

SALIENT

Victoria University student newspaper

Vol 38 No 25 October 2, 1975

Times Change in Law Fac.



Things have certainly changed in the Law Faculty since John Thomas was appointed Dean in late 1973. John Thomas was one of the major protagonists of the 'Socratic method' of teaching which is spreading throughout the Law Faculty. And at the beginning of this year in-term assessment was abolished in the Faculty.

Students have had little say in either of these major changes. For instance, the decision on in-term assessment was made in February when students were on holiday and were unable to be consulted. Calls for student consultation at the meeting were ignored and the recommendation to abolish in-term assessment was passed. Since then it has become more like a fixed policy than a 'recommendation'.

The abolition of in-term assessment is hardly a solution to problems of assessment in the Law Faculty. The return of the notoriously unreliable final exams as the sole means of assessment is reprehensible. The decision says little for the lawyers' ability to keep abreast of educational changes; exams have been condemned by educationalists as an unreliable method of testing students' ability since the last century. That the decision was

made out of concern for student workloads is also hard to swallow.

The 'Socratic method' is a new innovation which comes from East Coast American universities. When it is used successfully, it can rouse apathetic law students to critical thinking. When used badly, it can terrorise and intimidate students.

The fact that some law lecturers feel that forced learning could be an integral part of the 'Socratic method' is a sad commentary on their feelings towards students and their concerns as teachers. 'Apathetic' students are generally apathetic because they feel repressed, so to respond to student apathy by more sophisticated methods of forced teaching is no solution to the problem.

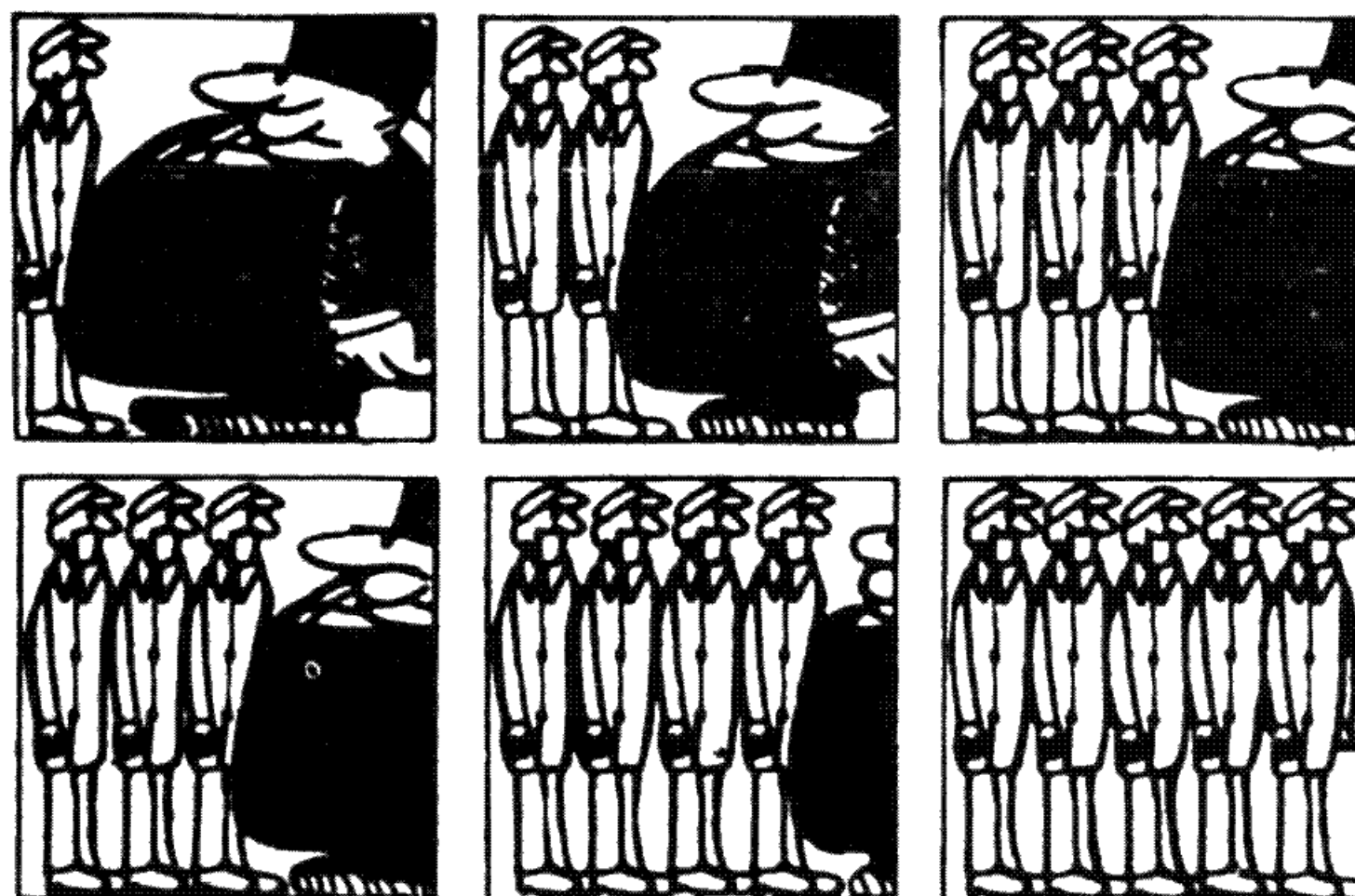
On pages 2 & 3 are two articles on the Law Faculty's methods of assessment. The information they contain should be of interest to all students who are concerned with assessment and who want to gear assessment to learning purposes, rather than an often arbitrary process of stratification.

