

SALIENT

Volume 36, Number 3, Wednesday 14th March 1973.

Victoria University student newspaper

THE AMERICAN MILITARY AND A COMPLACENT KIRK

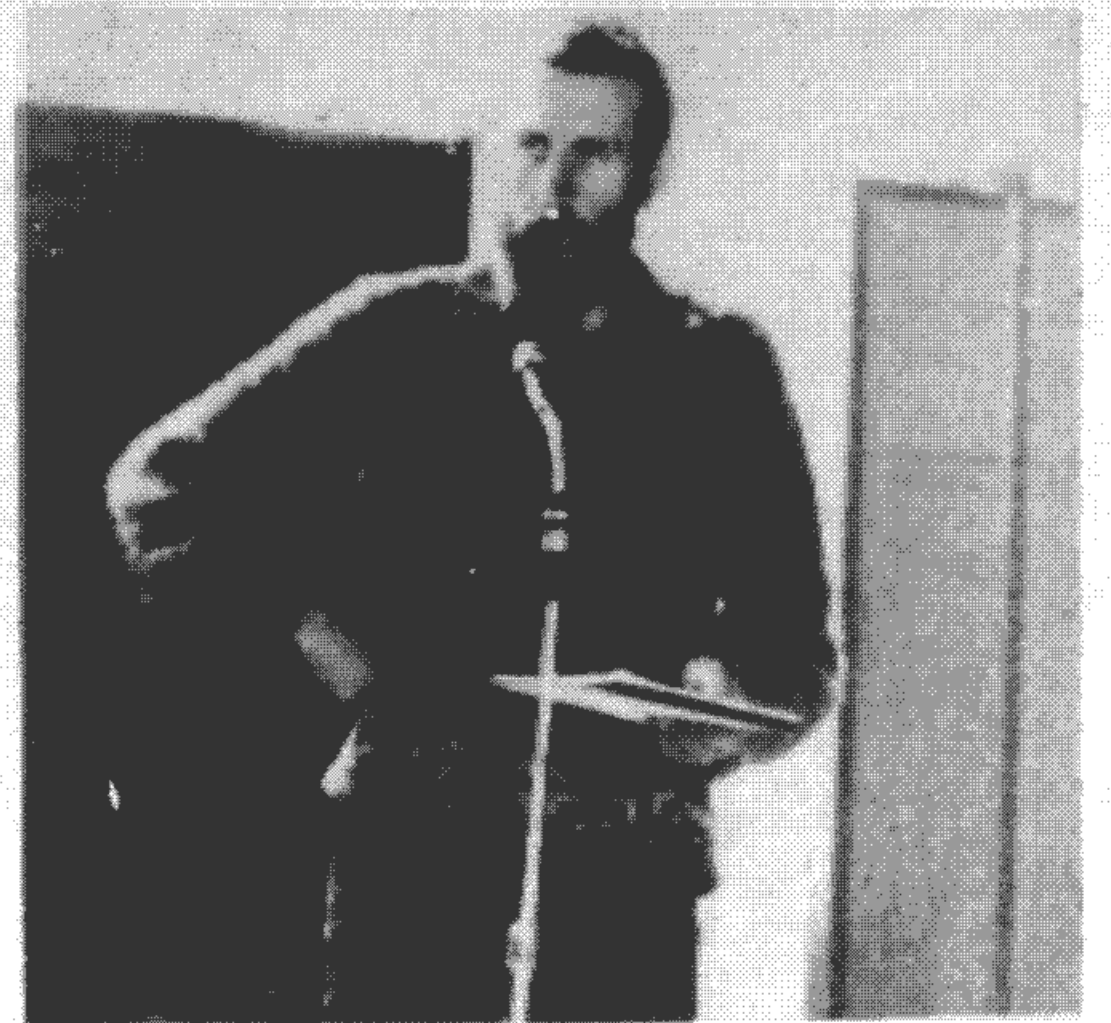
On March 24th people from all over the country will converge on Christchurch to protest against the biggest and longest established American military base in New Zealand: "Operation Deepfreeze" at Harewood Airport.

Inspired by past successes in stopping the Americans from establishing an Omega Navigation Transmitter, and exposing the military nature of "Project Longbank" at Woodbourne and the satellite tracking station at Mount John, protest groups are expected to make a strong effort to force the Government to end American military activity at Christchurch airport. Plans are already well advanced to make the demonstration at Harewood, and the R.N.Z.A.F. base at Weedons just south of Christchurch, a successful prelude to the Springbok Tour.

"Operation Longbank" is the best disguised U.S. military operation in New Zealand. For 15 years the

American and New Zealand Governments have successfully managed to misrepresent it as being purely a logistics activity in support of peaceful scientific projects in Antarctica. In fact the Deepfreeze base is a general purpose United States Navy/Air Force base, acting as a staging point for distribution of military air cargo through the South Pacific and as a link in a worldwide radio communication network. In Antarctica, Operation Deepfreeze provides important polar warfare training for U.S. Armed Forces. In addition numerous military research projects, many of them classified are based at Christchurch Airport from time to time.

After conducting very detailed research into the operations of Deepfreeze the Campaign against Foreign Military activities in New Zealand (CAFMANZ) has clearly established that the American military have violated the provisions of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty which prohibits any military activity in Antarctica (but not the use of military personnel in civilian scientific operations). CAFMANZ has called on the New Zealand Government to make a strong protest against these blatant violations at the next Consultative Meeting of parties to the Treaty.



Owen Wilkes

Despite the fictitious stories told by American public relations officials about the "purely peaceful" nature of American operations in Christchurch and Antarctica, the Deepfreeze base is just one of the far flung outposts of the American military empire. Christchurch has become so well integrated into this empire that it even has its own U.S. Postal zip code number - 96690.

Inside this issue we are publishing for the first time, correspondence on the whole subject of American military bases in New Zealand between Owen Wilkes (on behalf of CAFMANZ) and the Prime Minister, Mr Kirk. The Prime Minister's complacent reply to Mr Wilkes does not fit very well at all with his Government's policy of pursuing an independent foreign policy. Countries which are starting to increase their contacts with New Zealand, like the Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union, will no doubt find it hard to take Mr Kirk very seriously when they see how far New Zealand is involved in America's international military machine. Neighbouring countries in the Pacific and Asia might also wonder how genuine the Government is in its protests against French nuclear testing when it is harbouring an integral part of the world's most aggressive power.

For a long time it has been clear that the United States Government's military outposts around the world, far from being a necessary defence system against Russia and China, exist for the purposes of imperialist aggression. The Cuba Missile Crisis of 1962 and the Vietnam war are only two examples of the threat posed by American imperialism to world peace. The New Zealand Government must end U.S. military involvement in this country not only to protect the future of people here but also to help protect people in neighbouring countries, and to make a real contribution to world peace.



MORNING AND EVENING POST

One newspaper monopoly which has grown spectacularly in recent years is the Wellington Publishing Company, owners of "The Dominion", "The Sunday Times", "Truth", "The Sunday News" and the "Waikato Times". Last year the Wellington Publishing Company merged with Blundell Brothers, owners of the "Evening Post", to form Independent Newspapers Limited. There are now strong indications that some members of the board of Independent Newspapers intend to merge the "Evening Post" and "The Dominion", and produce morning and evening editions of "The Post".

On Sunday it was announced in the press that the deputy managing director of Independent Newspapers, Mr Philip Harkness, is expected to announce his resignation from the firm soon. Harkness came to Wellington from the "Waikato Times", in which he was the largest shareholder. In the time he has been in Wellington he has been in constant conflict with other executives of the company over the way "The Dominion" has been run down. His impending resignation suggests that he has lost out to the managing director of the company, Mr J.A. Burnet, who is the man behind the proposal to merge the two papers. Such a move would only be the logical extension of the company's publicly announced plan to produce the two dailies, "The Sunday Times" and "Truth" from one building.

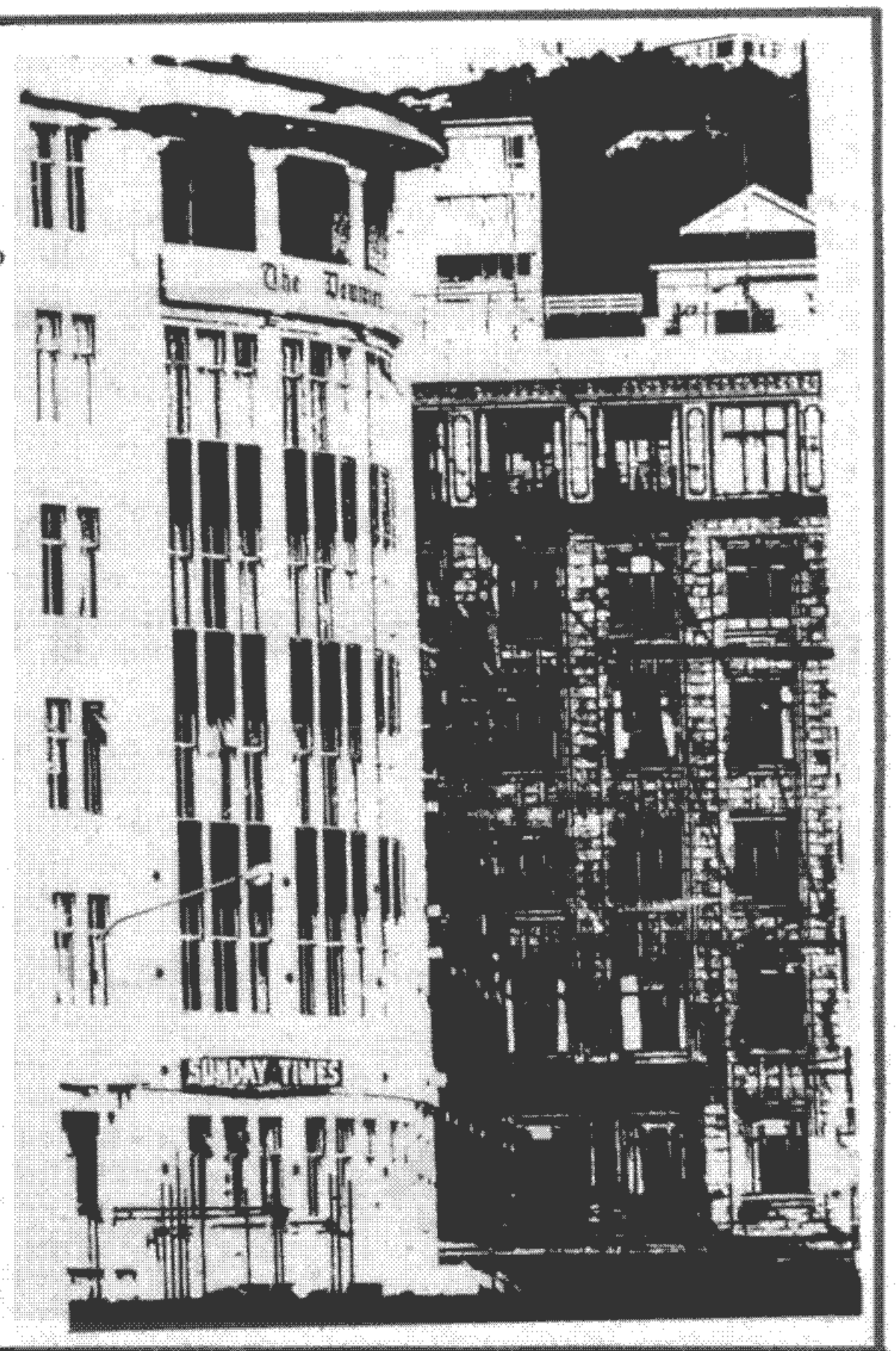
The costs of such a 'rationalisation' to the firm's employees are obvious. A lot of journalists and printers, probably all from "The Dominion", will lose their jobs. Last week members of the Wellington Journalists' Union employed by Independent Newspapers, decided

to stop work if a move is made to shift them into one building. Members of the Wellington Printers' Union who work for the company are also expected to strongly resist any attempt to sack them in large numbers.

The costs to the community are just as serious. To merge "The Dominion" and the "Evening Post" into one newspaper may be the most efficient way for the major shareholders to use their investments, but it would stifle even further the opportunities for free and open debate in the press in Wellington. Elimination of "The Dominion" would also mean that even fewer people would determine the information we receive in the dailies than at present.

The Journalists' Union has advised the Government of its members' concern at the prospect of the merger, in light of its policy to repeal the 1965 News Media Ownership Act (which effectively prevented overseas companies from taking over New Zealand newspapers) and its declared policy to establish a Monopolies and Mergers Commission. If the Labour Government is at all concerned to provide opportunities for free and open debate in the news media, as well as radio and T.V., it will take prompt action to prevent Mr Burnet and his friends from eliminating "The Dominion".

Ultimately, however, it is not the Government but the people who will stop monopolies like Independent Newspapers from stifling free speech in this country. The time is long overdue for the smashing of the newspaper empires in New Zealand, and the establishment throughout the country, of newspapers which genuinely serve their readers, rather than their owners.





LETTERS

EDIT: GRIMALDO, POLE



Gutless Wonders Unite

Dear Sir,

It was most embarrassing to read in Mr Rotherham's letter (an open letter to students dated 6th March) about Mr Lee's appalling behaviour in the university cafe on the 5th March. The embarrassment was felt, not so much in the local student community, but especially among the overseas Malaysian student community.

I wholeheartedly support Mr Rotherham in that Mr Lee thinks he is the anti-tour movement and that to Lee the democratic rights of other students are not important. My own observation has shown me that Lee thinks of himself as god-gift to the cause of non-violent demonstration. But by some strange paradox he chose to demonstrate his views in a physically violent manner to a fellow student who held differing views on the anti-tour movement. The Exec. should discipline Lee for his arrogant behaviour.

However I also understand that the Department of Labour and Immigration have given Mr Lee notice to leave the country as he has not fulfilled the conditions of stay in his students permit. If this is the case, then we won't have to put up with Lee who has become a pain in the neck on campus and is a liability, rather than an asset, to the cause of HART. Yours sincerely,
A Malaysian student.

P.S. Dear Mr Editor I would appreciate it if this letter is printed in the next issue of Salient without being edited. Thanking you.

(Your letter is printed unchanged, as you request. We were, however, tempted to alter your signature to 'A Gutless Malaysian Student'. H.T. Lee had the courage to state his opinions openly and boldly, even at the risk of isolating himself from fellow Malaysian students and incurring the wrath of the Malaysian and New Zealand Governments. Last Friday Lee was thrown out of New Zealand by our racist Government which was embarrassed to harbour such an outspoken opponent of a 'friendly' government. If you and other Malaysian students had been less gutless and stood alongside Lee, the Malaysian and New Zealand governments would have found it more difficult to persecute him. You and Rotherham show your true colours by using an insignificant incident as an excuse for personal attacks on Lee. How courageous and principled to attack him as he was just about to leave the country. We hope you are proud to see your contemptible letter in print. As far as Rotherham is concerned he can display his hypocritical snivelling in his own paper, there is no room for it in Salient — EDS.)

Staff Seminar defended

Dear Sirs,

The Editors would presumably be disappointed if someone, with the confidence of the thick-skinned, didn't grasp some of the nettles wrapped up in the Editorial of "Das Salient" last week (28.2.73). So would I, as one of the organisers of the recent seminar on "Learning and Teaching in the University Community" which, we were told, sent "everyone away feeling a lot more depressed than they had been before".

I haven't yet had a chance to check on this as there were 150 people at the seminar, but I already suspect the editorial

assessment. Like the Editors, I have no reliable means of knowing what the "real results" of the seminar were, but I believe more was achieved than they conceded. It is no insignificant fact, for example, that so many of the academic staff were attracted to a conference which directed the focus of its attention at the learning and teaching processes.

Unquestionably, some left disappointed that the timing and short duration of the conference had made it difficult for many students to attend and limited the depth and practical content of the programme. Others, however, left as they had arrived — "depressed" that the learning and teaching business is so complex, but "anxious" too to understand some of the associated problems, for learner and teacher.

Various possible approaches to understanding were considered including "dialogue" (between staff, students and administrators) and "community development" in the university, discussion of which allowed Rob Campbell and Peter Wilson to foreshadow many of the issues raised in the Salient Editorial.

I accept, of course, that the relations between the university and the society outside it are supremely "worthy of discussion and action" and other seminars will be founded on that assumption. But the very function of the "learning and teaching" seminar was to examine some of the comparatively "less important" matters — like assessment, teaching methods and aids, the contribution of the supporting services and so on — which, nevertheless, are of immediate importance if there is to be improvement in the quality of educational practices at Victoria.

The University has recently made practical expression of its concern over this area of its activity by appointing a Director to develop a new Teaching and Research Centre. It seems a constructive step and it could be far-reaching, at least as long as we see the university's role as largely an educational one. As long as that role embraces the transmission, evaluation and extension of knowledge and ways of knowing, the skills of learning and teaching will be worthy of development and discussion. In the end they will contribute not only to the stock of talents with which the university community (present and future) can "get out and work" but also to the discernment with which they can "question the nature of our present society".

Yours faithfully,

Allan Laidler,
Secretary,
Lecturers' Association.

University Serves Business not People

Dear Sir,

Why are so many students disillusioned by university 'education' and disappointed at the whole atmosphere? So many students are cracking up at the tension, the sterility of university life, that we can't go on as we are.

The universities in this country have become part of the industrial apparatus — they are only degree machines. The real purpose of the university has long been elbowed aside by the demand for manpower to feed industry and commerce. These interests demand that the university manufacture people to their specifications. The university might produce skilled scientists, economists etc. for the market, but have these graduates grasped any human values? Experience proves otherwise. Lawyers have never been in the forefront of social reform; doctors are noted for their compassionless and clinical practice of medicine; it's still hopeless to try to get science students to participate in an anti-war or anti-abortion march.

The university should exist to cultivate the students' minds and broaden their out-

look. But the natural urge to examine and discuss the most profound thoughts and greatest aspirations of man is quickly extinguished by the compulsion to make immediate and carefully regulated preparation for an occupation. The atmosphere here at Victoria is conducive only to the intense cramming of the mind with facts. We may as well wave good-bye to our imagination and creativity. Little that is forced upon us is relevant to our own personal lives. Studies carried out in the barren isolation of this factory will not help us to arrange our lives in a more human manner.

It is imperative that the curriculum be expanded to allow for studies of immediate relevance, e.g. the need to have women's studies. The staff will have to show themselves true scholars. Instead of being moribund 'professors' they will have to enter the community more and be prepared to take part in public debate. Students too will have to more obviously show that they regard a wider knowledge of man of more value than a quick return, success, power and a comfortable life.

Out of a reconstruction of the university's methods and the rediscovery of the true principles of university education, staff and students will come to a better understanding of man as he is. Our demand is for the complete overhaul of university education. Think of the atrocities committed in the name of knowledge. The university is, at present, a crap-out. Narrow-minded economic interests rule.

B. Smith.

Effusion of Christian Smut

Sirs,

I find it rather amusing in your last edition to read about — 'a student who has found christ', and his/her opinions of this paper!

'It' audaciously proclaims, "why don't you take all your communist shit, and stick it up your greasy type-writers". Then later advances by saying, "Boys and girls should come to study and to find the blessing of Jesus in their hearts".

Firstly — if this pseudo-christian would step down from that bloody pedestal he's standing on, and think a little about the christian dogma, he would see that attacking people — such ways, with such unchristian effusions of smut, is directly against christian principles, i.e. love thy neighbour, tolerance and all that 'wankage'.

Secondly — who the hell uses christianity as a 'yardstick' for the judgement of 'decent people'?

Finally — just because you've grasped onto something that gives you a 'pious-trip' every Sunday, along with other 'boys' and 'girls' (lovely, so sweet and adolescent!!), don't try to 'stomp' on the ideas and feelings of others, who feel just as strongly about their ideas as you bloody well feel of yours!!
Yours etc.
Brent Ellis.

