in his memory. Two devotional rooms contain life size and unnervingly life like statues of the founder, made of resin.

The palace is set on a 2,000 acre spread that includes a farm and is called 'New Vrindaben' after the town in India where the incarnate Krishna lived five millenniums ago. But life has not always been peaceful amongst the grazing cows, following a bloody shooting incident in 1973, the swami's flock have stockpiled firearms for self defence, a practise that has spread to other communities.

To help draw friendly visitors, the present swami plans to add a vegetarian restaurant and museum this year, and a terrace garden in 1982. Eventually there will be seven temples in the complex of equal grandeur. However Sergeant Thomas Westfall of the county sheriff's department doubts it will ever be, so to speak, a tourists' mecca. "The roads are terrible and you may need a jeep."

My only regret is that such groups have not as yet appeared on our own campuses - in the numbers that have populated American universities - we too could do with a little of their disconcerting colour and simple egotism, to fill the void.

reference: "Time" magazine

## 'M' is for Money

Drawing of a man with a gun in front of the beehive

Wind whistled past the windows of 221b Beggar Street. I shivered and looked down at the feeble red glow of the electric heater. Wal Hughes read from the newspaper:

"The shooting of President Reagan had its sequel here in Wellington last night. A student, half crazed from lack of money, wrote a letter declaring his undying love for Patricia Bartlett, then opened fire on Merv Wellington with a water pistol. When asked why he didn't use a real gun he explained that \$23 a week didn't even pay for the rent, let alone a .404 Mauser automatic with cartridge reload and telescopic night-sight."

"Terrible, isn't it," I remarked casually.

"Deliberate, you know," replied Hughes. "The Government is trying to get the students so far down the poverty line they'll be too worried about where the next meal is coming from, to think about engineering a military coup. The Government is also hoping students can't afford this...". He leaped from his chair and crossed the room to a small saucer of white substance. With a mighty inhalation he consumed the powder. His drug ravaged features went into shock as he realised he had just taken a deep lungful of talcum powder.

He collapsed back into his chair.

"Really Hughes," I said, "you must try to control your urge for dramatic demonstrations to illustrate a point."

"I know, I know," Hughes muttered weakly.

"Look out of the window," I said. Hughes looked, and far up the hill saw the university buildings silhouetted against the skyline. Activity went on, half way up one of the walls.

"Bill posters," he said with finality.

"How can you tell? There's no evidence."

"It's a brick wall, so they can't be painting it: there are no windows to clean. It isn't high enough for a suicide attempt. Therefore they must be bill posting. Elementary my dear Clodson -*after* I explained it."

"Your powers of deduction astound me, Hughes."

"Only because, Clodson, you are so..."

There was a knock at the door. When I answered it I was surprised to see a man wearing a black mask over his face.

"Who are you?" I asked. Instead of answering he pushed past me into the lounge.

"You can call me Merv - er - Jones," he said, "that's it. My name's Jones. I need help."

"What sort of help?" asked Hughes, calmly folding his newspaper and motioning Jones to sit down.

"It's confidential," he said, looking at me.

"Anything you tell me," said Hughes, "you can tell Dr Clodson. Fire away."

"Well, as you know, this is election year..."

"I'm well aware of that. I thought of standing myself."

"Which party?" asked Jones hastily. "Independent."

"Filthy traitor," began Jones, but stopped himself and continued suavely. "Now, I've been cutting money for... er... milk supplies to Afghanistan. I've cut it so far I may have cut my fingers, if you get what I mean."

"You mean the stud - er - Afghans won't vote for you in November?" asked Hughes.

"That's it," said Jones eagerly "Can you help?"

"I'm a detective, not a counselling service," said Hughes, "however, if you really want my opinion, come here." He got up and led Jones by the arm to the front door. There he stopped and pointed to a large, beehive shaped building visible some distance away.

"See that building? You might like to take a swandive off the top."

"That isn't any advice."

"Are you as stupid as Clodson? You've cooked your own goose. It's your own fault if nobody wants you. Goodbye Mr Jones."

Jones hurried away. Hughes returned to the lounge.

"Who was he?" I asked.

"I'll tell you later," said Hughes "Look at the university." A large sign had appeared on the wall. Hughes deduced what it would read, and sure enough, when I focused a pair of binoculars I read: "Closing Down due to Lack of Money."

I gasped with horror. Was this... The End?