STANDING UP TO FOREIGN CONTROL

On Sunday night, Dr W. B. Sutch, a leading critic of foreign ownership of NZ's industries and resources, died in Wellington.

Over recent years the work begun by Sutch and others in criticising foreign control in NZ has been continued and extended by the Campaign Against Foreign Control in NZ (CAFCINZ).

In January next year CAFCINZ members will undertake a Resistance Ride of the North Island. In a special supplement in this issue they explain the reasons why.



THE STATE OF ASSESSMENT IN

The Socratic method

I investigated the "Socratic method" after hearing a rumour that Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer were giving students "black marks" for failing to answer questions in class. That sounded like deliberate tyranny - subjecting students to examinations at every lecture. To find out more I had an interview with Dean John Thomas, a brief discussion with Prof Palmer and drew on students' experiences of their courses.

Dean John Thomas definitely does not give "black marks." Performance in his Contracts class will be considered only in the 10-12 annual cases of students who just fail exams but only to help the student.

However, Prof. Palmer does operate a "black mark" system in Torts. Lecture attendance is compulsory. If a student is unable to answer a question (such as to show he has not read the case required) or if s/he is absent when called upon, s/he is given a "black mark." S/he will be called upon in the next lecture and if the same happens - another "black mark". Getting three "black marks" means a student will be failed terms. This year one student made the three "black marks" and was failed terms. The working of the system was clearly stated at the beginning, and a "valid excuse" was to be "accepted."

This system seems to me more tyrannical, more like my bad old secondary school, the more I write about it! But note two points:

1. It should be judged according to its *practise*. Although many students claim to be terrified, many take it in good humour and some think Prof Palmer "a real sweetie."
2. The aim is not to oppress students *merely for the sake of it*. Prof Palmer considers it an unfortunate but probably necessary element of the "Socratic method" of law teaching.

What is the Socratic method?

The Socratic method is a method of *self study* aided by class discussion and questioning. *In class*,

instead of the lecturer systematically developing six points, he asks questions which aim to draw these points from the students. Question-answer-discussion. It takes much *longer* for the six points to come out this way. *Outside class*, students must read the cases and materials on which they will be questioned in the next class. The questions are on *prepared* material. After class the students should digest and synthesise the discussion. Result: for every class hour, students must spend at least 3 hours self-study, according to a University of Chicago estimate.

Aims of the method

Socratic teaching is time-consuming for both the student and the lecturer of both class and private time. Thus it is a poor method of "covering an area of law." The time is justified by the belief that students need a more than just systematic comprehension of the legal system. They need to "think like lawyers," need powers of legal analysis, need to know how the law develops in order to *change* it. Prof Palmer adds that there are plenty of conservative moneyed interests out there in the world, and they will attack any attempt to curtail their privileges under law. Ralph Nader had to be more clever than GM to achieve change in the auto-safety law, and Prof Palmer had to beat the Insurance companies in order to introduce the Accident Compensation law. Socratic method hopefully starts students thinking more clearly, so as to prepare them for the rough world they are hoped to ameliorate via "social engineering."