P.S. If the student feels so strongly of his/her convictions, why doesn't he/she commit her name to print, as Christ committed his blood for mankind?

Recycle Trots

Dear Sir,

I must complain, not as a member of Ecology Action, but as a student concerned about the proliferation of pamphlets on the campus. The Socialist Action League are by far the worst offenders. The amount of litter caused by this group is disgusting. The cost in cleaning up these pamphlets is a significant portion of each student's fees. We must stamp out this scourge.

Yours Terry Marshall

FRANKS FAILS SMEAR TEST

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw to the attention of all humanitarians, radicals, revolutionaries and all women (who for one reason or another are not already included in any of these categories) — the 2 reviews of a book in the first Vol. of Salient for 1973.

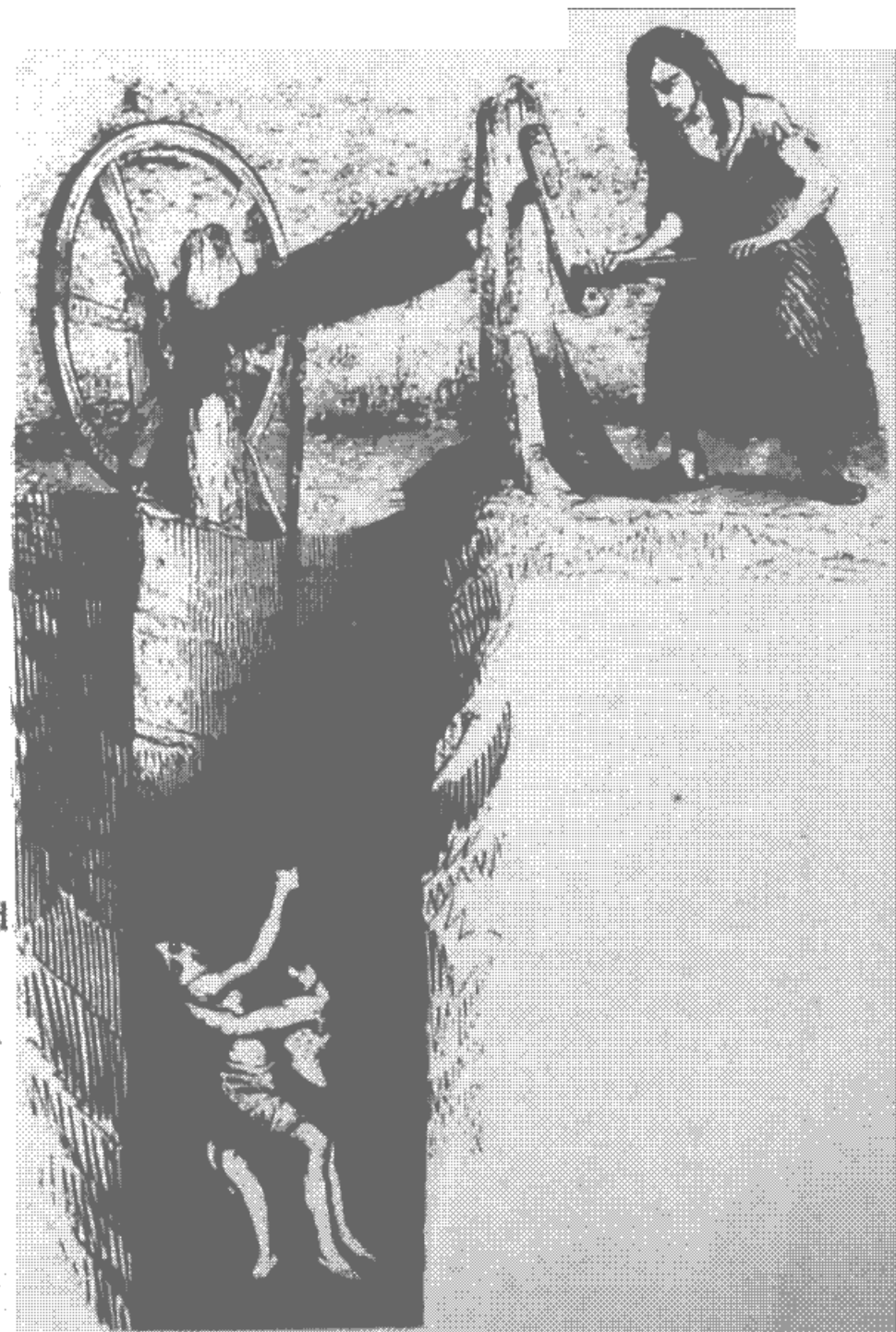
These, I believe, are the people interested in a book having the entrancing title "Sexist Society". "Sexist" could be a new word to some of these people although they may be well aware of all the implications of the word "racist" (doesn't it have something to do with football?)

Could anyone fail to notice the rather different opinions of the 2 reviewers? The same "personal approach" which is to Donna Hedgeland "Simple, direct and alive, the words of Dr Fraser McDonald bringing "sweet music to her ears" and "personal relief from guilt to many women" — all this to Don Franks "a messy piece of work", "20 odd hard-luck stories and 7 fairly forgettable essays". It is "lazy and irresponsible". He would in fact scrap it in favour of "Social Surveys" and political treatises on "the relationship of the economic base of society to its cultural and political superstructure".

Don Franks need not fear that he will ever be one of the thousands forced to bear an unwanted child, or have the experience of begging a panel of wise men for an abortion — or be butchered by a backstreet abortionist — because he is a man. It is most unlikely that he will ever be imprisoned in suburbia, on duty 24 hours a day, as a househusband — without any childcare centres to relieve him from the continual care of small children. Nor will he ever be paid less than his due just because he is a woman — because he is a man.

If living in a Sexist Society "results in immense pain and suffering", Don Franks has not noticed it — personally — he can afford to wait fairly comfortably for his revolution. But, if nothing else "Sexist Society" does demonstrate that many people do experience immense pain and suffering because of sexual discrimination — and as Donna Hedgeland says — although the book has its limitations — it will certainly not bore you. In my opinion it is far more likely to arouse political consciousness and ACTION (at least by that notoriously unrepresented, misrepresented and repressed 51% of the population — the women) — than are reams of political cliches or surveys.

Robin Peter



LETTERS contd.

THE PRICE OF BETRAYAL

To all Smokers

DELETED BY PRINTER

thing like that - a lot of foreigners work in our hotels - it's just that... "But then, just to lighten the burden of his racist embarrassment, I pointed out that my friend hailed originally from Mozambique and wasn't an Indian citizen. Relief whistled down the wires; "Oh well, yes well I'm sure he could get a job with us". In this way their own ignorance defeats the bosses, because if he'd known that the average citizen of Mozambique is as black as coal, he wouldn't even have stopped to say cheerio. So, folks, colour discrimination is alive and thriving in New Zealand Breweries, as it must be at many similar institutions.

Yours sincerely,
David McLatchie

Attitudes to Alcoholics

Dear Editor,

The article on alcoholism by Gyles Beckford in the last issue of Salient is misleading in at least one respect. It can also foster attitudes toward the alcoholic and the treatment of alcoholism which he deprecates and wishes to change.

He says, "there are two kinds of alcoholics in this country" and he classifies them as the affluent alcoholic who lives in a place such as Karori, and the 'skid row' alcoholic who sleeps out at the Basin Reserve. However, almost nothing is known about the social and economic characteristics of the estimated 50,000 alcoholics in New Zealand. The evidence which exists suggests that alcoholism is not confined to any particular social group, and it is generally accepted that alcoholism is no respecter of persons. The fact that alcoholics might, for example, be faculty members, students, typists or gardeners at this university, is not considered by the classification Mr Beckford offers. Yet, I, together with several other alcoholics, work here and none of us conform to the description he offers. In giving his classification he is trading on a popular and ignorant stereotype of the alcoholic which does nothing to assist the alcoholic in general, and certainly does not assist the 'skid row' alcoholic who is his concern.

His misidentification of alcoholics led him to a narrow account of treatment facilities for alcoholics and to gloss over the complexity of treatment. The programmes and referral services which exist (for instance, at Queen Mary Hospital, Kingseat Hospital, Alcoholics Anonymous and the National Society for Alcoholism and Drug Dependency) may be poorly staffed and inadequately funded but they do represent a more accurate description of available resources than the reference to the Wellington City Mission and "a few church bodies".

Yours sincerely,

Christopher Wainwright

GYLES BECKFORD REPLIES:

Mr Wainwright seems to have been remarkably short-sighted in his reading of the article. Firstly Karori etc. served only as examples of locales where people drink because of the social pressures. I maintained that a broad distinction can be made between those alcoholics who attempt to hold down their job, keep their family together, and do it all behind a facade of middle class respectability, and those who have no job, no family, and no home and to whom drinking is their life.

Secondly, the article did not try to give a broad coverage of the different means for, nor places of, treatment. Salient received certain allegations from both alcoholics and non-alcoholics about some of the practices of the Wellington City Mission concerning the handling of the Social Security benefit of these men. The article was primarily aimed at giving a voice to those alcoholics who were dissatisfied, and also showing that there were places other than the established centres, which were helping in some way towards alleviating the problem. The scope of the article precluded reference to Alcoholics Anonymous, the NSADP, and other services.

Anarchism vs Commie Crap

Sirs,

I am interested to note the comments from your court reporter at the bottom of the article which he wrote for the last Salient. If this is his commie crap I'll have none of it. The idea of equality before the law, even with a new set of laws, a new court structure, and a wholesale reconstruction of society is nothing but Marxist-Leninist piffle.

Perhaps, however, Don Franks thinks that it is possible for all men to be made the same. Because, until all men are the same in their mental, physical, and social makeup, the suggestion that equal justice can be obtained from law is farcical. In the meantime, for as long as people are different from one another, and therefore have different responses to stimuli, and different skills, tastes, and intelligence, we must struggle against all laws and justice, which are only means for the perpetration of injustice.

What is the answer, then? Do we try to make all men the same, or do we encourage the survival of individuality? Do we express our social relationships and responsibilities in laws or in what we feel to be right? For it seems that Don Franks needs reminding that laws require someone to make them, and therefore we are inevitably faced with the situation of the self-satisfied authoritarian who thinks that he knows what is best for everybody.

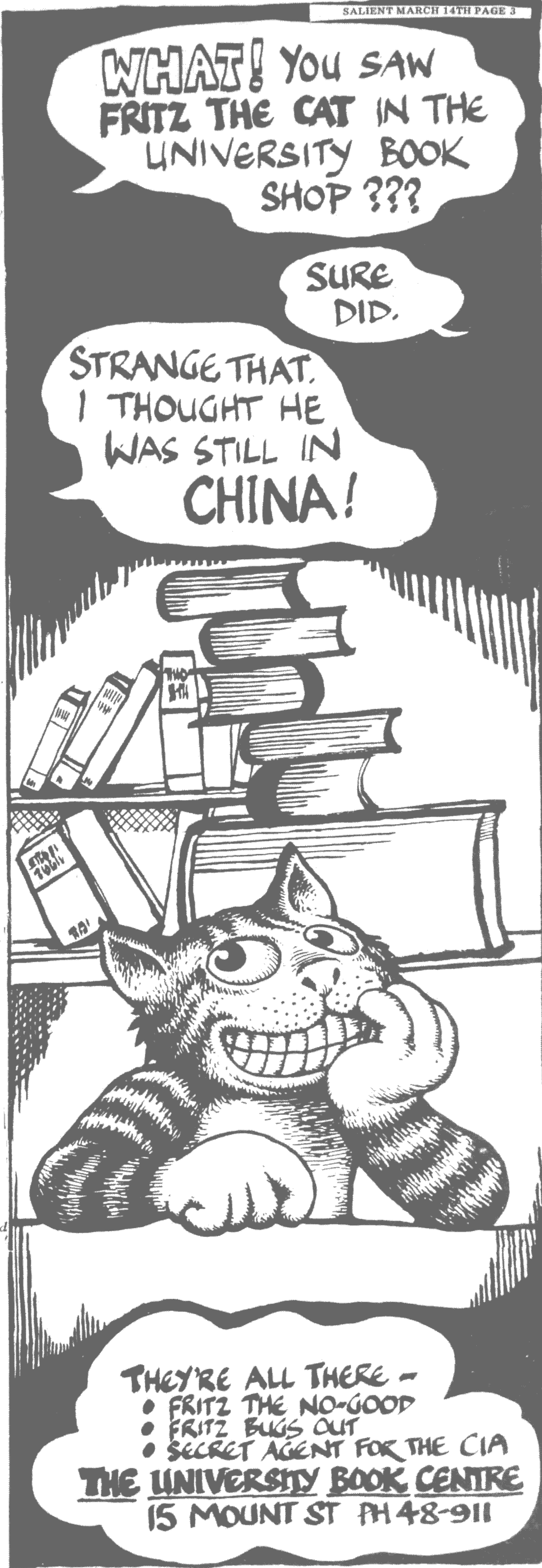
The answer to injustice in our courts is not new and better courts and laws. That is a bit like saying that the best solution to suburban neurosis is in better mental hospitals. The answer to injustice is the destruction of the means of injustice: let us have no laws or courts at all!

David Tripe

RACISM THRIVING IN N.Z.

Dear Sir,

Recently I had occasion to ring New Zealand Breweries on behalf of an Indian friend who is hoping to be sponsored by an employer here so that he can immigrate here. He is a fully trained hotel steward so naturally I thought to ask at NZ Breweries. I was referred to the Employment Boss and we chatted on famously until he said "what colour is he - is he very dark?" Try describing the colouring of one of your friends in one word to a complete stranger - it isn't easy. I wavered between burnt ochre and dark tan, but before I could reply he hastened to assure me that "it wasn't discrimination or any-



WHAT! YOU SAW FRITZ THE CAT IN THE UNIVERSITY BOOK SHOP ???

SURE DID.

STRANGE THAT. I THOUGHT HE WAS STILL IN CHINA!

THEY'RE ALL THERE -
• FRITZ THE NO-GOOD
• FRITZ BUGS OUT
• SECRET AGENT FOR THE CIA
THE UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE
15 MOUNT ST PH 48-911

Vorster Bans Student Leaders

On February 28th the South African Government smashed the leadership of the white National Union of South African Students by banning eight of its prominent members. Three days later the entire leadership of the black South African Student Organisation, including two leaders of the Black Peoples Convention, were also banned.

All were banned for five years under the terms of the notorious Suppression of Communism Act. They are restricted to magisterial districts and may not communicate with each other or other banned persons. They may not enter or teach at an educational institution. They also may not attend gatherings, enter factories or courts, or prepare or take part in anything inten-



First page of the banning order served on Mrs Sheila Lapinsky, Secretary-General of NUSAS

TO: SHEILA LAPINSKY (Neé DANIEL) (I.N. 331/151376)
 4 FIRDALE COURT
 SELBOURNE ROAD
 SEA POINT
 CAPE TOWN

OR "SHREEVE"
 KINGS ROAD
 ROUET BAY

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(1)(a) OF THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

WHEREAS I, PETRUS CORNELIUS FELSER, Minister of Justice, am satisfied that you engage in activities which are furthering or may further the achievement of the objects of communism, I hereby, in terms of section 10(1)(a) of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, prohibit you for a period commencing on the date on which this notice is delivered or tendered to you and expiring on 31 March 1978, from -

(1) absenting yourself from the area comprising the magisterial districts of The Cape, Wynberg and Simonstown;

(2) being within -

- (a) any place or area which constitutes the premises on which any public or private university, university college, college, school or other educational institution is situated;
- (b) any place which constitutes the premises of -
 - (i) the National Union of South African Students;
 - (ii) any body, organization, group or association of persons, institution, society or movement affiliated to or forming part of the National Union of South African Students;

/2...

ded for publication. They may not be quoted. The eight SASO members banned will also be under 12 hour house arrest.

The South African Government's shock announcement that it was banning the eight NUSAS members came after the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had announced that he was tabling the interim report of a commission of inquiry into the affairs of NUSAS. The commission was set up last February and has investigated the Christian Institute, the Institute of Race Relations and the University Christian Movement as well as NUSAS.

The banning caused an uproar in the English language press, even in the more conservative newspapers, and among students. The Opposition United Party, which provides merely token resistance to the Government at any time, has come in for a great deal of criticism because its members on the Commission of Inquiry fully supported the phoney 'evidence' the Government used as an excuse to ban the student leaders. The worthlessness of this evidence becomes apparent when it is remembered that the Government was not prepared to risk charging the students in the courts. As the "Rand Daily Mail" put it in an editorial:

"In all the paraphernalia of our security legislation, the most brutal of its kind in the Western democratic world, there is apparently no weapon for the Government to use which would pass muster in the courts.

"So it resorts instead to arbitrary banning under the Suppression of Communism Act, for which no evidence need be supplied and no charge adduced"

The banning orders are cruel personal blows against the sixteen student leaders. Paula Ensor, for example, is the youngest NUSAS member banned. She will now be denied contact with her closest friends (all of whom have also been banned), and the opportunity to study for a Master's degree in economics. She will have absolutely no income at all because under the terms of her ban she is forbidden to hold a post in NUSAS. Consequently she receives no income from that organisation. Miss Ensor lives with four other students in Cape Town. Now she is forbidden to have any contact for five years with Paul Pretorius, President of NUSAS, who was also banned and who lives in the same house.

Politically, the bannings are yet another sign of the growing intolerance of the Vorster regime. Its attacks on English students, nationally represented by NUSAS, show that it cannot tolerate criticism, however moderate, even among the white population. Its smashing of SASO shows very clearly the sham nature of the South African Government's proclaimed policy of "separate development". SASO had very little contact with white organisations and spent most of its time developing black literacy programmes, attempting to promote the growth of black consciousness. But it was smashed along with NUSAS because it threatened the very basis of apartheid: the complete subservience of blacks to whites.

BANNED



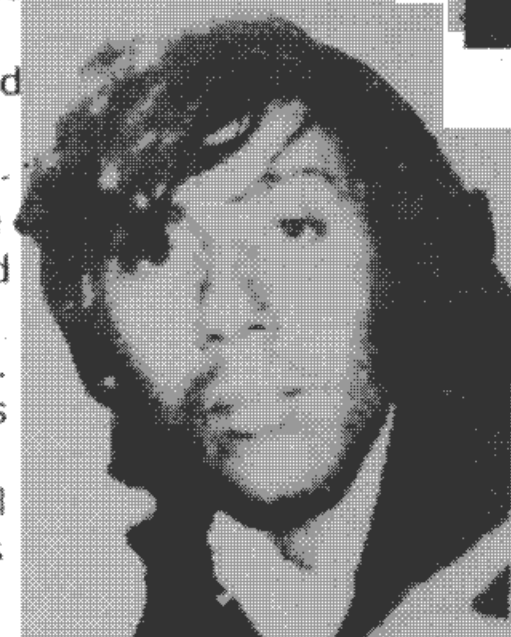
PAUL PRETORIUS

BANNED



PAULA ENSOR

BANNED



STRINI MOODLEY

Bullet In The Back Day

HART is supporting, and taking a full part in the activities planned by the National Anti-Apartheid Co-ordinating Committee, along with all the other anti-apartheid bodies. Planned to focus the activities of the Day is a national linkup between 7pm and 7.30pm where John Gaetsewe of the non-racial South African Congress of Trade Unions will speak to audiences all over the country.

Leaflets have been produced for distribution to parents, workers and students in the period leading up to Sharpeville Day.

The first leaflet contrasts the standard of living between the black and white South African; monthly incomes, infant mortality, hospital and teaching staff ratio per head of population.

The second leaflet describes the conditions of work for the black South African worker, mentioning that African trade unions are prohibited, that it is illegal for black workers to strike, that blacks have no vote and no political parties except those that operate underground.