Oldie von Moldie

# Radio Active

## Capping Broadcast

### Active Airtime: 27 April to 10 May

Radio Active header

#### Monday to Friday

7am to 10am Brekky Show Featuring:

Student and Local/International News Capping Controllers' Report

Helicopter Report

Stunt Report

Doctor Rocks Off.

10am to 1pm Featuring

11am to 1pm The Goat Report Tracking through a recently released album.

1pm to 4pm Featuring

Capping Information Best in Proper Music.

4pm to 7pm Drive Show Featuring

Student and Local/International News Capping Controllers' Report What's On TV Report Stunt Report

7pm to 10pm Evening Show Featuring

Album Music Extrordinaire.

10pm to 12 midnight Late Niter Featuring

Late Nite Music

Thursday - Electronic Music.

#### Weekends:

Saturday

10am to 12 noon Don't Get Out Of Bed Show

12 noon to 2pm: Ok, You Can Get OutOf Bed Show

2pm to 4pm: Midafternoon Show

4pm to 6pm: Late Afternoon Show

6pm to 9pm: Rock'N'Roll Party Show

9pm to 12 midnight: Ragin'

Rock'N'Roll Party Show.

Sunday

10am to 12 noon: Ethnic Show

12 noon to 2pm: Recovery After Ethnic Show Show

2pm to 4pm: Recovery After Reco... etc. Show

4pm to 7pm: The Show That Leads Into The Jazz Show

7pm to 12 midnight: Jazz Show.

Wanted Empty beer Flagons 40 cents each "Yes" Lion Breweries Ltd, Molesworth Street... will pay 40 cents each for your returned, clean, empty flagons. Please deliver to Molesworth Street Between 9.00am and 3.00pm Monday to Friday and between 8.30am to 10.30am Saturdays.

head of time, hair design Try our expertise in creative hairstyling for Ladies & Gentlemen Willbank House Quay Point Willis St Lambton Quay Phone 725-283 phone 725-220 10% discount available to all students Please care for your hair, "because we do!"

# Careers

There has been no article in Salient this term from the Careers Advisory Service: time to put that right. Far from being due to inactivity at 6KP, life has been somewhat hectic in one way or other. So the following is a brief synopsis of items that *might* have been written earlier in the term!

- First, a reminder to all Stage 1 students that the Career Advisory Service is available all through (and beyond) degree studies. You do *not* have to be more or less decided about the directions you want to consider before coming over for an informal, confidential discussion. If you are thinking of changing major, of getting some ideas about the "marketability" of your degree, or even of quitting altogether - we will be pleased to help you consider the pros and cons, and supply information where possible.
- The Careers Library at 6 Kelburn Parade is open 9am to 5pm weekdays throughout the year, and contains information about careers, employers and training courses both in Godzone and elsewhere. In some cases spare information is available. (Incidentally, for those students who have been waiting for it, the new "Careers for Graduates in Geography" leaflet is now available).
- The employment situation in Wellington continues to cause concern in the Careers Office, with a number of 1980 graduates still not settled in "permanent" employment. Most of the casualties seem to have left job exploration until after the summer vacation. While it is tempting to indulge oneself in that last, long vacation, it certainly makes little sense to rely on there being any jobs left early in the following year. So if you are finishing studies in November 1981, we strongly recommend that you give some serious thought to the next step well before then (see "Milkround" below).
- Mid-year graduands who have not already been in to see us, and have no job arranged, should be visiting 6 Kelburn Parade now. If we don't know you, we can't help you, except impersonally via the Careers Library and "Current Vacancies", which is published fortnightly by this office.
- Accountancy students, particularly midyear finishers, should note that there will be an opportunity to meet with professional accounting firms on campus from 4 to 6 May 1981. Details will appear shortly via the Department, and Salient, and the Careers Office.
- The "Milkround" is for obscure reasons the nickname of the Programme of Employers' On Campus Interviews which will take place between 13 July and 14 August. A wide range of public and private sector employers make themselves available for informal interviews with students of *all* disciplines; although many students gain employment from these interviews, the primary objective from our point of view is educative - it gives students a chance to explore career ideas in a relatively unthreatening atmosphere. As you may be aware, employers using our facilities are to be levied from 1981. The levy does not relate directly to the numbers recruited at Victoria on the "Milkround", therefore it is hoped that the informal, information providing aspects of the programme will be unaffected, and that few if any employers will opt out of the scheme.