Consequences of the method

Hence the reasons for the authoritarian approach: students have a tendency not to prepare for the class. Dean John Thomas says: "If you use a volunteer method the non-thinkers just sit there. Yet in order to justify the time spent you have to get as many as

possible involved in puzzling over the question. "Not only must students be encouraged to think, but as many students as possible must be made to think, other wise straight lecturing would be a better use of the time." Thus Prof Palmer forces students to prepare. Dean John Thomas has reverted to more of a volunteer system, in which he asks questions of the whole class and waits for a reply. If no-one replies there might be an "eloquent silence" of up to ten minutes. However, he realises that this reduces participation to a core of volunteers, which is undesirable and probably doesn't justify the waste in time.

In short

- Socratic method is desirable because it makes students *think about* rather than just *know* the law.
- It requires many hours of preparation by the student if he is to participate in class discussion.
- The expense in class time can only be justified if there is a high level of class participation.
- Students tend not to prepare adequately, for many reasons, many of which are justified and others understandable.

Thus to teach socratically the lecturer has to force students to prepare, e.g. via a "black mark system." I say "probably" because both Dean John Thomas and Prof Palmer confess to being unsure whether to force is a necessary element - they re still experimenting but have a hunch that it is. The results of a course questionnaire-conducted by Prof Palmer, to be published in a forthcoming Caveat indicate that torts students liked the socratic method but hated the no-response rule and compulsory lectures. Probably they *can't* have the method without the authoritarianism. If that is so, is the method worth it? Is this authoritarian teaching method consistent with its own ultimate aims, and are the aims themselves valid?

Socratic method as practised by Dean John Thomas and Prof Palmer is the legal application of the world view that humane social change can be carried out gradually by expert social engineers who

Abolition of in-term assessment

In-term assessment was abolished for all law courses this year, except where there are individualised projects on which students do not co-operate. How did this happen? What is the nature of this 'abolition,' and what are the central issues in the ITA debate?

How it happened: failure of communication within the law school

The sequence leading up to the abolition of ITA was an example of failure of communications between staff and students, i.e. between people who meet one another every day. For some years the faculty had no firm policy on ITA., but in February 1974 a faculty committee recommended that the matter be 'finally resolved for 1975, by appointing a member of the faculty to report on the working of ITA in 1974 and previous years, with view to recommending to faculty whether or not it be retained for 1975.' The report was to be made after finals results for 1974 were out. Dr Congreve was given the task of making the report.

The effect was to make 1974 something of a test year for ITA. On the basis of 1974 and previous experience, a report and a decision on the report would be made. Note that student reps were present at the February meeting, and that which ratified Congreve's appointment. Congreve reported, as agreed, after the 1974 exam results were out. (*Report* is available in the Law library). On February 5 1975 the faculty met to consider the *Report*. The student reps present wanted the decision deferred until students had come back from holidays and could be consulted, but this was considered "impracticable:" it would take a month to canvas students and that would take the

date of the decision too far into the academic year.

Result: the decision was taken in February when students were on holiday. When we came back we were presented with what appeared to be a 'fait accompli.' It's no use blaming anyone for what happened. But it does illustrate the failure of communications between students and teachers who meet every day and *should* talk about important issues between them. Students were (I think) not aware that a definite decision was to be made on ITA before the 1975 academic year. My own understanding was that ITA would continue on the same haphazard basis as in 1973-4. Teachers didn't know we didn't know, plus were less interested, because ITA doesn't mean so much to those who don't sit exams. To us it was a vital issue, to them not so vital, our respective interests differed and we students didn't push sufficiently hard to make *our* interests represented.

The position now

First, the decision is *not* final. The faculty merely wanted to 'stop piddling around'. Law Fac Dean Thomas says that what was created can be demolished - a sufficiently strong opposition to the decision could reverse it.

Second, it was only a "recommendation" to individual teachers, who *can* ignore it if they want. When ITA was introduced all teachers were recommended to try it, including the conservative ones who didn't want it. The February 1975 decision has the same status.