Skilled jobs are reserved for whites under the Industrial Conciliation Act. All Africans must carry a pass with them 24 hours a day, if they don't they can be arrested instantly. Black employees can be jailed if they don't turn up for work and if they are sacked, they have to return to the reservations where there is no work.

The leaflet directed at students describes generally the use of terror that is required to perpetuate apartheid. Vorster was in jail during World War II - because of his Nazi affiliations - now his politics are officially propagated. Laws against freedom of movement for blacks and for those whites who speak out against apartheid result in approximately one million prosecutions a year and in other actions that deprive people of their civil rights.

The planned Sharpeville Day activities include picketing those New Zealand companies whose activities are helping to promote and strengthen apartheid: South British Insurance, South African Airways, Caltex, New Zealand Insurance, General Motors, IBM, Rothmans, New Zealand Motor Corporation, to name but a few. Shops selling South African goods (wines and canned fruits etc.) will also be picketed.

New Zealand Insurance, for example, gets 5% of its total premium income from South Africa and Rhodesia, while South British Insurance gets 7% from these countries.

All these companies uphold and enforce apartheid. While these companies continue to invest their money in South Africa and Rhodesia, New Zealand money will be helping to strengthen apartheid and New Zealanders will continue to profit from the oppression and exploitation of the African people.

March 21st 1960, was the day set aside by Africans to protest the pass laws that stringently control the movement of black people within South Africa. The pass is a document of 96 pages containing personal statistics and history. This must be carried at all times by each 'native male or female above the age of 16'. It must be produced on demand for inspection by the police at any hour and in any place.

The pass laws have been used as a means of harassment by South African authorities. Incessant pass raids have become a permanent feature of the state. Brutality is a normal occurrence in raids in which police invade, separate families and terrorize whole communities.

The increase of pass raids and other indignities brought on the call initiated by African political leaders, for a mass peaceful protest on March 21st 1960. Over 20,000 protestors gathered at Sharpeville and Langa Capetown. Despite strong feelings of indignation, they were assembled in a spirit of complete non-violence. Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, one of the protest leaders said, 'We are willing to die for our freedom, but we are not yet ready to kill for it'. The demonstrators at Sharpeville told police that they had left their passes at home and that they would no longer carry them. The plan was to overflow all the jails and engulf the whole country.

The police, however, reacted to such numbers with panic. Without warning, squads appeared from inside the police station, armed with rifles and automatic weapons and opened fire on the crowd. The front ranks of demonstrators were cut down in a slaughter that killed 69 people immediately and injured 257, most of them seriously. The Rand Daily Mail, South Africa's leading English language newspaper, reported '... volley after volley of .303 bullets and stengun bursts tore into the crowd... as scores of people fell before the hail of bullets. Bodies lay in grotesque positions on the pavement. Then came the ambulances, 11 of them. Two truckloads of bodies were taken to the mortuary'.

The South African Government unleashed a wave of terror following the massacre. In a single sweep, 21,000 activists and opponents of apartheid were arrested on contrived charges and detained without trial. Hundreds fled ahead of the net across every border northward. A generation of exiles came into being. This now numbers over 1,000.

E.P. Mon March 12 1972 p 7

Police Kill 91 In Course Of Year

CAPE TOWN, March 10. — South African police shot and killed 91 adults and three juveniles during the course of their duties in 1972, the Police Minister (Mr Muller) told Parliament today.

Figures for the previous year were 52 adults and two juveniles, he said.

Most of the people killed last year were Africans — 77 — and only three of the remainder were white. The other 14 were coloureds (people of mixed race).

A further 299 people were wounded by police. The majority were non-whites — 237 Africans, 52 coloureds and 10 whites. — NZPA-Reuters.



from our Crime Reporter

On Friday the 9th March shortly after 10pm, two young girls were cruelly molested by a police patrol in the Cuba Mall. The girls were walking towards the upper end of the Mall in an orderly manner when two policemen drove up beside them, closely inspecting the girls as they drew by. One of the girls made a two fingered gesture in answer to this scrutiny. The police reaction was swift. The car jerked around and one officer leapt out, shouting "Right - let's get them!"

Without informing his victim of her rights or even telling her that she was arrested, the officer seized the girl roughly by her clothing and attempted to drag her into his vehicle. The other girl waved her hands to her friend; at this stage she had not been arrested. But as the first began to struggle with the policeman the other girl

attempted to intervene; whereupon a second policeman ran over and seized her.

At this point I shouted to the girls to give me their names and I would get them a lawyer. I suggested that they cease resisting arrest and fight the policemen in the courtroom. These appeals were met with blank stares and it became apparent that the girls were both deaf mutes. I then wrote my suggestions on paper and showed it to the girls, who were still resisting the police officers heavy handed treatment. One of the policemen told me, "You've got ten seconds to leave or we'll run you in for obstruction". I replied that there were plenty of witnesses to the fact that I had not obstructed him, but had, if anything, assisted him in the execution of his duty. A few minutes later the bewildered girls were manhandled into the police car and driven off.

A nurse from the Wellington hospital who had witnessed the performance told me that the girls appeared to be mongols. "I've worked with such people often", she said. "If you talk nice and kind to them they'll do anything for you. If you're rude and rough you get nowhere. Mongols go on first impressions of people, the police approach made them fight. Anyway, the police should respect women - even if they aren't all dressed up in flash clothes"

There is more to this shabby incident than a lack of common decency on the part of the policemen. The apprehension of harmless people without charge or warning is in direct contravention of the law. This assumes a sinister aspect when one becomes aware that such arrogant police behaviour as this takes place almost every day. The administration of on the spot "justice" has even been flaunted in the Police column "On the Beat", in the "Sports Post" where a gang of bikies were attacked and their property wilfully damaged. No one can be expected to keep law and order when policemen themselves decline to do so.

Legal Aid for Demo's

A number of Law faculty staff have indicated their willingness to help establish a legal aid service if the Springbok Tour takes place this year. This service will be necessary to ensure that no injustices such as wrongful arrest arise out of anti-tour demonstrations.

Although both pro and anti-tour groups have indicated that they will insist on strict adherence to the law at all times, conflict will be inevitable. W.A.R.D. President Robert Fenton isn't quite sure whether WARD members will be actually assisting police to bring prosecutions, but they certainly will make extensive complaints to ensure the maximum number of prosecutions possible. They will also be promoting claims for civil compensation for people who attend disrupted matches.

Lawyers or legal advisers will be needed

at demonstrations, as will photographers and witnesses. Legal advice would ensure that all demonstrators know their rights, and this aid could be extended to take care of procedure between the time of arrest and any court appearances.

Legal aid will help in having those detained bailed out as soon as possible. It would also help in the preparation of briefs for qualified solicitors, the organisation of witnesses and compilation of reports and photographs.

An efficient legal aid service would need the support of photographers, senior law students and general compilers. Those interested or willing to help should leave their name on the list provided in the Union Office.

Peter Boshier.



The Long Arm of the Church

Major Elliot Major is a Salvation Army welfare officer. He is a fervent supporter of the 'Jesus Revolution' and a long time admirer of Nixon's friend Billy Graham. Major Major believes in a literal interpretation of the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. He believes that the Lord should be feared and that Satan is a real threat that should be constantly guarded against. Major Major does much of his so-called Welfare work at the Magistrates Court, where he exerts considerable influence in the courtroom. "Salient" interviewed Major Major on his work and philosophy.

"I'm present in court as a marriage guidance counsellor and welfare officer" he said. "I interview fifty to sixty young chaps a week and get all their particulars. I advise them whether or not they should actually have a lawyer, and how to get one". "I'm in contact with the police all the time, and they're in contact with me. The magistrates have often told me: 'Anything you know about a case, please tell us. The door's always open'. I usually advise the magistrate of the moral situation of the case, which often throws new light on the whole thing".

The Major was asked to give his views on crime and youth. "I believe that young people are sickened with sex and permissiveness. Youth is seeking security and reality". And what did the Major see as reality? "Jesus Christ gives life meaning and reality. Purpose and reality. Jesus is the great central figure of the human race". Major Major believes he has had some success in his work.

"I got 356 Christmas cards from these people last year. Of course some fall by the way, but it's tremendously exciting to see young people getting good jobs and fitting back into society".

Major Major and the Salvation Army have no official position in the legal system. A member of the Probation Service when asked if the Major was part of the service replied, "Hell no!" A former Probation Officer said that the Salvation Army's courtroom work would be better done by the Probation Service.

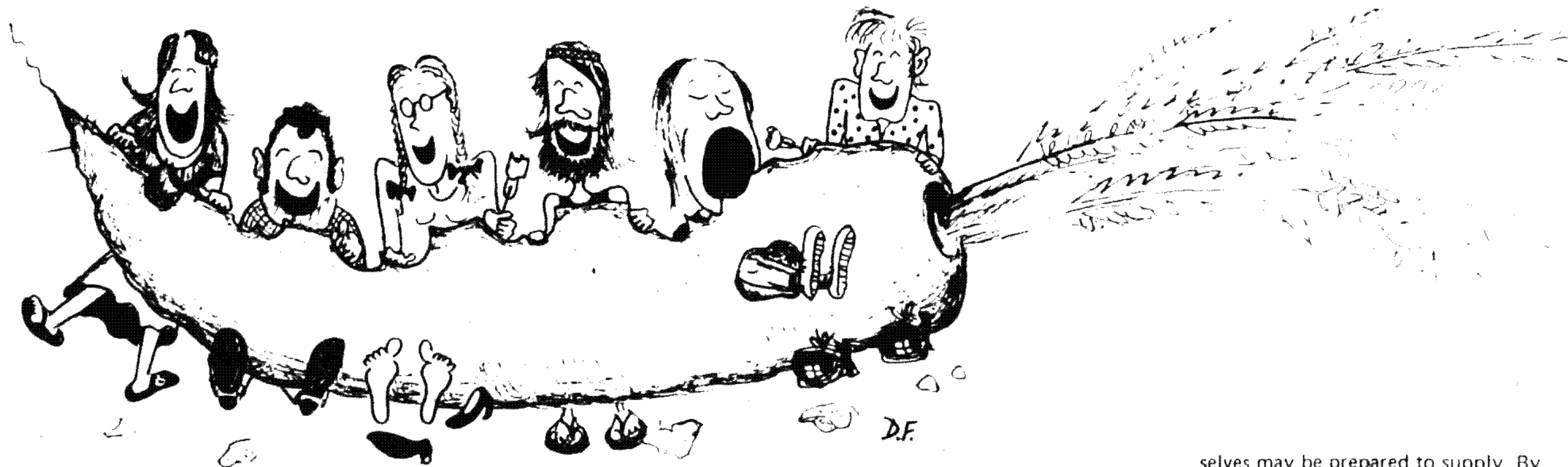
Mr Wicks, S.M., expressed a different point of view. He admitted that Major Major had no official position in the court but found him "very useful". "Any social worker such as Major Major and the Catholic social workers can approach magistrates. They can and do but legally they shouldn't. Major Major often acts as an unofficial Probation Officer, giving us background about people. The Salvation Army is generally very good; it takes deadbeats and alcoholics under its wing. No, the Major is not a member of the Probation Service".

Mr Wicks went on to quote the bible at some length and said that the Salvation Army helped him to "temper justice with mercy". Was he a Christian himself? He answered that to his knowledge everyone in the court were Christians with the exception of one Jew. Mr Wicks was slightly defensive when he answered this question and asked why it was important.

A member of the legal profession was asked to comment on the influence of the Salvation Army in the courts. He replied: "I feel that there is no room in the legal system for the intrusion of persons who may allow their religious notions of right and wrong to take precedence over what the law should regard as right and wrong. The legal system in its organization demands that everyone should be qualified but the defendant - unless you count relative poverty and ignorance. There should be no reason for any derogation from this principle in the case of those volunteers who obviously seem to be having some effect on the legal system, no matter how well-intentioned they may be".

In a society in which only one in six are regular church-goers, the Major's religious views are those of a small minority. But these religious views permeate all aspects of our way of life and are used to re-inforce existing attitudes and social values. In brief they are the views of the Ruling Class, not because its members necessarily believe in them but rather because they have found such views to be a successful method of retaining influence and power through a process of mystification. Examples of this mystification in the courtroom are the swearing of oaths "Before Almighty God" on the bible, the church like layout and atmosphere of the courtroom and the constant presence of such people as Major Major. Workers and students appearing in court should see Major Major as an instrument of bourgeois ruling class oppression rather than the "Father Confessor" which he claims to be.

Don Frank



Food cooperatives will flourish again this year, along the lines suggested by Peter Rendall in the first Salient.

One of the main reasons for the failure of the past cooperative was its size - about 210 member flats - which created difficulties in the handling of produce. The new system is pyramid style with the university at the apex, being the central depot. This will service small neighbourhood co-ops formed or joined by students and non-students.

An initial \$1 share will provide the capital for such expenses as truck hire and the first delivery. Members will be able to sell their share back to the society at any time.

It is envisaged that weekly deliveries of fruit and vegetables and monthly deliveries of groceries be made to neighbourhood depots. The Newtown Community Centre, which investigated the supply of groceries, was turned down by wholesalers, but manufacturers them-

selves may be prepared to supply. By direct trading with the manufacturers savings of between 25 and 33 per cent of total food bills are possible. Eggs, for instance could be as much as 20 cents per dozen cheaper.

The co-operation of individual members of the society will make this a practical proposition. A start should be made this week, and all interested students and others can leave their names and addresses at the Students Association Office.

FOOD COOP

LABOUR'S PLANS FOR STUDENTS

Apart from the decisions not to proceed with the building of either Albany University or the third medical school, the Government has said little about its plans for university education. We searched Labour Party statements during the election campaign and ministerial statements over the last three months for some clues, but found nothing. So we asked Phil Amos, the present Minister of Education, for an interview. After the date had been postponed a couple of times, we finally got a 15 minute interview with him. When asked about the Government's specific plans Mr Amos said: "I wouldn't like to spell it out in detail here". It seems that the Government is relying on this conference to produce the policy it hasn't got at the moment. But the Minister has announced that the conference will not be held in October as proposed, but will be put off until 1974. Students and the public have the right to know the Government's ideas for education, and we intend to send Mr Amos written questions on specific areas of policy. Readers are invited to submit questions they would like to ask.

Peter Wilson, V.U.W.S.A. president talked to Mr Amos for SALIENT.



system will reproduce in practice? What form of society does it intend that system to reproduce?

AMOS: Yes, I think we have. We want to ensure that basically we live in a co-operative society. That each person can develop his or her potential, to satisfy his or her needs, but also to satisfy the needs of society at large. The two aren't incompatible if we accept the basic premise of people living in a co-operative society.

SALIENT: Do you believe that the society we have at the moment is in fact co-operative or do you intend to work toward the promotion of a co-operative society through changes in the educational system?

AMOS: I see this as an aim rather than something already achieved. Our present society in this sense hasn't any great sense of direction, and I would see that the education system perhaps is the focus for this. No, I would agree with the implication you have made that our present society isn't co-operative in the sense that each man respects the other, that each person is tolerant of another person's needs. We tend to work in a highly competitive society in the industrial and work-a-day world sense and that there are therefore some incompatibilities with the kind of society that we see developing.

SALIENT: "Do you see these incompatibilities that you speak of reflected in the education system? It seems to me that students at perhaps all levels of the education system are showing far greater scepticism about the value of the education they are getting. If an education system is the means of socializing people into the society, does not this scepticism about the education system add up to a scepticism with society itself?"

SALIENT: The idea of accountability is a much discussed one in relation to the university. It is often said the universities are not productive enough in terms of what they teach and the graduates they turn out. How do you see accountability and for whom should the university be producing?

AMOS: I think the term accountability implies a far too narrow evaluation of the university's role. Obviously universities should enable students to satisfy their individual needs, educationally, but should also satisfy the requirements of society. Young people will in time be providing society with its leadership in technology, in the cultural sphere, in diplomacy, and in politics. In that sense the university has some responsibility to satisfy the needs of society but I don't see the university as responding or reacting to what some sections of society see as its needs.

SALIENT: "You don't see any incompatibility with the goals you set out there for the university. Many students perhaps would feel that providing for their own needs as people is incompatible with providing the manifold skills that you talk about as society's requirements".

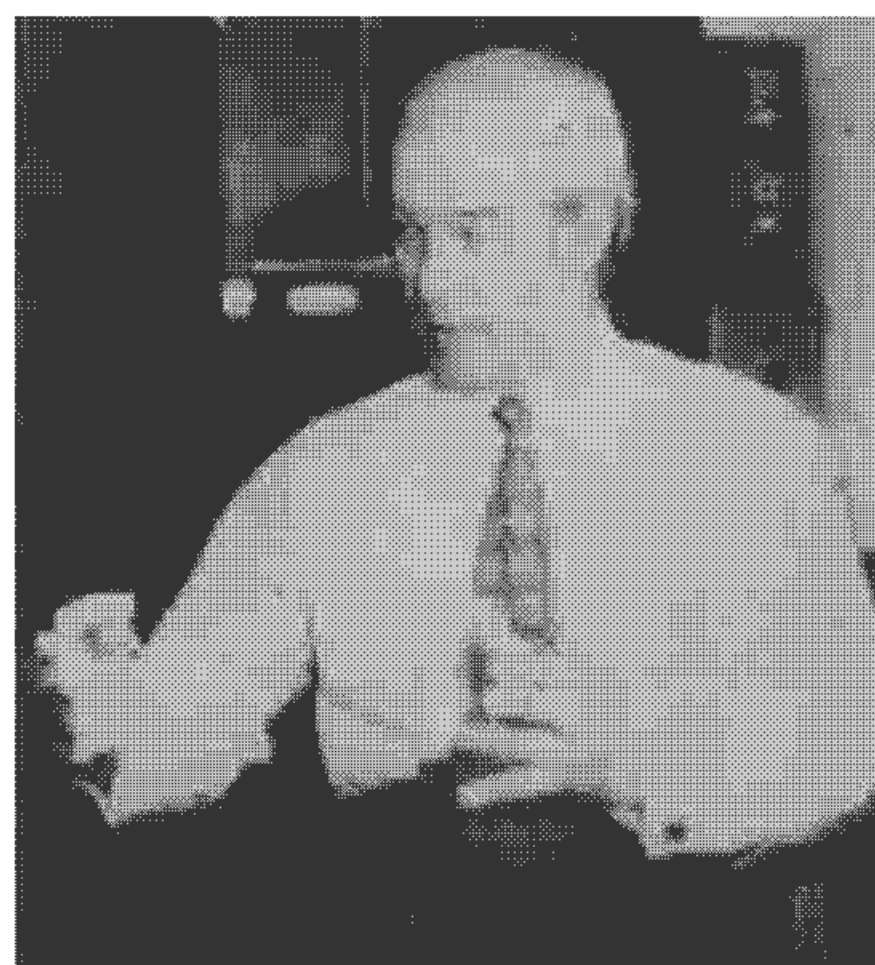
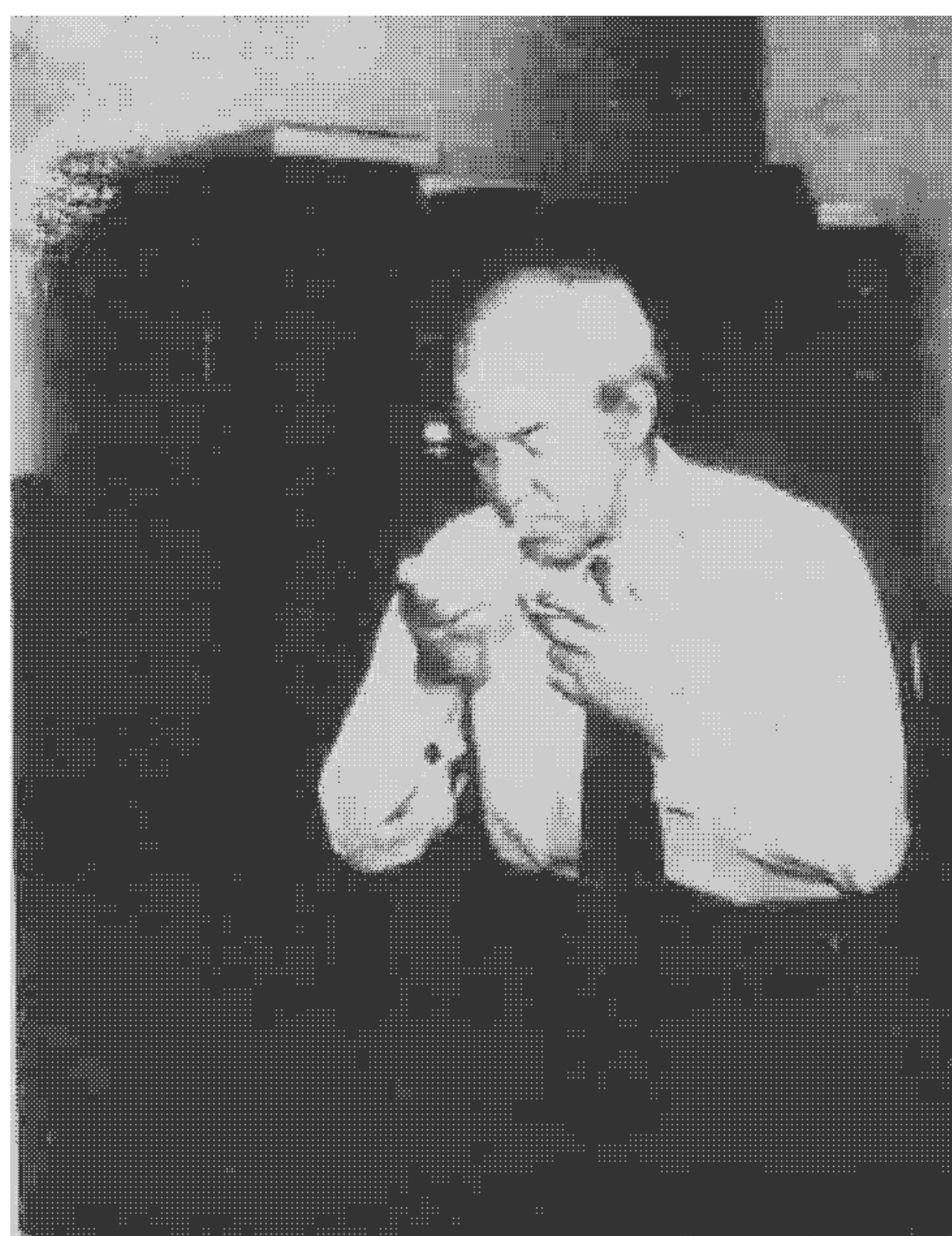
AMOS: "I think there is some incompatibility here, and I think we have to strike a compromise. The universities, generally speaking, do this quite well, I believe".

