

SALIENT

VOLUME 35 NUMBER 10 WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1972

LEE RESIGNS

I have handed in my resignation as Man-Vice President and as the International Affairs Officer. The reason for my resignation was over the PBEC Conference incidents.

On Thursday 18 May, I demanded that the flags of the Governments of USA, South Vietnam and Taiwan be removed from the Union Hall. My reasons for doing so were simply to implement this Association's policy as passed by SRC and General Meetings — the policies decided by the Students. This Association is strongly against America's involvement in Indo China. This Association al-



so recognizes only one China (The People's Republic of China) and supports the PRG and the total victory of the NLF. The presence of the 3 flags in our Union building was contradictory to the policies of this Association.

As an elected representative of this Association (International Affairs Officer as well as Man Vice President) I had to implement the policy of the Association. Refusing to do so would amount to shirking away from my responsibility. I demanded that the flags involved be taken down and was prepared to take them down myself if the demand was not heeded.

On Friday 19th May, the flags were removed and I took very little part in the protest. I was a photographer for Salient on the Friday.

However on occasions fellow members of the executive disagreed with my ac-

tions. They felt that my actions especially on Thursday were unbecoming. They feel that I should at best be impartial if I was not prepared to support the President.

Since then, the Executive in an emergency meeting on Sunday 21 May, has passed a vote of no confidence in me. In fact I had in mind to hand in my resignation before the meeting.

The meeting only confirmed my feeling over this matter and in a way forced my resignation.

I still maintain that what I did on Thursday, I had to do — I was carrying out my responsibility, implementing the policies of this Association. Whether I acted rightly or wrongly on Thursday is entirely up to you students to decide.

H.T.Lee.

CULLEN EXPLAINS

The two days of violent protest that occurred during the PBEC (Pacific Basin Economic Council) Conference are probably the worst in the history of the University.

The Conference was a three day one, with most of the Union Building being used on Wednesday and Thursday but only the cafe and Union Hall on Friday. The Conference booking was approved by Margaret Bryson in 1970 and the rate to be charged for the Union Building was approved by Graeme Collins in 1971.

The booking like any other, was in no way kept secret by the Union staff. The staff felt that as it was a booking approved by the Students' Association it must be honoured.

On Thursday May 18, the first indications of serious trouble occurred when the delegates left the dining room to go to the Union Hall. Demonstrators attempted to get into the Union Hall and scuffles broke out. After some time the demonstrators said they were going home and disappeared.

A short time later "smoke" appeared and it was discovered that a borer bomb had been thrown into a Committee Meeting in the middle floor lounge. This was removed by the Union staff. No further serious incidents occurred on Thursday.

On Friday the demonstration began

when demonstrators banged their fists against the Cafe outer walls and windows to prevent delegates hearing Mr Muldoon's dinner speech. After about 15 minutes or so about 40 delegates left the Cafe and began remonstrating with the demonstrators who continued beating the wall. Shortly after, scuffles broke out.

The Managing Secretary of the Union then ordered delegates back into the Cafe and they obeyed this direction.

The demonstrators then piled chairs on the cemetery end stairs to prevent delegates ascending to the Union Hall. When delegates began using the stairs at the Hunter end of the building the demonstrators sat on the stairs and formed a barrier about 10 deep.

Delegates attempted to climb through these people and I saw several tripped over. Some delegates stumbled and fell; others attempted to climb the adjacent concrete wall and up over the stair railings. This was a hell of an effort, especially for the elderly. A number of ugly scuffles broke out. I asked the students to let the delegates through and when violence broke out I threatened to call the police.

Meanwhile the Union staff had removed the blockages at the cemetery end stairway and the remaining delegates began

to use those stairs. The demonstrators then turned their attention to that end of the building and linked arms forming a chain to prevent the remaining trickle of delegates from entering the Union Hall. Again scuffles broke out, but it was only when a delegate had his leg jammed in the doorway that I decided to call the police. Again warnings were given.

When the first two policemen arrived they were flour-bombed as they tried to climb the stairs. When reinforcements arrived I asked them not to shift the demonstrators as they had given an assurance that passageways would not be blocked and that no further attempts would be made to enter the Union Hall. Following this I asked most of the police to leave and told the demonstrators that all but a handful of the Police had left the building.

About 15 minutes later half the 60 or so demonstrators left the top floor and threw a borer bomb into the small committee room containing the police. They then attempted to barricade the door with furniture. The police burst out and got rid of the borer bomb: a scuffle with police retreated to the committee room. The door was then thoroughly barricaded and the police remained in the fuming room.

One demonstrator made an unsuccessful attempt to stop the telephone operator

allowing the police to call for help. Police reinforcements arrived and an ugly scene developed. After consultations with demonstrators and the police and assurance of non-violence, I asked all the police to leave.

Apart from two flour-bombs and a borer bomb being thrown into the Union Hall, wall banging and singing were the only forces to interrupt the remainder of the Conference.

Most delegates were subject to abuse as they left the Union Hall and one was flour-bombed, harassed by about 30 demonstrators and subject to a cracker attack.

The day was drawn to a resounding close when the Deputy Managing Secretary went to pick something off the floor only to set off an explosive substance that had been spread on the floor. He left to receive medical attention for his bleeding thumb and blackened hand.

I believe that the demonstration went beyond a non violent protest, and as I believed that injury to person and property was likely I feel I was justified in calling the police.

I also believe that regardless of my feelings towards PBEC, as the Association had approved the booking the Conference had to go ahead.

Finally, I found some of the protesters actions such that I could not support them and retain my integrity as a person.

WE SAY... WITH REFERENCE TO A RANDOM FEW OF PETER CULLEN'S REMARKS ABOVE e.g.

"40 delegates left the Cafe scuffles broke out"

But why they left the cafe is relevant, as it is relevant to ask who started the scuffles. The answer could well be that the delegates interrupted Muldoon's speech to incite their fellows to 'sort out' (the Dominion's phrase I) the rabble.

Reports vary but most likely phrasing was "Could all of the red blooded N.Z. delegates go out there and throw the rabble over the bank." I wonder if the Minister stopped speaking at all. And the delegates were only too willing

led by the likes of Ron Jarden, (though a rugger wing, he seems very talented in 'lineout' tactics.)

"A number of ugly scuffles broke out".

True. However, mention ought to be made of who were. And do the readers realise that its hard to kick if you're sitting down, as the demonstrators were. The striding delegates on the other hand had no difficulty putting the boot in.

'A handful of Police' —

Tee hee. 'a handful', how inconceivably droll!

'Injury to person and property was likely'.

Well I believe the police do have training in first aid, but since the ambulance is on the same panic number, surely they would be the ones to call, I cant imagine what injury to property could have occurred. And to whose property any way?

"regardless of my feelings...the conference had to go ahead.

Reminds us a bit of the old 'I was only doing my job' line, doesn't it!

"retain my integrity as a person!"

We're trying hard to hold back the tears!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Revisionist Factionalism

Sir,
As I read Mr Devereux's reply to me (SALIENT, May 4,) my admiration grew at his ability to draw conclusions about my alleged views on specific questions from an abstract and cursory treatment of historical materialism. Not everybody, I fear, has this remarkable facility.

"Dev" asserts that my "revisionist cronies" and I believe that all demands raised by social groups if pressed strongly enough, are realisable and that we give uncritical support to all groups opposed to the ruling class. Both these propositions are clumsy fabrications. The first is patently absurd, and so is the second. Certain social groupings i.e. churches believe in and demand resurrection but I fear they will be disappointed. Do we give uncritical support to the S.A.L? Anyone reading the distortions of our policies in the report on the Anti-War Conference in Auckland in *Socialist Action* would find this claim difficult to swallow. Do we give uncritical support to Mr Devereux's group? His letter is his own refutation!

Our theoretical position is that we work together with other groups and individuals in the people's organisations to help mobilise and organise the masses as widely as possible at the highest level of the struggle in order to promote and defend the interests of the working class and the popular masses. Applying the principles of independence and initiative, unity and independence, we seek common ground with these groups and individuals. If we make concessions we see them as part of overall policy, as one turn in a zigzag course. In any of the people's organisations (eg the Wellington Committee of Vietnam), we advance certain ideas, support others and oppose still others. But, at no time do we try to impose our policies on these organisations, and we combat any attempts to make them the preserves of any particular political grouping.

Mr Devereux claimed that I failed to back my charges of pseudo-revolutionary phrasemongering with examples. Apart from his letter, typical examples are: (i) his two attempts to get the April 30 Mobilisation to take as its main slogan "Turn the imperialist war into a civil war!"; (ii) his advice, given on two separate occasions, to meetings of the Engineer's Union that instead of negotiating for wage rises, members should fight the boss with guns; (iii) CP leader Hegman's lamentable advice to Dunedin CP'ers: "You only engage in day to day struggle if you can bring out the politics involved."

Mr. Devereux's alter ego, Mr N. Wright, in a "Left sounding article compares leaders of mass marches in New Zealand today with Father Gapon (SALIENT, May 4, p.7.) Who but an incorrigible phrasemonger would compare Tsarist Russia in 1905 (on the brink of revolution) with New Zealand in 1972? Mr Wright also called for more demonstrations against U.S. warships. But Neil, first you have to get your warship! If you had actually taken any part in C.O.V. activity over the years, you would have been able to take part in many such demonstrations. But then you only advise others about what they should do, you do not actually do any organising work yourself.

Using peculiar logic, "Dev", says that I follow Dean and not Marxism because I agree with him on a single point. Perhaps that is why the *People's Voice* mis-reported the Anti-Apartheid Conference - "Dev" and his comrades did not want to be seen agreeing with certain liberals in case they were charged with following them.

Actually, I try to follow Engels' such matters: "Marx and I are ourselves to blame for the fact that the younger people lay more stress on the economic side than is due to it.....Unfortunately however, it happens too often that people think they have fully understood a new theory and can apply it without more ado from the moment they have assimilated its main principles, and even those not always correctly." "But our conception of history is above all a guide to study, not a lever for construction after the manner of the Hegelian" (Letters to Bioch and Schmidt, 1890).

"Dev" says that I am a typical revisionist because I allegedly do not extend recognition of the class struggle to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is sheer fabrication. I and my "cronies" believe that the class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class will eventually lead to armed revolution, the smashing of bourgeois state power and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are "merely" opposed to the view which appears to motivate "Dev" and his mentors: "First you got to have a revolution to improve rubbish collection in Island Bay."

T.S.Auld.

(This correspondence is now closed)

Sir,
Parking a car at the University is always a lot harder than passing an exam. Some people are trying to make the exams harder, but nobody appears to be making car parking any easier. During the "Open Day", the lecture block had a scale model of the expansion planned for the university buildings with nothing to include additional parking for Staff or Students.

At present Staff are over-catered, and Students are under catered, for parking spaces but the Staff carpark is planned to be reduced in size with the expansion of the University so they too will be in the same situation as the Student is today. One thing that is apparent from the model is that there is no future building planned for the site which is now the Students Carpark. What I would like to suggest is that the car Club Members start making a few noises, (to the Students Assn. etc.) about getting a Car Park building built on this site. If the University Students and Staff don't do something about this now then things can only get worse as the University grows.

Tony Fair.

Costing Politics

Sir,
There is only one point I wish to answer from Albert Rhodes silly letter in your last issue. This is his association of cost-benefit analysis with a Muldoonian outlook, and his reasoning from this that I am really a Tory, since I teach this subject.

Cost-benefit analysis developed because of a realisation that purely financial costs and returns are inadequate for judging government programmes. A cost benefit analysis thus attempts to take account of real social and economic costs and benefits. It can hardly be associated with Muldoon whose prime emphasis is always on financial cost and who appears little concerned with the benefits of government programmes. A cost benefit analysis of the Wellington motorway would highlight the social costs caused by loss of housing. Perhaps if a proper cost benefit study of the motorway had been undertaken the motorway would never have been built. A cost benefit study of University education would attempt to measure the real gains to society from University study of all types. Muldoon seems to have concentrated on what he considers is the high financial cost of University 'failures.'

Mr Rhodes says 'cost benefit analysis went out in the nineteenth century.' In fact it dates from the 1930's and was first associated with the New Deal policies of Franklin Roosevelt.

I invite Mr Rhodes to attend my second term lectures on this subject so that he can learn a little of what it is all about.

David Shand.

Assessing Grades

Sir,
Obviously Blanaid FitzGerald doesn't regard all his learning worthwhile unless it's accredited a B+ and counts towards terms. Why else should he be up in arms over a token resistance to a system that does exactly that?

My guess is that if more students were to evaluate their own learning (or lack of it) the drop-out rate would increase radically. It is time we stopped believing in the myth that all we are taught and expected to learn is worthwhile.

EDITORIAL

While most students were lazing by provincial fires in parental shelters, the usual few were disrupting the Pacific Basin Economic Council's 5th Annual Conference held in the University Union Building last week.

If past presidents of the Students' Association were more informed of the nature of this conference and had let people know about it, use of the building could have been denied some months ago. That Margaret Bryson, Graeme Collins and Peter Cullen did not know does not make them responsible, for this year's PBEC conference was the first to which the press had been invited. No-one at all knew much about PBEC until last week. New Zealand's PBEC officials did offer, however, some time ago to discuss the conference in case difficulties might arise. President Cullen and deputy Union manager Brew saw little reason to take up the offer, or to discuss it with other students.

Most protestors seemed to have little knowledge of what PBEC's aims were. But their feeling toward such an influential gathering of businessmen was quite clear.

New Zealand is already hamstrung by overseas interests which dictate our policy and our standard of living. Deeply involved in these interests are the members of PBEC. Even if they are 'nice' men, as we are told, their philanthropy does little to relieve the exploitation, degradation and pollution which must be endured by those who work for them.

The demonstrations were 'fought' specifically against those financial interests represented, who are profiting out of the Vietnam War and the general exploitation of S.E. Asia and South America.

The worst feeling that came out of the confrontation was the formerly latent antagonism towards the Union Administration i.e. against manager Buick-Constable, his deputy Brew, and their assistants. Also Cullen's calling the police caused much ill-feeling. Vice-Chancellor Taylor stood back and watched. It had to be Cullen's decision to call the Police. After repeated requests for the demonstrators to clear the landing outside the Union Hall, he was left with little alternative if the PBEC delegates were ever to be allowed to leave. When the police did arrive students shifted quite promptly, showing that Cullen's action was justified in some measure, for the demonstrators wanted to harass but were not willing to be arrested.

Police on campus provided a major diversion as always. After locking themselves in the Contact office they found that they were also barricaded in. A little embarrassing for them, but scarcely a revolutionary action directed as it was against administrators and not against legislators.

The abuse Union workers (especially house manager Jim Collins) received was notable for its distasteful and arrogant rudeness. The ill-will generated by Alec Shaw's rabid demands and denunciations of Cullen, Buick-Constable and Brew cannot be excused as the release of pent-up temper.

So radical youth are frustrated that they could not stop a conference which will doubtless affect our economic position and will certainly affect our poorer neighbours to a considerably worse extent. They will know the economic disadvantage it is not to belong to the economic power group of the Pacific Basin.

We, the well fed youth have the time to feel frustrated by the slow process needed if the world is to be changed. In the Pacific Basin power lies with the U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia and perhaps N.Z. The other 17 countries invited to participate in the conference as guests are presented with the decisions and the rules the big 5 make. The poorer countries are in no position to argue.

We would do well to remember that the frustration these poorer countries feel is neither with the dialectic nor with the bureaucracy. It is a more physical frustration - the pain of an empty stomach with nothing to fill it.

I am one of the "infantile, untrustworthy, stupid twits" who is opposed to the subjection of individuals to objective, often ambiguous tests that are used to estimate their understanding of spoon-fed data. It is time education became a dynamic process where staff and students work together as people in the natural process of "give and take" that occurs outside the academic barriers of this University.

Odette Palmer

Arrogant Minorities

Sir,
The anonymous writer of "Baby Bites Vice-Chancellor" uses the arrogant tone of most tiny minorities. She (or he) admits that only 150 parents are involved - less than 2% of the student population. Yet this little group wants its own building to be crowded into the already overcrowded campus - incredibly, on the only piece of grass left. This, it is alleged is "the only place...suitable from a community planning point of view" Did she have a hand in designing Porirua and Otara?

She complains that they pay the \$24 but don't see the facilities because they "haven't got the time" Whose fault is that? There are plenty of part-time and full-time students who also haven't the time or simply don't want to use the facilities. Shall we let them all off the fee, or let them separate little building on campus?

One wonders who the university is for. Hopefully it is for serious students who spend several years working at their subject and only secondarily for part-time students whose primary concern is elsewhere. Are housewives doing a unit or two, or finishing off a degree, to be accorded special privileges when their standard of living is higher than that of most full-time students? I don't see why 97% should support 2% who want to have their cake and eat it.

Terence Coogan.

Telephony

Sir,
During the teach-in on the security intelligence service Chris Wheeler gave evidence

that he had discovered a telephone bug or tap at Courtney Place exchange. Chris had to rely on the services of a friend inside for his info, but in fact almost anyone can get to examine the point at which their telephone is terminated. Almost every exchange has a sign inviting inspection from members of the public or persons interested in a career in telephony. A technician in showing you how it all works usually sets up a call from your number. He will most likely do this from what he calls a uniselector, but with suitable prompting he will show you "where the wires actually come into the exchange." This is at the main distribution frame (M.D.F. in his language) which on one side has all the numbers serviced by the exchange arranged in numerical order. Given suitable encouragement the technician will show you your number. On one side of the block there should be the permanent wiring of the exchange laced against the frame with string. On the other side of the block there should be terminated one pair (i.e. one red, one white wire) unless your phone is a party line, or you have shifted recently or have two addresses.

There are of course other methods of bugging both within and without the exchange, but it seems to me that this is the method most likely used by our S.I.S. It is a very crude method, but has the advantage of needing only one bent technician. All other methods of tapping or bugging within the exchange would both require official connivance and be visible to all technical staff. Such wiring in my experience does not exist. If official connivance is ruled out all other taps or bugs must be in your phone and the pole box where the wires go underground.

Telephony

THE SUBURBAN WASTELAND - THE SOCIAL AND AESTHETIC POVERTY OF THE SUBURBAN AREAS.
Mr Fritz Bergman, Town Planner and Architect.
Thursday, 25th May-7.30p.m.
Lounge & Smoking Rooms.

NZUSA IN ACTION

New Zealand University Student's Association's May Council meeting decided to launch an all out campaign to sever all New Zealand commercial activity with South Africa as a means of destroying apartheid.

NZUSA will be asking the recently formed Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Committee to join with NZUSA in a campaign to sever all New Zealand commercial and business contacts with South Africa.

The Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Committee was formed by organisations which sponsored the Apartheid Conference held in Wellington, 18-19 March. The Committee is based in Wellington and is designed to coordinate the work of various anti-apartheid

groups in New Zealand to undertake publicity to counter the propaganda put out by the South African Consul-General and his staff and to initiate action in areas currently not being undertaken by existing anti-apartheid organisations.