The central issue involved

The central issue involved is the contradiction

between the 'educational' and 'assessment' objectives of the course:

"Education"
"It is a good thing that students get together to thrash out the issues. Co-operation is great..." (Thomas)

"Assessment"
"...but that doesn't mean the student who had a wrong issue and was corrected during discussion, should get the same *grade* as the student who originally had the correct issue." (Thomas' next sentence)

The easiest way out of the contradiction is to separate the two elements, i.e. to use term work to fulfil the educational aim, and exams for assessment. That doesn't resolve the contradiction, it merely *avoids* it, trouble is it avoids it so as to help staff and hurt students. It is in their interests to abolish ITA, because they solve a difficult problem, save work and save hassles with students complaining of grading disparities. *We* get the worst of all worlds: have to sit 100% final exams, plus have to do reasonable in-term work to be granted "terms." Staff and students have conflicting interests where assessment is concerned, thus the need for us to be influential in the decision whether to retain in-term assessment. It is no good that the faculty decides the issue and assures us that "we have borne your interests in mind but regret that they did not weigh heavily enough!"

Summary

We students have not been vocal enough about the "abolition" of ITA. We need to be vocal because otherwise our interests will not count for much. The decision to "abolish" ITA is not final - it can be changed.

THE LAW FAC

constantly tinker with the system. The experts, in our case lawyers, form an elite, because they have to be highly skilled, but they make decisions in the interests of the mass of people, i.e. in conflict with the conservative element. Dean John Thomas and Prof. Palmer hope to produce such an elite, which will serve not itself but the people, and do so by using the law as a tool with which to slowly change society.

This means the socratic techniques aim to produce students who are:

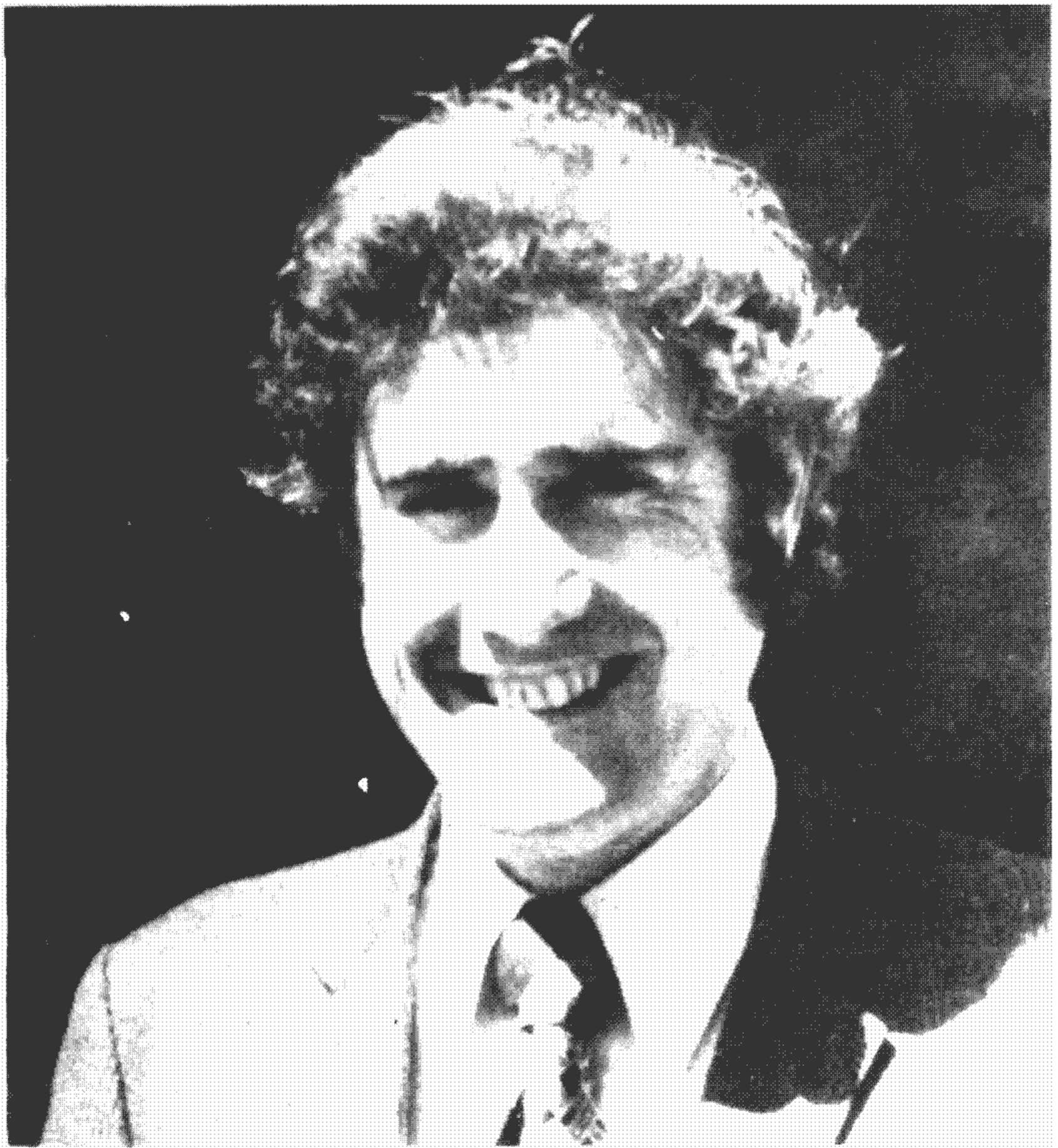
1. Rigorously clear thinkers - clever enough to win against the most clever representatives of the beast
2. Socially aware, i.e. sensitive to the need for change as opposed to conservative and self-serving.
3. Sufficiently motivated to carry their beliefs into action, i.e. not just 'liberal wankers!'