SALIENT: "It seems that the Labour Govt. envisages a formal education process that

incorporates children of pre-school age and also allows individuals to re-enter it at a later age than is at present possible, if they so choose. The form is very comprehensive but what about the content and changes in this?"

AMOS: I wouldn't be willing to spell out too much in detail here, after all we are having an educational conference next year. I don't expect it to throw up all the answers either, but I do believe it will give us some significant pointers, and we are going to rely somewhat on its conclusions. Having said that however, our policy I think spells out fairly clearly the general direction in which we are going in so far as education is concerned, or where we wish to go. We want to see education for life, and education as a continuing process brought to a reality.

SALIENT: An educational system is one very important means by which people become committed to the form of society around them. Has the Labour Party asked or answered the logically prior question as what form of society its educational



AMOS: There is much in the education system that young people consider to be irrelevant or outmoded, and in the sense I believe they are telling us to re-examine first principles in education. Probably also first principles in the direction our society is going or if I could put it another way attempting to find for themselves a sense of direction, and they are asking society to give itself a sense of direction. Now I don't think that youth today is entirely correct. I myself feel there is a good deal more relevance in our education system that some of them are prepared to concede, but I do believe that youth have a real message for us. We haven't got sufficient sense of direction, sufficient sense of national purpose in our education system.

SALIENT: And you'll be looking for this sense of direction from the educational development conference next year that you speak of. Does the Labour Party have any specific thoughts at present on direction that it would care to make public, at least at this stage?

AMOS: Well, I think our education policy in our manifesto does spell out fairly clearly the kind of society we want to work towards and as a consequence of that the way in which we see our education system going, but we haven't got down to the fine print, and indeed this is largely the purpose in holding an educational development conference; to assist us further in coming to terms with the needs of tomorrow's society by utilising our educational resources.

SALIENT: One more question then. Most students go straight from school to university, then they get their first jobs. Many seem to lack maturity in the sense of having their past practical experience derived mainly from being in the education process. Do you think students should have to spend time working between school and university, or be compulsorily excluded after their first year at varsity?

AMOS: Well I see very great value in the vocational exercises that most students undertake, and this does bring them in touch with reality. I don't think a good case could be made for exclusion after a first year. I sometimes think the ivory tower image that people discuss in the university context is there, but this is not always the students' problem, or the students' fault. It's largely the university administration, I think, which is at fault here.

Below we print the Labour Party's policy on tertiary education from page 5 of its 1972 Election Manifesto. The Minister of Education, Mr Amos, told SALIENT that "our education policy in our manifesto spells out fairly clearly the kind of society we want to work towards . . ." We leave it to our readers to judge.

Manifesto

CONTINUING EDUCATION

A Labour Government will ensure the availability to all New Zealanders of forms of continuing education at Community Colleges, Universities and allied institutions according to the requirements and background of the students. All students completing a general education at secondary school will be considered eligible for entrance to tertiary levels at present institutions such as Teachers' Colleges, Technical Institutes or Universities, and also to the proposed Community Colleges.

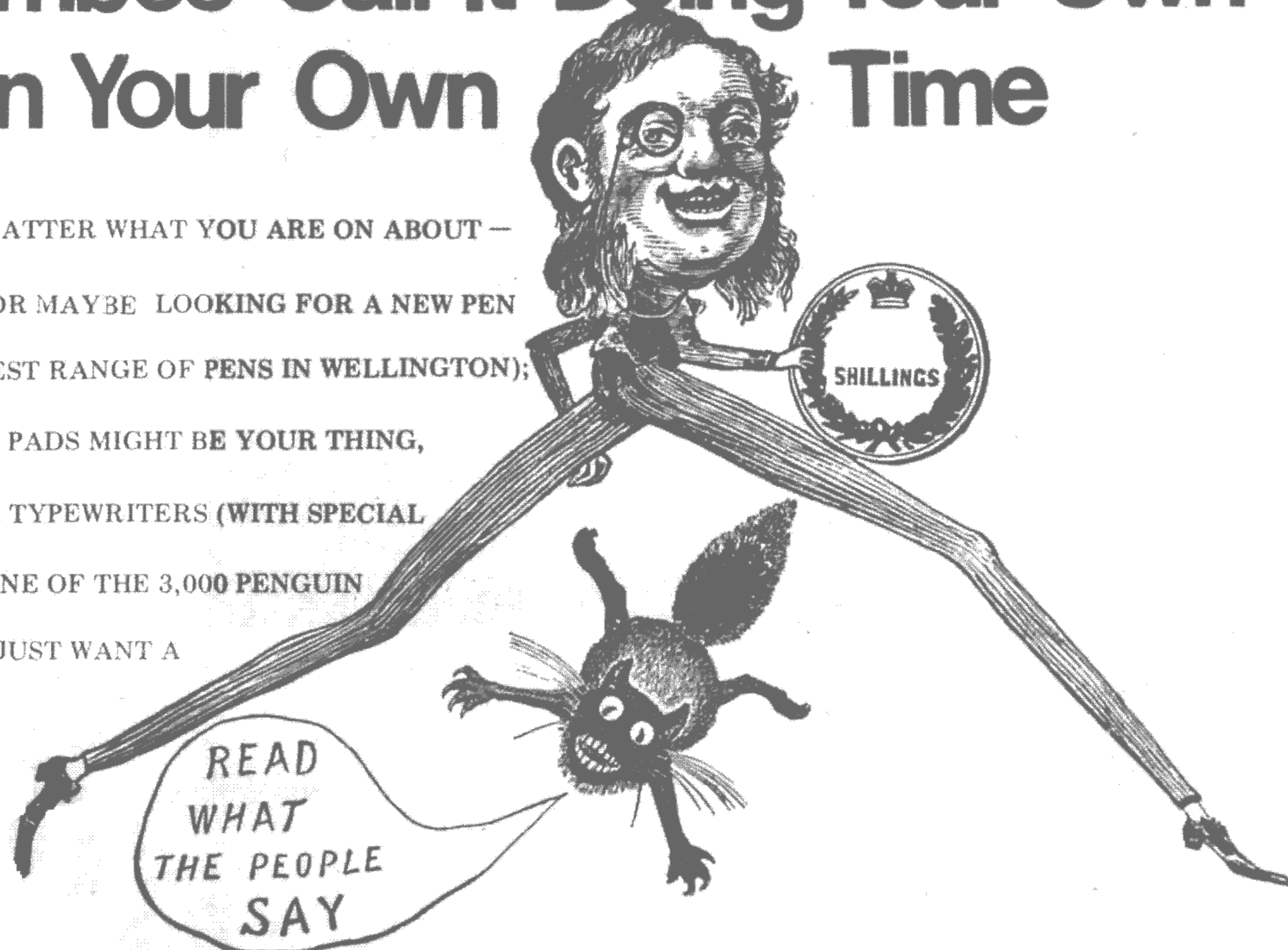
1. Community colleges will be established to increase the availability of continuing education, especially in provincial centres. Their form and functions will depend on the particular requirements of the local community.
2. In some cases Community Colleges will result from the extension and development of present Technical Institutes.
3. A Labour Government will ease movement of students between institutions such as Universities, Technical Institutes, Teachers' Colleges and proposed Community Colleges.
4. A standard bursary system will be developed for all students in continuing education institutions to provide adequate living allowances, taking into account the length and cost of particular courses. The special needs of married students will be recognised.
5. Assistance will be extended to encourage part-time students who do not receive sufficient benefits from the present bursary system. Universities will be encouraged to make available a wider range of subjects to those working for a degree extramurally and to afford greater opportunities to them to complete their degrees at University.
6. Building programmes for continuing education will be accelerated to meet the rapid expansion of student numbers to ensure that qualified students will not be denied entry because of lack of room. Limitations on entry to classes will be reviewed.
7. In anticipation of major and important reforms in continuing education, a Labour Government will work to provide reasonable residential accommodation for all tertiary educational institutions.
8. Consideration will be given to the provision of residential centres for continuing education, paying particular attention to the need for facilities of this kind for special groups willing to engage in a broad range of studies, such as management and industrial relations.
9. Staff salaries will be kept under regular review.
10. A Labour Government will make available, in increasing amounts, money to support research projects at our universities, to meet the cost of sophisticated equipment, and to
11. extend the boundaries of knowledge. Labour will promote the development of courses for trained personnel to assist in such fields as medicine, social welfare and vocational guidance.
12. Attention will be given to the imaginative development of training and retraining of the work-force, especially in areas of redundancy and where changing patterns of production demand a change or upgrading of skills.
13. Labour places great faith in encouraging people to increase their knowledge and opportunities through their own initiative. Adult education classes will be increased to meet the demand, and attendance fees will be reduced to a level which will encourage greater participation.

Because of the rapid advance in knowledge, and the equally rapid developments in social change, the task of education has become and will continue to be more complex and challenging.

In order to take account of this and also generally to provide opportunities for all interested in education to assist progress, Labour will call an educational development conference as soon as practicable after becoming the Government and invitations will be extended to overseas experts from a wide range of countries.

Whitcombes Call It Doing Your Own Thing In Your Own Time

IT DOESN'T REALLY MATTER WHAT YOU ARE ON ABOUT —
 BUYING TEXTBOOKS, OR MAYBE LOOKING FOR A NEW PEN
 (THEY HAVE THE WIDEST RANGE OF PENS IN WELLINGTON);
 FOLDERS OR LECTURE PADS MIGHT BE YOUR THING,
 OR FOR THAT MATTER TYPEWRITERS (WITH SPECIAL
 STUDENT TERMS) OR ONE OF THE 3,000 PENGUIN
 TITLES; PERHAPS YOU JUST WANT A
 GOOD BOOK...

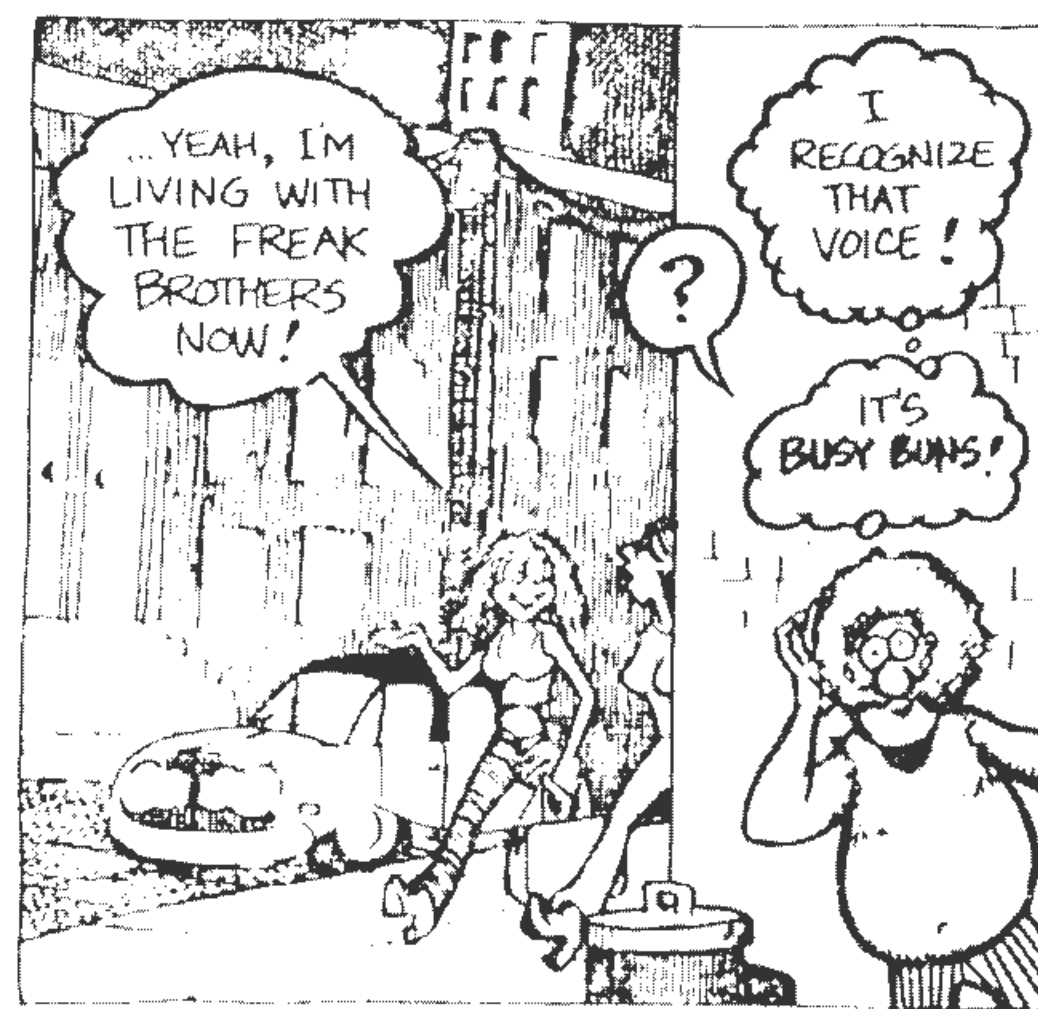
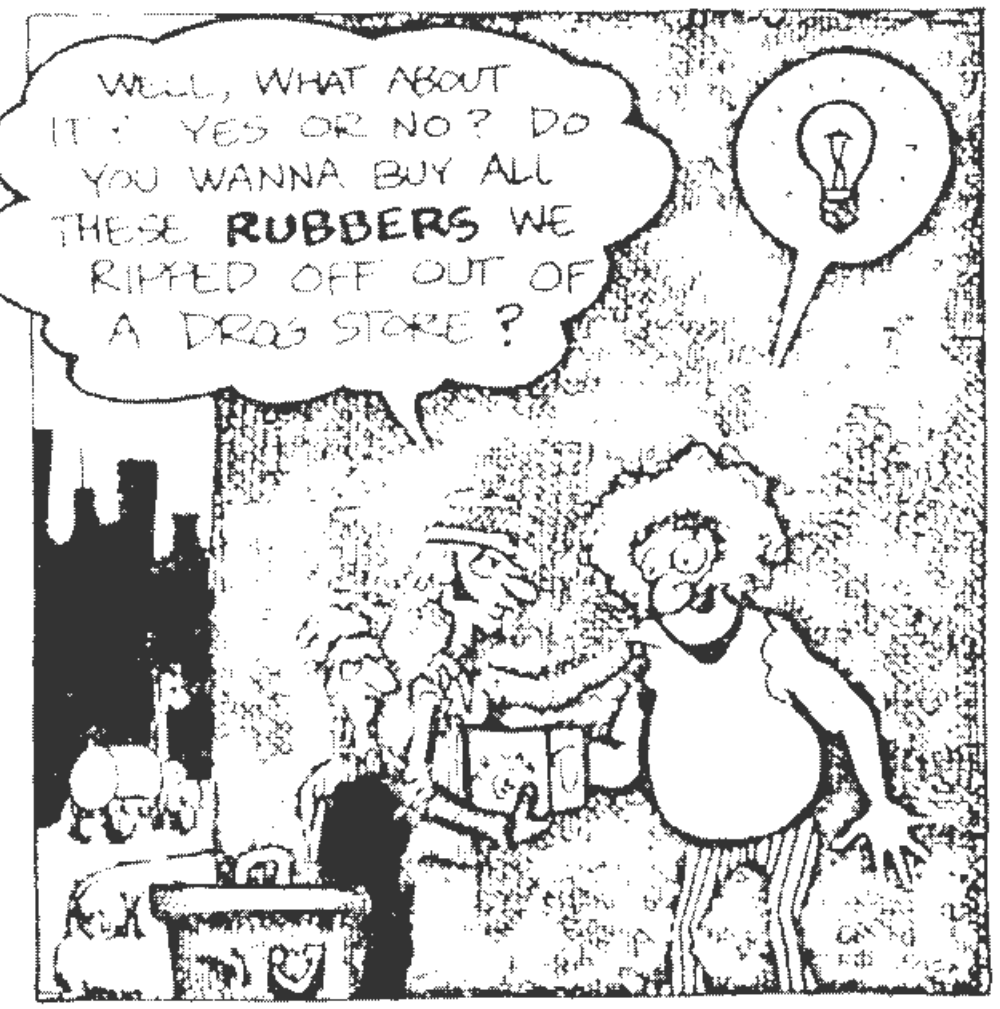
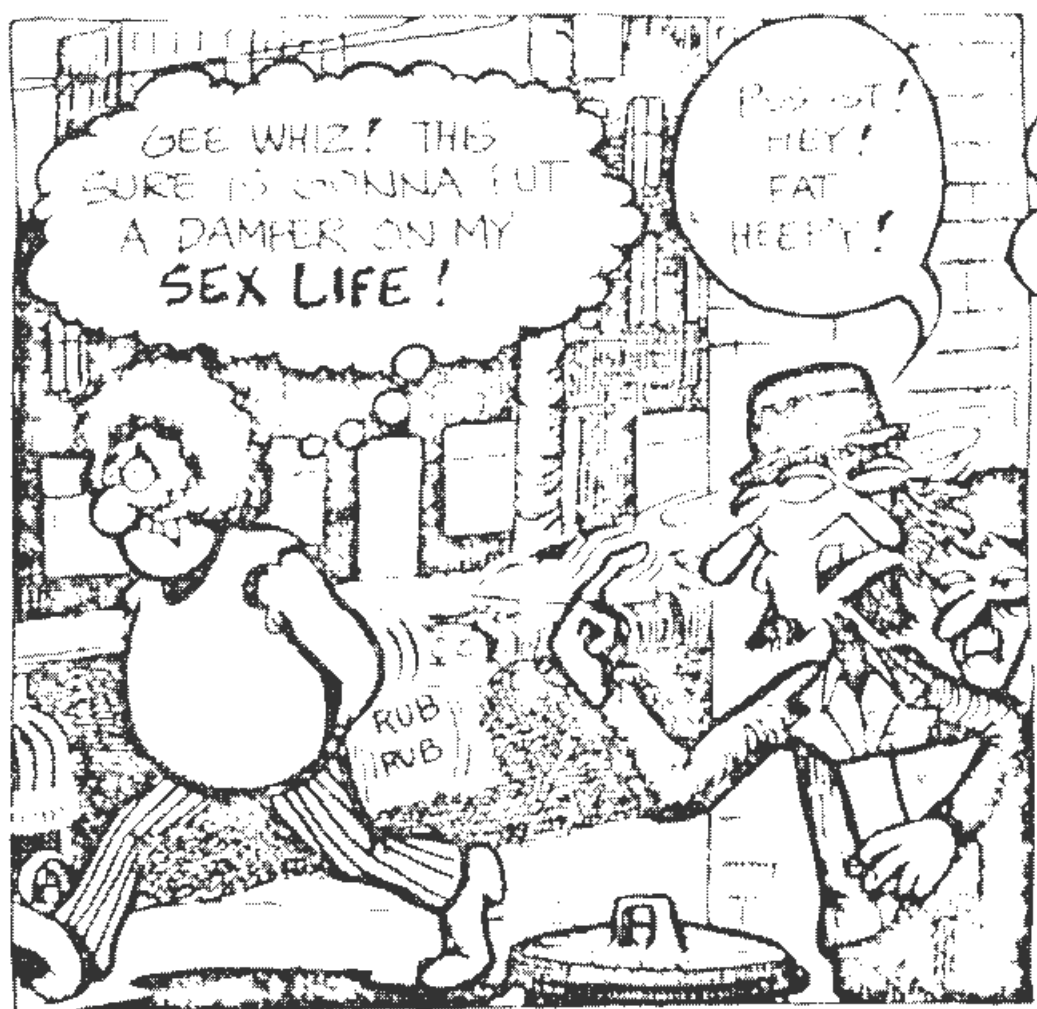
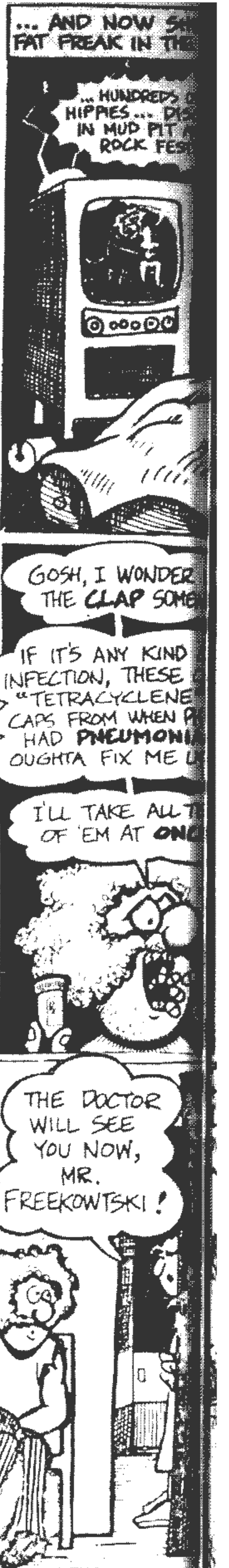