Roger Bartley Careers Adviser

ACCORDING TO ...i MUSTA SLEPT THROUGH iT..

# Cooking

## Malaysian Food

Ask any Malaysian what their favourite Malaysian dish is, and chances are that it would be 'satay' - pieces of meat skewered on coconut palm sticks, grilled over an open coal fire and served with a delicious spicy peanut sauce. Most visitors to Malaysia have tried 'satay', and even some restaurants in town like the 'Somerset' offers satay. I got a recipe for cooking satay, but the ingredients are quite hard to get. However, in the following recipe, the substitutes for those ingredients would still make a reasonable dish.

## Malaysian Satay

Ingredients - ½ kg beef or chicken or pork meat, 50 bamboo meat skewers (available from the Chinese Commodities shops). Seasoning for the meat - 5 small onions, 5 cloves garlic, 1t pepper, 2t curry powder, 1t tumeric, 2T brown sugar, 2T oil, 1t salt.

Satay Sauce: 5 small onions or shallots, 5 cloves garlic; 5 dry red chillies; 1 piece blachan or dry shrimps paste (optional); 2 stalks lemon grass (optional); 2 cups coconut milk; 1 piece assam or tamarind; 1 cup roasted

peanuts; salt; sugar to taste; 2T satay paste (available from Chinese shops but optional); 1T curry powder.

Accompaniment with Satay - cucumber cut into cubes; bread, cubed; pineapple cubes, big onion cut into rings, and lettuce.

Method: 1. Slice the meat into thin slices (about 1" by 2").

2. Marinate the meat with the seasoning ingredients for about 30 minutes.

3. Thread about 3-4 slices of meat from the sharp end of the stick and grill over charcoal or under the grill in the oven until cooked. Sprinkle with a mixture of oil and water during the grilling. Turn over the other side and grill until cooked. Then serve with Satay sauce and accompaniments.

Sauce: 4. Grind the red chillies, garlic, small onions, lemon grass, and the blachan and curry powder into a paste. Add a little water if necessary.

5. Crush the peanuts finely after removing the peanut skins.

6. Mix the tamarind with 2 cups of water and discard the seeds.

7. Heat about ½ cup of oil in a frying pan. When hot, add in ingredients 4 to fry. Add in the tamarind water 6 and peanuts 5 and bring to the boil. Add in the coconut milk, sugar, salt. Simmer for 5 minutes and then serve with the satay.

## Serving Suggestions

Put a few pieces of bread cubes, cucumber cubes, pineapple, onion rings and lettuce on each individual plate, and serve a few sticks of satay on each plate too. When eating, dip the satay into the satay sauce, and also eat the bread and vegetables in the same way as well.

Note - Add fewer chillies if you prefer the sauce to be less hot.

Bon Appetit

Vincent Wong

## We save Nurses

## University Nurses' Group

If you read this and you are a nurse on campus we (Victoria University Nurses' Group) are thrilled to bits. Suspecting that there are tens of hundreds of nurses on campus but not quite knowing how to reach them, to share with them the excitement generated by current changes in the health structure, we are posed with a problem. In a sense nurses taking nursing studies papers are a captive group and most are already members but they represent a small fraction of all nurses on campus. Standing on soap boxes at strategic points or approaching every X number of students are nurse seeking activities worth a try; but hoarseness and general ostracism might arise from the former and frustrated chagrin from the latter, making this "note in the campus magazine" approach a more effective one.

A lot of things are happening in the nursing world today and it is up to us to pave the way of change. University education for nurses has become a necessity and has all sorts of implications in our social and work spheres. You're allowed to take that hat off or put it away but the situation still confronts you when you put it on again. We are encountering misinformed opposition to change all around and the Vic Nurses' Group function as a source of information and support, is invaluable. It also has the three formal objectives of commenting on public issues pertinent to nursing and health, publicising university nursing courses (more about the proposed Bachelor of Nursing later) and sharing our knowledge and ideas and those of other health related areas on campus.

The next meeting is 1930 hours, Monday, May 4 in the Coffee Room of the Students' Association Building. University Nurses Group is similar to the Vic Nurses' Group, but on a regional and national level. UNG is planning a study day in May for all interested. Watch Salient and strategic noticeboards for the date. A dose may just save your life.

Queries to Box 9, Stud. Assn. Building.