David Cuthbert said that the campaign would concentrate in the following areas: Firstly, to use the 1966 Customs Act to prevent the importation of South African products produced with prison or convict labour. It is well known that there are many products, produced in South Africa and imported in to New Zealand produced with convict labour and this importation is illegal under the terms of the 1966 act, NZUSA believes. "Secondly, NZUSA will attempt to meet with the management of the New Zealand Insurance Company and the South British Insur-

ance Company to establish the nature and the extent of the activities of these company's subsidiaries in South Africa." Thirdly, NZUSA will organise, encourage and conduct a public boycott of South African wines and spirits, tobacco and other imports, "Mr Cuthbert said.

"Finally, the Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Committee is to be requested by NZUSA to pass on information on New Zealand - South African economic connections to the Trade Union movement and request the churches cooperate with NZUSA in its proposed campaign."

In a related move, the May Council meeting decided that the Student Travel Bureau will not assist or organise any promotional or travel arrangements connected with South Africa.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

A letter received recently by Mr O'Flaherty, the editor of the 'New Zealand Breeder's Bulletin'

Dear Mr O'Flaherty,

This is to express my thanks and appreciation for sending me your interesting publication. It was a great triumph for your breeding industry to do what your horses have done in Australia. I know what pleasure the deeds of COLORADO KING and HAWAII in the USA gave to us, and perhaps more particularly to me who bred Hawaii dam.

If I can be of any assistance to you please do not hesitate to convey your needs. Your exports here have done well. Recently MISS LINDEMAN (Marazion-Blue Flight) has run up a sequence of four wins at the Cape.

I hope our Springbok Rugby footballers will not meet with too much hostility on their visit to your country. I am sure they are a very good side who will give good entertainment if afforded the opportunity. With politics what they are and Demos leaning heavily towards Communism anything can happen. With best wishes.

A.L. Robertson.

eskimo dick

A bunch from the North were whooping it up
Down by the old De - Em - Zee;
The boys from the South, who were down in the
mouth

Were trying to hold Quang Tri.
Back in the States with his options closed,
Sat Dangerous Dick McGrew,
And pushing his luck was his light - o' - love,
The puppet that's known as Thieu.
When out of the past came the ghosts of those
Who'd stumbled and lost their way.
And none more sick that Dangerous Dick,
Remembering L.B.J.

He seemed like a man in a drunken sleep,
Who mutters the whole night through,
While his look of pain made it all to plain
He was dreaming of Dien Bien Phu.
He couldn't send in more combat troops,
For he'd promised them he'd withdraw,
But he couldn't go back on his plan of attack,
So he clutched at a final straw
'Send in the bombers!' cried Dangerous Dick,
With 30-ton loads they flew,
'It's bomb - or bust! So put your trust
In God and the B.52!
He banked on winning a war that was lost
So far from the Capitol dome;
He could take out Hanoi, but that would destroy
His chances of winning at home.
For ending the war would help him to score
In the contest of '72,
And he hoped in November they wouldn't remember
The gamble of Dick McGrew.

by Roger Woddis



Above: Taura Eruera, a new Vice-President of NZUSA, in a vacancy created by Gary Emms' election to the position of Education Vice-President at May Council. Taura defeated Rob Campbell and Don Swan in being elected. He was formerly a student at Auckland University and has for some years been active with Nga Tamatoa Council at Auckland.

SAVE \$10

All students, but particularly those who have enrolled at Victoria for the first time this year, are reminded that formal entries for the mid-year and October - November examinations must be made by the 1st June. Enrolment in a subject does not constitute an examination entry for it.

Entry forms are available in the Robert Stout Building and when completed should be taken to the Records slide there for checking. If entering for more than one degree or diploma in 1972 a separate entry must be made for each. Similarly, law students who are sitting professional subjects must make one entry to cover the degree examinations and another for the professional units.

ENTRIES MADE AFTER THE 1ST JUNE ARE SUBJECT TO A PENALTY OF \$10.00.

(enrol now)

PUBLIC LECTURE

ON

"SCIENCE IN MODERN CHINA"

to be given by
PROFESSOR HO PENG-YOKE, D.Sc.
Head of the Department of Chinese Studies
in the University of Malaya
at 8.15p.m.

On Monday 22 May, 1972
in Lecture Theatre 1
Lecture Theatre Block

Professor Ho is visiting this country to speak at the University of Waikato's International Conference on Chinese Studies. He will be known to students as collaborator with Dr. Needham, author of SCIENCE AND CIVILISATION IN CHINA.

UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE

HERMAN HESSE -

SELECTED POEMS

JOURNEY TO THE EAST
ROSSHALDE
PETER CAMENZIND
BENEATH THE WHEAT
GERTRUDE

ALICIA BAY LAUREL

LIVING ON THE EARTH

GERMAINE GREER

FEMALE EUNUCH

ROBIN MORGAN

SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL

SIGMUND FREUD

3 ESSAYS ON THEORY OF SEXUALITY

HENRI-PIERRE ROCHE

JULES & JIM

KURT VONNEGUT

PLAYER PIANO
MOTHER NIGHT

COSMAS DESMOND

THE DISCARDED PEOPLE
BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

RICHARD BRAUTIGAN

THE ABORTION

MONTY PYTHON'S BIG RED BOOK

NEW GENERAL STOCK HAS ARRIVED
DURING YOUR HOLIDAYS.



SWEET & MAXWELL'S
UNIVERSITY
BOOK CENTRE

15 MOUNT ST.
phone 48-911

Labour party

BY TONY SIMPSON

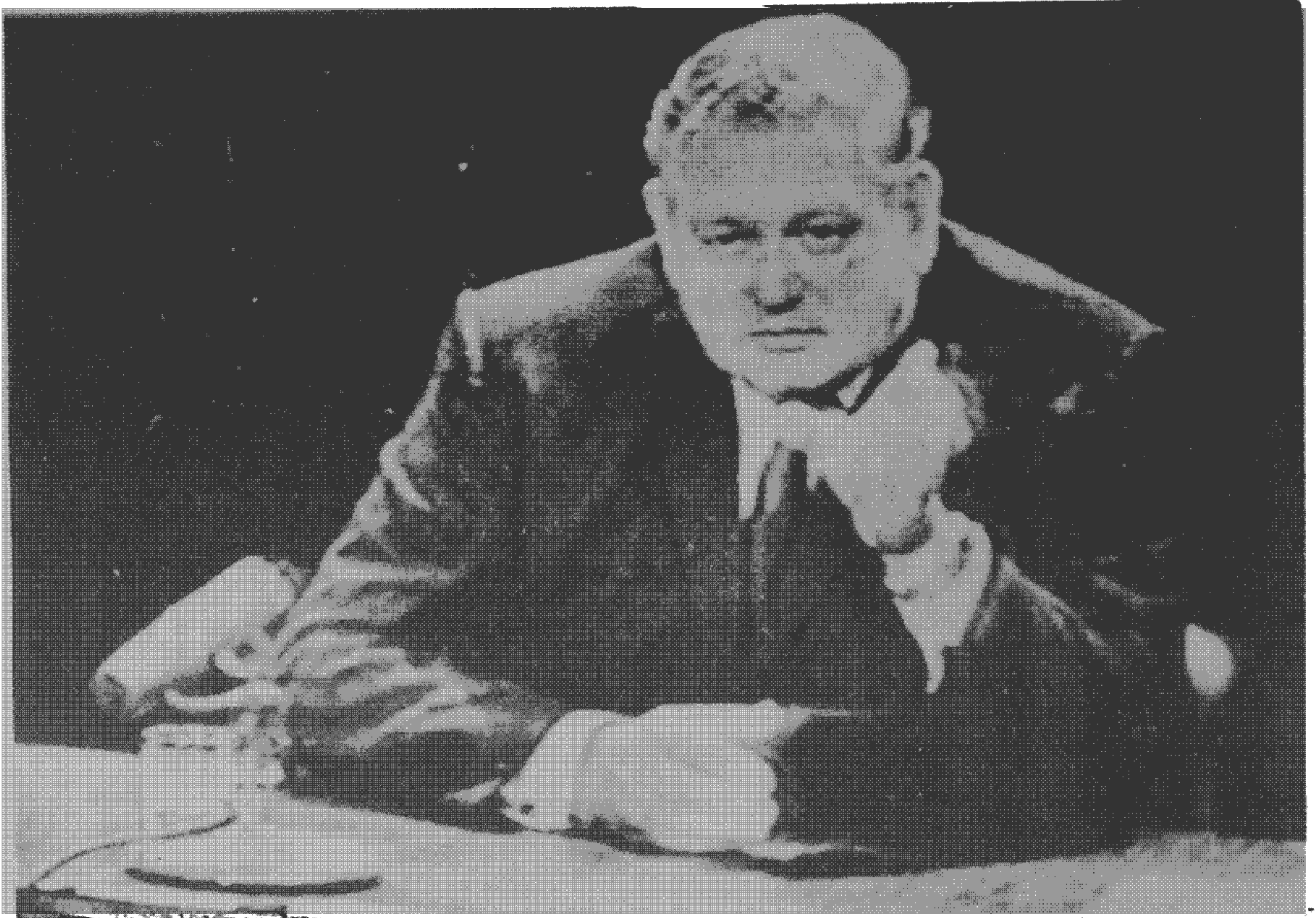
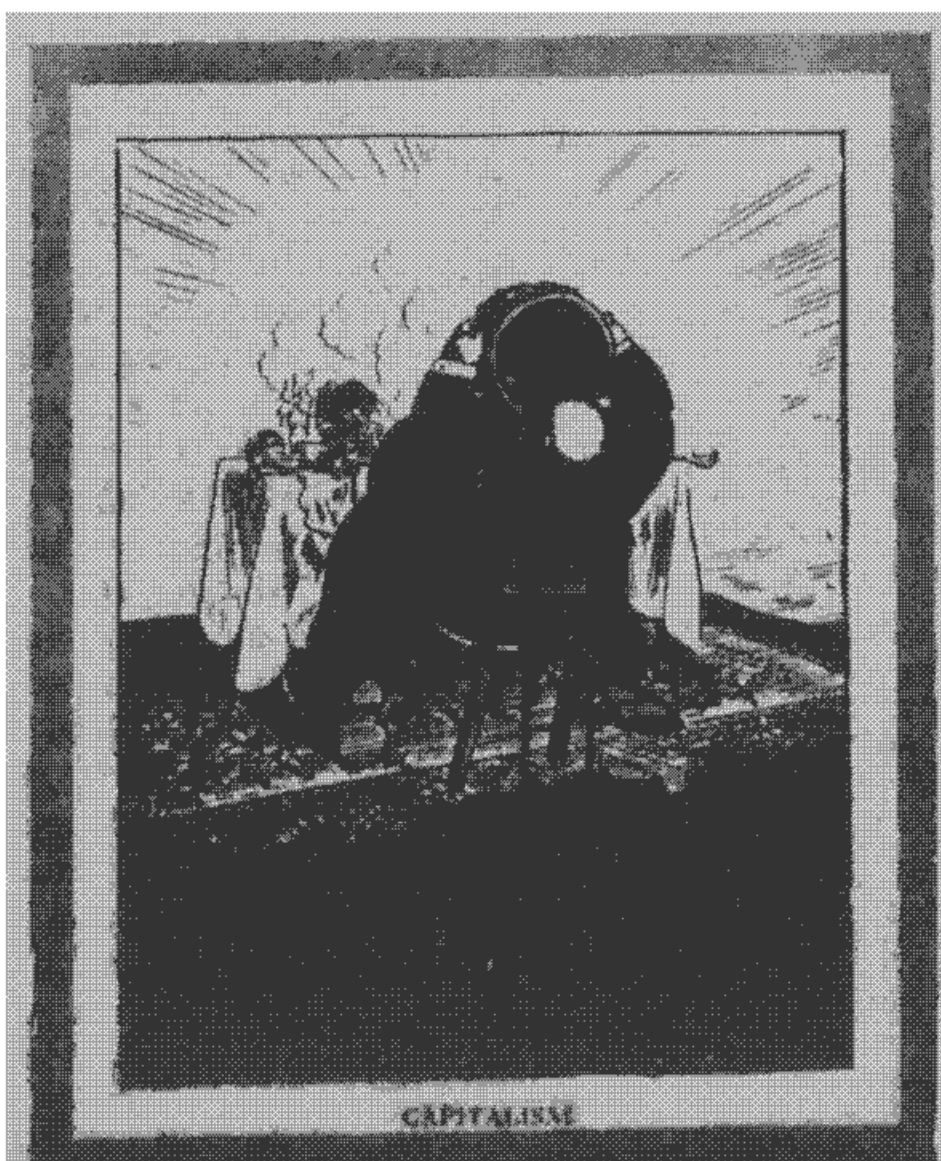
*'I dreamed I saw Norm Kirk last night,
As big as two or three.
I told him: 'Norm, your party's dead',
'It's half alive' said he.
'It's half alive' said he.*

-Anon.

The handsome moonlike face of Norm Kirk, Leader of the Opposition (from the verb to oppose Mr. Kirk) has been wearing an unhappy frown lately. Not that you would have seen it unless you happened to be at the Labour Party Conference, because Norm has taken to sending his mate Arthur Faulkner along to the TV studio to front for him. The last time was when the polls showed National in the lead and Norm couldn't go along to explain it away because his eyes were all red from crying into his pillow.

CHANGING SIGNS

But there he was at the Conference as bold as a brass nose. It was a lovely Conference, with cups of tea and scones with jam and butter for morning tea. Joe Cote had seven. They do a lovely morning tea at the Labour Party. There had been some changes from last year though. In 1971 a cup of tea was fifteen cents and this year it was two bob, which just goes to show that Mr Muldoon hasn't been able to cope with inflation. Last year too, they had this big sign up the front which said It's time for a change. This year it said: It's time for a real change, which means they didn't really mean it last time I suppose. And everyone was there except Hamish Keith and Keith Sinclair - I wonder what happened to them). Brian Edwards was there sitting next to that well known northern carpetbagger Sue Kedgely and all the delegates had something to say including the man who introduced the Farming Report who was possibly an entrant for the most boring man in the world contest. It's unfair to the other competitors I say. Well loved mob agitator Dan Riddiford simply sparkles by comparison. David Shand said it wasn't very democratic, which is ridiculous because it's a well known fact that it is, as foppish John (Youse Maoris Got It Too Good) Wybrow quite rightly pointed out. The fact that the Policy Committee hasn't met for two years has got nothing to do with it. Well known democrat Bill Rowling told some young Wellington delegates that if they staged a demonstration against Frank Kitts and his unspeakable views on apartheid he'd expel the lot of them, which stilled their piping voices. And Mike Hirshfield got the push. Goodbye Mike. There was much weeping and wailing and wearing of sackcloth and ashes and playing upon the loud cymbals. (should that be symbols). There was throwing up of cloth caps and beating of hobnailed boots upon the floor, and on Friday everyone went home. The caretaker came out and put back all the seats, and caught a bus to the suburbs and said to his wife:- Well I'm glad that's over, and that was that.



EMBARASSMENT

Ah hah. But what was it really all about, Keith Jackson aside for the moment. The truth of the matter is about damn all. The party conference is an embarrassing horny excrescence on the arse of the Parliamentary Labour Party. This is because the conference represents nothing but itself, not the Labour Party and certainly not the electorate at large. In the first place it's gerrymandered all to hell because it's one of the easiest things in the world to become a delegate if you know someone who knows someone. For some years a delegate. For instance the aforementioned Hirshfield represented the Seamen's Union, when in point of fact, like a certain character in HMS Pinafore he had 'stuck close to his books and never gone to sea', and fat good that did him. So there are some very odd representatives of this or that union at the conference. This year Mike shared representation of the Ice Cream Workers Union with Sir Francis (Wog Flogger) Kitts. Strange bedfellows. There is also another reason which relates to the consensus politics practiced by all New Zealand political parties, and I want to come back to that in a moment. In the meantime suffice it to say that all those young hopefuls who go along to the conference to influence party policy would be better advised to try that from a seat in parliament. How they go about that is another matter but it will involve them in a number of interesting party games like moving the Substantive Motion for the Umpteenth Time, Follow My Leader, Stabbing the Friends, and cringing. If they can last that course they deserve to get into parliament. So let us have done with the Labour Party Conference. Into a burlap sack it goes and into the canal. Heave. Splash. Right, now we can talk about politics.

TALKING POLITICS

Whatever happens at the Conference Norm Kirk must continue to cry himself to sleep and subsequently wake up screaming in the night, because no matter how you look at those poll figures, even upside down they bode no well for the electoral prospects of the party. Very nasty they are.

Only 42% said they'd vote Labour which is a drop of 5% on March 71 while since then National support has claimed to 44%. About 4% of the people asked said they thought they might vote after all as if voting was some sort of significant social act, and 9%, Godbless them, still don't want to vote at all. As it happens, and as Harold Wilson will be glad to tell you, poll figures are a load of old cods anyway, but Norm can't afford to believe that.

The nett result of all this is that beneath the Labour Party's gleaming exterior its underwear is full of holes, the reason being that Labour has never had more than a quite small firm electoral base. Right from its early years the only votes it has been able to rely on, even if it policy was that all Labour voters should be shot, are most urban blue collar workers and some specialist

groups in other areas - miners, shearers, construction workers, seamen and what not. Even the great victories of 1935 and 1938 netted less than 50% of the votes. In 1935 they got in with 52 seats but only 40% of the vote (which, just out of interest is 3% less than Hitler and the Nazis got in the Federal elections of 1932) To get even this they had to water down their policies and project their leadership to attract white collar and farming votes. Since the war the historic social trend has been against blue collar workers. It is not generally known that the FOL has today a majority of white collar workers: Add to these the 48,000 plus members of the PSA, a predominantly white collar union, and you will find that the vast majority of the electorate are white collar workers who are red necks to a man. Labour's reliable support has been eroding for the past 25 years, and the result has been the progressive alteration of party policy to appeal to white collar groups. It has been a schizophrenic and traumatic task because the Labour Party is historically committed to a policy of sackcloth and ashes, and that's something about which white collar workers do not wish to know. The conference, on the other hand, is stacked with socialists, and social democrats and vulgar Marxists with a firm philosophic belief that things are going to worsen before they get better. Some remits they pass are an electoral embarrassment to the party leadership and in the past they have attempted to draw a veil of silence of them. But over the past few years some of these remits have refused to lie down, and the party has employed an advertising agency to cover them up. Labour policy has now become trendy sackcloth and ashes.