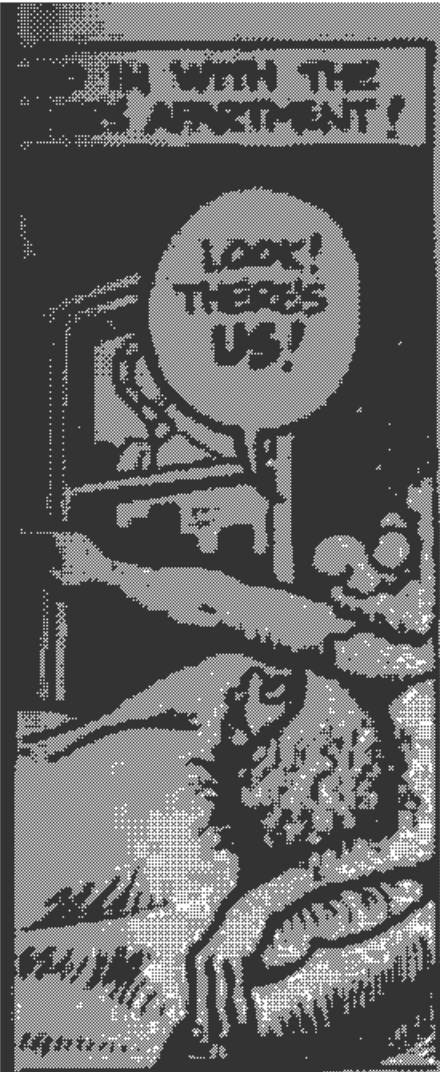
But Whatever Your Thing Is —
 Do It At Whitcombes

LAMBTON QUAY.

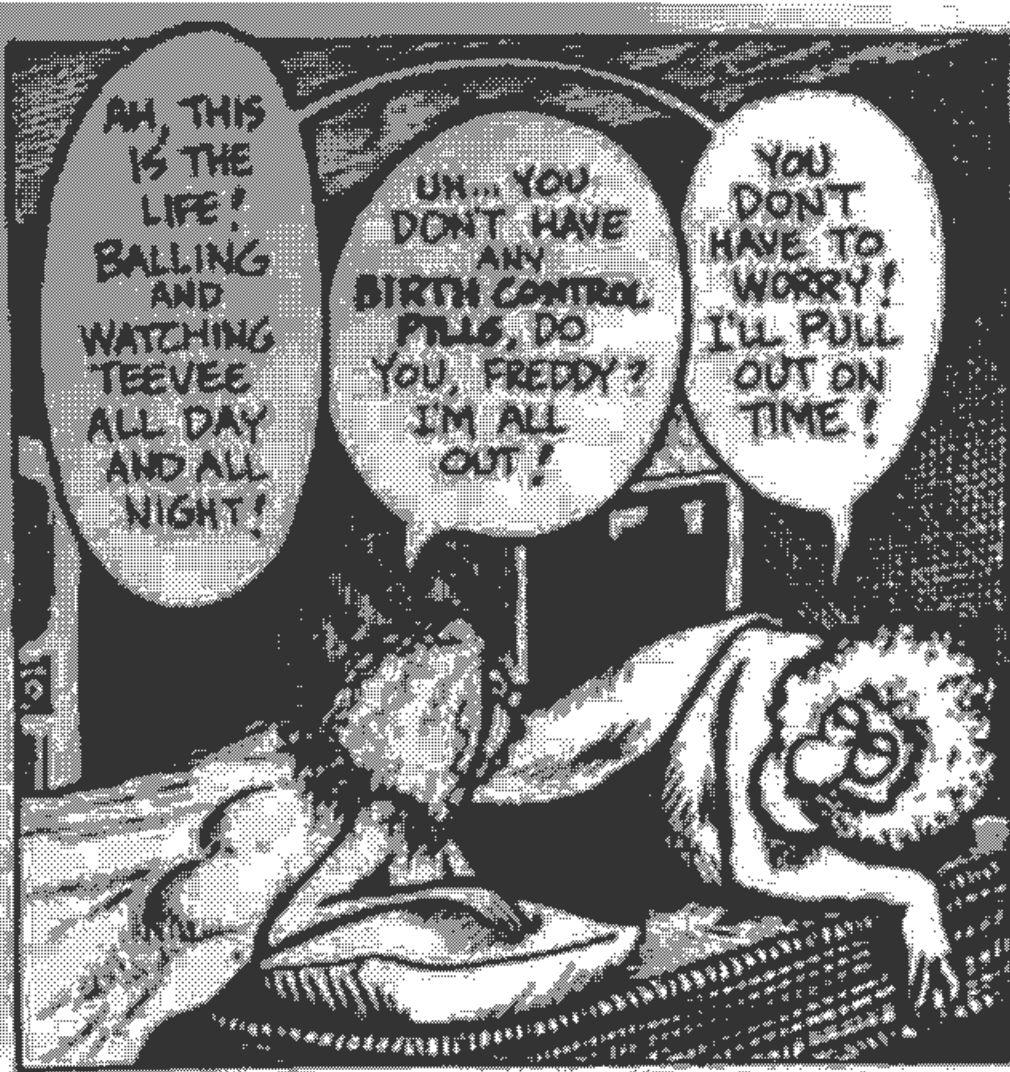
PHONE 41080

TURN RIGHT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CABLE CAR.





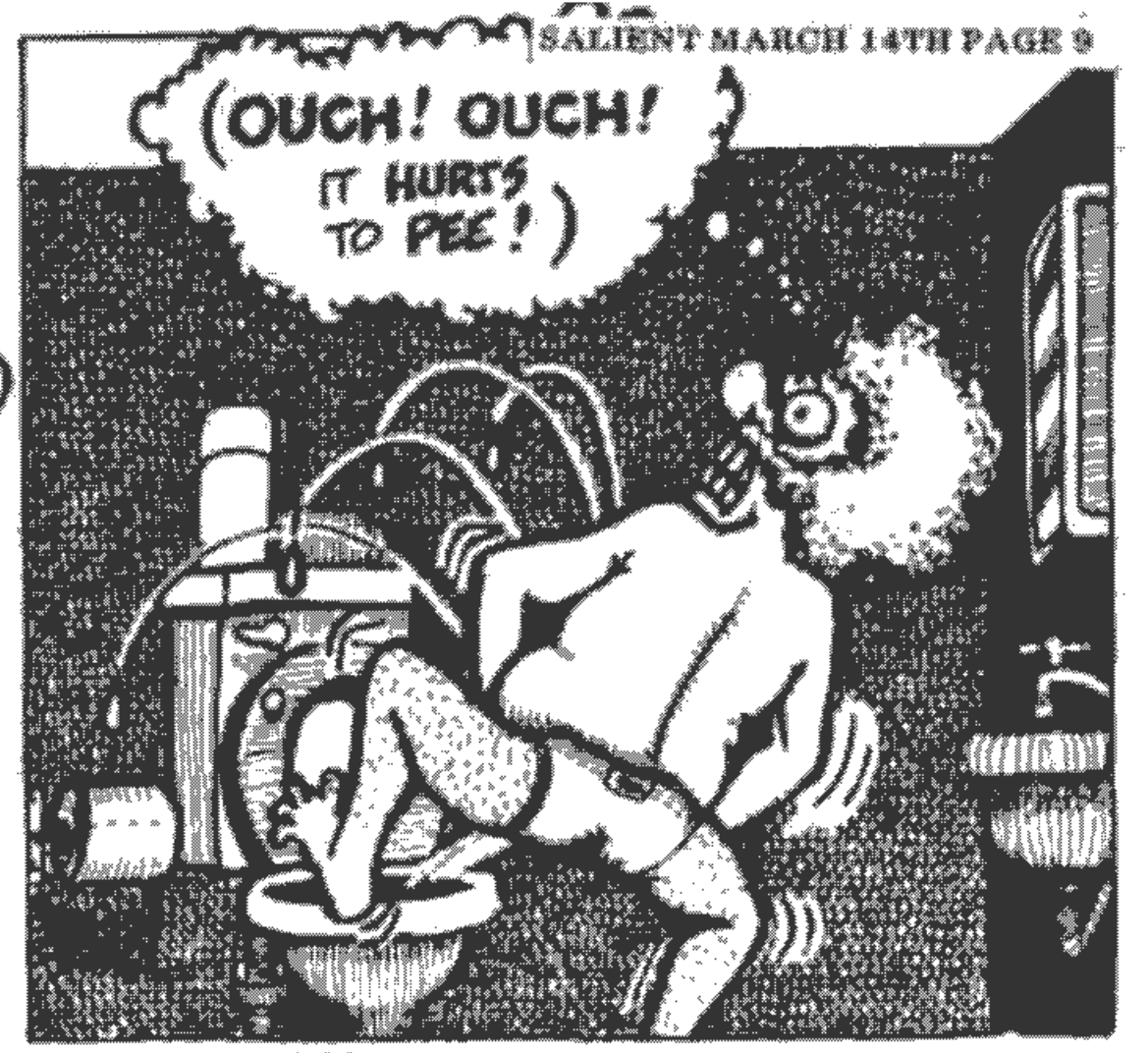
IN WITH THE APARTMENT!
LOOK! THERE'S US!



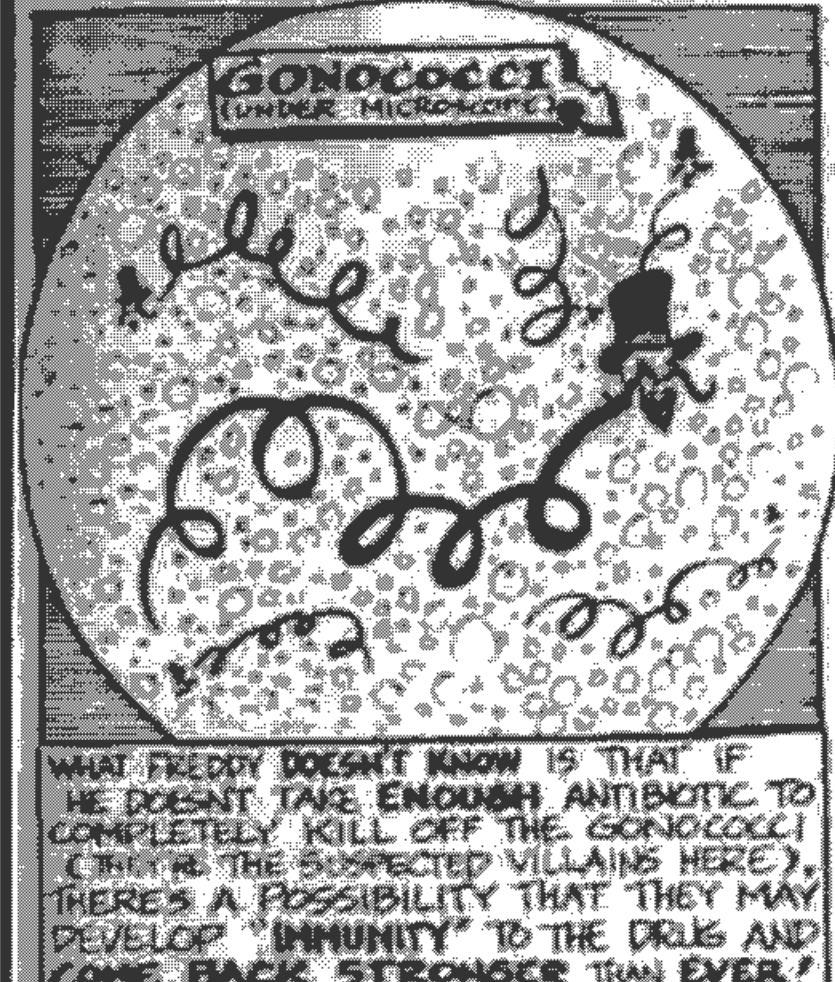
OH, THIS IS THE LIFE? BALLING AND WATCHING TEEVEE ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT!
UH... YOU DON'T HAVE ANY BIRTH CONTROL PILLS, DO YOU, FREDDY? I'M ALL OUT!
YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY! I'LL PULL OUT ON TIME!



SEVERAL DAYS LATER!
SEE YOU LATER, TODAY, FREDDY! I'M OFF TO COLLECT MY WELFARE AND FOOD STAMPS!
HUNH? OKAY! BRING HOME SOME BEER AND CIGARETTES!



(OUCH! OUCH! IT HURTS TO PEE!)



GONOCOCCI (UNDER MICROSCOPE)
WHAT FREDDY DOESN'T KNOW IS THAT IF HE DOESN'T TAKE ENOUGH ANTIBIOTIC TO COMPLETELY KILL OFF THE GONOCOCCI (THE SUSPECTED VILLAINS HERE), THERE'S A POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MAY DEVELOP "IMMUNITY" TO THE DRUGS AND COME BACK STRONGER THAN EVER!



THERE MAY BE AN IMPROVEMENT AT FIRST...
IT FEELS BETTER NOW!
I THINK I'LL HAVE A BEER!



BUT THE NEXT MORNING:
YOW! SCREECH! WAIL!



WOW! OW! YOU!
I'D BETTER SNEAK DOWN TO THE FREE CLINIC AND SEE A DOCTOR!



ER, UH... SEE YOU GUYS LATER! I HAVE TO RUN SOME ERRANDS!



GOD, IT'S A LADY DOCTOR!
W EMBARRASSING!



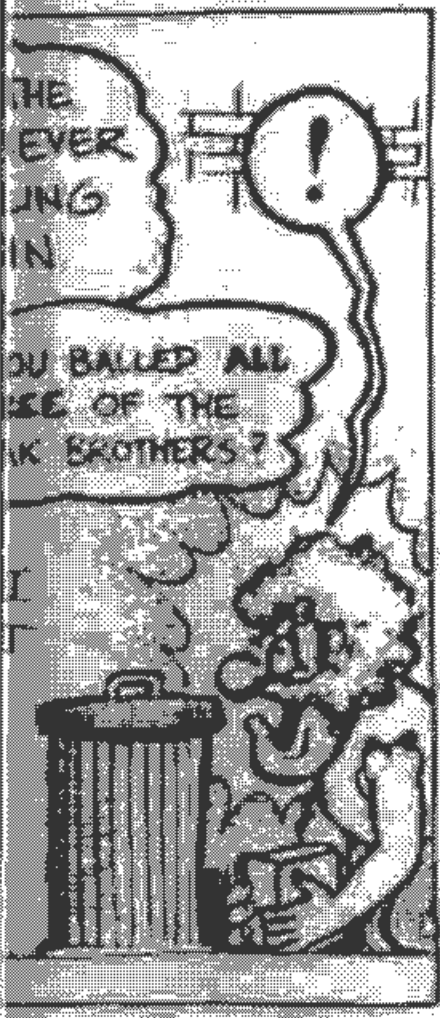
IT DRIPS AND IT HURTS WHEN I "WEE-WEE!"
MAYBE I CAUGHT SOMETHING OFF A TOILET SEAT, HUH?
BULLSHIT.



WHAT'S WRONG, DOC? YOU WONT HAVE TO AMPUTATE, WILL YOU?
YOU JUST HAVE A GOOD DOSE OF THE CLAP, SON!
YOU JUST GOTTA BE MORE CAREFUL WHERE YOU STICK THAT THING!



I HAVE TO USE TWICE AS MUCH PENICILLIN, YOU'RE SO FAT!
(GASP!) COULDN'T YOU JUST GIVE ME A BUNCH OF PILLS?



THE EVER LONG IN
YOU BALLED ALL SEE OF THE K BROTHERS?



OH YES, I BALLED FREEWHEELIN FRANKLIN ONCE AND PHINEAS TWENTY-THREE TIMES!



HRMPH! ALL MY SO-CALLED "FRIENDS" CARRYING ON BEHIND MY BACK! WHAT A BUMMER!
GOOD THING I DIDN'T TELL THEM ABOUT THE CLAP YET!