The perfect graduate would be as clever, socially aware and motivated as Ralph Nader or William Kunstler

The first danger in this scheme is obvious: if aim 1 succeeds but aims 2 and 3 fail we produce a super set of rip-off artists.

Second, I have the feeling (admittedly only a feeling) that such an authoritarian method is inconsistent with the aim of humane social change. As Prof. Palmer says, students must be made to stand up now else be knocked down later on, and the grilling they get in class will help them. But unless the method makes them sensitive as well as tough it fails.

Third, even if the scheme succeeds in all its aims, it will likely produce a team of well-meaning expert, lawyer-cum social engineers who because they're guided by their own skills rather than by the 'people' they purport to serve. Experts will not serve people's interests unless they are directed from below. Experts seldom are directed from below, precisely because they have the attitude that 'we know what the people need better than the people themselves - we are the experts.' In short, a successful socratic



Professor Palmer: "a real sweetie" or a Franco on our doorstep?

method can produce very undemocratic results.

Summary

Prof Palmer is correct to say that, to make changes you've got to be clever, tough and quick. You've got to be two steps better than the average intelligent person and the grilling you get in Palmer's socratic class helps you distinguish yourself in this way, so maybe the authoritarian method is justifiable.

But humane, democratic social change requires more than skill and motivation. It requires being guided by the concrete experiences and needs of the underdogs you purport to serve. This cannot be taught in class because the 'set text' is that under-

dog himself - he lives in the real world. What was once said about writers and artists applies equally to lawyers:

"We should greatly esteem the specialists, for they are very valuable to our cause. But we should tell them that no revolutionary writer or artist can do any meaningful work unless he is closely linked with the masses, gives expression to their thoughts and feelings and serves them as a loyal spokesman.

The socratic method can produce the specialists - but more is required if these specialists are to really serve the people Dean John Thomas and Prof Palmer appear to wish them to serve.

SGM REPORT

By Gary Henderson and David Newton

Strange introduction

The significance of last Friday's SGM does not merely lie in what policy was decided. After all, the results were fairly predictable. Equally important must be the telling indictment upon shabby student politics it proved to be. Making such proceedings is not easy and I suggest if anyone wants a more factual account they read the epilogue of "A Separate Reality" by Carlos Casteneda.