CREAMING THE LOSERS

But the cream of the joke is that Labour's policy does not win it elections, because there is only majority electoral support for one political party in this country, and that support is currently in the possession of Gentlemanly Jack Marshall and the lads and lasses of the National Party caucus. Possession, as we know, is nine tenths of the law. If I were one of your average white collar workers and voted National I could see no earthly reason for changing my vote to a party which on the face of it is no different from the party for which I already vote, and beneath the surface talks about things I don't want to know. That is unless my party had made such a mess of things that I couldn't bring myself to vote for them without vomiting. And that is precisely what appears to be happening despite the polls. National supporters are browned off. The farming community has been doing a rerun of the Peasant's Revolt, there will be a low poll and I predict that National is going to lose in November. Labour is not going to win because Labour has never won an election in its life, it has simply hung about until the other side has lost, and then stepped in and claimed that it can run things the same only better, which it probably can. Which leaves the odd person here and there wondering if perhaps things could be run not only better but different, in short, that it's time for a real change. And there, God help us, the matter rests.

conference

BY ROB
CAMPBELL

Four days of political intrigue, electioneering and dull remits dully debated. (a dissatisfying experience for all but the party die-hards). make a Labour Party Conference. At the end of it all the delegates trudge back home to prepare for November, not, it seems, nearly as convinced about the inevitability of victory as the party leaders.

The message of the leadership was clear: We must win this election. No matter what the cost. The message began at the Youth Conference, when Rowling, Bennett and Wybrow addressed the young members. 'We must not espouse any cause which will help us lose the election' said Uncle Tom Bennett, a thought enthusiastically endorsed by Rowling.

As the Press coverage showed, at least some delegates refused to accept this ruling, and splutterings against the hierarchy were heard throughout the week.

Party President Bill Rowling began the conference, calling for an attempt to 'rekindle a spirit of national pride' in order to prevent us becoming a 'nation of confrontation.' His was a speech which, true to his temperament, was conciliatory, the reasonable man speaking straight from his heart. The usual tired attacks on the National Party, the monotony of which caused a delegate on the final day to say, 'Lets stop telling the country what is wrong with the National Party, and start telling them what is right with democratic socialism.' Rowling is full of smiles and bullshit, even accusing the National Government of 'abdicating to an army of committees, commissions, and authorities'. (Not bad for the leader of a Party which itself proposed 6 Councils of various types in its 1969 election manifesto).

The first day also saw an attempt by David Shand to question the constitutional arrangement of the Party. He attacked the fact that the Policy Committee was not elected by Conference, and tended to be dominated by the Parliamentary Party. No-one spoke in support of him and the protest dies, but apart from the fact that his complaints were justified, the incidents revealed two things of interest. First, the general docility of the delegates, and second, Shand's complete lack of political know-how in getting up to speak on such an issue without arranging following speakers.

As if to underline the abject lack of ideas amongst the leadership, Bob Harvey, the head of their public relations firm, addressed the conference. Harvey underlined the crucial political significance of getting advertisements on the right-hand side of the page, and of beginning messages in classified columns with a letter early in the alphabet. It was this type of brilliant analysis which made the 1969 campaign the tremendous success Harvey assured them it had been. Conveniently forgetting that the Party had in fact lost the election, Harvey promised them more of the same.

Public relations appear to be headache for the Party. Peter Debreceeny, their P.R.O. runs around looking after the Press, with occasional pats on the head from Bill Rowling, but rumour has it that Big Norm is not so keen. He spent an hour attacking Debreceeny and the general P.R.O. situation in a recent caucus meeting. Perhaps this is just another example of the Kirk-Rowling split which is starting to show. Kirk is well in control of the party, though he stayed fairly much in the background most of the time.

Uncle Tom Bennett was easily re-elected Vice-President and played the tame Maori role to perfection. 'I accept this honour with humility and gratitude. An honour bestowed on the Maori people as a whole'. Bennett chaired some of the Conference, but it was noticeable that whenever anything which was even slightly controversial came up, Rowling would elbow him out of the chair.

Piss-up on Monday night at John Hunt's office. Mostly attended by Youth delegates, who relished the free piss and the chance to talk with an M.P. They are human though, as one delegate found when he surprised one Auckland M.P. in his office with a young girl. Music playing and the lights out, and the wife 400 miles away. Politics can be fun.

Brian Edwards seems to be sticking his neck out. A good speech attacking Kirk on law and order just before the Conference, and a strong pro-abortion speech at Conference. He has had a firm rap over the knuckles from Kirk already, who confided in an N.Z.B.C. man recently that he didn't think Edwards would 'make it to the post' in the election. He seems now even more determined to make it, though he is very disillusioned with the party. He is not liked much by the rank and file, who treat him with some distrust.

Edwards delivered an informative and intelligent speech on abortion, before Big Norm sat on the proceedings. Kirk's anti-abortion reform speech illustrates beautifully the complete lack of integrity in Labour Party policy making. After all, Kirk has confided privately on occasions that he is in fact in favour of such reform. But we

musn't lose the Catholic vote we got over private schools though, must we?

All the bally-hoo in the daily press over "radical" Mike Hirschfeld getting the heave-ho was just bullshit. He certainly was pushed rather than falling, but there's little evidence that it was his "outspokenness" that got him. After all, last year Mike represented the Seaman's Union at Conference, but what did he have to say when they were deregistered? Nothing at all. The Seamen were not present this year, and without their support Hirschfeld was arsed out by radicals who didn't like his purple-shirt socialism, and some old unionists who liked it even less but for different reasons. Mike still claims he represents the youth voice, but there is no evidence of youth support. President of the Youth Advisory Council Garth Houltham is in fact issuing a statement denouncing Hirschfeld. The family money is all in importing, which no doubt has something to do with Mike's antipathy towards import controls.

The careful media managed "revolt of the youthful masses" has probably done little in the long run to hurt the party bosses. Rowling and Kirk both smiled indulgently while the young idealists ranted before them. On all counts the radicals were outmanaged by the old tricks. Leaving all the controversial events till the end, Kirk's beautifully timed speech on abortion which no-one interrupted though it lasted five times the three minute limit.

The debate on the censorship further illustrated the inability of the young radicals to cope with Rowling's stage management. His claim that the appendix was cut because it contained motions" as a round about way of getting discussed", was never countered by the observations that the Women's Report also contained such motions. In the end, of course, the goodies won, spearheaded by young hopeful David Caygill, who announced that, "the only significant act we can take this year is to elect a Labour Government". It may well be Time for a Real Change, but the Labour Party cannot provide it.

WHAT
NOW,
PEOPLE?



...AND A NEW PARTY

BY
TONY BRUNT

Now is the time for all free thinkers to come to the aid of a party.

The time is ripe in this country for the creation of a new political party; a party which will deny the right of only middle-aged men to govern our land; a party which will champion the new honesty and new values of the younger generation; a party which will unite under one banner the enlightened policies of such specialist groups as CARE and HART, the Women's Liberation Movement, the conservation and anti-pollution movements and the Vietnam Peace Movement; but more than this, a party which will address itself to the root causes of alienation in our society. We need a young people's party.

Who better than us to lead a movement which will shape the social system in which we and our children will have to live. There is a new current flowing in the world today.

You see it in the movements to improve morals --the morals of a government which gives tacit support to a social system which institutionalises racial inferiority; the morals of a nation which rains death on a foreign people with random, indifferent, technological cruelty.

The new consciousness shows in movements to free members of our society from positions subtly fabricated by others and forced upon them. It shows in the movements to reject the de-personalising effects of our bureaucracy and uncontrolled technology.

It shows most simply of all in the movement by young people to establish a warmer and more meaningful relationship with each other, with society, with nature and with the land. Charles Reich has called this new consciousness transcendent reason.

"It is the product of the contradictions, failures and exigencies of the Corporate State itself, not of any force external to the State," he writes in *The Greening of America*. "It is now in the process of rapidly spreading to wider and wider segments of youth, and by degrees to older people, as they experience the recovery of self that marks conversion to a different consciousness."

This new consciousness, this transcendent reason does not show itself in our political parties to a degree that is acceptable to me or, I suspect, to most young people. There appear to be two reasons for this. Firstly, our political leaders don't share our view of the world. They were brought up in an earlier age when social and economic conditions were different from what they are now. And the environment in which you grow up

shapes your view of the world. It's as simple as that.

The National Party was founded on support for the advancement of free enterprise. The Labour Party was started to improve the lot of the worker. The aims were narrow, sectional and has some relevance to the needs of the age. But they are not relevant to the needs of our increasingly affluent and aimless world. Unless both of the parties can discard their outdated doctrines and reassess their values in the light of how the world exists now, their chances of winning the allegiance of much of the new generation are very poor. To date they have shown a marked disposition not to change.

This brings me to the second reason why the new honesty and the new values haven't become a notable feature of their behaviour. To date most young activists haven't bothered to work for reform through the parties, or if they have, most have become discouraged because of the impossibility of gaining any significant change in the policies of institutions composed mostly of people who have an outdated view of the world and are conditioned by the concept of government by the middle-aged or elderly.

The result has been that because of the alienation and disaffection of youth they and the parties have been growing further and further apart.

The process has become a self-reinforcing one,

The only sensible answer is to start a new party and work through the system, not overthrow it. To work through Labour and National is simply going to take too long. In addition if you join them you are going to become identified with their traditional mode of behaviour and philosophical outlook.

The National and Labour Parties grew out of certain basic impulses in society, but society has changed. Now there is a new impulse but no party to give it forceful expression -- only fragmented specialist groups and a sea of alienated powerless people trying desperately to carve out meaningful lives for themselves while the juggernaut of economic growth, uncontrolled technology and change crashed forward. Young people have got to realise that they can't afford to withdraw from conventional political involvement and do their "own thing" because it's going to become harder and harder to do your own thing in an industrial and social system which pushes you this way and that and accommodates you to its needs.

We have got to organise and do our "combined" thing.

The problems I would like to see the New Zealand Value Party address itself to include:

THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION.

This is the cause of so much discord and despair in our society today. Lloyd Geering summed it recently when he said that man is becoming little more than a complex machine in a secular city. "We are being crushed by the sheer weight complexity and inhumanity of our technology", he said. "It will leave us little more than mechanised robots."

We are becoming victims and slaves of an industrial system which is predicated on the goal of growth and which is constantly inventing new products and processes and increasing the rate of change in order to achieve this goal. We are being increasingly encouraged to fulfil the needs of this system instead of vice versa. Mr Marshall has spoken several times in the past few months of the urgent need to increase productivity. At a speech in Rotorua he used the word "more" 17 times in just seven sentences. This is the constant, dangerous refrain of the new industrial state: more, more, more.

Throughout all industrial societies the quickening pace and growing complexity of life is resulting in the quality of human fellowship. The transient nature of modern life is resulting in the shortened duration of friendships and a loss in the quality of human fellowship. The transient nature of modern life is resulting in a declining sense of "place" and "belonging", with all the insecurities and strains on health that this involves.

Sociologists trace increased crimes of violence and anti-social behaviour to this disintegrating sense of community. They see hit-and-run sex as a desperate attempt to recreate affection in a highly transient environment. They see industrial unrest as a manifestation of the impersonality of the modern factory and plant.

Our political leaders should be looking at ways of reshaping the system that breeds these ills, not concentrating on sterile law and order policies with stiffer penalties and more policemen and on industrial policies with stiffer penalties for worker unrest.

The problem takes on new urgency when one realises that the New Zealand economy is in the process of transition from an agriculturally-based economy to an industrially-based one. The drift to the cities, especially those in the North Island is continuing apace, so we must move with speed. We must somehow capture control of the basic change processes in the city environment, slow-

ing down some of them while intelligently quickening others.

The American sociologist Alvin Toffler has suggested, for example, that New York should create a Department of Technological Assessment to worry about the impact of new technologies still on the horizon. This country needs a political party which will address itself to this urgent question. We need a new party to tame the new industrial state.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

As most of us know, much industrial unrest is not the result of militant pay demands. The seemingly senseless walk-outs in production line and other industries is a reflection of a deep frustration directly connected with job satisfaction and the present place of the individual in the impersonal production chain.

Recent experiments in America have shown that firms can sharply reduce chronic absenteeism by reorganising jobs to give workers a feeling of greater effectiveness and a sense of achievement. Instead of the emphasis by employers on trying to make jobs more efficient they should try to make them more interesting. Managerial layers should be cut out wherever possible to give individual more autonomy and a greater scope to use their talents. Substantive profit-sharing should be introduced. Not only would industrial harmony be improved but increased personal fulfillment and a sense of occupational effectiveness would make for a healthier society.

FOREIGN POLICY

New Zealand has for too long had a narrow economically-orientated foreign policy in which morality has had to take second place to trade interests. The narrowness of New Zealand's perception of its interests was sharply criticised by Arnold Smith, The Commonwealth Secretary-General, at a seminar for Commonwealth diplomatic corps in Singapore in 1970. But the criticism was made in closed session and was never made public. This country must try to recapture the progressive and principled foreign policy it fleetingly displayed in the immediate post-war period.

In spite of gradual improvement the underdeveloped countries are falling further and further behind the affluent western societies because of the difference in growth rates between the two. To ensure a more stable international system in the future and simply out of brotherly concern we should increase the foreign aid target from one per cent to five per cent and forgo some of the more useless consumer products forced on us by the industrial system. We should threaten to break diplomatic relations with France over nuclear testing in the Pacific. We should ban the Concorde from flying into New Zealand even at subsonic speeds as part of the international campaign to get this noisy technological monster scrapped.

There are in fact a host of constructive policies a New Zealand Value Party could adopt. We have new and old social problems which fresh minds with new values are singularly equipped to handle. The very limited policy plank I have briefly outlined is meant only as a basis for discussion. There are gaps, such as education etc, that you can fill in.

If you want a hand in the creation of a party with a real future come along to the Union Hall on Tuesday 30th May at 7pm. Bring some ideas, and talk them over. If enough people come and if there is sufficient enthusiasm we can appoint policy committees and have this thing on the road in time for the election. Bring friends along from outside the university to make the group as broadly-based as possible.

We are not institutionalising the generation gap; that's already been done by National and Labour. We must, in fact, throw the party open to people of any age.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FEDERATION OF MAORI STUDENTS BY DR RANGI WALKER OF THE CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY.....

The Maori in contemporary New Zealand society if he is evaluated by Pakeha criteria is a minority group that is at the bottom of the social ladder. Like minorities the world over Maoris experience social and economic disadvantages that confer on them inferior social status in relation to the dominant Pakeha majority. If the present trend continues, the tyranny of the majority will in a few short years have created a brown proletariat that will be New Zealand's social equivalent of the Negroes of America.

TYRANNY OF THE MAJORITY

You may well quarrel with my use of the phrase "tyranny of the majority"; for this I make no apology. I regard man as a product of his total social field. In the case of the Maori, a large part of his social field (13 to 1) consists of Pakehas. Since the Pakeha controls the social and economic power and the decision making processes of this country he is in a large measure culpable for helping to make the Maori what he is today.

CRITICAL AGE

A survey of some of the vital statistics about the Maori minority illustrates the enormity of the problem that confronts New Zealand society. The Maori still has a high birthrate of 37.72 per thousand compared with the national rate of 22.02. This high birthrate together with the lowering infant mortality rate leads to a population with a youthful age structure. Sixty per cent of the Maori population is under the age of twenty. These figures have other implications as well that must be faced up to. For instance the overall Maori - Pakeha ratio is 1: 13. But in the critical school age bracket it is 1:9. If we were to go further to pre-school children the ratio is reduced to 1: 7. This fact alone is already putting enormous strain on our education system and other social services.

SECOND BEST HEALTH

In matters of health and life expectancy the Maori comes a poor second to the Pakeha. Maori infant mortality is nearly twice as high as that of the Pakeha. Because of their poor home environment Maori babies are at a risk between the time they leave the hospital and the first year of life. Once past the hazards of infancy the Maori enjoys poorer health than the Pakeha. For instance the Maori death rate from tuberculosis is seven times higher than that of the Pakeha (14.8 against 2.6 per thousand). This pattern is consistent for other illnesses and adds up to a life expectancy for the Maori, lower by 8½ years than the Pakeha counterpart. Perhaps one of the few advantages that the Maori has over the Pakeha is his attachment to life. The Pakeha suicide rate is three times higher than that of a Maori.

MAORITANGA ERODED

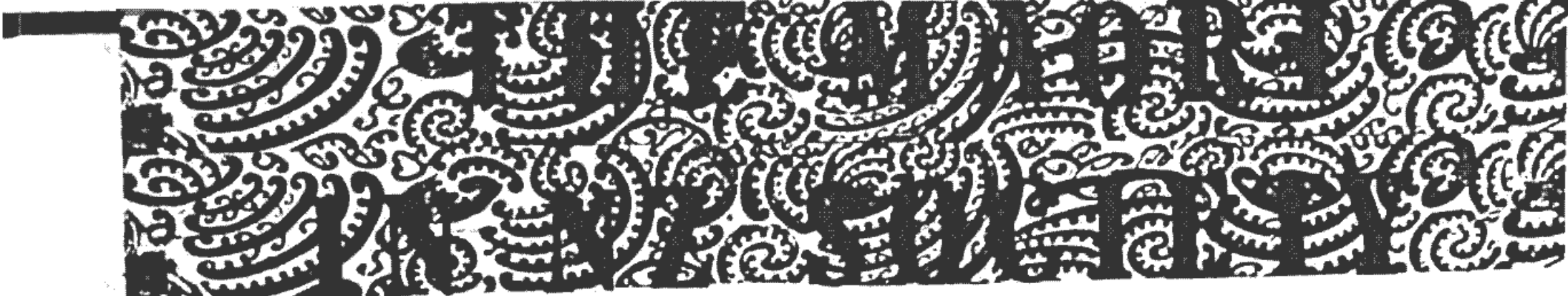
The life chances of the Maori to attain the cultural goals of New Zealand society are consistent with their minority group status. The Maori is conscious of his identity as a Maori. His consciousness of identity is expressed through the concept of Maoritanga. Although much of the traditional culture of the Maori has been eroded by the assimilative pressures from the dominant Pakeha he has succeeded in maintaining a subculture and life-style that is distinctly Maori. But just as the Maori has had to pay the price of poor health and high mortality for the breakdown of much of his traditional culture, he also pays a price for the maintenance of his identity.

EDUCATIONAL WHITEWASH

The education system for instance has been used by the Pakeha majority as its most powerful instrument to assimilate the Maori and make him in his own image and likeness. The system denied a place in its curriculum for Maori language and culture and offered instead a monocultural programme derived from Euro-American culture. Worse still, the educational diet was and still limited to a narrow band of the social spectrum, the all powerful middle classes.

It will have to be stressed that the Value Party represents not so much an age-group as a state of mind. But we've got to have a label that throws some light on the essence of the party. We've got to get away from traditional labels like Socialist, Conservative, Liberal, Labour, Social-Credit, National, Social Democrat and so on, which can be identified with outdated ideologies. They are irrelevant to our present needs. Where in the hell do you fit a party which wants to bring technology under control on the conventional political spectrum?

For too long this country has been governed by outdated aims and attitudes. Now it's our turn.