... IF I DON'T TELL ANYONE ABOUT IT, SHE MAYBE WON'T FIND OUT AND THEN SHE'LL GIVE IT TO FREEWHEELIN' FRANKLIN' AND PHINEAS!



OSH!
HURTS TO PEE!



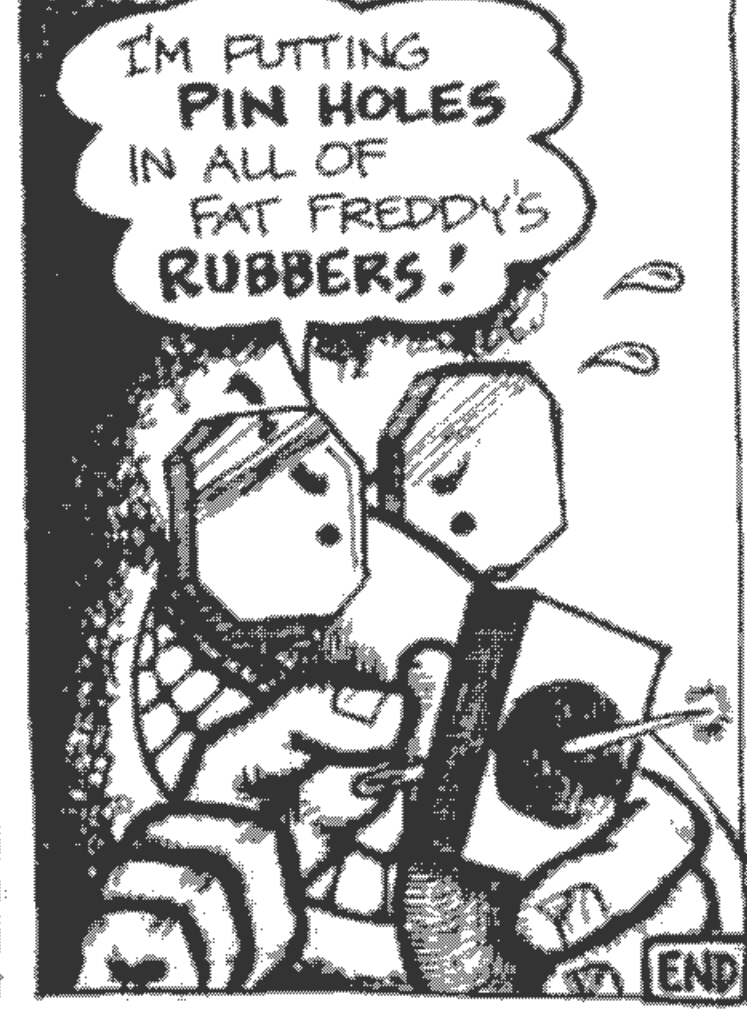
I THINK I'VE GOT THE CLAP!
FAT FREDDY'S GIRL FRIEND MUST HAVE GIVEN IT TO ME!



...BUT I'M GETTING EVEN WITH HER!



YEAH? HOW ARE YOU GOING TO DO THAT?



I'M PUTTING PIN HOLES IN ALL OF FAT FREDDY'S RUBBERS!

ALBANIA

A Triumph for Socialism

Why should New Zealanders be interested in Albania? It is a very small Mediterranean country bordered on the north by Yugoslavia, on the west by the Adriatic and on the south by Greece. Many people in this country are probably unaware of its existence. Yet New Zealanders could learn a great deal from Albania. Despite their country's size, lack of natural resources and history of extreme poverty, the Albanians are creating a society which can provide more than adequately for their needs and which is controlled by the people. Ron Taylor, the present National Organiser of the Communist Party of New Zealand, returned from Albania last year after four year's work among the people there. SALIENT asked Ron Taylor to outline the history of the Albanian revolution, set out the lessons for New Zealanders of socialist development, and put forward his party's views of how young people in this country can help create a revolution here.

The People's Republic of Albania is a small country (about one-tenth the area of N.Z., or nearly the size of Belgium) in southern Europe, with a population of 2,300,000, which has carried out a proletarian revolution and is now in an advanced stage of the construction of a socialist society. The first stage, the political revolution, took place simultaneously with the liberation of Albania from occupation by the Italian and German fascists. This freed the Albanian people from exploitation by foreign investors allied with the local landowners and merchants, feudal aristocracy and tribal chiefs. This was completed by 1944-45 with the smashing of the old state by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the establishment of the people's state power in the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus the national independence and sovereignty of Albania was ensured and all power placed in the hands of the working people.

The way was now opened for the economic revolution, in which socialist relations of production have completely replaced relations of production founded on private ownership of the means of production, both in industry and in agriculture. The construction of an independent, self-supporting, socialist economy, based on the material and human resources of the country and aimed solely at fulfilling the needs of the Albanian people is well advanced.

At the same time, there has been enormous progress in the third stage, the ideological revolution to overcome the backward ideas and habits of thought of self-

ish personal gain at the expense of one's fellows, which have been inculcated over centuries of society. The new man with communist morality and Marxist-Leninist world outlook is developing. The main blow in this stage of the revolution is aimed to prevent any trend to the development of administrative, managerial, scientific, and intellectual personnel, into a bureaucracy ruling the working people, and to ensure that the entire society is under the complete control of the working people and serves their interests alone.

The result of these profound revolutionary changes in Albania is a society in which the quality of life of the entire people is enormously better than it is in New Zealand today. The sense of purpose and achievement, the unlimited horizons for the youth, the assurance of security, the breadth of real democracy and personal freedom, give the Albanian people a spiritual satisfaction and a feeling of optimism quite unknown in any capitalist society, despite the existence of many fields in which the almost unbelievable backwardness inherited from the past has still not been completely overcome.

Here are some practical achievements which would be applicable in New Zealand once the working people have seized power and set out to build their socialist society.

There is no inflation in Albania. There has not been a single retail price rise since 1946, when the people's state power first got the economy under control. On the contrary, as productivity has

Political Power to the People

Candidates seeking election as deputies are selected by a vast democratic process of electors meetings which examine the record of each candidate in detail to ensure that he really has proved himself worthy of being their representative. No Albanian would vote for some unknown candidate picked by a tiny party selection committee, as is usually the case in N.Z. Having got his name on the ballot paper, to be elected the candidate has then to win not less than 51% of the total voters on the roll to cast their secret ballots for him on polling day. (Not many N.Z. M.P's could meet this condition). And after all these safeguards, the electors still have the right of recall if their deputy does not properly fulfill his role as their representative. In the 1970 general elections in Albania, every eligible voter actually cast his vote and more than 99.9% of them voted to endorse the candidates selected.

The Party of Labour of Albania is the leading force of the Albanian people. It has won the complete trust of the whole

population through its correct policies and the self-sacrificing efforts of its members to lead the people in solving their many difficult and complicated problems through years of heroic class struggle. It is a true communist party, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and linked with the masses of the people by indissoluble bonds forged in joint struggles. It is the leader, but in no way the master of the people. The Party exists only to serve the people, who, for their part, send forward the best social activists into the ranks of the Party to serve as their leadership. They never relax their vigilance to nip in the bud any tendency of persons in leading positions to develop into a new class of bureaucratic rulers of the people. To be accepted as a member of the Albanian Party of Labour is the greatest honour for an Albanian, but it brings no privileges whatsoever — only greater social responsibilities.

In Albania state power remains the dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e. power is



increased with the rising technical-scientific and educational level in the country, prices have been constantly reduced. The real standard of living is steadily rising and there is no polarisation into rich and poor.

Free medical services are at an advanced level, available to all citizens, and distributed throughout the country wherever the people live and work.

The social security system is much more comprehensive than ours. Benefits are not less than 90% of wages. Sickness benefits commence on the first day of incapacity to work. Retirement pensions are payable at 55 years for men, 50 for women. Working women get paid maternity leave, 13 weeks as of right, easily extendable on medical grounds.

Albanians pay **no taxes** at all — not even for TV licences.

There are **no fees for schooling** at primary, secondary or university level. About 70% of university students receive bursaries which cover all their living costs. In 1970 there were 7,000 students of Tirana State University accommodated in the "student city", a new suburb, complete with lodgings, restaurant, club and sports facilities.

Albania is the only country in Europe with **no unemployment problem**. University graduates are guaranteed employment in their chosen speciality.

In this country where brigandage and blood feuds were normal phenomena of life only thirty years ago, **crime is disappearing**, "juvenile delinquency" is

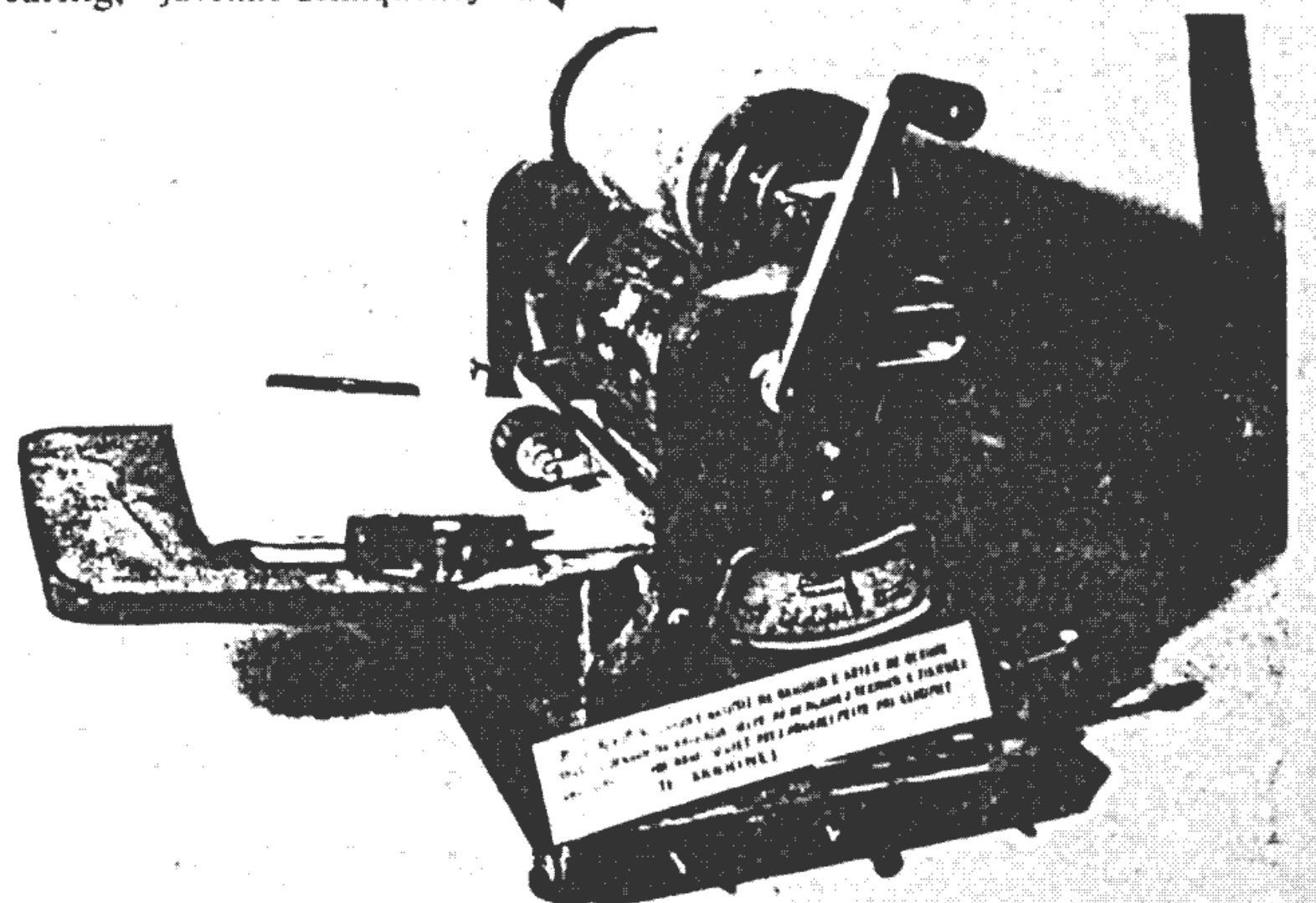
rare, and there is no drug problem at all.

There is **no discrimination** based on race or sex. Pay is based on "the rate for the job". The law makes special provision to protect women in their role as mothers and there is a very comprehensive network of mother and child health centres, creches, kindergartens, and facilities to lighten the burden of household chores.

There is **no foreign or local capitalist expropriation** of the wealth created by the work of the Albanian people. The land, factories, schools, hospitals, houses, banks, newspapers, all belong to the Albanian people and serve them.

The Albanian people have tremendous interest and involvement in politics. The entire state structure is built on elected people's councils, starting at the level of the individual village or city block, through city and regional councils, up to the People's Assembly. Voting is direct, by secret ballot, with universal suffrage from 18 years of age.

The judges of lower courts are elected too, although Supreme Court judges are appointed by the People's Assembly. Within its own territory and subject to the decisions of higher level councils, each of the People's Councils exercises the full functions of government, thus the local bodies have real authority. Day to day government of the country as a whole is carried out by the Council of Ministers elected by the People's Assembly.



This duplicating machine published the first issue of the Paper "Zeri i Popullit" (People's Voice) during the stormy years of the National Liberation War days (August 25th, 1942).

in the hands of the alliance of working people under the leadership of the industrial working class. To establish their power the people had first to smash the reactionary state power of foreign and local oppressor and exploiter classes by armed struggle. Today the people carefully guard their state power with the weapons which they keep in their own hands. This is the guarantee of ever greater democracy for the working masses and ever diminishing

hopes for the restoration of the old order in Albania. The people's state power will continue to be perfected and grow stronger for a long period, until capitalism has been defeated by the working people of each country and there is no longer any danger of intervention by the forces of imperialism in the military, political, or ideological spheres. At that point it will become unnecessary and will "wither away".

FOREIGN BASES IN NEW ZEALAND

Wilkes Writes to P.M.

The Duty of N.Z. Youth

Young people, including students, are an important political force in N.Z. as in every other country. With their working lives ahead of them they look with revulsion on the inhumanity, brutality, futility, and sheer stupidity, of the world of capitalism in decay – imperialism. Since their conscience is largely unswayed through personal participation in the exploitation of the working people and they have not yet become hooked to the system through time-payment or family commitments, they tend to come out more courageously and honestly with their criticism of the "establishment". This is a fine, positive feature of the youth.

As a result of the bold actions and demonstrations, largely of young people, over the past five years or so heavy blows have been struck at pacifism, acceptance of capitalist "law and order", and social-democratic "negotiations", which have dominated the political scene in N.Z. for many years.

But on the whole, the young people have tended to revolt against ugly manifestations like police violence, the Vietnam War, the Springbok tour, rack-renting, and so on, as isolated things in themselves. Thus they have seen only the external features of these phenomena and have mostly failed to appreciate the interconnection of all these things as inevitable consequences of the system of imperialist exploitation of the working people. Until they grasp this concept, their revolt, no matter how courageous, will be directed only against individual symptoms of the disease in N.Z. Society and will never be successful in eradicating its cause.

Oppression and exploitation of man by man, expressed in wars of aggression, unemployment, racism, discrimination against women, police brutality, futile university courses etc., will always be with us until we eliminate their source by the overthrow of the capitalist system in New Zealand. This entails the proletarian revolution, the smashing of the forces of the capitalist state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But, because of its class position, only the working class can play the leading role in the proletarian revolution, and in N.Z. it is not yet sufficiently conscious of its historic mission and has scarcely entered the battlefield. Hence we see the youth and student movement taking a courageous stand, but in isolation from the main force without which victory cannot be attained. *This is the most serious weakness in the movement of young people in N.Z. today.*

In such a situation there is grave danger that the revolutionary energies of the youth could be burnt out in adventurist actions of small groups, ineffective because they remain isolated from the main stream of the rank and file working people and resulting only in unnecessary martyrdom of bold elements, or frittered away on charitable work leading to reconciliation with the system and disillusionment with struggle. Neither of these alternatives will play a significant part in solving the crucial problem of raising the consciousness of the masses of the workers about their historic mission as the decisive force in the socialist revolution and getting them to take action.

Enver Hoxha – Albania's socialist leader



Dear Mr Kirk,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Committee Against Foreign Military Activities in New Zealand (CAFMANZ), a body recently set up in Christchurch with the immediate objective of organising a campaign against American military facilities at Christchurch Airport. CAFMANZ is largely composed of people who were active in the Omega debate of 1968-69 and is a continuation of the campaign against American military facilities at Woodbourne and Mount John.

We have been encouraged by the strong attitude taken by the new Labour Government in Australia towards American military bases. Mr Barnard and Doctor Cairns are reported as saying that the Australian Labour Party is opposed to the presence of foreign bases over which Australians have no influence, and they have stated that the U.S. will have to share defence information from these bases or close them down.

We would like to see a similar statement made by the New Zealand Government, and we offer the following outline for a New Zealand policy on foreign military activities in New Zealand.

1) "Project Longbank" at Woodbourne. Despite a party of journalists and students being shown through this installation in January 1971 there has never been any official explanation of just what function was served by Longbank, apart from the frequently repeated, almost meaningless statement that "aerospace disturbances" were being monitored.

In 1970 you stated (NZPA 11 Feb. 1970) that "when Labour became the Government it would satisfy itself on the justification for the (Longbank) detachment. If security required secrecy a Labour Government would observe this..."

Project Longbank will be terminated by May 1973. We would like to see the Labour Government find out from the USAF before that date exactly what Longbank is doing and why secrecy is necessary. Our own investigations conclude that secrecy was necessary not merely to safeguard technology but because the U.S. was spying on French and Chinese nuclear tests and utilising these tests to discover the effects of nuclear explosions on radar and radio propagation – a field of weaponry improvement the U.S. is otherwise prevented from experimenting in by the Partial Test Ban Treaty.

The N.Z.-U.S. agreement covering Longbank gives New Zealand the right to data from this installation, but no data has ever been made available as far as we can find out. We think that the DSIR Physics and Engineering Laboratory should have access to the accumulated Longbank data, particularly in the field of very low frequency radio propagation, a field in which the Laboratory has internationally acknowledged competence.

2) Mount John The USAF satellite tracking station was foisted upon the New Zealand public as a scientific research programme with non-military objectives. Our investigations, publicised at the time of the demonstration in March 1972, showed that Mount John is part of the "Space-track" system of the USAF Aerospace Defence Command which provides targeting data for antisatellite weapons with nuclear warheads. Our campaign has so far forced

a) disclosure of the contents of the Mount John lease agreement, and b) severance of

Canterbury University's association with the installation. We are now asking that the Labour Government:

a) Publish details of the negotiations between the previous Government and the USAF which led to the Satellite Tracking Station being established. Such disclosures would enable the New Zealand public to ascertain whether the misrepresentation of Mount John's nature and function was due to the U.S. Air Force misleading the N.Z. Government or to the N.Z. Government misleading the people.

b) Request the USAF close down the Satellite Tracking Station or, if it can be shown that there is sufficient scientific justification for its continued existence, that it be operated by a non military agency, without military financing, and that the high security encrypted teleprinter links with the USAF aerospace Defence Command be severed. If America wishes to conduct scientific research at Mount John, we suggest that it be done by New Zealand institutions under contract to, say, NASA. NASA space facilities in Australia operate successfully under such an arrangement.

3) Harewood-Weedons We are very disturbed that America is carrying on a number of military activities at Harewood Airport and RNZAF base, Weedons under cover of the "Operation Deepfreeze" agreement between the NZ and US Government. We are currently concerned with three particular aspects of the Harewood-Weedons complex –

a) The USAF Military Airlift Command (MAC) Base at Harewood. Ostensibly this base exists to assist the US Navy's Operation Deepfreeze, flying Starlifters from Hawaii to Christchurch and on to Antarctica, but it is not covered by the Deepfreeze agreement and in fact MAC services an average of one aircraft movement per day right through the year in support of all sorts of military activities in the South Pacific area. This includes handling of logistical tasks for Mount John and Woodbourne, while aircraft bound for American installations in Australia also pass through Christchurch. From time to time various military research projects, concerned with problems of radar, radio propagation, surveillance, underwater warfare and weapon development, are based at Christchurch.