True grit

The meeting was characterised by fathomless group psychology that seemed to compel protagonists of whatever "side" on whatever issue, to heckle, interject, boo, hiss, scream and shout, over the top of

anyone they happened to disagree with. This had the apparently desired effect of intimidating speakers and the standard of debate suffered accordingly. The speeches that could be heard, however, generally differed from each other less by the point of view they expressed than the degree of imbecility they managed to attain. "Heavies" and featherweights alike, heaping up mountains of words, withered and perished from neglect, as people paid more attention to catholic jokes, darts, sexist comments about feminists and various other asides.

No real discussion of either of the two motions dealt with ever took place. Nothing new was said about these subjects which were nothing new themselves, so nothing new can be repeated here. (Indeed nothing new has been but then, that's nothing new for 'Salient' either.) So anyway, first up was the motion:

"That this association recommend to NZUSA that a further research officer be appointed to take the place of the proposed Welfare Vice-President and that this association accept an increase in the levies to NZUSA to \$1.50 in order to pay for the proposed officer."

Despite a convincing spiel and a hard sell by Alick Shaw, Peter Franks and President Saksen, the motion was strongly defeated for no apparent reason at all (unless we assume people were convinced by the "jobs for the boys" demagoguery from a few speakers who should have known better and a few who didn't know at all).

Secondly (and finally) the following motions were "debated":

"That all previous policy relating to abortion be rescinded and that the association policy be as follows:

(i) *That this association condemn the*



unjust social conditions which oppress women and lead to unwanted pregnancies and the wish to terminate them.

(ii) *That this association fight against these conditions by in part strongly urging that a high priority be given to sex education. This to include demands for free contraception and advice for any individual requiring such.*

(iii) *Also that provision be made to allow women to obtain abortions on the grounds determined by the woman concerned and her doctor."*

The first two were passed almost unanimously, the third being the bone of contention. Eight people spoke for and six people against. The motion was then put and declared passed at about the same majority ratio. This met with a loud burst of applause. People screamed with delight and ran in all directions. Trots and Maoists hugged each other in

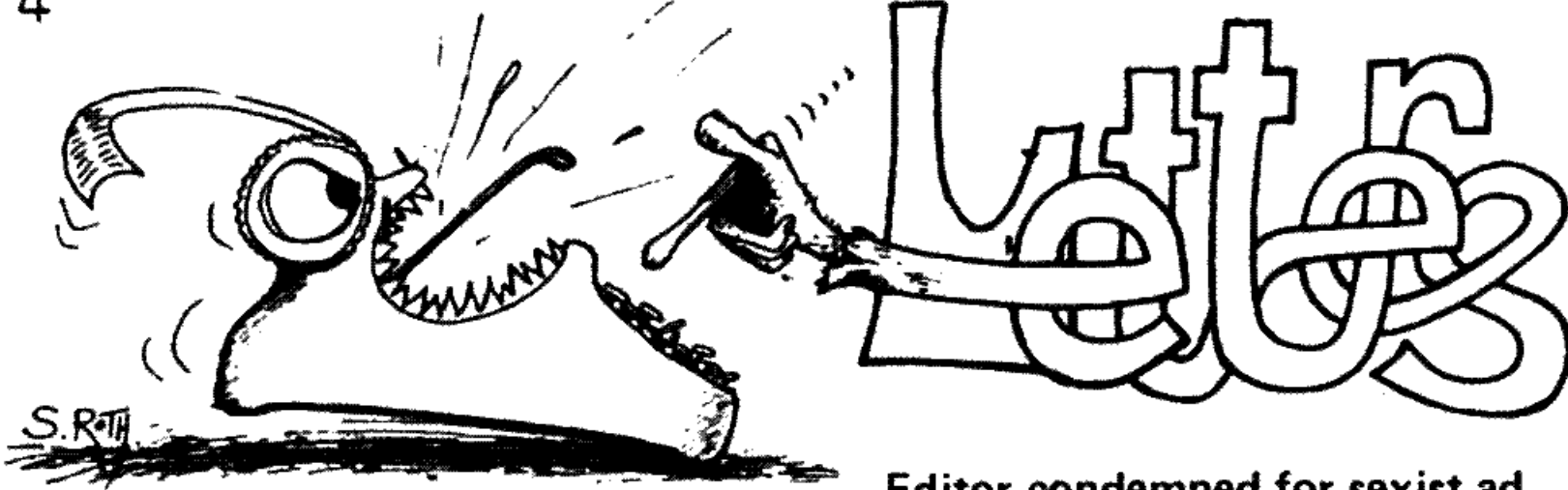
fond embrace. Alick Shaw's voice was actually drowned in the noise. Meantime Cath' soc'ers and CU'ers donned sackcloth and ashes as Madam Chair shouted for order and then declared the meeting closed (collapsing with exhaustion as she did so). Closing the "meeting" at this juncture was all that could be done. This was regrettable however since there remained three other items on the agenda of equal importance that were not dealt with. Still, socially concerned students can't do everything and even SGMs have to end some time.