Because of the monocultural nature of the education system, there is incongruity between the social aims, goals and aspirations of the Maori and those of his educators. These incongruities mean the education system is dysfunctional for Maori children. This dysfunction becomes evident when we look at the failure rate. Only one in thirty three Maori children reach the sixth form compared with the Pakeha rate of one in seven. Taking School Certificate as an objective measure of achievement, 88.5% of Maori pupils leave school with an educational achievement below that. At University Maori representation in proportion to population is 1: 1541 compared to 1: 185 for the Pakeha.

The Maori because of his poorer education is generally limited to employment of an unskilled type. Typically, he finds work as a labourer or factory worker. In the two major cities of Auckland and Wellington for example 39% of the Maori work force is to be found in manufacturing industries compared with 29.5% of the Pakeha population. At the 1966 census, the median income for Maori males was \$1871 per annum compared with \$2191 for the Pakeha.

The educational, social and economic disadvantages of the Maori are reflected in their higher crime rate compared to the Pakeha. The conviction rate for Maori males for instance is five times higher than that of the Pakeha. One Maori boy in four has a court appearance, these young offenders 90% left school before the fifth form. In 1966 29% of male and 42% of female prison and borstal inmates were Maoris.

Thus it is clear that when the Maori is evaluated in Pakeha terms he is not only an ethnic minority group, but constitutes a substantial sector of the socio-economically depressed class of New Zealand society as well.

A NEW MIGRATION

In the years prior to the urban migration when 90% of the Maoris lived in the rural communities in their tribal hinterlands, the socio-economic disparities between Maoris and Pakeha were less evident. Those who were failed by the education system were absorbed by the tribal hinterland. It did not matter too much that Maoris were failing to achieve equality with the Pakeha because they still had the marae, their land and their kinship ties as an alternative value system to that provided by the dominant Pakeha society. But the rapid increase of the Maori population from 40,000 at the turn of the century to over 100,000 by 1945 put increased pressure on the diminishing land resources of the Maori. The Maori was impelled to migrate to towns and cities in search of what Metge has called the "big three" factors of work, money and pleasure.

In migrating to the city the Maori has had to make certain adjustments to urban life in order to fit in as a functioning member of urban industrial society. He has had to abandon his extended family pattern of existence, to become more individualistic and self-reliant. The security and controlling influence of the kinship unit was thus weakened. Kinsmen were left behind at the home marae, dispersed to different towns and cities or scattered across the various suburbs of a metropolis such as Auckland. In the initial stages of an urban migration when young people are freed from the constraints of their elders, their kinsmen and community, it is no wonder that young Maoris are filling our penal institutions.

Today, the Maori has adopted the Pakeha norm of a house based on the conjugal family unit. Over 70% of a hundred households surveyed in Otara were of this type. The other 30% had in addition to the conjugal family relatives of one spouse or the other, but this was usually

a temporary arrangement for out of town visitors or newly arrived migrants in search of work or accommodation of their own. The extended kinship family pattern of the Maori has given way to the conjugal family unit because the latter is more suited to the demands of the urban industrial system. The conjugal family is independent, can set up neo-local residence and go in search of work and economic advantages offered by industry.

MINORITIES MUST ADJUST

Having taken advantage of the employment opportunities of the industrial system, migrant Maoris have had to adjust to a pattern of regular employment the year round, because of a complex commitment to mortgages, rates and hire purchase lock the Maori migrant into the industrial system. Adjustment to independent family life, the cash nexus, regular employment in industry and an adjustment to an urban concept of time are the immutable demands of industrial society. All minorities and social classes the world over must accept these conditions of urban existence. They comprise the common culture of industrial society that transcend class and minority-group boundaries.

NO BROWN PAKEHA

Although there is common core of industrial society shared by Maori and Pakeha, we must not be deluded into thinking that the Maori has been assimilated, that he has become a brown Pakeha. On the contrary within this general framework the Maori has succeeded in maintaining his own social and cultural institutions. Maori voluntary associations such as family clubs, (for bereavement purposes), marae societies, Maori welfare committees, Maori Women's Welfare Leagues, Maori culture clubs and Maori sports clubs all testify to the existence of what I have chosen to call the minor system of Maori social organisation within the framework of the major system of New Zealand society. Primarily, the minor system exists to give expression and continuity to Maori identity, values, goals and cultural aspirations. In a suburb such as Otara for example there were in 1970 twenty known Maori associations of the kind enumerated above. Kinship ties, overlapping membership, intermarriage and the common bond of neighbourhood and minority group status all helped to develop a sense of community and Pan-Maori identity across the former tribal divisions. This kind of minor system of social organisation has been duplicated in other urban areas, for example the Western Districts of Auckland, Orakei and Porirua. These are the areas where there are concentrations of Maori population the areas that Pakehas fear as the ghettos of New Zealand society.

SUBCULTURE

Contrary to the widely held view that Maori social organisations are separatist and a form of apartheid, they promote greater harmony and social integration than would otherwise be the case without them. They give the Maori a sense of personal worth and satisfaction with his identity that would be denied him were he to be judged solely on the Pakeha criteria that were discussed at the beginning of this paper. For the urban Maori, the minor system of social organisation provides him with an alternative value system to that of the dominant Pakeha group, that is so ready to relegate him to an inferior social position. A Maori may be a humble labourer or even an ex-prison inmate but among his own people he has a sense of personal worth that restores his self esteem.

BROWN AND WHITE

In addition to the integrative function for the individual the minor system also has an integrative function for the society as a whole. Maori associations are not exclusive to Maoris. Most Maori associations have Pakeha members by right of inter-marriage, friendship or merely the wish to be there. Furthermore, there are points within the social system where Maori and Pakeha organisations interest with each other for their mutual advantage. For instance Maori associations such as the Maori Women's Welfare League promote the pre-school movement among the Maori mothers. Maori welfare committees cooperate with schools and state departments, Maori wardens deal with minors in hotels, Maori culture clubs are in demand to meet tourist ships or visiting celebrities at the airport. The importance of the voting power of Maoris in voluntary associations is not lost on Pakeha aspirants to office in local bodies, Pakeha candidates for local body elections have appeared before Maori organisations to put their case. Thus the minor and major systems of Maori and Pakeha social organisations are not mutually exclusive, they interlock and interact to form the greater whole that is New Zealand society.

.....INTO COUNTERCULTURE?

Unfortunately the picture that I have painted of the neo-urban Maori society is the ideal that occurs only under ideal conditions. The most important of these conditions is that there be a sufficient density of Maori

people in particular suburbs to form strong voluntary associations. But when Maoris don't join Maori organisations or are unable to do so because they are too thinly spread on the ground then the children of such families have a reduced chance of being socialised in their social identity as Maoris. It is the first and second generation city born Maoris who are being deprived of their heritage under these circumstances. The situation for them as Maoris and by an educational system that refuses to accept this responsibility.

EMERGING BROWN PROLETARIAT

At school Maori children are subjected to a monocultural middleclass system of education. This is particularly marked in what I term the 10% suburbs of Mt. Roskill, Avondale, Kelston and others. In such schools the Maori minority is small and its needs are disregarded. The children are treated as equal, as brown Pakehas. Because their identity as Maoris is not valued and not fostered they become alienated and experience feelings of inadequacy and low morale. Their feelings of alienation are reflected in the fact that 75% of Maori children in these schools have police records. They drop out of school to form gangs to give expression to their identity as Maoris and to meet their needs for fellowship, security and the pursuit of leisure activities. It is during this interstitial period of sub-adulthood that the first and second generation city-born Maoris experience problems with delinquency and the law. They are the emerging brown proletariat who bestow upon themselves exotic names such as Stormtroopers, Niggs, Kelston Sharks, Mongrels, Polynesian Panthers and so on.

GANG WAR COMING

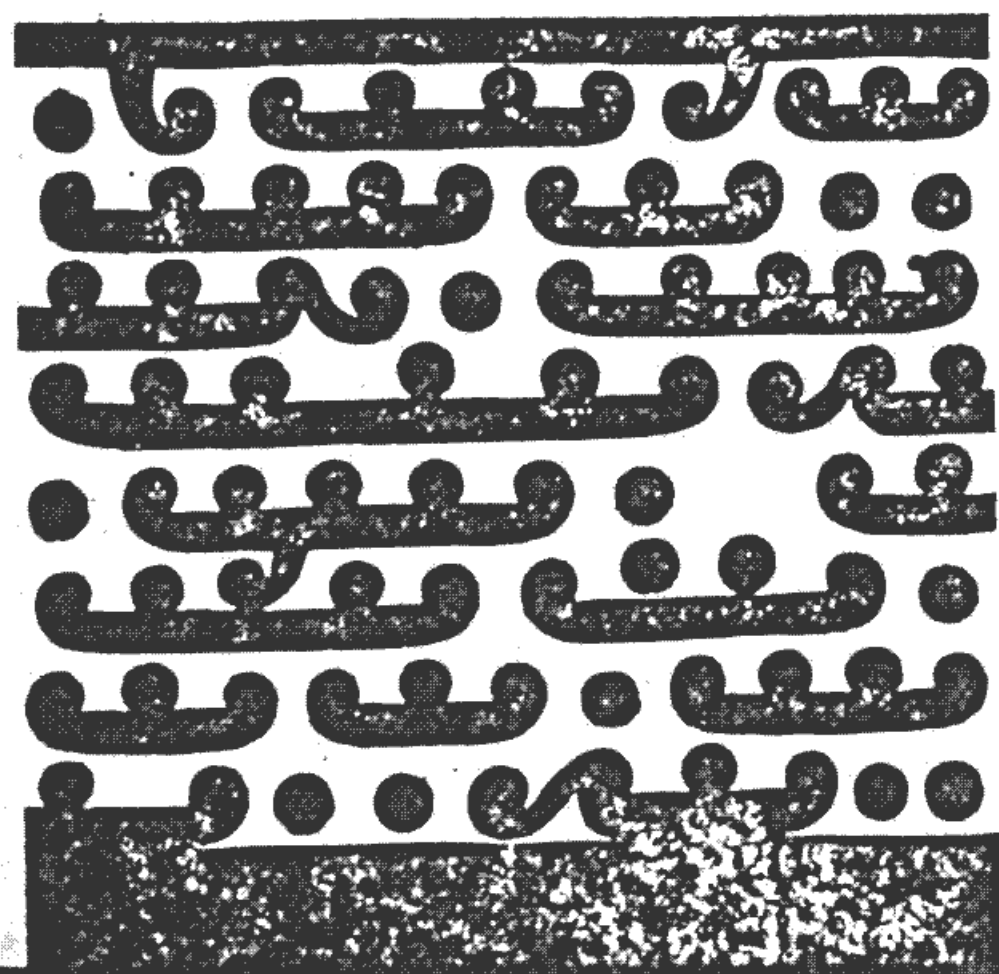
The names of the gangs symbolise the group and the devalued position they hold in society. At present, they take out their frustrations on each other by fighting occasionally over territory. But I think that society should take heed before the gangs become politicised and in the manner of the Black Panthers of America, turn on the society that has failed them.

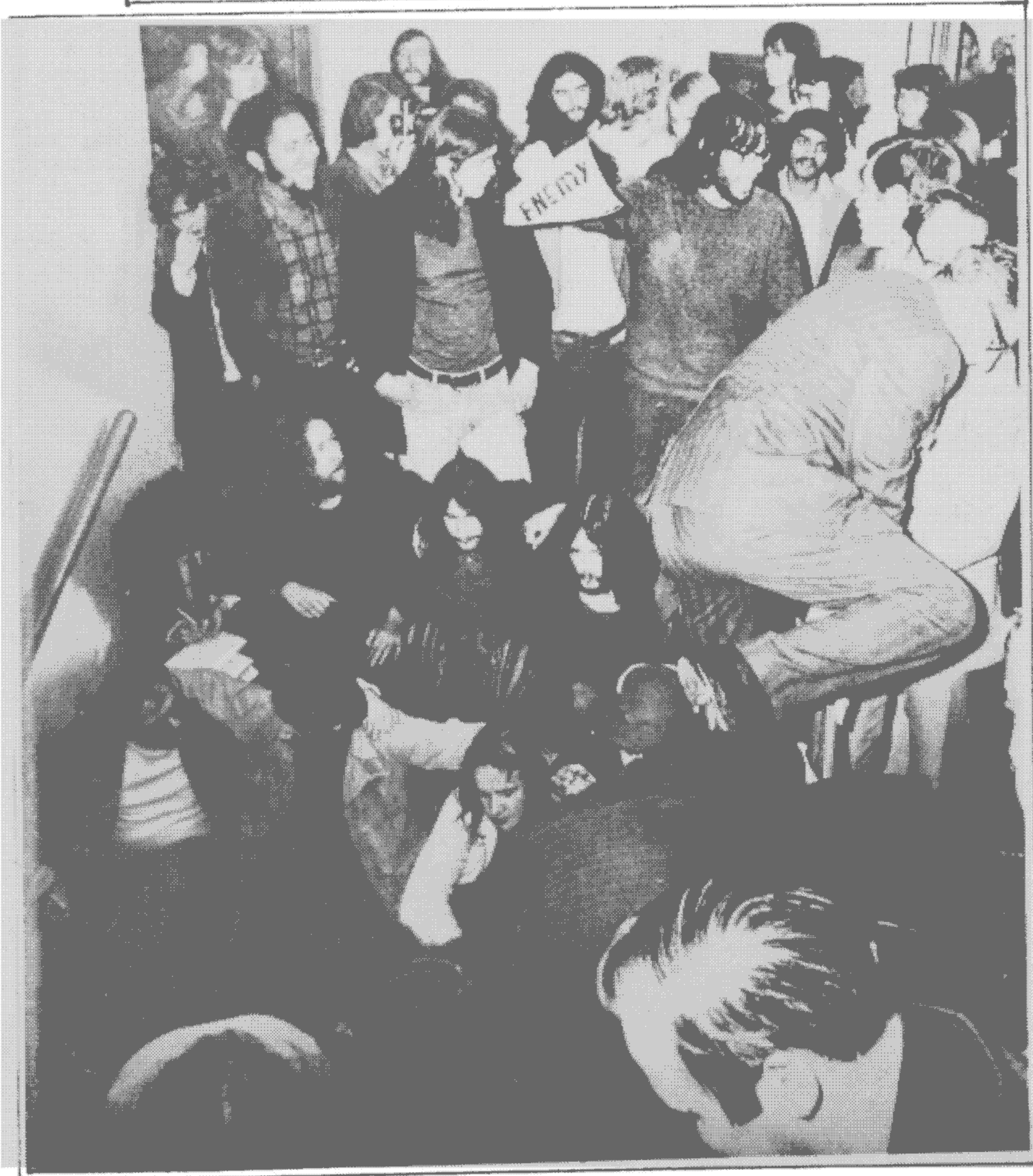
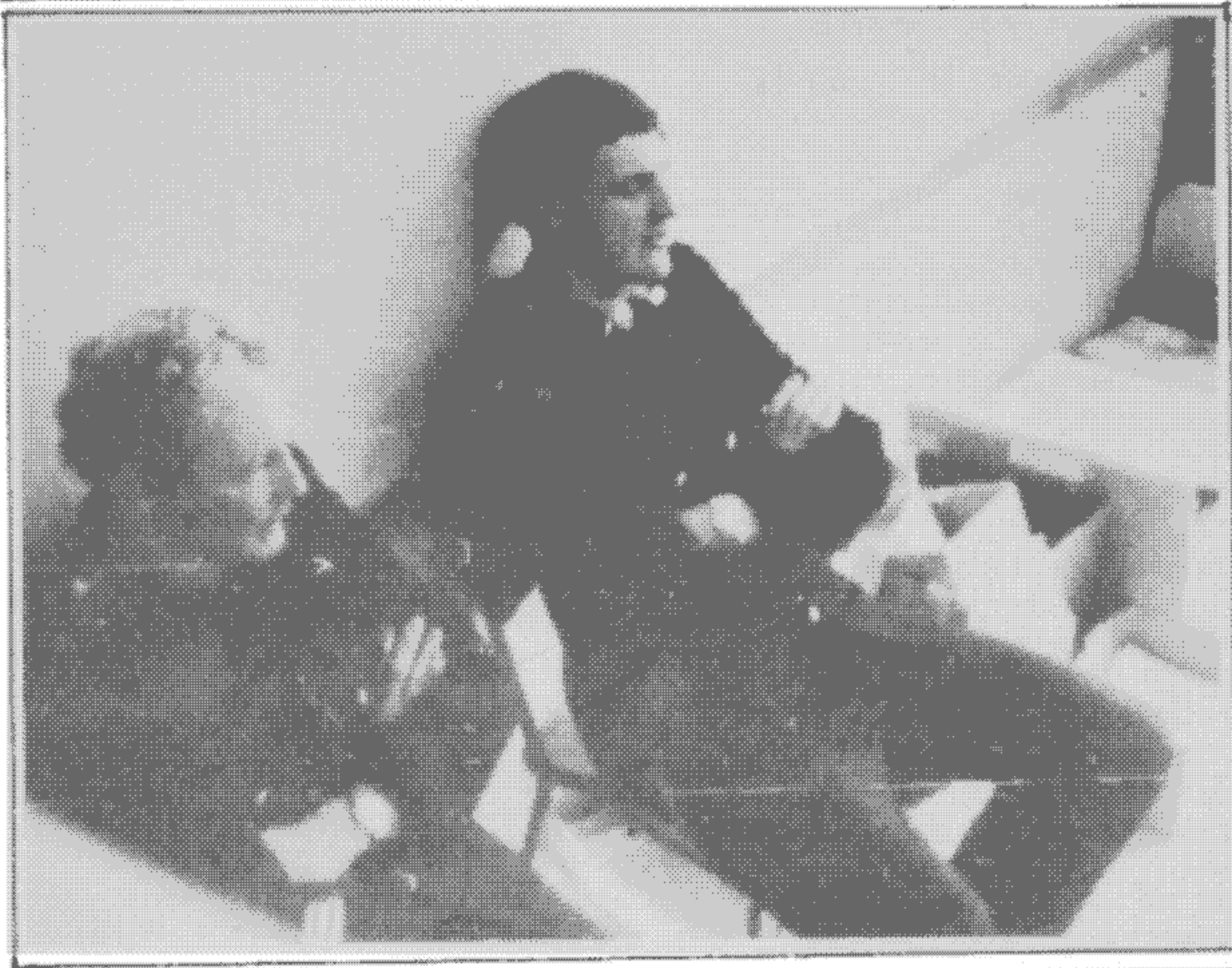
INGREDIENTS OF RACISM