GABY'S burgers filled rolls fish'n'chips groceries burgers filled rolls fish'n'chips groceries burgers filled rolls fish'n'chips groceries burgers filled rolls fish'n'chips groceries burgers filled rolls fish'n'chips groceries burgers filled rolls fish'n'chips groceries by the Varsity cable car stop phone 723-602

Mc Culloch Menzies Your Professional Career In Chartered Accountancy We will be visiting the

University on Wednesday 6 May to interview graduates for positions within our firm in accounting, auditing and taxation services. We are looking for people with academic ability, integrity, ambition and leadership potential. Contact the Careers Advisory Service to make an appointment.

## Notices

*Salient's notice columns are a free service to any VUWSA affiliated club. Notices should be brief, typed, double spaced on one side of the paper only, and can be dropped into the box just inside Salient, or in the basket in the Students Association Office.*

*Notice deadline is Tuesday 5.00pm.*

## Scottish Country Dancing

Tuesdays 5 to 7pm in the Dance Room at the Rec Centre. Come and enjoy yourself. If you haven't danced before we'll teach you. Any enquiries to Sharon 727-718.

## Christian Union

Wednesday April 29

Biblical Studies Programme: John 17 "The Lords Prayer". Rev. John Evans. Lounge and Smoking Room, 4 to 5pm.

Friday May 1

Come and hear Dr. Jim Veitch speak on the Christian right to cross cultures. 5pm, Lounge and Smoking Room. Dinner available, \$1.50.

## French Club

proudly presents the second French Lunch of the year! Tons of filled rolls, quiches, pizza-tythings, and other goodies. Wine available as usual. Pay as you consume.

Wednesday 29 April, noon 'till two. 5th Floor, Von Zedlitz.

Everybody's welcome; staff, students, spouses, and secret admirers!

## Environment Group

Anyone interested in forming an on-campus Environment Group, please sign your names/addresses and telephone numbers on the relevant sheet (on middle floor of Student Union noticeboard). If support is forthcoming, a public meeting to form the group will be organised.

## Cathsoc

"Conference 1981". A chance for discussion about the Church and its place in our lives and on the campus. Includes an address by Archbishop Williams. May 21 to 24 at St. Patrick's (Kilbirnie). Details and more information after Mass 5.15pm Thursday.

Other Mass times: Tuesday 8.30am 8 Kelburn Parade; Wednesday 12 noon RB819.

## Harrier Club

Shaw Baton relays. Inter-Club event, Saturday May 2 in Tawa. Invitation following the relay -Sally Shields, Takapu Rd. Phone Ian 758-476, or Christine 842-915, for further information and/or to arrange a lift.

## Please

Whoever took my jacket from the Kevin Borich concert could you please return it to the Studass Office. I can't afford to fork out money for another.

R. Casey

## Lost

At Easter Tournament, Dunedin - at rowing on Sunday 1 Dark Blue sweatshirt with pale stripe round chest.

Name of V. Shelley in it. Contact Weir House, Room C.1.

## **Maths and Physics Society**

There will be a games evening on Tuesday 5 May in the Lounge/Smoking Room from 7.00pm. Food and drink provided. Tickets \$2.50 from RB708 or Maths Department Library, or ask around Maths Department.

All welcome.

R. Willink (Sec)

## **Women's Action Group**

Meeting Monday 12 noon to 1.00pm Lounge/Smoking Room.

The Women's Action Group is a broad based group open to all women on campus. If you are interested in becoming involved and getting to know other women come along.

Discussion today led by members of the Anti-Apartheid club on the position of women in South Africa.

All women welcome.

## **Fancy Dress Exec**

Students are hereby reminded that fancy dress is required of those attending the VUWSA Executive Meeting on Monday 27 April at 5.00pm. This is to satisfy the requirements of SRC motion 69/74. Executive members are reminded that motion 33/75 requires them to attend this meeting in ecclesiastical garb.

Paul Cochrane

Secretary, VUWSA

## **Catering**

### **Capping Ball**

As you are aware, Victoria Catering Ltd will be providing the catering for your Capping Ball on Tuesday April 28. On that day the following opening and closing times will apply:

Burger Bar - Closed all day

Sunflower Seed Restaurant Closed from 2.00pm

Cafeteria Open as usual 9.00am to 4.30pm

### **May Holidays**

During the May holidays, only the Sunflower Seed Restaurant will be operating. It will open from 10.30am to 2.00pm and 4.30 to 8.00 daily. The Burger Bar and the Cafeteria will both be closed during the break, except for May 13 and 14 when the Cafeteria only will be open for the Brass Band Championships.