Strange conclusion

Thus it was that about four to five hundred people managed to spend two hours of their lives last Friday. So if you intend to read next week's SRC report, don't bother! We might just make it all up or say it was cancelled because of too much interest. Whichever way, it would be just as constructive.



Peter Aagaard . . . sensing victory



Malaysian student wants answers

Dear Sir

To keep silence is easier than to unite with others, especially with those who are now campaigning and challenging the injustice and inhumanity imposed by the Malaysian Government. Why? Let all of us think about it.

After I have read through the letters "MSA should make a stand" and "Suggestions for Solidarity Week Organizers" written by "Overseer" and "Yes and Just Action" respectively, several questions that I want to ask that I want to know are as follows:

1. Why there is a disunity among ourselves (Malaysians)? Why there are so many groups existing in this campus, MSA and MSSA, old left and new left and also others?
2. What sort of role can we play in order to help for social-economic-political changes?
3. Is it really true that the majority of our people in Malaysia are being exploited and consequently suffering?
4. How valid it is by saying that "Political ideology is the main key to a meaningful life"? What does it precisely mean by a "meaningful life"?
5. What sort of things that we have got to understand?
6. What do we mean by "social class"?
7. What do we mean by "to promote social-economic-political awareness"?
8. Is politics really a bad thing?

I hope someone can voluntarily assist me in writing this 'thesis'.

"A. Learner"

Salient is edited by Bruce Robinson, published by VUWSA and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., Wanganui.

"Hungry chauvinists" challenged

Dear Bruce,

I want to entirely disassociate myself from that heartlessly sexist bean bag advertisement in last weeks Salient. I notice that the advertisement claims to be inserted by the Students Association. One Mr Steve Underwood would do well to note that few if any exec. members of the Studass Exec. saw or knew of the advertisement before it was offered up to the hungry chauvinists in Salient.

I intend to move a motion at next SRC calling on this association to condemn sexist advertising and prohibit its use by this association. If you are a woman (or a man for that matter) and you are fed up with the sort of gross insensitivity that is depicted in all sexist ads, then come to the next SRC and help initiate some sadly lacking policy on that subject. Unfortunately it is usually the female sex that suffers most under sexist advertising... the bean bag ad. will serve only to add to the further hindrance of equal rights and opportunities for women and should never have been permitted through the pages of Salient which presumably purports to have an enlightened view of the world.

As a closing thought I challenge Steve Underwood to insert a similar ad. in next weeks Salient - but one that shows off a sexy guy instead of a sexy lady... and um, wearing as few clothes as possible eh Steve... Lotsa nice big muscles... (perhaps even you could pose?).

Diane Hooper

Editor condemned for sexist ad.

Dear Bruce,

We the undersigned strongly object to the sexist "Bean Bags" advertisement. We believe that all human beings should be treated with dignity and having respect for them as people and not objects. We also protest to the lady and everyone involved in the advertisement for their part in promoting sexist views that pander to the vicarious chauvinistic pleasure of man.

67 signatures attached.

Reviewer reviled, rabid, rapid and wrought

Dear Bruce,

Editing reviews is one thing. To actually change them, however, is an entirely different, and to my mind unscrupulous, thing.

I am referring here to my review of the Split Enz album, to which a number of changes were made which in places completely changed what I clearly meant when I wrote it.

1. "And, surprisingly, it was worth waiting for" - I did not say 'surprisingly', I said it was "well worth waiting for".
2. The line "some tight-hit that snare drum hard-drumming" - not having a copy of my original draft I can't remember what I actually wrote here, but I know for sure it wasn't this.
3. "The bass should have... more attention paid to editing" - this really made me wild. May I go on record as stating that I did not write this, and in fact completely disagree with it!!!
4. The paragraph beginning "Side two is very much..." and in particular the statement in brackets about Phil Judd: I did not say "arguably" as far as I can remember. I flatly stated my opinion that he is NZ's leading rock talent.