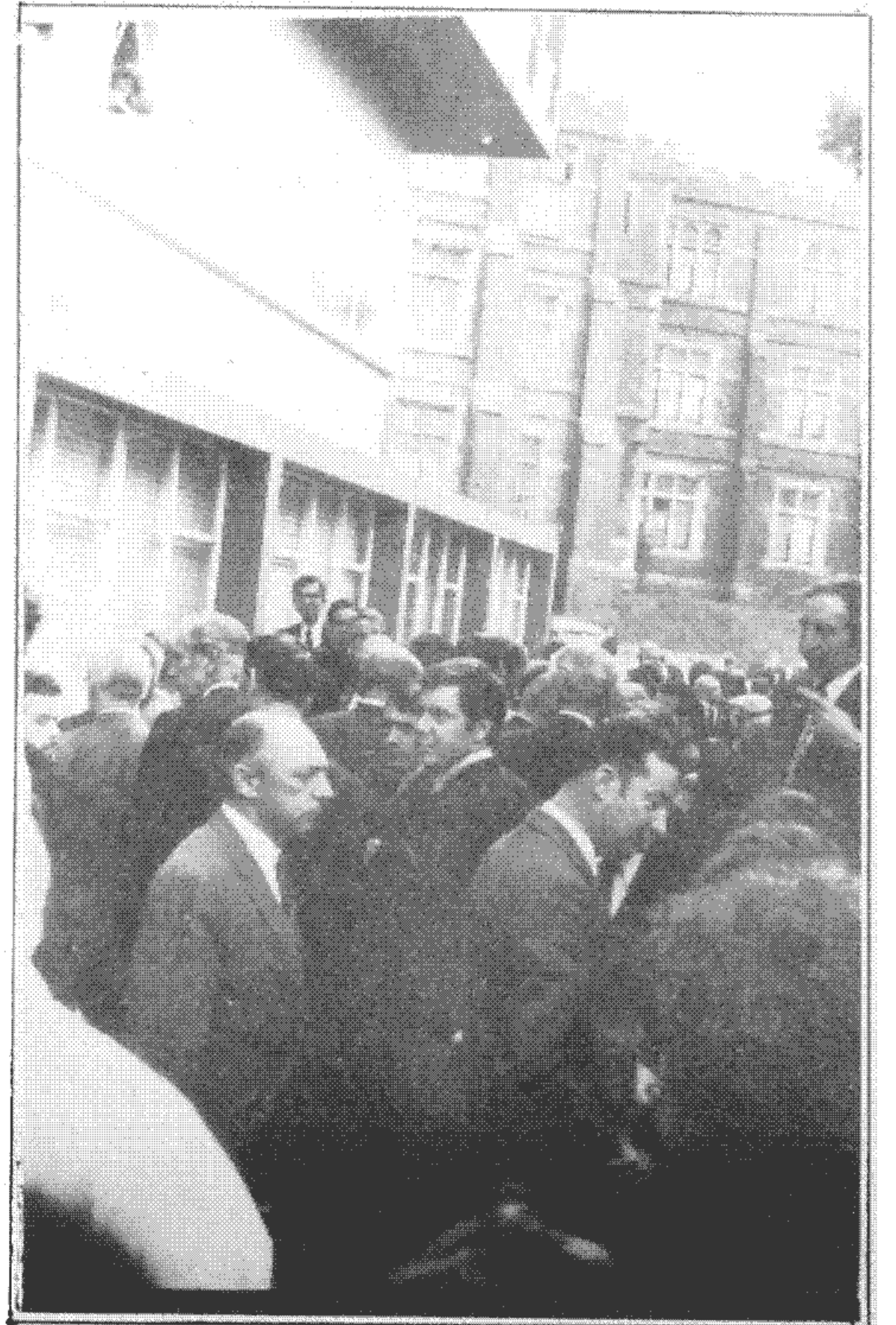
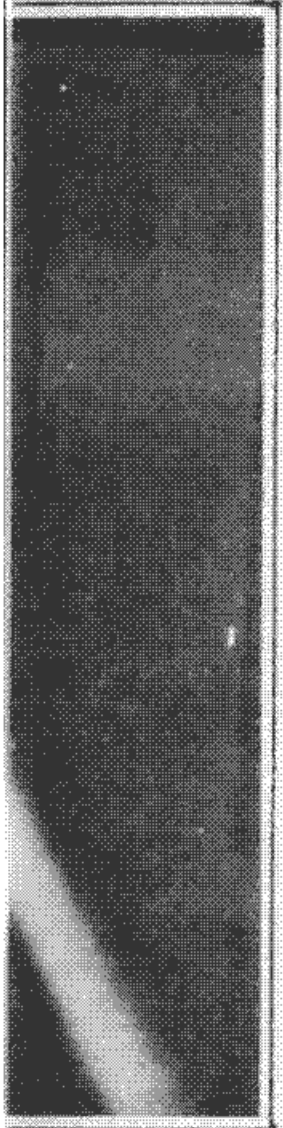
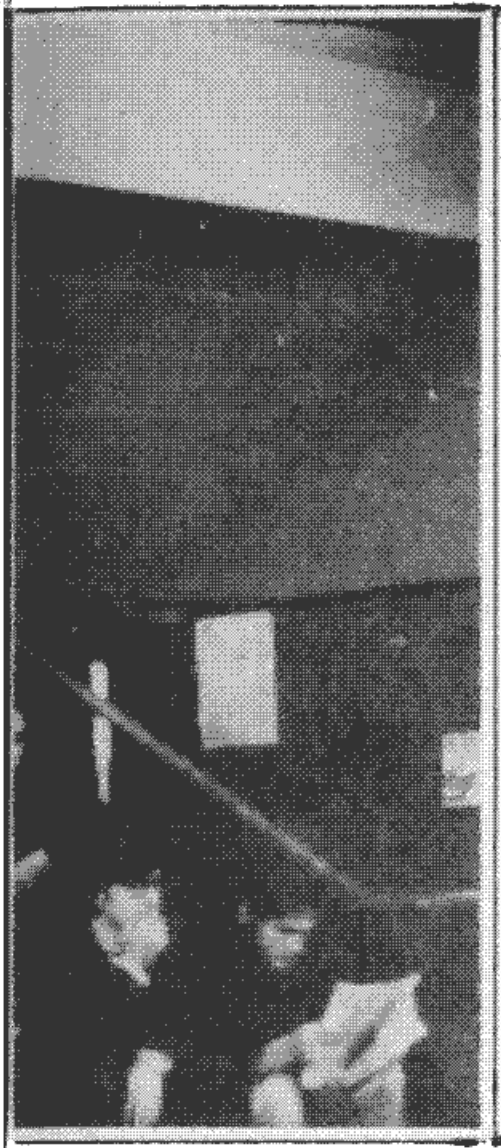
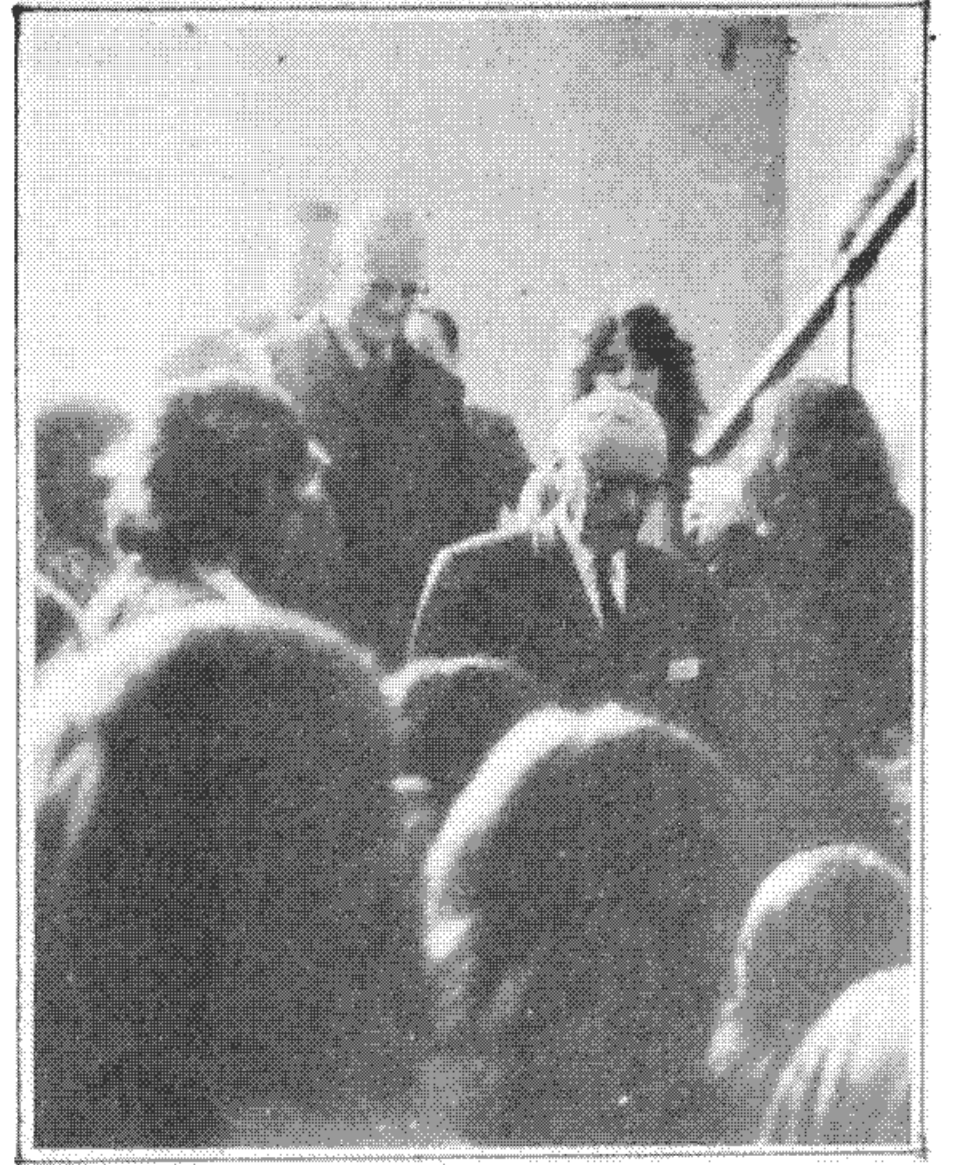
Gangs have a potential for violence that may yet involve this community in racial strife. The Easter battle between the Bikies and the Mongrels at Palmerston North had overtones of racism as well as gang rivalry that we should heed as a portent of danger for the future. When deprived Pakehas express their need for status in terms of their superiority over Maoris because they own bikes and the Mongrels do not, we have in New Zealand the ingredients of racism.

However, I do not wish to conclude on a pessimistic note. There is yet time and hope for the future. There is no communication between gangs and society. But between the gangs and society there are conservative, liberal activist and radical Maori groups that are filling the role as sounding boards for the needs of the minority. There are Maori Councils, Maori Women's Welfare Leagues, Nga Tamatoa, and the Maori Organisation on Human Rights. If wise men are not forthcoming from the Pakeha majority to solve the problems that I have outlined in this paper, then the Pakeha had better listen to the wise men from these groups. It is they, not the Pakeha who have the knowledge and advantage of living in two cultures.

Rangi Walker addressing the conference.







PRISON REFORM

BOOK

THE PUNITIVE OBSESSION.

By Giles Playfair

Gollancz, English Price 2 pounds. 40.

KEEP OUT OF JAIL

"So far as can be seen at present, the most practical and the most hopeful of 'prison reforms' is to keep people out of prison altogether!" That conclusion was reached by the Webbs in 1922, and Giles Playfair considers it important enough to quote it twice in this book.

REVOLVING REFORM

The Punitive Obsession is a book written by a prison reformer who has come to see the hopelessness of prison reform. It is a massively, but erratically, documented history of the British prison system which seeks to show that ideas for increasing its effectiveness "have revolved rather than progressed." And a history written with this thesis in mind seems a good way to tackle a critique of the prison system that goes further than mere suggestions for reform.

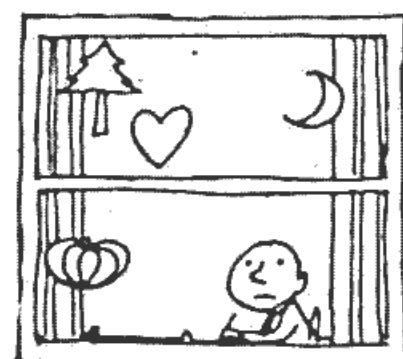
SOME HISTORY

The first step towards the development of a prison system in England was an Act of 1779 which authorised the construction of government penitentiaries. Its preamble stated that if criminals "were ordered to solitary imprisonment, accompanied by well regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means, under providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of like crimes, but also of reforming the individuals, and inuring them to habits of industry." The need for such a system had arisen because of the loss of the American Colonies to which criminals had in the past been transported.

OUT OF SIGHT...

Transportation was the ideal system for the English government to handle the crime problem. Not only was

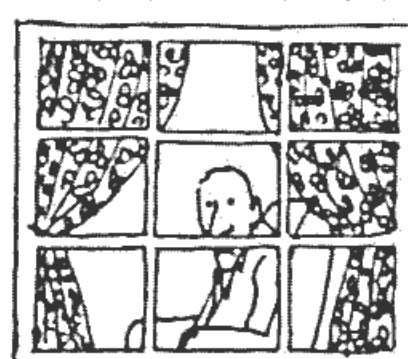
I THOUGHT SCHOOL WAS A JAIL.



UNTIL I GOT A JOB. BOY WAS THAT A JAIL!



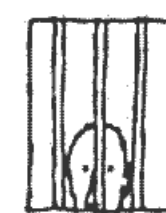
THEN I GOT MARRIED. EVEN MORE OF A JAIL!



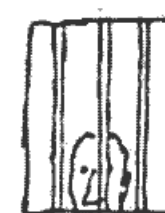
UNTIL I GOT DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY. THE WORST JAIL YET!



UNTIL I GOT IN TROUBLE AND WENT TO JAIL -



AND LEARNED THAT JAIL IS EVEN MORE OF A JAIL THAN SCHOOL, A JOB, MARRIAGE, OR THE ARMY.



it extremely cheap, it was also exterminatory, freeing the country forever of criminals as no other method but the death penalty could. Initially the system was run on the basis that the captains of the ships which took the convicts to America were paid 5 pounds per convict taken on board. Later it was found to be cheaper to pay nothing and allow the captains to sell the convicts for what they could get. By the last voyage the captains of the ships were receiving 8 pounds for females, 10 pounds for unskilled male labourers, and 15-25 pounds for an artisan, sometimes the captains had to pay "humane personages" to take the senile and crippled convicts off their hands. Judging by the death rate on the voyage to America there cannot have been many of these left.

The main consequence of the end of Transportation to America was that Parliament had to take steps for the first time to reform criminals, for when they would once again be let loose on the English people. The new emphasis on reformation came not through choice but through necessity, and the opening up of the Australian colonies meant that any real attempt at reformation could be built the temporary expedient of the Hulks was introduced initially run by one of the captains of the ships involved in transportation to America. The convicts were housed in vessels anchored in various rivers, and the system was run on a contract basis, the contractor receiving 38 pound per convict for their upkeep and for providing the living facilities, and the government receiving the profit from the convict's labour. In the first two years 176 convicts died aboard the hulks, but Parliament, still imbued with the idea of extermination, saw no faults in the system until the conditions improved, and the death rate began to drop. Then it became obvious that an improvement was needed to remove the threat to society from unreformed criminals. If Australia had not been opened up to transportation, some efforts might have been made to institute a system of real reform: in fact there was little real need to do this, and so began what Playfair calls the "punitive obsession."

REFORM OR PUNISH ?

The "punitive obsession" is not something of which Playfair sees behind all attempts at prison reform right down to the present day. It arises through the combined effects of a misplaced faith in the deterrent, as a means of preventing crime, and society's desire for revenge on criminals. The result of the obsession is that any attempt to reform is always dogged by a desire to punish. Because the basic motive behind all penal techniques is the desire to punish, what has happened over

the entire history of penal legislation is that when one system of incarceration has shown itself entirely useless as a means of reforming criminals, it is not scrapped, and a fresh attempt to reform made, but it is made more punitive, in the hope that its deterrent effect will be able to play the role that its reformative effect has not

JEREMY BENTHAM'S IDEAS ...

As always at the beginning of a new period of penal reform the first attempts at prison construction after the 1779 Act were fired by idealism, and a genuine desire for reform. The first penitentiary was to be built under contract and in 1791 Jeremy Bentham was advanced 3000 pound from treasury funds to purchase the site for a prison, to be built to his own design - he called it a Panopticon. If we are to look at prison reform from an historical angle, it is interesting to bear in mind New Zealand's latest attempt at an advance in high security prison construction - Paremoremo - when reading of some of his suggested measures: The essential requirement of reformative penologists of Bentham's day was that of "seclusion". Prisoners were to be kept separated from each other to the greatest possible extent, in order to protect them from each other's corrupting influence Bentham hoped to achieve this at the least expense by constructing his Panopticon in the form of a giant cage, with a central viewing platform from which all the prisoners could be seen, and to which they were all connected by a system of speaking tubes (Paremoremo's supervision system by television from a central office).

His suggestions for security were as follows:

- (1) Light thrown upon the whole surface of the four surrounding walls.
- (2) On top of the walls all around, a range of spikes, iron or wooden, of such slightness, that in the attempt to set a ladder against them or throw a rope over them to get up by, they would give way and break, and in either case strike against a range of wires, by which a number of bells would be set a-ringing.

- (3) On the outside of each of the surrounding walls a ditch, the water of which would, on any attempt to undermine the continuous wall, inundate the miners, and, while it betrayed their operations, render an exit if not absolutely impracticable, at least impracticable without such a noise as would give abundant warning to the guard house.

- (4) To each such guard-house, a dog or dogs, of the sort of those which in the night are set a-barking by any the least noise.

...STILL WITH US

Bentham was so sure of the reformative effect of his measures that he undertook to pay damages to the government for any prisoner who re-offended after leaving his prison. At the heart of his faith in reformation lay his faith in seclusion, punishment, and education. To varying degrees, these are still the basis of the modern English, and New Zealand prison systems.

Playfair is at pains at all stages of this book to emphasize that there has been almost nothing new introduced into the penal system since the days of Bentham. An emphasis at one stage on seclusion gives way, perhaps through overcrowding or even humanitarian motives, to almost free integration of prisoners. An emphasis on education is replaced by repetitive hard labour, in a reaction against prisoners being treated too softly. Hard but productive work is replaced by such boring and exhausting tortures as the treadmill or the crank, because the prisoner does not seem to be suffering enough for his sins. A reasonable diet is reduced to starvation level, because the prisoner is eating better than his fellows outside. And so on. When there is a reaction, it tends to be towards a more punitive regime; but an advance is never directed solely towards reformation.

STAY ALIVE

Playfair is of the opinion that this process has continued until the present day. In recent times in England a long period of reform under the guidance of Alexander Paterson, has been followed quite recently by such reactions as the Mountbatten Report (1966) which advocated increased security precautions, and a prison regime emphasising more deterrence and punishment, than education and reform. The aim of the prison system has always been and this is admitted by even its most reactionary supporters, to discharge as its end product a person who can fit in with society, and will cease to commit criminal offences. Yet the rates of re-offending amongst prisoners discharged from the horrors of Millbank in its

worst punitive days are not significantly greater than amongst prisoners discharged from the most modern reform minded institutions. Perhaps the only change is that now more prisoners come out alive. The obvious conclusion is that reform of prisons has neither a positive nor a negative effect on their success. At the most the reformer makes the prisoners life a less unhappy one.