MAC is not essential to support of Antarctic science. MAC operates under charter to Deepfreeze and there is no practical or legislative reasons why the charter could not be transferred to civilian operators. PANAM has already made one charter flight to McMurdo and there are plenty of civilian operators in North America flying ski equipped Hercules. We ask that the New Zealand Government stops MAC flights on the US-NZ-Australia run immediately and that MAC flights to Antarctica cease before the next Deepfreeze season begins.



b) The US Naval Communications Unit: Sometimes described as the "Voice of Deepfreeze" this unit also serves as a link in the US Defence Communications Network other places which, to quote the US Defence Department "operates as the main interconnecting communications system around the world and within the continent (and) which interlocks and provides for the exchange of communication traffic between those commanders at posts, camps and stations throughout the world..."

The unit at Harewood as a link in this network is responsible for maintaining high frequency voice, teletype and facsimile circuits with Hawaii and Canberra and probably other points, using eight transmitters including a very powerful (40 kilowatt) one which can be beamed in any direction. (New Zealand gets by with a 750 watt link between Scott Base and Wellington). The receivers for this facility are located at Harewood, while the transmitters are located within RNZAF Weedons Base, behind gateways flanked with signs saying: "Prohibited Area: Official Secrets Act 1951".

We have copies of US Navy documents which refer to the existence of high security encrypting facilities at the communications Centre and to a military courier service carrying classified material between Hawaii and Christchurch. Such activities are inappropriate in a scientific research programme and we are asking that the NZ Government have them stopped. Civilians operate New Zealand radio links with Antarctica and there is no reason why the US should not do the same.

c) Operation Deepfreeze is basically a military exercise in polar warfare operations using "scientific support" as an excuse for cover. We have ample documentation for this statement based on statements by military spokesmen at US Senate and Congressional hearings and on semi-official publications such as the *US Naval Institution Proceedings*. The military "Operation Deepfreeze" as distinct from the civilian "US Antarctic Research Program" thus constitutes a violation of the Antarctic Treaty which forbids all military activities including military manoeuvres, although allowing use of military personnel on scientific programmes.

We ask that the NZ Government, as a signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, raise this question at the next Treaty Consultative Meeting, as well as applying other forms of pressure on the US Government to abide by the Treaty.

We feel there is more than ample justification for the above policy on US Military activities in NZ. We are not pretending that the present range of installations is likely to attract nuclear attack. We are arguing that we have an international obligation not to harbour any portion of the gigantic US military machine that is currently causing such enormous devastation in many parts of the world.

Eliminating the American military presence in New Zealand will demonstrate to our potential trading partners in Asia and to the world at large our distaste for and rejection of

– a military caste that performs My Lai massacres to "win the hearts and minds of the people"

– A "Defence Department" so out of control that it is no longer responsible to the American people or to the American Congress.

– an administration that conducts "peace negotiations" with B52 bombers – and a President whose electioneering methods are best exemplified by the Watergate Affair.

By allowing military bases on our soil we commit ourselves unavoidably even if unwittingly or unwillingly to future American military policies. More importantly, eliminating the American military presence in NZ is one small step towards restricting America's uncontrolled capability for waging global warfare on those who differ in political philosophy or oppose her economic domination.

Yours faithfully,

Owen Wilkes,
Chairman, CAFMANZ

reply
overleaf

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MR KIRK SAYS:



Prime Minister
Wellington
New Zealand

Dear Mr Wilkes,

26 February 1973

I have considered your letter of 19 January and the suggestions it contained concerning the United States military presence in New Zealand.

United States military detachments operate in New Zealand on the basis of intergovernmental agreements and other formal written approval. As you know some of these exchanges are published while others dealing with administrative matters or containing classified information remain confidential to the two parties. The arrangements have been entered into freely and can be terminated by either party.

The Government's policy on scientific projects and supporting activities carried out in New Zealand by agencies of foreign governments will have regard to a number of factors. We shall consider the intrinsic worth of the project and make an independent assessment of possible end uses of data collected. We shall also take into account whether or not the foreign government proposes or has proposed to share the fruits of research, and whether New Zealand has been invited to participate directly in the project, if this is desirable and feasible. Naturally, in the case of a United States project we shall have regard to our close relations, including defence associations, with that country. Finally, and most importantly, we shall decide what is best for New Zealand.

I do not consider the United States military presence in New Zealand to be inimical to our interests; nor do I think it will create the servile relationship suggested in your concluding remarks. But I am concerned that the unwarranted fears and suspicions which have been aroused concerning the purpose and function of certain United States installations should be dispelled, and that people should be provided with the means to conduct objective and well-informed discussion of these matters. In consultation with the United States authorities the Government is considering ways of doing this, for example by making, where possible, further factual information available to Parliament and to the public on the exact function of certain installations.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Owen Wilkes,
P. O. Box 2258,
CHRISTCHURCH



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(BE A MANDLER)

STAFF

SALIENT was edited by Peter Franks and Roger Steele. Irene Kennedy typeset the copy and Roger Steele threw it together with the help of Gyles Beckford, Cheryl Dimond, Ted Sheehan, Graeme Collins and Frith Jennings. If you want to learn how to do layout you'll be very welcome. Talahatchie, Vicky and Ann Usherwood did the proofreading, assisted by the indefatigable Les Slater, until he saw the picture of the Albanian girl on page 10 and left for Europe in a big hurry. Don Franks drew the cartoons and we would like to see other people's drawings. Pat O'Dea, Nigel Carter and Raewyn Good were busy writing stories, but we want to see more from more people. Grub & Bob Good kept the flag flying in the photography department. Last week we lost one of our best workers, H.T. Lee, who was forced out of New Zealand by the Government. We will miss him a lot and we hope other students will follow his example of putting the interests of others before his own, even at a great deal of personal expense.
Advertising was collected by Roger Green, phone 70-319 (ext. 75 & 81) or 793-319.
SALIENT office: 1st Floor, University Union Building.
P.O. Box 1347, Wellington, New Zealand.
P.S. The wooden spoon for the most copy rejected goes this week to Peter Rotherham, who won hands down. Congratulations Peter!

But we want to know MORE

Whenever, in the bad old days of the National Government, anyone asked what was the secret of Woodbourne, or how come the USAF was tracking satellites at Mt John, or what right did the Yanks have to operate a military base at Christchurch Airport, Sir Keith Holyoake would always assure us that nothing underhand was happening and that we could find out all about it by looking up the NZ - US agreements which were published and available to the public.

Now, Mr Kirk tells us there are confidential agreements containing classified information providing for the American military presence in New Zealand. But, having exposed this minor perfidy of the National Government Mr Kirk is content to re-assure us that the American military presence is not inimical to our interests.

To allay our fears he will ask his American masters for permission to release "further factual information on the exact function of certain installations".

Go to it Norm.

Tell us about the secret agreements that allow the US Naval Communication Station at Christchurch to relay a worldwide flow of classified radio messages; and that allow the USAF to forward military air cargo to bases in Australia and the Pacific. And tell us about any other secret agreements covering the submarine warfare research we do and the Orion anti-submarine aircraft we fly on behalf of the US Navy; and all that sort of thing.

And we would still like you to answer our questions and demands, of which there were about eight in that letter.

- Thanks for the offer of factual information, but we also want action. When do we get told the secret of Woodbourne?
- When does Mt John close down?
- When does US military flying at Christchurch Airport cease?
- When do we stop mouthing about the Antarctic Treaty and really demilitarise Antarctica?
- When does the US Naval Communication Station close down?

Meanwhile, faced by governmental inaction, we will express our demands a little more positively at Christchurch Airport on 24-25 March.

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The first observable effect of T.M. is a surprisingly large amount of relaxation. Stresses and knots begin to unwind. The breathing and heartbeats become slower and more rhythmic. During their first experience with T.M. people who have led lives full of tension begin to feel sleepy. Within a few moments they awake, remarkably refreshed. The tension of years has fallen away. It is not usual to fall asleep during T.M. however. After several months of practise even hardened masturbators may find their practise dropping off — this is just a phase, a slack period we all experience from time to time. Most masturbators experience a considerable upsurge in energy shortly after coming out. The increase in energy is such that it is not recommended to masturbate immediately before going to bed as it may unduly delay the onset of normal sleep. Masturbation has been likened to stopping work at, say, cutting vegetables, in order to sharpen one's knife; or pulling back the arrow on the bow in order to shoot it forward with much greater power.

One case history: S.T. a secondary school student, had found himself increasingly prone to tension and anxiety. On the recommendation of a friend he decided to try T.M. Within a couple of weeks his whole situation changed. He graduated at the top of the class with honours in every subject and went on to Agricultural College where he majored in Animal Husbandry (until they caught him at it one day). Later on he switched to the field of medicine where he also won renown specialising in diseases of the rich.

Another case history: P.S. was a sixteen year old necrophiliac shunned by his own age group, apparently heading for a nervous breakdown when he decided to learn T.M. Within a couple of weeks he had developed a positive approach to life. He flew through college gaining a large circle of friends and finally achieved his boyhood ambition of becoming a coroner.

These are just two of the many that have been helped by T.M. But this is not the end of the battle. Many more wait to be alleviated from the pain of our complex times. As Mr P. Ness the Public Relations Officer for IMS puts it; 'the job is well in hand but there is more to come. It is an uphill struggle but we must not give in. We must all pull together for the task at hand and thus enable our generation to live life to the full.

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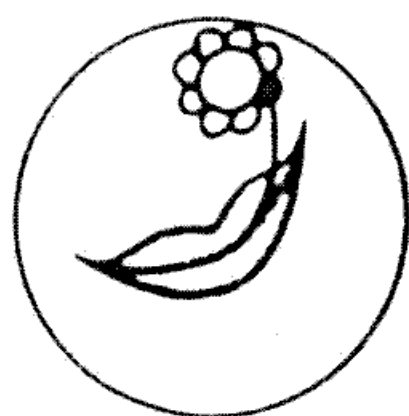
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FLICKS

The two new films released in Wellington last Friday do little to compensate for the long list of leaden oldies running with them. Both of them, "Stand Up and Be Counted" and "Man of La Mancha", invite strong reproof, not the accolades lavished upon them by impulsive critics. The serious nature of their subject matter fails to conceal their cinematic shoddiness, and indicates the confused sincerity of their makers rather than their depth of understanding.

The problem with "Stand Up and Be Counted" is that it tackles the feminist revolution . . . lock, stock and barrel. Rather than concentrating on one plausible example, it sets out to cover the whole field by presenting a gallery of hackneyed situations involving even more easy to identify with characters. An improbable plot, which consists of the remedy for a quartet of sick liasons in the form of a good dose of Women's Lib, takes care of such factors as progression and climax; but inflicts nasty wounds with the dialogue as a predictable side effect. The men converse in a shorthand for male chauvinists, the women in a rhetorical style reminiscent of Dr Greer's Playboy interview . . . a marriage that is condemned to failure from the outset, and which refuses to explain the ideology behind both sides of the argument. The insultingly predictable conclusion — no scars! — is victory to all the sensible female dissenters, but the trumpet of such a triumph has one hell of a hollow ring.

It is with some regret that I have to report that this turgid mess was conceived and perpetrated by a woman, one Jackie Cooper; whether it was over misplaced enthusiasm or downright incompetence she stumbles I do not know but someone should have been kind enough to tell her the world just don't turn like that. Admittedly, her leading ladies, Jacqueline (I'm socially conscious) Bisset and Stella (when do I get my rocks off) Stevens, seem so thoroughly convinced it's no joke, I doubt if there was anyone woman enough to persuade her to quit. She should have — it's a fucking bad film.

"Man of La Mancha" has no time for reality, and all its faults are almost direct opposites to those of "Stand Up". Scriptwriter Hal Wasserman knows his Don Quixote inside out; thus it does not strike him as odd that an eight-hundred page novel cannot be comfortably accommodated in two hours of high blown cinema. The material is dense to the point of being harrowing, every line of dialogue reaches further into the quixotic dilemma. Unfortunately such a riot of philosophical speculations are embarrassed guests in a musical, that gentle genre for those in search of joie de vivre. The sheer incongruity of man's deeper purpose hand in hand with can can numbers threatens to turn the movie into a bizarre black comedy; something director Arthur Miller (Love Story, Hospital) cannot seem to avoid. What is worse is that he knows nothing about musicals — the routines are pitiful, the singing worse, the settings cheap and barren — nor does he know much about their transcription from stage to screen. If we must have musicals, let them be sweet and kind; if we must have the condition of man, let it be in a format it deserves. Miss this one too.

The Union films did nothing to make this week's viewing any more pleasant — "Something for Everyone" was something for no-one and "Yellow Submarine" no longer fits the bill as an innovation. But then there are goodies on the way; the list includes many American A grades e.g. "The Last Picture Show", "Five Easy Pieces", "The French Connection", a few B grades e.g. "Vanishing Point", "Bob, Carol, Ted and Alice", and unfortunately, only one or two really solid movies. Personally, I feel the fare to be a little lean, but then again there will be the opportunity to shoot up some nostalgia, and that's fine with me.

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RECORDS

Stone The Crows : "Continuous Performance" Polydor 2391 043.
Reviewed by P.F. O'Dea.

The first indication that Stone the Crows could be set apart from average purveyors of heavy rock came with the release of their first album. The first side was a collection of competently-performed white blues, good but not exceptional. "I saw America", which occupied the entire other side with its impressionistic collage of an outsiders view of American Society, served notice that here was a group capable of bigger and better things.

The promise displayed on that first album was not, unfortunately, extended to its successor "Ode to John Law", and by any standards, the third album, "Teenage Licks", was a retrogression. Still the three albums contained just enough ideas to tantalise, and this together with the reputation the group enjoys as one of the most potent and memorable live acts on the English circuit, nurtured the hope that one of these days Stone The Crows would produce a real shitkicker. "Continuous Performance" isn't quite it, but it's two steps on the way. It has to be seen as a transitional album, following the death of their lead guitarist, Les Harvey, who electrocuted himself at a college gig, and to whom "Continuous Performance" is dedicated.

Harvey plays on five of the tracks, but his former overpowering approach has been mellowed by the bringing forward of pianist Ronnie Leahy, resulting in more balance over which Bell's voice out-Joplins Janis. The opener, "On the Highway", highlights the group's tendency towards the excessive, and should have been compressed.

"Penicillin Blues", a not-so-sublime sexual metaphor written by bluesmen Sonny Terry and Brownie Magee, has Harvey sympathetically counterpointing Bell's amazing gymnastics: "I promise not to scream or wriggle / I want it to last all night long", becomes more obvious and orgasmic as the lyric progresses.

Harvey's replacement, Jimmy McCulloch, turns in creditable performances on two numbers, "Sunset Cowboy" and "Good Time Girl". During the latter his runs blend well with the pulsing undercurrents laid down by Colin Allen and Steve Thom-

pson, and the punchy brass work. McCulloch should eventually fill the gap left by Harvey's demise, and lighten the group's approach.

Maggie Bell's finest moments to date are "Niagra", a ditty about selling one's soul to the devil and throwing rocks at policemen, and "Sunset Cowboy", an emotion charged, gospel-tinged tribute to Harvey.

One minor niggle: In their usual ham-fisted manner, Phonogram Records have mutilated what was originally a fold-out cover, removing the capital "C" from the title, so look for "Ontinuous Performance". The mistake is repeated on the label, but rectified in the small print on the spine. It's really nice to see a company take such an obvious pride in presenting its product to the public.

Rossini : Overtures -
Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra
conducted by Herbert Von Karajan
No.2530144
Reviewed by Tony Maritime

These overtures will be familiar to most people from the ingenious uses Stanley Kubrick made of them in "A Clockwork Orange". But in this disc it's a delight to hear such comparatively lighter music being performed by artists of the status of Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic.

The orchestra, is obviously enjoying itself yet its characteristic precision and beauty is always evident. Similarly while Karajan's control of the overall structure extends right down to the finest nuance of string texture, he never imposes, never introduces rigidity into the magical relationship he enjoys with this orchestra.

Some individual passages stand out; listen to the principal oboist in "The Silken Ladder", to the way he creates a care-free atmosphere for the rest of the orchestra throughout the overture. Or, take another example, the magnificent horns after the opening bars of "Semiramis".

The Lone Ranger and Tonto still dominate the final section of "William Tell", a crime for which the dunderheads responsible for the TV programme should be throttled. The version here is treated with great bravura and excitement, and the less well known but exquisite cello solo in the opening section is played with admirable evenness of tone.

The only complaint I have is that for some reason the tympani sound curiously thin, although the bass drum is recorded well enough. The recording otherwise is good, with stereo separation quite distinct, but here and there you may need to give a slight bass boost. Overall, this is a magnificent tribute to Rossini; there are no pretensions to profundity in this music - just an invitation to enjoy yourself.

Chester Burnett AKA 'Howlin' Wolf'
- 2 Record Set Chess 2CH60016
Reviewed by Bill Lake

This is one of a series of reissues of Chess Blues material which will also include Muddy Waters and Little Walter. Like them, Howlin' Wolf has been badly represented here until this double LP. There were two good LP's in the 'Real Folk Blues' series which put in a brief appearance, but otherwise we've only had a lavish psychedelic LP which Wolf called dogshit, and recently "The London Howlin' Wolf Sessions" which is merely tame. Apart from these observations his output has been consistently excellent, and Chess would have had no trouble finding four LP's worth of material. As it is there are 24 tracks ranging from 'Moaning at Midnight' of 1951 to 'Killing Floor' of 1965. The selection seems to have been made with an eye to the rock market, as it includes nearly everything that has been attempted by other people - 'Smokestack Lightnin'', 'No Place to Go', 'Spoonful', 'The Red Rooster', 'Backdoor Man', 'Sitting on top of the world'.

Howlin' Wolf's trademark is of course his rich, roaring voice. Singing from deep in the throat is a device common in early gospel singing whence it filtered through into soul music; But Wolf takes his inspiration more from those Mississippi blues singers who took the style over into country blues, notably Charlie Patton and Tommy McLennan; and the result is a much more individual, powerful and expressive vehicle than the rather synthetic throaty roars common in soul music.

[Maybe his size has something to do with it - the song "300 pounds of Joy" was almost literally true at one stage: he weighed 20 stone and had to be carried on stage in a chair]

Very rarely is the vocal style used just for effect. Within the limits of the usual blues verse patterns there are constant variations of melody, phrasing and tone which all contribute to a definite emotional flavour. On the earlier tracks especially there is often a repeated riff which allows a lot of variety. As vocals these are probably the best. But they couldn't be done without the very sympathetic backing band (as witness the London Sessions). Though pretty rough technically at first, the band has lots of bite and vigour and knows how to emphasize the vocal lines without cluttering them. Later on the backing becomes more regular and tends to fight the vocals a bit. In fact there's a general move in the later material to submerge the individual style in favour of spectacular instrumental and vocal work projecting the fat backdoor man image - the crassest example being 'Tail Dragger' and the best I think 'Built for Comfort'. Still it's all good stuff and whether you've heard Howlin' Wolf before or not this is the best anthology there's likely to be.

BOOKS

Great Circles: How to Build your own Dome Home. By Rupert and Felicity Glover.
Reviewed by Mark Heymann

The Geodesic Dome created by Buckminster Fuller has proved to be one of the best alternatives to the modern house. Made of polythene and wood, the dome combines low cost, approx \$1,500, with easy building. This book sets out simple to follow instructions on all aspects of building, including choosing a site, ventilation, sealing and windows. It also provides such incidental information as the fact that the hanging of a speaker, face up to the roof, creates a stereo effect. Published by Alister Taylor the book is almost worth the \$3.25 it costs.