Lorna Conway Manager

## **All Cultural Clubs**

Must send two representatives to the Cultural Affairs Council AGM

in order to ensure a club grant and participate in running cultural affairs on campus. The Cultural Clubs committee will be elected - we need dedicated, enthusiastic people.

Wednesday, April 29, 5pm, Lounge and Smoking Room.

Mary McCallum

## Cultural Affairs Officer

Where Have All The Flats Gone? So you had some problems finding a flat at the beginning of the year. Like hundreds of other students and transient young people you may have been part of the ever growing group of semi-homeless or homeless people evident in most of New Zealand's cities. If you're still camping on a friend's floor or staying with your family in Upper Hutt when your preference is to live in Wellington then you're in this group. Why is there a lack of good cheap flats close to varsity? There's a couple of prominent reasons. Firstly, "gentrification" (or the reconversion of city houses that were previously flats into single home units which are owner occupied). Gentrification has become more obvious throughout the Western world since the boom in oil prices, but there is also a school which suggests that people prefer to have more free time and this can be made available to some degree by cutting down on travelling time to and from work. The second reason, for higher rents especially, is that with the increase in owner occupied housing in the inner city, flats are now beginning to show an investment return of around 16 to 18%. In order to find solutions to this tightening accommodation situation we would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire below and return it to the box marked 'Flatting Survey' in the Studass office. All questionnaires will be treated as confidential. The survey is being conducted jointly by Tenants' Union, Community Volunteers and Studass. Accommodation survey 1. Where are you living at present? Parents' home Hostel Flatting Your own house Staying with friends until you find a flat 2. Which suburb are you living in? 3. How far do you travel to university (km)? 4. If in a house or flat, how many bedrooms? 5. If flatting: How much is the rent? Is the place furnished or unfurnished? (Delete which is not applicable). 6. How many people live in the flat? 7. How did you find the flat? (eg newspaper ad). 8. If you're still looking for a flat, how long have you been looking? 9. How many years have you been studying at Victoria? Wellington Tenants' Union Helps Tenants With Landlord Hassles Phone 842-606 anytime.

Atlantis Sauna 157 Karori Road Wellington 1/3 Student Discount Weekdays: 5.30pm to 12.00 Weekends: 3.30pm to 12.00 Telephone 768-308

BCA GRADUATES AND COMMERCE STUDENTS As a student who is about to complete a commerce degree, you'll be looking at ways of reaching your full career potential. Achieve It With Hunt Duthie & Co. We know the importance of making the right choice of how to develop your professional and technical skills so if you are looking for challenge, opportunity and sound training, talk to us about the future with Hunt Duthie & Co. Call the Careers Advisory Office at 6 Kelburn Parade now to arrange an appointment on Monday 4 May. If you are unavailable on this date, call Warren Allen at 725-339. Hunt Duthie & Co. Chartered Accountants, BP House, Customhouse Quay, Wellington. Telephone: 725-339

## Crossword

Empty crossword puzzle

### Across:

### Down:

## Caption Competition Results

Photo of Prince Charles at a party

### The Winner

*"Thanks, er Mervyn, but the Lady Di and I learnt about "all that stuff" in school."*

Chris Conway

### First Runner-Up

First Runner-Up

*"Your story has touched my heart. Never before have I met anyone with more troubles than you. Please*



*accept this expression of my sincere sympathy. Now fuck off and quit bothering me!"*

Pierre Limn

## **Second Runner-Up**

*Prince (to Merv): "Did you happen to see the person who interfered with the negs of the photo which was supposed to appear in the spot which we are in now?"*

Jonathan Taylor

WINE WOMEN AND SONG WOMEN'S SOCIAL Monday May 4 8.00pm Restaurant - Union Building  
Bring a Meal to Share All Women Welcome. Organised by the Women's Action Group.

Victoria Book Centre SALE SALE SALE SALE Social Sciences, Politics, Commerce, Law, Art, History  
and many other subjects. 15 MOUNT STREET

Stop the Tour Fight Apartheid March May 1 Stop the Tour Fight Apartheid March May 1 Stop the Tour  
Fight Apartheid March May