UNLIKE REAL SOCIETY

The reason for the lack of success in "curing" criminals of their crime through the prison system was well expressed by Thomas Osbourne, governor of Sing Sing prison in which he introduced a measure of self government. "It endeavours," he said, "to make men industrious by driving them to work; to make them virtuous by removing temptation; to make them respect the law by forcing them to obey the edicts of an autocrat; to make them far-sighted by giving them no chance to exercise foresight; to give them initiative by treating them in large groups; in short, to prepare them again for society by placing them in conditions as unlike real society as they could well be made." Only when all these defects have been treated, will there be any possibility of a prison serving the function of rehabilitating a man to fit in with society. Yet even in the most modern prisons only some of these blocks to reformation have been removed.

NZ'S OPEN PRISON

New Zealand's most advanced prison, which can in any way be said to be dedicated to reform (I exclude Paremoremo - a monument to the punitive obsession), is prison at Trentham. Witako is an open prison for first offenders, and thus is in an excellent position for experimentation in an attempt to turn it into a reformative institution. Because the prisoners there are first offenders (at least offenders suffering their first prison term), the public may well be able to let its punitive zeal lapse, and risk the possibility of escapes, and even of the prisoners finding life not unpleasant, if reformation is a real

possibility. The regime at Witako is directed strongly towards rehabilitation, but it can still not escape the criticisms which Osbourne made. On the positive side there is a good education programme, under which it is possible for inmates to obtain both academic and trade qualifications to ease their way on the outside. There is a good education programme, under which it is possible a psychiatric service available freely, though intermittently. The work provided is not uniformly monotonous or degrading. Living conditions are comfortable and not badly restricted, and there are good facilities for recreation. There is a scheme, unfortunately restricted to "Christian" families, of weekend release into a home environment. There is unrestricted letter writing, and reasonable visiting provisions. "Temptation" is put in the prisoners way, by the fact that escape is as easy as walking out the back door, and there is a "Release to work scheme, under which prisoners can take a job in a factory in the outside community during the last few weeks of their imprisonment. That would seem to be a pretty positive check-list, yet still Witako remains a Prison, if a good one. For the fact that prisoners are still subject to the 'edicts of an autocrat' (even if a paternalistic one), and are still treated as a group of men undergoing punishment, means that they are still regardless of the positive reforms, isolated in a situation totally unlike that in the real world. When they leave prison, and are once more faced with the responsibilities of caring for a family, of deciding whether they will stay in the job they have worked in under the pre-release scheme, even of avoiding the temptations of return to crime. They of avoiding the temptations of a return to crime. They are once again faced with the situation which they faced before they committed the crime which took them to jail, and they are really no more fitted to cope with it.

DOES DETERRENCE WORK ?

It cannot be said that the planners of Witako have not tried to face up to the difficulties of creating a truly reformative prison; they have faced up to an impossible task. Playfair places the blame in the laps of the legislative and the judiciary. Crimes are punishable by fixed sentences, more chosen to fit the crime than the criminal. The legislature has fixed the sentences to fit in with an idea of deterrence, and the judges impose the sentences with the legislatures' intention in mind. Yet deterrence has been shown innumerable times to have no effect on crime. Even if it did, there is no way to measure how deterrent a particular measure is, and whether it will deter one crime and not another. Does 14 years jail for

REVIEWS

drug pushing deter that crime as much as does death for treason? Obviously there is no way of telling. Even if the sentences do have the required effect, the very fact that they must sometimes be invoked means that the prison system is landed with prisoners whose sentence has been placed on them to deter others, not to provide them, as individuals with a chance for rehabilitation. Thus, if the prisons can rehabilitate, it is only a matter of chance whether the prisoner they get will be in jail either for a long enough time to be rehabilitated, or for such a long time that all chances of rehabilitation are lost, and only a legacy of bitterness can ensue. The rehabilitative effect can only operate in a minority of cases - near impossibility is heaped on near impossibility.

ABOLISH PRISONS...

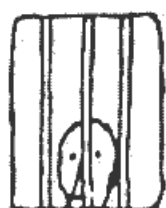
Playfair sees the only solution to this problem in a system of indeterminate sentences, which would give the prisons the chance to exercise whatever rehabilitative effect they have for just the right time to give the maximum benefit to the prisoner. Yet, as he only too willing to point out this system would have a devastating effect on civil liberties, and in the cases where it has been tentatively attempted - for example in preventive detention, it has shown no great signs of success. It depends on a complete change in the prison system, which at one moment Playfair says is probably impossible, and at the next he postulates. We are returned to the abolition of the prison system as the only effective measure of penal reform.

...IN NEW ZEALAND

It is in steps towards such an end which have recently been taken in New Zealand that the greatest hope for real advances in penal reform lies. The periodic detention scheme, introduced initially for juvenile offenders, and now extended to adult offenders, attempts to remove the obstacle to reform of isolation from the community by only confining the subjects during the weekend. In the least enlightened of the hostels, a sort of 'weekend

SO FINALLY I KNOW
WHAT FREEDOM'S
ALL ABOUT:

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE
WHICH JAIL.



prison' regime is in force, but in at least one there appears to be something approaching an attempt to avoid all the trappings of punishment, in an atmosphere that attempts to be non-institutional. The Youth Aid Section of the Police aims to prevent appearances before the

courts of young offenders guilty of minor crimes, and although this has implications in the field of civil liberties as long as it remains in the hands of the Police, it is a step towards a more positive system. Recent legislation has instructed the courts not to impose short prison sentences unless absolutely necessary, and although it is

not as yet clear how far the courts are adhering to the spirit of the legislation, this too is a desirable development. And of course the Probation Service, is a long standing attempt to keep offenders out of prison. These are positive steps, but they provide only for the minor, or "inexperienced" criminal. The serious problem is still treated only in Paremoremo or Mt. Eden. Playfair sees little hope in the present English situation. Perhaps there is a little more hope in New Zealand, though the retirement of Dr. Robson as Secretary of Justice seems to have heralded the apparently inevitable period of, at best, stagnation which follows a period of advance.

TAKE AWAY THE CAUSES

Ultimately the only solution to the problem of crime will come through a deeper understanding of what causes criminal behaviour and the removal of those causes. Even such steps as Playfair envisages are based to a large extent on individual insight, rather than on dispassionate scientific research. Only when society ceases to treat the crime problem as something to be ignored or treated instinctively will any real solution be reached. And that realisation will only come in the context of a wider, revolutionary, concept and restructuring of society.

The punitive Obsession is a book which provides much food for thought, but little in the way of solutions to the problem it so graphically depicts. In that respect it differs little from the many liberal "exposes" which proliferate in the book-publishing world. Perhaps it will provide the basis for some greater mind to take the step further to a solution.



TAKEOVER NEW ZEALAND

W.B. Sutch

SINCE 1950 New Zealand, while diversifying into manufacturing, has confirmed her colonial economic status. Since 1960, in finance, commerce, industry, transport and land, foreign control has accelerated; in these sectors, by the early 1970s, supranational interests in North America, Europe, Australia and Japan had materially strengthened their hold. How and why this has happened and how the trend could be reversed is the subject of this book.

Reviewed by David Naulls.

The publication of Dr Sutch's new book *Takeover N.Z.* is not going to lessen his unpopularity with the National Party and present Government circles. W.B. Sutch sees New Zealand's present economic difficulties, as resulting from the reversion of successive National Governments, from the 1935-1949 Labour Government's semi-planned economy, to the laissez-faire economics of the 1920's. These laissez-faire economics moreover contributed greatly to the hardships suffered by New Zealanders during the Depression.

Takeover N.Z. will probably not endear Dr. Sutch to the Labour Party either, for he claims that the 1935 Labour Government, by altering the "free-market-economic system", could have rescued N.Z. from its present economic and political colonial status. By waiting 3 years before instituting selection of imports and by not pursuing a strong manufacturing development policy, the Labour Government of 1935 muffed its chance of making N.Z. a self-sufficient economic unit. Dr Sutch claims that there was no attempt by the Labour Government to use the Trade Union movement as a force to establish a permanent N.Z. owned manufacturing industry. This was not done until the Labour period of government 1958-60. He does concede, however, that this period of Labour Government paved the way for N.Z.'s present diversified manufacturing.

Takeover N.Z.'s thesis is that N.Z.'s present colonial status results from the "original colonial status of the economy with its emphasis on grassland and livestock specialisation and lack of sufficiently strong political pressures to build a largely N.Z. owned manufacturing sector. "It then follows that, the increasing foreign control of recently developed N.Z. industry comes from attempts by these foreign interests to protect their N.Z. market. These interests, when told by the National Government that N.Z. couldn't afford to import their products, decided to make them here.

They are, according to *Takeover N.Z.*, quite often combined into supranational industrial and financial organisations, which can control a country's economic development. At the moment there are at least 30 supranational industrial concerns (not counting financial organisations) operating in N.Z. For instance, 54% of Tasman Pulp and Paper is owned by 3 of the supranationals, and 60% of the Marsden Point Oil Refinery is owned by the oil supranationals.

Further, N.Z.'s largest industry, life assurance, is almost completely foreign controlled, much of it associated with supranational banks. This means, that the Government has little control over N.Z.'s largest single group of fixed asset holders, and has resulted in investment, by the life offices, in the public sector falling from 71% to 28% since 1949. Dr Sutch claims that this decrease in public investment is one of the most important developments in the history of N.Z.'s economy. It is one explanation for the deterioration of N.Z.'s Social Services and the lack of investment in manufacturing and farm diversification.

In the last decade of National Government rule, Dr. Sutch asserts that foreign finance together with supranational industry has extended its power in N.Z., and has

GARDEN

A REVIEW OF VARIOUS BOOKS ABOUT
ORGANIC GARDENING , BY 'TREEFOOT'
THE FURRY FOLKSINGER .

You can see that your cities are dying fast
And won't be around tomorrow
And you ask one another just what will last
And won't fall away in sorrow

Well the rats are breeding and the vermin's rife
And they hold you life, I say-o
But don't scratch around underneath your bed
Look at what you're fed today-o

Between your dollars and the bread you slice
There's a world of strife to pay-o
Sir Keith, in brief, is the man you keep
To hold the Reds at bay-o

Yet all that you need to sustain your life
Is a spade and a knife, I say-o
So milk your cattle and dig your weeds
It'll get you through today o-kay

Singing dum-dee-diddle all day, all day
Singing dum-dee-diddle all day-o
Singing dee-dee-diddle all day, all day
Singing diddle-dee-diddle all day-o

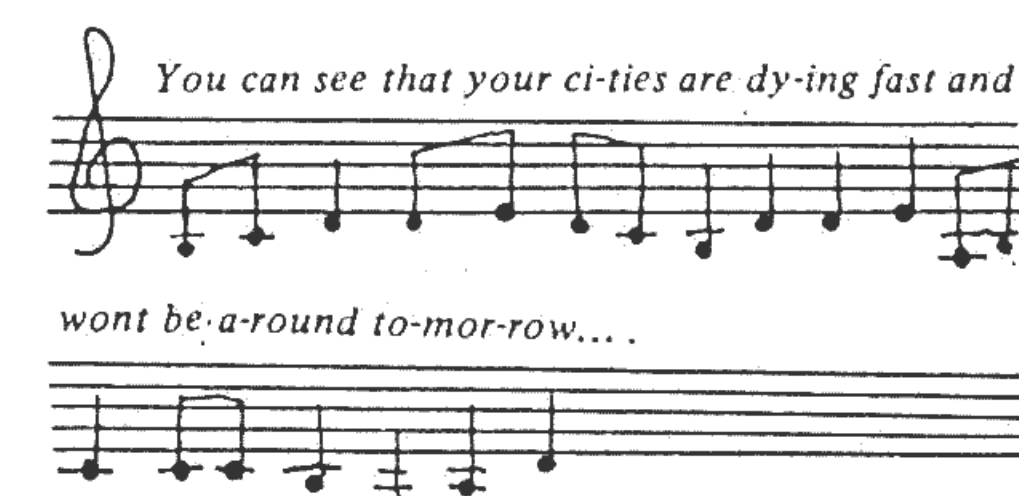
The above ballad is included as part of a straightforward effort to convince you to learn to garden organically, in order to achieve for yourself an independence from contaminated foods, economic insecurity, and exploitative and militaristic socio-political systems. Convinced? Good. Now, if you're relatively new at the delightful pursuit of growing little vegetables to eat, we can suggest a good book to rip off, borrow or buy: *Organic Gardening without Poisons* by Hamilton Tyler (Pocket Books paperback, \$1.50). Tyler is a professional gardener, and he talks in practical terms about what you can do to control pests and disease in plants, without resorting to ecologically disastrous poisons.



This is a pleasant and easy book to read. It is right for basic gardening knowledge, along with *The Basic Book of Organic Gardening* (ed. J.I. Rudabe), also available in paperback. For a more detailed and technical presentation of facts on pest control, *Gardening without Poisons* by Beatrice Hunter is the proper book

Remember, you don't have to believe that the survival of mankind is in jeopardy, to grow a garden.

Shovel in hand, all - dig it !!



the ability to control the overall direction of industry and the economy. This development is documented in awesome detail throughout the book.

In his conclusion, Dr Sutch maintains that if N.Z. controls investment in the N.Z. economy, it can decide what parts of the economy should be owned and controlled by New Zealanders, and thus be under parliamentary control. His analysis in this section, of how the N.Z. Electorate could influence a political party to reverse the foreign control of the N.Z. economy, could have been more detailed. Despite this, *Takeover N.Z.*, will probably be the most important book on N.Z. politics to be published in this election year.

THE VELVET UNDERGROUND AND NICO.
produced by Andy Warhol.

1965, Andy Warhol found himself a rock group and put them into The Exploding Plastic Inevitable (the first rock show with music, films, lights and audience in one overwhelming total environment). The group was Velvet Underground and they came right from Warhol's N.Y. underworld of hard drugs, sexual perversion (?) and a concern with death and violence that they lived and played. Their first L.P. was released in March 1967, and it's been released for us again on Verve label.

The record dawns with the easy lyricism of 'Sunday Morning', but the easy peacefulness of the music is counterpointed by an insistent warning: 'Watch out! The world's behind you!' The world soon catches up and breaks into the heavies that make up the rest of the album. 'I'm Waiting for My Man' is a guy waiting for his pickup. The insistent throbbing powerhouse of sound rides on behind the incredible, flat voice of Lou Reed. The lyrics of 'Venus in Furs' are concerned with pure sado-masochism . . . and the music beneath is strained, and real mean. Possible the best track is 'Heroin' No bullshitting with double-meanings here:

'Cos it makes me feel like I'm a man
when I put a spike into my vein.
'Heroin will be the death of me.
Heroin - it's my wife and it's my life.'

The music is brilliant, and helluva powerful in its effect. A continual hypnotic drone on electric viola (John Cale) with the sound slowly building into high waves of sound that fall again into irresolution until the final build-up to the psychosis of screaming feedback. Man, its really strong.

The electric viola becomes a death's-head in 'The Black Angels' Death Song', screaming as if Durers apocalyptic horsemen were riding through the sky. This song is black and mean, and, it does evoke His Satanic Majesty.

The last track is 'European Son' which is 7 minutes of mind-exploding frenzy. As with the whole record, you have to listen to it Full Volume. It's hard, its heavy, and to quote one critic: 'It's not for the kiddies!' Nico is the superstar-blonde-bombshell-neo-Marlene-Dietrich-out-of-Mary-Travers who sang with the group during their E.P.I. tours. She sings two tracks on this L.P., but she just didn't catch me.

My only objection is to the cover. Somehow an inappropriate cover has a habit of getting in the way of the music. This one is too [straight] and plastic and neat white borders. Apparently the first sleeve was a large Warhol banana.

Wish I'd heard this back in '67. It was helluva progressive and God! it's good music.
- Rex Halliday

GAS MASK - THEIR FIRST ALBUM
Polydor 2383/068

There are two things about *Gas Mask* - their first album which tempt prejudice, - firstly, it is one of a large group of records recently released on the same label: many of the artists recorded are relatively unknown. Secondly, the cover blurb includes micro-biographies of each of the eight group members which read as so much pretentious crap. Perhaps if the record company hadn't economised on the original fold-out cover, which tied up the blurb with individual photographs, it wouldn't have been so bad.

A lot of people have a deep down liking for the "big band" sound - there's something about the driving horn backing which has been generating excitement since Glen Miller. *Gas Mask*, an American group, aspires to the B.S.&T. - Chicago category of music which is wide open for exploitation at the moment.

The two instrumental tracks, composed by leader (on sax) and arranger David Gross contribute the jazzy side of the record - *The Immigrant* features Enrico Rava on trumpet, both muted and straight, with good scope for his improvisation, although this becomes a little excessive and almost grating at times. Ray Brooks provides a nice bass line which is consistently good.

Bobby Osborne is the vocalist on eight tracks which are composed by keyboardman Nick Oliva. *Light the Road* really moves: a crisp balance between percussion and horns provides a solid backing for the punchy vocals. Osborne's voice is quite variable - *Just Like That*, a slow moody number, is B.S.&T. all over again, even down to the Clayton-Thomas style. All the same, it's good listening. An intriguing fast cross-rhythm on *Nothing to do Today* features some tight drumming by James Strassburg co-ordinating with Brook's bass.

The track which is probably most typical of the group's sound and ability is *Young Man* - this would give the best indication of the overall quality to the casual listener.

Much of the record is backgroundy but competent, as expected from the session experience which most of the group's members have had. However, the occasional flashes of brilliance make it worth a listen.

RECORD REVIEWS

PIGMY - KEITH CHRISTMAS
Polydor 2310/128

Third album from Keith Christmas but the first to be released here. Quite a well-known singer in England, he belongs to a group of people (called September Productions) whose main function is to run around the country as supporting acts for the bigger groups (-he was "discovered" touring with Jethro Tull about two years ago).