Songs of Peace, Freedom and Protest by Tom Glazer (362pp. \$1.25)
Reviewed by Judith Neale

"To those innocent victims of oppression everywhere; to those who rot in jails all over the world because of their love of freedom and democracy; to the sufferers of religious bigotry and to those who lack freedom of worship; to the human victims of unasked-for aggression; to the hungry, the starving, and the poor without hope - and to the makers of these songs, this book is dedicated".
Tom Glazer

A history of social protest in song, SONGS OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND PROTEST, collected and edited by Tom Glazer, contains over 150 selections which reflect the growth of the social and political movements and issues of our time. There are union songs, civil rights songs, anti-war songs, spirituals, parodies, contemporary hits, old ragtime tunes and a sprinkling of foreign songs, many of which have never before appeared in print. Among those included are: "The Ballad of Momma Rose Parks", "Ballad of the TVA", "The British Workman's Grave", "The Cloak-maker's Union", "Come Away, Melinda", "Draft Dodger Rag", "Eleven Cent Cotton", "A Housewife's Lament", "Labor's Endless Chain", "Lyndon Johnson Told the Nation", "The UAW-CIO", "Sixteen Tons", and "Joe Hill".

Tom Glazer has published two previous folk anthologies and has appeared often on TV, radio and in hundreds of concerts. He has performed often with Burl Ives, Leadbelly and Josh White. With Budd Schulberg he was songwriter and composer for the film "A Face in the Crowd". For children, Mr Glazer has written "On Top of Spaghetti" and "Big Rock Candy Mountain". Among his hits for adults was "A Worried Man", written with Dave Guard of the Kingston Trio.

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"The South African Connection"

WESTERN AID TO APARTHEID

Written by Ruth First, Jonathan Steele and Christabel Gurney. Published in Great Britain 1972 by Maurice Temple Smith, in New Zealand by Alister Taylor, and available for \$2.95 from HART NEWS, Box 2359, Wellington.

The debate over South Africa and apartheid is often a confused one. Both here in New Zealand and internationally the real issues at stake are often lost sight of in a sea of rhetoric about "separate development", the need to preserve "civilisation" (i.e. white minority rule) in South Africa, and references to the "inability of the African to rule himself". Groups like the "Stop the Seventy Tour Campaign" in Britain and H.A.R.T. and C.A.R.E. in New Zealand are accused of "self-righteousness", "arrogance" and of setting themselves up as moral judges of other people. The critics of South Africa and apartheid are further downgraded for using South Africa as a convenient "whipping boy" — a country which one can criticise and feel good in doing so, at the same time as one ignores the social, particularly racial problems in one's own country. And at the very worst such critics may even be accused of never having lived in South Africa.

In all of this, the job of sorting out fact from fiction becomes harder and harder, not the least for the members of the anti-apartheid organisations themselves. This is where the immense value of "The South African Connection" lies. In two hundred and ninety seven pages of thoroughly researched and documented argument, it tears the veils off the face of apartheid and western investment in it, conveying an understanding of apartheid's true meaning, which, in my reading at least, has not previously been equalled. It is a book which is more like a kick in the guts. And it is this way because the word in the title, "Connection", is the one that repeats itself in your head as you read. Not that New Zealand's actual investment in South Africa in any way compares with that of Britain (two thirds of all foreign investment in South Africa is British), the EEC countries, the US and increasingly Japan. But it does not follow on account of this that we in this country are not involved and caught up in the web of exploitation which the book details. For their own part, First, Steele and Gurney are quite precise in their conclusion. "Trade with apartheid, investment in apartheid, have wide-ranging consequences for deepening British and western complicity in all apartheid's schemes. The defeat of the apartheid system will in turn have profound consequences for the liberation, not only of the South African people, but of the African continent as a whole. It will have an equally profound significance for those in Britain and the West generally who have come to understand how inextricably corporations and politics intertwine and who consequently realise that the committed search for radical solutions in Britain, in the West and in South Africa is the same search". (My italics - P.W.) (p.296) This is not simply an opinion which they are encouraging the reader to

accept. It is the central thread of the "connection" itself. The logic of the argument is inescapable: the kind of economic system we live under and which links us to the rest of the white western world, has its need for profits fulfilled, in the case of South Africa, at the cost of the misery and degradation of the vast bulk of people in that country. First, Steele and Gurney provide abundant evidence of this fact and in doing so they present the reader with a simple yet profound message — if you wish to express genuine solidarity with the black people of South Africa, then you must recognise that their suffering and poverty are caused by economic and political structures. Therefore an attack on this suffering and poverty means an attack on these structures and those classes and groups in whose interests they have been devised and whose interests they continue to serve. In this context the fact that Rio Tinto-Zinc (R.T.Z.), the

— and refuted — by First, Steele and Gurney. In their chapter "The Black Poor Get Poorer" we find this summary of their findings: "The truth is that South Africa must be one of the few countries in the world — perhaps the only one — where the majority of the population has become poorer during the last decade. Africans in South Africa are not only worse off now, by comparison with whites, than they were ten years ago: they are worse off by comparison with their own standard of living ten years ago. And this development has occurred in spite of boom conditions in the economy and a growth rate at constant prices of roughly six per cent per annum" (57). The gap between what firms like Rio Tinto Zinc, General Electric Company, General Motors, and I.C.I. claim to be doing in South Africa and what they are actually doing is focused on in greater detail in Chapter 8, entitled "The Companies: Image

wyn Lloyd, have all been out to South Africa as Foundation guests. Recently the Foundation has been expanding into western Europe and North America. In 1971 it invited M. Pierre Sudreau, a former Gaullist Minister who was at one time tipped as a future contender for the French Presidency and the Dutch Editor-in-Chief of the official NATO publication, Fifteen Nations. In March 1971 it organised a five day seminar in Johannesburg, under the aegis of the American Management Association, at which industrialists from the United States, Canada, Britain, and Western Europe were invited 'to make a first hand assessment of business opportunities in South Africa'". (224-5)

From the propaganda activities of the Foundation, through the repressive police apparatus existing in South Africa, and down to the UNESCO report which, by 1960, was quoting surveys showing that 60 - 70% of African children suffered from malnutrition: the thread which pulls these things together is that they are all part of an economic system whose essence consists in the drive to maximise profits and to extract the highest possible yield from capital invested in South Africa. If the coffers of firms such as R.T.Z., Ford, General Motors and I.C.I. are to be kept full, then the African working class and the dependent wives and children must be kept in their totally depressed condition. The needs of the one are an absolute contradiction to the needs of the other. In the South African context it is of course apartheid, apartheid in education, law, religion, culture and in every field of social activity, which ensures that the interests of international and national capitalists are upheld by the systematic channeling of non-whites into a condition of subservience.

Yet First, Steele and Gurney do not underestimate the ability of the apartheid mechanism to adapt and change — as much that is as is necessary to stay the same and to leave the basic distribution of power and wealth intact. Here there are two considerations. Firstly, to continue its growth rate, the South African economy requires that some non-white labour be introduced into levels of the work force from which it has previously been excluded. Hence, sophisticated apartheid profiteers such as multimillionaire Harry M. Oppenheimer see the apartheid structure of the future as pyramid shaped, with non-whites occupying the many bottom positions and fewer positions the higher up the pyramid one goes. This scheme, however, allows for a more mobile 'floating' middle which can accommodate non-whites where needed.

White capital, of course, remains firmly entrenched at the top. This view is contrasted with the traditional Afrikaaner view of apartheid as being representable as a cross section of two steps — a tall dominant white step existing side by side with a small subservient non-white one. Needless to say, neither alternative can be expected to win the support of the South African masses. Secondly, however, in a more flexible scheme such as Oppenheimer's there is a

Reviewed by Peter Wilson
recognition that certain concessions will have to be made in the attempt to preserve apartheid in the long run. Apartheid, because of the way it deprives the South African masses, is ceaselessly pushing them towards revolt. It generates the very conditions that lead to revolution. And though there can be no escaping this fact, though revolution in South Africa is inevitable, it is equally possible that the Oppenheimer-type manoeuvring can postpone the destruction of apartheid for some time and at great human cost. It is important therefore to understand the role of reforms such as Oppenheimer is proposing. Now, as First, Steele and Gurney clearly show, the actual effect of such reforms would not be the erosion of apartheid, but its preservation. Indeed, one of the clearest messages in the book as a whole, is the impracticability of any reformist solution to the South African situation, the impossibility of breaking down apartheid by piecemeal measures. For example, after considering how deeply British and western investment are grafted into the politics and economics of apartheid, the authors state: "It is not a matter of amputating a leg or an arm from business; the whole body of economic involvement is corrupt."

In planning future strategies, this is what all those involved in the anti-apartheid movement have to consider; that in the words of the authors, "... it is not racialism as such that is the oppressor but a system of South African capitalism incorporating a particularly virulent strain of racial oppression and one that is increasingly part of a world economic system." (296). Implicit here is the recognition that the glaring disparity between white affluence and black poverty, so evident within South Africa, is simply a mirror of the global condition existing between the white, western societies and the countries of the so-called Third World. In this global system the affluence of the former is obtained at the cost of the poverty of the latter, just as is the case within South Africa. In combatting this system, the anti-apartheid movement must build more and more into its forces those whose class interests are directly opposed to the interests of people like Sir Val Duncan and firms like I.C.I., General Motors and Ford. It must turn, out of necessity, to the working class.

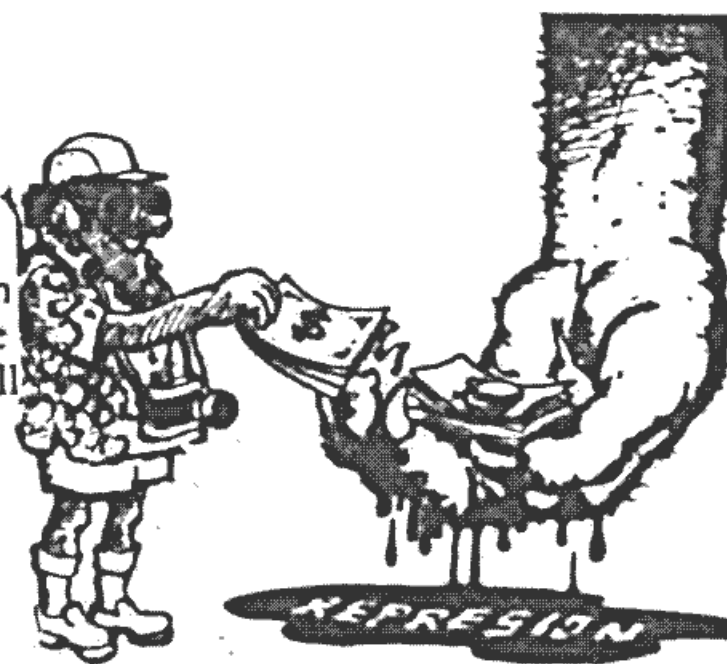
First, Steele and Gurney have shown the way in *The South African Connection*. The critical question for us in New Zealand is whether the anti-apartheid movement can be successful in assisting the oppressed masses of South Africa find their natural ally in the working people of New Zealand.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, defender of apartheid and head of the Anglican Church which owns 70,000 shares of Consolidated Goldfields Ltd ... and his connection, B.J. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa.

huge international, British run mining corporation extracted 43 per cent of its profits in 1970 from its South African subsidiary, Palabora Mining, must be set against the fact that the wages of African miners have not increased in real terms since 1911. Sir Val Duncan, Chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc, at the company's annual general meeting in 1971, said it was his conviction that "all mankind is the same but different peoples are at different stages of development. It is our privilege to better the lot of everyone who works with us". (151-2) There is no question, of course, that black African workers are at a different stage of development than the barons of Rio Tinto Zinc — that is precisely what apartheid is designed to ensure. As the authors point out: "From the economic point of view, South Africa offers advantages to the investor which few other countries do. Only Malaysia offers higher returns on capital. South Africa has also been relatively free — except in the case of the white minority — of the problem of wages rising faster than productivity. This is exactly what apartheid is all about". (15) The idea that the activities of companies such as Rio Tinto Zinc by promoting economic growth are in some way contributing towards the economic betterment of the African people is one of the particular points examined

and Reality". The gap, of course, is of just as much concern to the industrialists and manufacturers who derive their profits from apartheid, which functions as a device to ensure that labour is available to them in constant supply and total subjection. It was the coming together of interests like those which led to the formation of powerful business propaganda groups such as the South Africa Foundation which in its own words, aims to propagate "the strategic, political and economic importance of South Africa for the non-communist world". It began in 1960, a few months before the Sharpeville massacre and announced its intention of "stemming the tide of ignorance, criticism and misrepresentation against the Republic". As the authors point out, the Foundation has proven to be one of the most efficient propaganda organisations in the western world. "The most effective of the Foundation's techniques are its lavish invitations to influential foreign politicians and industrialists to come to South Africa 'to see for themselves'. Known within the Foundation as 'the treatment', these generous junketings have produced some of the very best propaganda for South Africa. In the last few years, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber and the Speaker, Mr Sel-



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visual arts

The Visual Arts Club has been around Victoria for some years in varying visibility depending on student support. Student support in turn depends on those with a desire to exercise their artistic ambitions indulging in the club's activities.

This year the club will offer tuition in pottery, screenprinting, painting and drawing all with excellent tutors. For the sum of \$10 students may take one of these courses - each course consists of approximately 20 two-hour sessions. Tutors vary their tuition to suit the individual needs of students. All classes are run in space provided by the Department of Univer-

sity Extension as there is no arts centre on campus.

As well as tuition it is hoped to have visiting speakers with interests in all fields of the visual arts. So if you are interested in the visual arts come along to the AGM on Monday 19th March at 7pm in the Student Union Lounge or ring David Bull 758-915.

Class Times: Pottery: Tues. 1-3pm and 3-5pm.
Drawing and Painting: 5-7pm
Screenprinting: to be determined.

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TOMMY LAMONT BUT! BUT!

The original boogie coochie man, and arguably the finest exponent of the style of music loosely termed the Chicago Blues, Muddy Waters, will play three concerts in New Zealand during the course of an Australasian tour. According to Cashbox, the tour will take place during the first two weeks of May. Waters and his entourage will play Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch under the auspices of hip entrepreneur, Robert Raymond, who is as usual extremely secretive about the details. Hence no definite dates, but it's understood that Raymond may follow this tour

through with one by Chuck Berry.

Waters rose to prominence in the early fifties, becoming the Chess Label's biggest-selling recording artist, with a little help from virtuoso mouth-harpist, Little Walter Jacobs. His voice is raw and rasping, a legacy from his days in Chicago's bars where he and his band successfully competed against the drinking audiences. His harsh ethnic styling, developed exclusively by and for those conditions, meant that he was never really popular outside Chicago until the blues boom of the mid-and-late sixties.

hot rock

On Saturday 24th March 8.00pm, Union Hall the Blues/Rock Society will present the freakiest camp concert yet allowed. From Hamilton, the 1953 Memorial Society Rock and Roll Band will perform all your old favourites - "Leader of the Pack", "Tell Laura I love her", "Teen Angel", "Lollipop". This group starred at the Ngaruawahia Festival and have a unique stage act (motorbikes and drag).

With them will be MAMMAL and Sam Hunt plus guest group and light show.

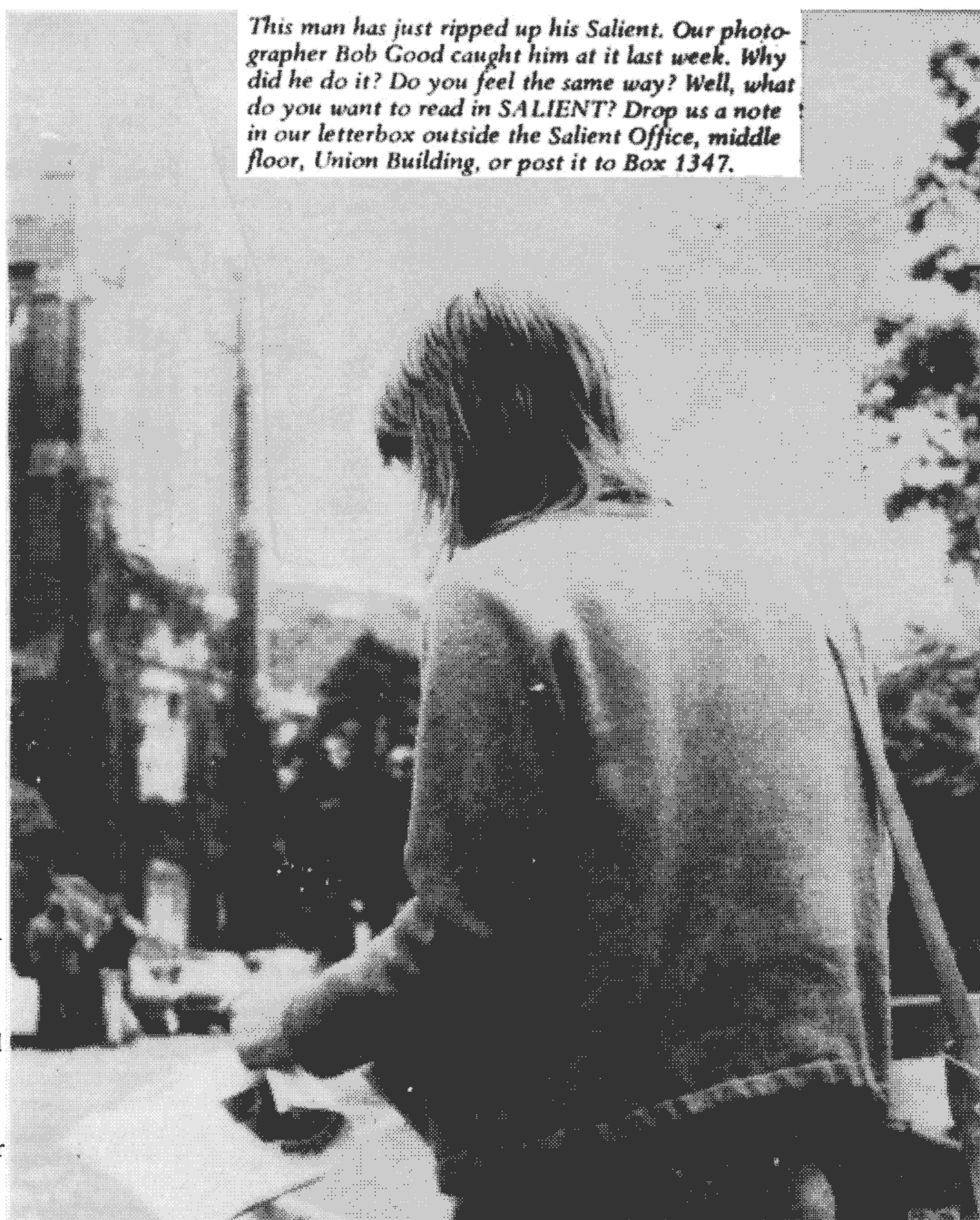
NOTE: All musicians, Light and sound technicians, groupies, dealers and anyone interested should attend the BLUES/ROCK AGM, Monday 26th March, 6.00pm in the Union Hall.

Perhaps the most outrageous production ever staged at Vic. will run in the Memorial Theatre April 29 - May 5. Under the general guise of a Rock Opera (that dubious genre defined in N.Z. by Alan Faquar) the show promises to be lurid, sensational witty and banned.

To assist Ian Watkin (300lbs of director) get this together we need females, males and eunuchs in the form of dancers, stage hands, technical staff, and wrestlers.

Auditions for this outrageous show will be held in the LISTENING ROOM, next Monday 19th March at 5.30pm.

If you are interested please attend.



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