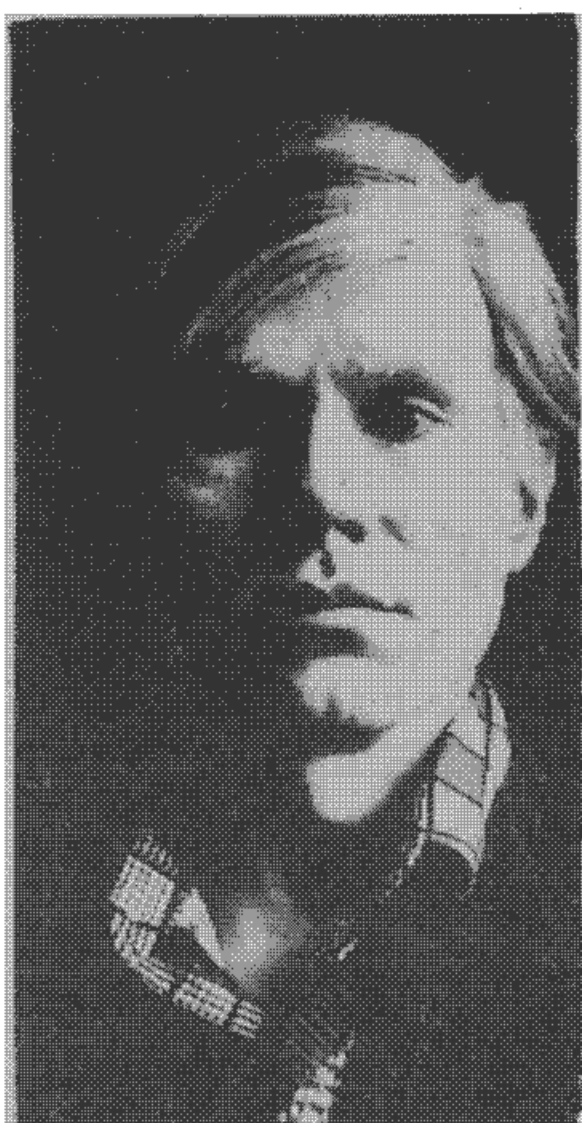
There is one track from *Pigmy* on a conglomerate album hopefully entitled *Hot Rock*, released by Polygram as a sampler - however, how the hell they figured Keith Christmas to be in the same category (or class) as Mountain etc. remains a mystery.

Pigmy is interesting in one respect (dare I say one?), in that side one is entirely acoustic folk/rock, while on side two he is backed by (among others) Rod Argent on organ/piano, and Calvin Samuels on bass (remember Stephen Stills?).

If you used to dig the Matthews Southern Comfort and are now grooving to Ian Matthews, this album is very similar in style and sound to *If you could see through my eyes*. It has no recurrent theme other than a mild rejection or inferiority complex, perhaps implied by the title. Between tracks he says "I'm going to sing a blues song" and giggles - I wince - technician sounds of "Rolling take one" - Christmas camping up "Take one? You must be joking" - I weep.

And there you have it. This type of record must of needs rely to get going on above average lyrics, or that the artist himself be out of the ordinary. But, the lyrics are pleasant and ordinary (like this review), the music and singing not-outstanding. And that's that.

- Grant Mazengarb



ANDY WARHOL



THE DOORS - Other Voices.

Jim Morrison died of an overdose of publicity, ego trips, touring and contract pressures, all the ways the Pop Machine eats people, that finally drove the one-time Lizard King into seclusion in Paris and a middle class heart attack in his bath at the age of 27. The Doors image was built on MENACE, using pop as psychodrama, music as catharsis (c'mon break on through to the other side) they came on as the original existential death-rock band, all creepy and surreal, with Morrison up front as the black leather masochistic fantasy singing about sex as death, love as a funeral pyre and (in *Moonlight Drive*) about going down to the beach with his girl for a little suicide by the seaside. Typically when other people were going to San Francisco to put flowers in their hair the Doors were suggesting (The End) that time liberation meant fucking and killing your old Mum. The whole thing was aimed at the sort of people who groove on Bosch paintings and Sylvia Plath's poetry. You know, sort of a California version of Jagger's satanic pretensions.

After one perfect album it all fell apart, the whole gottendamering bit turned into self parody and the group began playing to younger and younger audiences. But during their climb to the bottom the Doors as musicians got better and better, something that shows through even on songs as wretched as "Riders on the Storm." On this, their first LP since Morrison died they

play magnificently; Krieger is one of the most tasteful, lyrical guitarists in rock and his singing is surprisingly good. But the material is still awful. No matter how well the band plays they can't do very much with this bag of hackneyed tunes and lyrics that contain the same old pseudo paradoxical quasi mystical jive:

'Now you're on your own
But we're by your side
But you're all alone
And you're going home
Like a rolling stone
Just like Brian Jones' etc etc..

The Doors are still a good band, don't give up on them yet, with the right material they'll be as big again as well . . . say Badfinger.

- Gordon Campbell

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WATCH FOR TIFFANY'S FORTNIGHTLY AD

- Alan Hughes

pipedreams in ponsonby

poems by DAVID MITCHELL

David Mitchell, 31 or 32. 'all th poems in this book have been read aloud in public. A mirror to convey her vanities.'

A capnbells laugh at the human of follies.

'below th house a resty plateau
of ponsonby rooftops & chimneytops'.

A sealing strip to hide the shun of sordidness of man.

'She

has marvelled; still; th clear bright signs
that visit with th steady voice their own dread
stealth & omen truth; (th twins of time & pain)
against th dreamers & th dream; of love; of
peace; of youth...'

The fine and devilish ritual of life; the glare of rough lights in a yellow wayside room; calm and waiting in a notebook of fragments; dreams; cold pining arms

&
then, he
feels her slow foot
on th naked stair

& he
hears again, th small
cough in th hall
& turns

below
it all

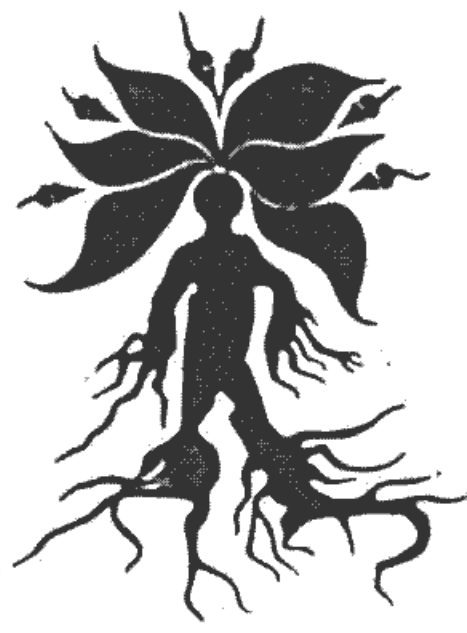
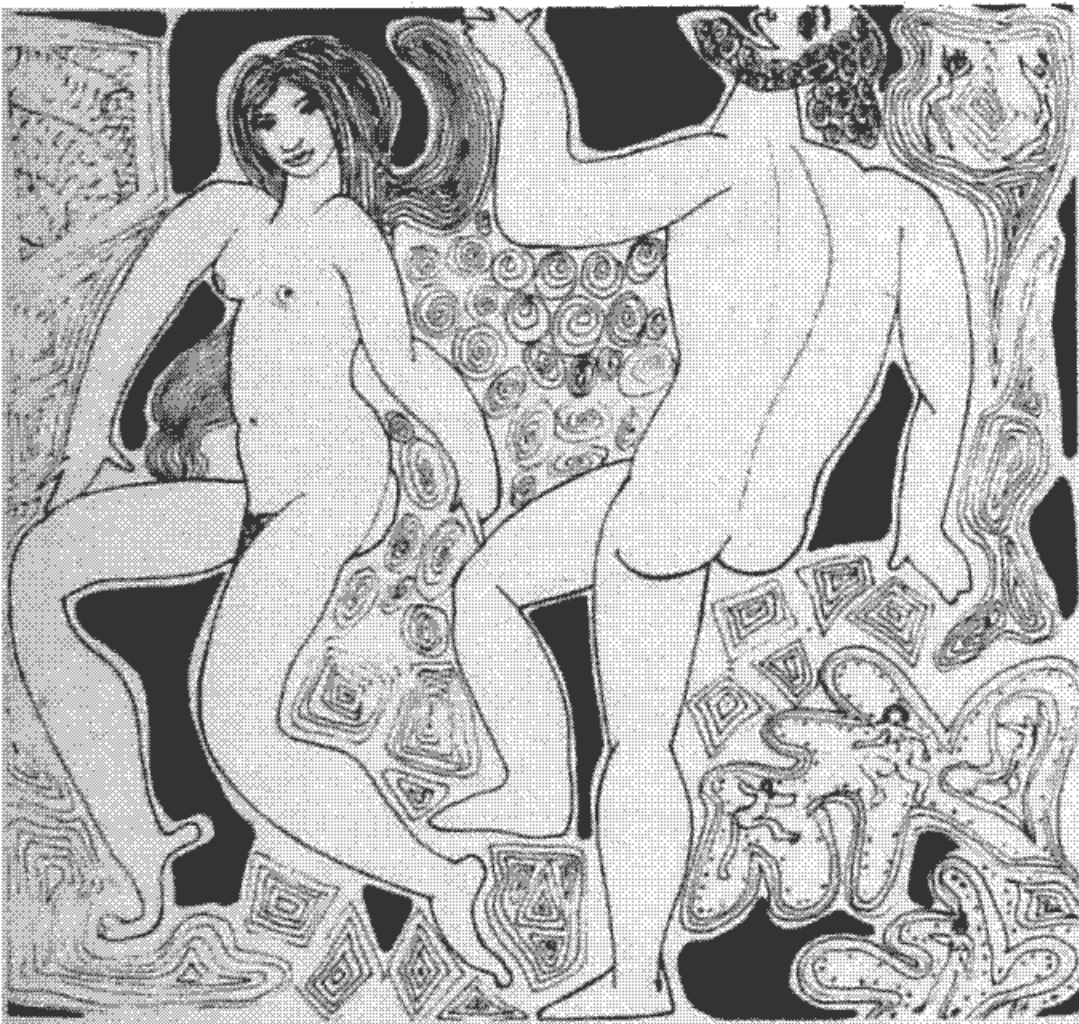
again'

Laugh again, deep, naked, from the depths of a dark river
'my name is yorick
& th worm
is in me...'

Mitchell sings blues, dreams pathetic melodies, cuts in with a ballad, misses a beat, grunts 'yeah', translates the words of his dreams into silences, memories, (Mitchell-2)

'as he who
would some kind
of wisdom seek
as that just folding of th eye
& closing of th breath
opens

also
th heart'.



the walled garden

poems by RUSSELL HALEY

Russell Haley, 38, studying for PhD at Auckland, lecturing in English, married, 'The Walled Garden is first published book of poetry'. And many images crown in. War. Blan faces in Spain. A crouching lion of rock. Odd glimpses outside the world of mind.

'When he came back from the desert
his features had been chiselled away.'

Bright kaleidoscopes that are but words, words cut and dessicated, words rolled and falling, leaving a taste in the mouth.

'Hitler has only got one ball
Meanwood School
in the Working Men's Club
beerpiss smell
7 x 9 = 54
among the draped
billiard tables'.

Words groping form, a lion, a phallus, finding nothing. The questing, the shedding of emotion, the biting fantasy.

Commissioner Gerder in his heat-lined
vinyl suit
with disposable hands
and removable feet
and removable feet
never forgetting the dispensible head
What is he?
Why the mirrors say
and the hi-fi plays
that he's a green-grass flame
live water in a bowl of roses'.

Russell Haley, breaking out from himself, his home, his walled garden, invests his pen with phrases, his mind with visions and a determination for novelty. Often he does not fuse mind and pen sufficiently to achieve any meaning. Often his experimentation merely confuses and obstructs, or makes a farce of surrealism, taking the vision and wrenching it to pieces.

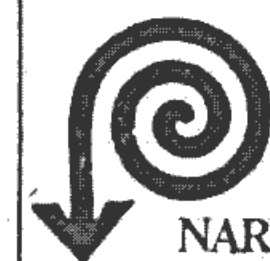
'Hagg ar
'hag
'Hagg ardm othe rsis terh ands
mepo rnog raph icph otog raph
sofh erse lfti reey oung menc
love nfoo tedj umpi ntot heph
otog raph cove rher sexw ithr
inge dfin gers'.

Where more order is found, more control and less flamboyance, as in the first two poems, 'The Walled Garden' and 'Spanish City', he is decidedly more effective. The blending of images, the lion, the poet, the spaceman, the explosive tension of the final part of 'The Wall lover, in the dark womb-like order of the garden, the explosive tension of the final part of 'The Walled Garden', the helpless terror of the enclosed barren poet, these point to Haley's genius.

'The doors slam shut and lock
blood stems the throat like mud
we fail to look
to touch and speak
the lion is just a stone
a weight on the ribs
I can cross the garden in three paces
what is real are the walls
one turn of the spade reveals
wet paper under exhausted soil.
Hortus conclusus.
Rhis paper, this stone, This
this heaviness -
the idea of order.
Alif lam ra.'

Mitchell attempts less, succeeds more. His book is an impressive unit, each poem building up, commenting on another. His pipedreams are primarily songs, and when they fail it is because the rhythm is broken, as in 'hush/blazing house' or 'heavy habit', or else through deadly emphasis of cliches, as in 'high weather country'. (And why, please, show you are embarrassed about using cliches by putting them in quotation marks) But few of the poems are affected by this, and they are soon overlooked in a book that is so compelling. It is a book that cannot take itself seriously, tragic and dramatic masks being discarded after use to reveal the pervasive rule of burlesque.

—John Hales



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auditioning

A call to those who will audition for Jeff Kennedy's
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POEM FOR CHAOS.

Look back in August, and insensed, and starvation, ubique etc. Once an affliction, nostalgia, now a direction. All of us looking back at old futures, seeing reflections of the soon to be past. Organised, structured, formalised, the old malady is a new dramatic event: the essence has been captured as if it were a wild beast, soon it will be on public display. Jeff Kennedy, whose father knew Chaplin presents for the world to see a look back through the media, an assault on the senses. On the bill:-

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The bravado of the intrepid in a scintillating pas de deux
The fall of man in the toss of a jugglers club.

And yet who, and who, will put this mass media theatrical circus on the boards at the end of July? Who will help Doc Rothrock, the healer of old moral sores, and ringmaster supreme, make this an extravaganza of pathos and laughter? Why anyone who feels like doing so: be their ability to dance, sing, act or just sit pretty, Doc Pothrock will direct them into their nirvana as a part of the soon to be forgotten future. With a plethora of media machinery you can kick ghe alienation habit. So come out all ye gifted kings and queens, children of the noon, and mentoo old to mourn offer yourself unreservedly to

the greatest show on earth. No matter who you are or the way you say it, whether you are a down trodden bastard or a child of love, the future exists to be fucked. Fuck it with everybody else, audition May 24-26th, and make your curse upon the land nothing more than your love. Roll up! Voila!

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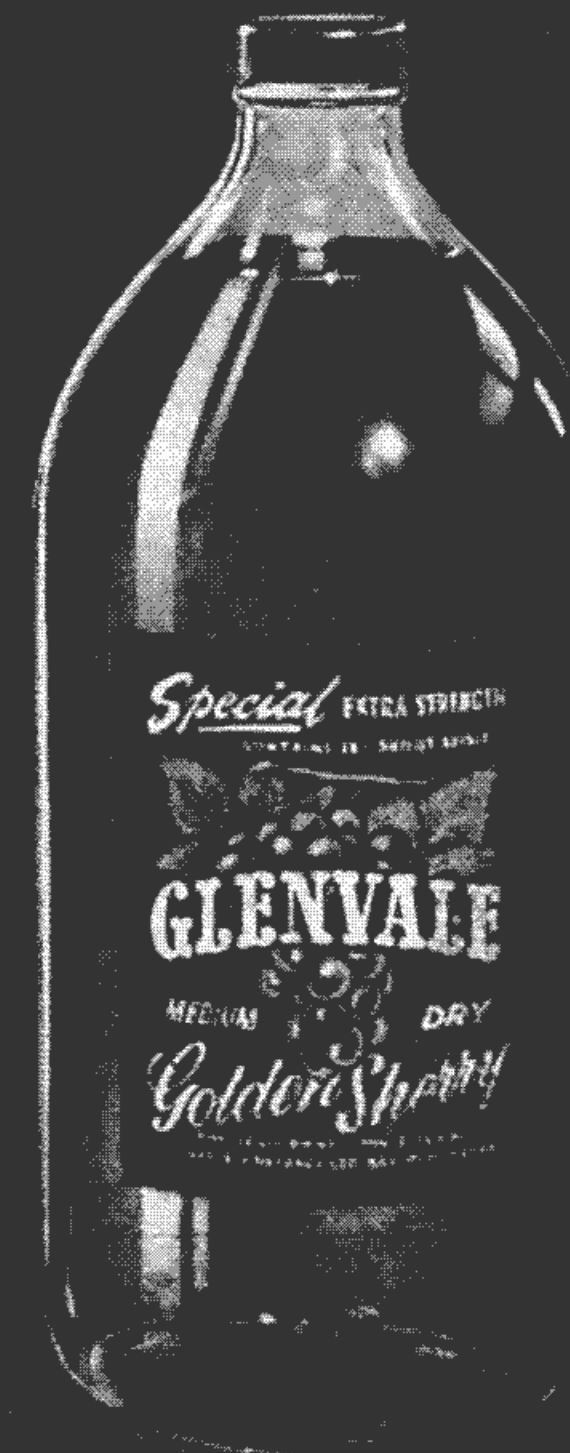
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 5. Pope (Twickenham edition) Yes
 6. Swift; Gullivers Travels and other writings. ed Landa (Riverside) Yes
 7. Burns (faber) Yes
 8. Johnson Rasselas, Poems and selected prose ed Bronson Yes

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Texts. 1. Milton. "Paradise Lost" (ed Hughes Odyssey Press) Yes
 2. Spenser Faerie Queene Book II in "Selections from the Minor Poems and the Faerie Queene" (Odyssey Press) Yes
 3. Wordsworth "The Prelude" 1805 version (ed Selincourt, O.S.A.) Yes
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ENGLISH 303 DRAMA 1580-1642 Available at Whitcombes.

Texts. 1. Illustrative texts from Brooke and Paradise English Drama 1580-1642 Yes
 2. "Three Jacobean Tragedies" (Penguin) Yes

ENGLISH 312 PROSE 1860 to the PRESENT DAY.

A. COMPULSORY

George Eliot "Middlemarch" "Daniel Deronda" Yes
 Henry James "What Maisie Knew" Yes
 "The Ambassadors" Yes
 Joseph Conrad "Nostromo" Yes
 James Joyce "Ulysses" Yes

B. OPTIONS.

two to be chosen from 1-9 Available at Whitcombes.
 1. D.H.Lawrence "The Rainbow" "Women in Love" Yes
 2. E.M.Forster "Howards End" "A passage to India" Yes
 3. W. Faulkner "The Sound and the Fury" "Go Down Moses" Yes
 4. E. Hemingway "The Essential Hemingway (Penguin) Yes
 5. F. S cott. Fitzgerald "The Great Gatsby" "Tender is the night" Yes
 6. S. Bellow "Seize the Day" "Henderson the Rain King" Yes
 7. Nabokov Texts to be announced
 8. Lawrence Durrell Texts to be announced
 9. An approved individual choice

business administration

BUAD 203 PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT
 Text: Buffa E.S. "Modern Production Management" 3rd edition
 Available at Whitcombes.

BUAD 205 MANAGEMENT THEORY
 Texts: Krupp S.R. "Pattern in Organisation Analysis"
 Eells R. & Walton C. "Conceptual Foundations of Business"
 Available at Whitcombes.

BUAD 301 ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
 Text: J.P. Campbell, M.D. Dunette, E.E. Lawler, K.E. Weick "Managerial Behaviour" Available at Whitcombes.

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 R.R. Still & E.W. Cundiff "Essentials of Marketing" 2nd Edition.
 G.E. Berkley "The Administrative Revolution. Notes on the passing of Organisation man."

political science

POLS 201 GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDONESIA

Texts. 1. J.Legge "Indonesia" Available at Whitcombes
 2. B.Grant "Indonesia" Available at Whitcombes

POLS 212 EMPIRICAL POLITICAL THEORY

Preliminary Reading
 1. Arendt. H. "The Origins of Totalitarianism"
 Part III available at Whitcombes.
 2. Fanon F. "The Wretched of the Earth" Whitcombes have this on order.

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 Please see your department for other credits that are starting and the text list.

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Snebgrebling's Sport

Harriers

Competition started for the Harrier club on 22nd with the club's own novice cup race. Tradition ensures a considerable amount of interest in the event as the real strength of the club for the year can be gauged from the "novice".

This year was no exception and a large field of fifty runners hopped and jumped in various degrees of nervous tension waiting for the start; Speculation as to the likely winner became more rife with the withdrawal of Ian Stockwell, due to an injury.

The start was a jostling rush of flagellating limbs. However, from out of the confusion hurtled national 400 metre champion, Phil Kear, apparently under the illusion that the race was just up a short hill, then down the other side. Actually generalisation of the course could sound like that. He claimed after the race that he had been misled.

The hill sorted out the field a bit and Eric Cairns set out to win the race from the front. Actually relativity comes into it because the winner always wins from the front indeed he led the field a merry chase down the long downhill section by a flying fisher, closely attended by speedy George Seconi.

The short uphill stretch to the Seatoun tunnel was perhaps the crucial part of the race. Levels of fitness were ironed out by the gradient. Ian Hunt made the most of this imposte and caught the leaders up by the tunnel in the battle along the Seatoun waterfront Hunt and Fisher edged ahead and sustaining a long sprint to the finish, Hunt won by four seconds from Martin Fisher. The actual winner of the novice cup was Martin Fisher. Ian Hunt being ineligible. This was a fine effort by the new club captain which somewhat confounded the pundits who seemed to favour Len Watson or Frank Nolan for the title.

The second major competition for the year came with the Shaw Baton relays at Johnsonville. University had five senior teams, a Junior team, and an abortive womens team in this interclub event.

Martin Fisher gave the A team a really good start with some fine aggressive running. He really impressed as he attacked the first hill with Che Guevera style contempt for the opposition. A truly fearsome figure.

The next three laps saw some precision running from the Varsity runners. Cairns, Hunt and Seconi. Each ran 6m.01 sec. to leave the team firmly entrenched in sixth place. Len Watson disappointed with his effort in the fifth lap. However, he held the team placing, which Ian Stockwell also maintained to give Varsity a creditable sixth place. Mention must be made of B Team runner, Ian Tracy, who ran 5m.50sec which was faster than most of the 'A' team, another good performance was registered by D team runner Richard Owens,

who upheld claims that he could have been in a higher team.

With a number of prominent runners unavailable for the Shaw Baton Teams it is apparent that the club has greater depth than usual.

League

The Victoria Rugby League team had a narrow victory over Upper Hutt, 24-19, at Liardet St. on April 29. The score gives some indication of the poor display offered by the University team. However, this win places University top equal in the Senior Second competition with Petone, the next team to be met. Congratulations are in order for Alan Haronga who gained selection in the Wellington B side to play Manawatu. Alan also gained selection for the Maoris in the annual Maori v Pakeha game, as did Mill Moore. Ian Kendricks is in the Pakeha side.

The team against Upper Hutt was L. Benson-Cooper, M. Smith, R. Taukamo (capt) T. Jamison, S. McConnell, D. Bidois, M. Miru, W. Moore, T. Sadlier, I. Kendricks; J. Dixon, A. Haronga D. White.

Too many chances of scoring were lost and the defensive play was often shocking - there are the two main criticisms of the team's play. Dropped passes occurred all too frequently, and the forwards were often out of position to support the player with the ball. The players looked unfit - something which they should not be after training this length of time.

There were some bright spots, however, Mick Miru played exceptional football at Scrumhalf. The complete understanding between him and hooker 'Sacs' Sadlier enabled Varsity to win a good deal of ball, Ian Kendricks also had a great game, one of the few to be there when the ball-carrier needs support. Bill Moore, before he went off with an injured knee, made some useful runs and was quickly onto the loose ball. He was replaced by John Bailey, an NZU rep last season, who showed that despite lack of fitness he still has the ability to play good League. Derek White showed himself unused to the position of loose forward while the second-row forwards John Dixon and Alan Haronga did not have the game of which they are capable.

Lex Benson-Cooper had one good run in the second-half and performed quite soundly at full-back. Mike Smith and Steve McConnell did all that could be asked of them and were rewarded with three tries between them. Ronnie Taukamo had some trouble in his hands and did not play his usual game but he did score the winning try. Tom Jamison was inclined at times to run too far before passing, and he often missed tackles. But when Tom did tackle it was a delight to watch always around the ankles. Dave Bidois had a good game at stand off half., running and passing well. His goal-kicking has also improved - converting

three of the six tries scored and close with the others.

Scorers were: S. McConnell (2tries), M. Smith T. Jamison, R. Taukamo, W. Moore, D. Bidois (3 conversions).

The second team gave a much improved performance, leading 11-8 at halftime against Porirua City B before finally going down 32-14. Richard Fitzgerald scored three tries and played quite a good game at loose forward. But the outstanding player was the captain Perry Andrews, forced to do too much work, he kept playing tirelessly and led the team by example. At scrum-half Rex Parker also collected his fair share of the knocks, but made too many elementary mistakes, e.g. taking a penalty from the wrong spot. Other scorers were Lindsay Weston a try and Alan Blake a conversion. Lindsay made an extremely good debut for the Junior Firsts.

David Pennington.

Soccer

The first team was given a lesson in 90 minute football and finishing by Miramar Rangers when it was on the receiving end of an 8-3 hiding at Mirimar Park. University, playing with the advantage of the strong northerly wind at their backs in the first half, enjoyed a territorial advantage but at half time Miramar Rangers led 3-2. The difference between the two teams was that Miramar Rangers, with the help of some poor defensive work by Varsity, made the most of its fewer chances, whereas the University forwards squandered the many good chances they created with poor finishing. In the second half, with the wind at their backs, Miramar Rangers scored a further five goals. In this half, the Varsity defence, which in the first half looked suspect, collapsed completely. With their wingers having caused utter confusion in the Varsity defence with almost every

attack. When the Varsity forwards did get the ball they used it intelligently, and had their finishing been better the margin of defeat would have been less. Goalscorers for Varsity were Ran Basnet (2) and Peter Liddell.

The Third Division, Section C team beat Karori Swifts 3-2 in a scrappy game at Karori Park. Mike Pegler, the University goalkeeper was their outstanding player. Goals were scored for Varsity by Nils Andreassen, John Reeve and Adrian Simons.

The Sixth Division team recorded a massive 8-0 victory over Wellington Diamond United at Karori Park. As the previous co-leader of this Division Karori Swifts, were beaten by Stop Out, the varsity side is now two points clear at the top of the League table. Neil Johnstone, who scored "hat-tricks" in each of the first three games of the season, scored five goals for Varsity, and has now amassed 15 goals in five games. Other University goalscorers were Graham Hansen, Bob Jacques and Steve Mulliner.

The Third Division, Section A, Fourth Division and Seventh Division teams all had their games cancelled. The members of the Seventh Division team were particularly disappointed about the cancellation of the game as they were scheduled to make one of their rare appearances at the club's home ground, Ke'burn Park.

Results and goalscorers in the games played on Saturday, 13th May, 1972 were:-

First Division team v Mirimar Rangers (1) 3-8 (R. Basnet (2), P. Liddell)

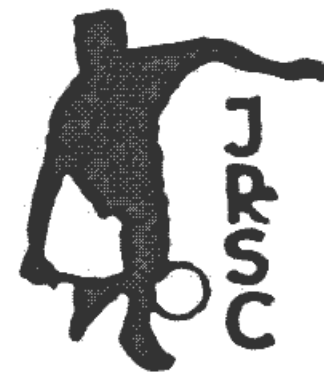
Third Division Section A team v Waterside - Cancelled

Third Division Section C team v Karori Swifts (w) 3-2 (N. Andreassen, J. Reeve, A. Simons)

Fourth Division team v Miramar Rangers - Cancelled.

Sixth Division team v Wellington Diamond United (w) 8-0 (N. Johnstone (5), G. Hansen, R. Jaques, S. Mulliner)

Seventh Division team v North Wellington United Cancelled.



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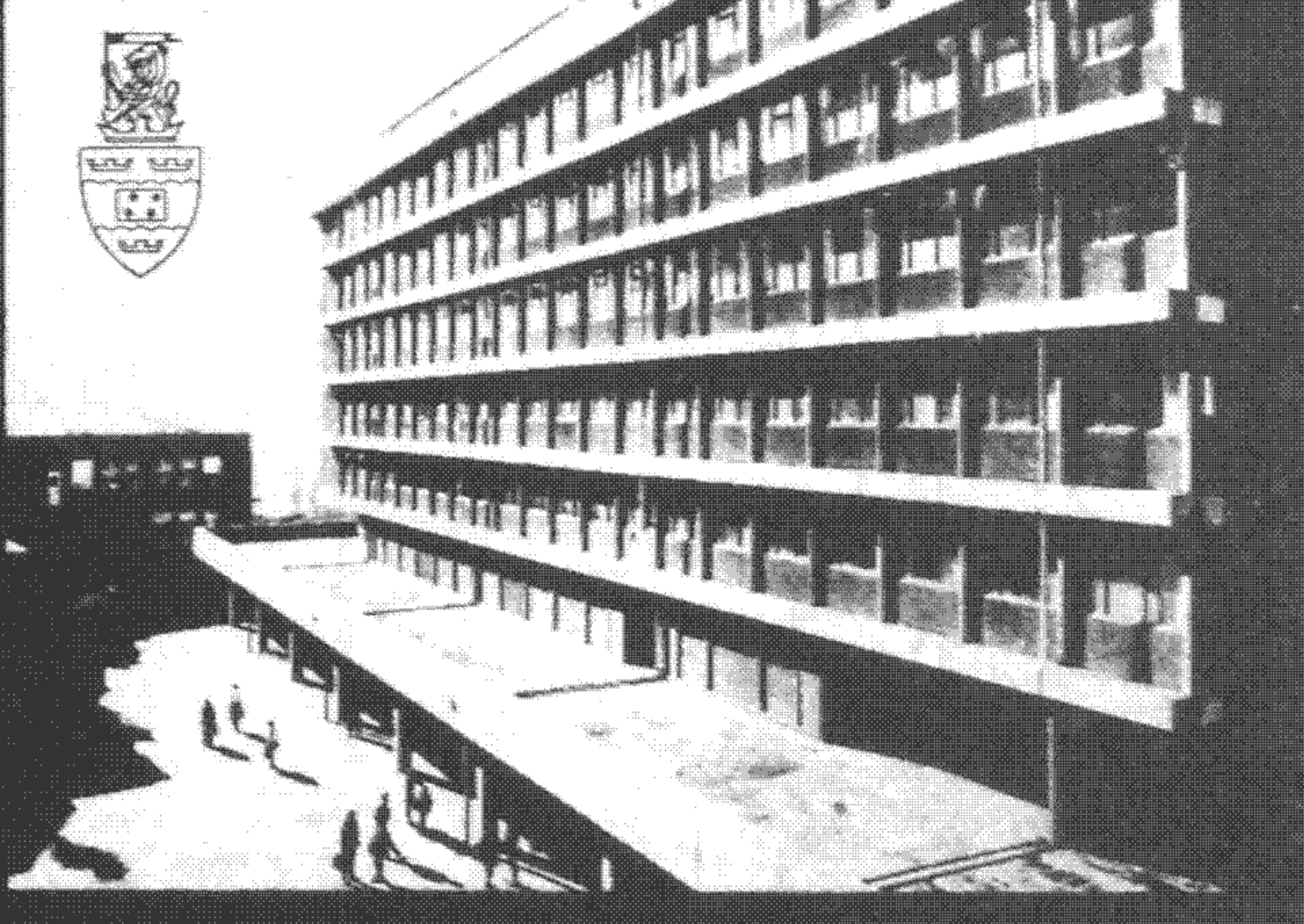
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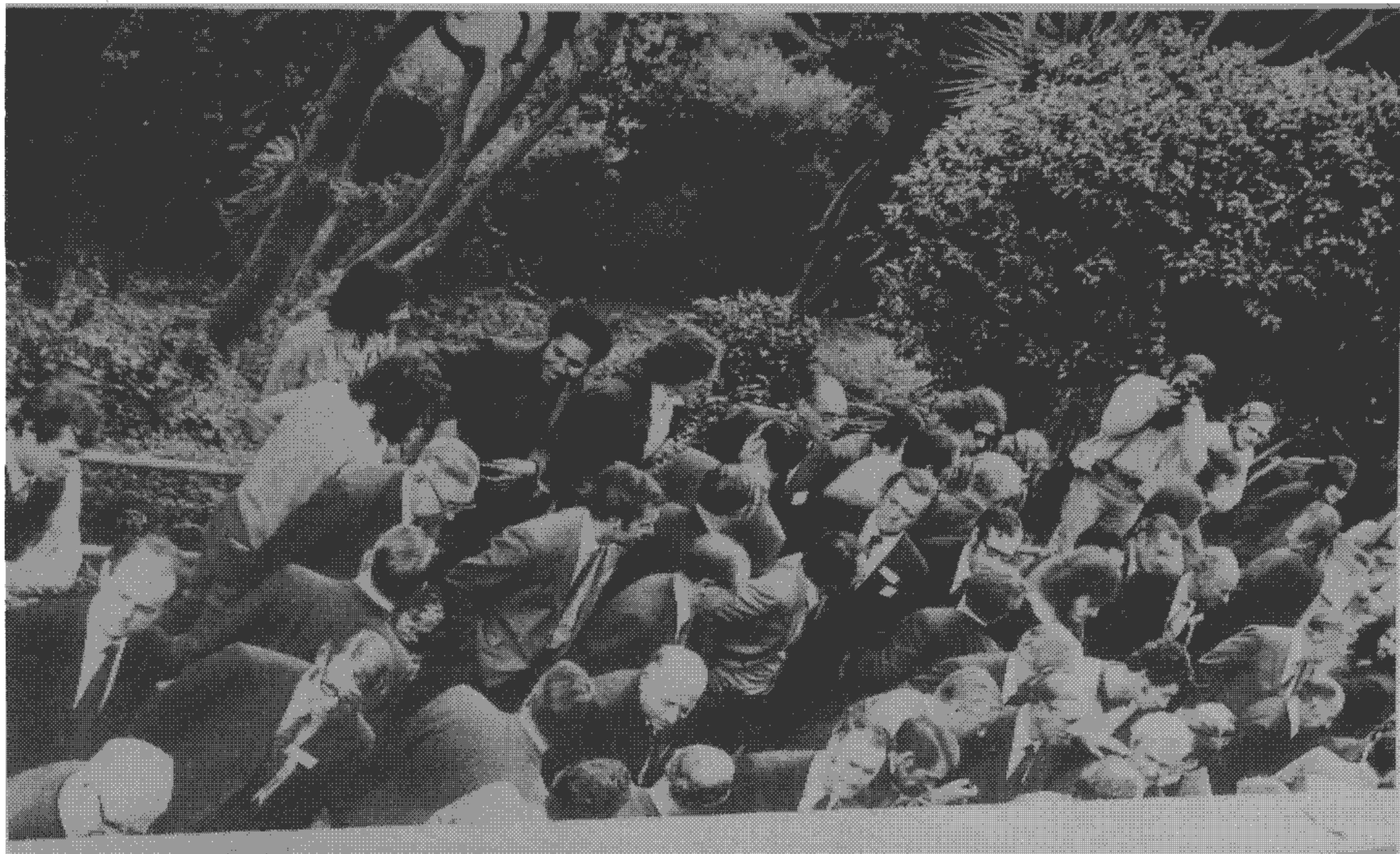
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HYSSTERIA

If you call for a disciplinary enquiry into an event, I didn't think it would then be advisable to discipline those whom you thought guilty. Sort of "Please determine for us who was responsible for these actions but to save you looking too far here are the culprits".

The whole attitude stinks.

Just what was the Executive trying to prove when it met last Sunday and passed a series of motions which seemed to approach an attitude of hysteria and vindictiveness?

Was the whole PBEC demonstration episode worth such treatment? Hardly. Merely because it was a wealthy and influential group of businessmen concerned, doesn't mean that reaction must be quicker and stronger. Yet this appears to be the case.

For some incredible reason the members of the Executive decided that this strong immediate reaction was necessary. Whether you agree with this or not, and I tend not to, one would have supposed that some sort of a hearing or trial would have been held

before the "wicked" were condemned and sentenced.

But such was not the case.

At a meeting, which appears to have been in Committee but with Byron Buick-Constable and Phil Brew present, the Executive decided that it was the VUW Labour Party that was responsible for the whole affair and that therefore they should be punished. So followed the motion freezing the funds of the club, — without hearing what the club, or its members had to say in its defence. The Labour Party (or some of its members) have been responsible for organising the demonstration or at least publicising an invitation to members of the public and students to object to the PBEC conference or was it to actually attend a demonstration that was/was not being organised by the Labour Club which did/did not intend to non-violently/violently disrupt the conference or at the very least the Labour Club was probably.....

Nobody, especially the Executive, decided to find out from the Labour Club just what their role had been. Yet "punish all the members whether they

were present or not and whether they endorsed the demonstration or not."

Leaving this matter aside for the moment, it was clear that a significant number of non students were present at the demonstration and (though this is obviously only one personal view) it seemed that a lot, or most of, the real violence came from those who were not students. How much, and to what extent students were involved in the "violence" has yet to be determined.

So confused is the situation now after the blundering action by the Executive (and with the facts still to be determined) that when the University Council discussed the matter at its monthly meeting last Monday, it seemed that they were slightly embarrassed with this over-reaction.

Originally the Executive decided to ask Council to conduct a disciplinary enquiry. It so happens however that University Council is the highest appeal body within the University for disciplinary matters and thus an enquiry by a lower body in the hierarchy should be considered first. Council was more than happy to use this as an excuse to suggest to the Executive that they reconsider their course of action.

What's next then? If we started with the facts before the decisions we would be a long way ahead.

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