And there were several other such changes. Some were OK, e.g. "welding from seemingly disparate roots something new and refreshing", which put that part of the review better than I did, which was OK. For the most part, however the changes were not OK to me, and its not the first time I've noticed such changes in reviews.

I am very glad you omitted to put my name at the end of the review. As as I am concerned that review of "Mental Notes" was not mine at all, but someone elses. If you wanted these opinion expressed, why not write a review yourself and print them both side by side? That would then have been your opinion of the record. When I wrote my review, I expressed my own personal opinion. It wasn't my personal opinion as it appeared in print, however.

Sincerely,

David Maclennan

Filthy, thieving students!

Dear Salient,

Is free enterprise dead on campus? Obviously not as I noticed in the cafe last week. Two fellows positioned themselves at a table close to one of the coffee vending machines and while one stood as a blind in front of it, the other turned the machine off at the wall. These two then sat at their table for about an hour waiting for unsuspecting students to come along and purchase a hot drink. When their money was put into the machine - nothing happened. After quite a large number of students had wasted their 10c pieces the two aforementioned guys got up - pressed the coin return button and collected quite a substantial amount of money with which they went on a spending spree at the chip bar. It seems to me then that higher education does not go hand in hand with higher morals.

'The Observer'.

John Chin's beginning

Dear Sir,

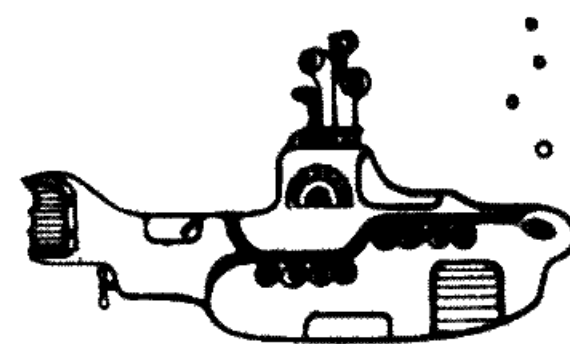
I thank Dave Cunningham for helping to clear up my ideas on the ideology involved in the question of evolution. I find it disturbing that some of us should spend so much time worrying about where we come from, when it is more important to question where we are going and how we are going to get there. Some people claim that we have a "slimy" beginning, and some like John Chin disclaim this. I think it matters not, so long as we do not crawl before those people in society who regard their fellow-men as being below them, because of their lack of wealth, knowledge or power.

If we study history and look objectively at the world around us, we must inevitably conclude that humans "evolve" in the sense that they are constantly changing the society they live in. For example for a person to be converted to "Christianity" he must overthrow what ideas he has which are not consistent with Christian ideals. The Bible itself is a book about change. According to this book, God had to destroy the world in the process of eradicating the evils in it. I refer to the Great Flood and ask Johnny to take note. Further examples, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, Jericho etc. All these were supposedly destroyed by God's will because he did not like what the people there were doing to each other. Examples of destruction and violence initiated by God abound in the Bible. In the end our Lord Jesus Christ had to allow himself the ultimate destruction, that of his crucifixion.

What was all this for? Jesus died. But out of his death, there was renewal through his resurrection, an attempt to change man. Right through his short life, Christ attempted to change people. He taught that we should love our fellow-men and to show what he meant he set himself up as an example. He shared his worldly possessions with those who had nothing, he exposed those who fought for the status quo as hypocrites i.e. the Pharisees; fought for the rights of all including women (let those who have not sinned cast the first stone); he taught that the rich oppressed the poor and treated them inhumanely (why did Lazarus have to eat the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table and which even his dogs rejected?); he fought against ideas of greed and profit; he taught that if a man is true to his beliefs then he must be prepared to die for them, as he did himself.

To conclude John, look at the history of the Taipings. The very ideas that activated Christ to change man, gave the Taipings such spiritual force that they could conquer a quarter of old and decadent China, to liberate it from ideas which Christ himself fought against. But in the end evil forces like the Western powers chose to help in the destruction of this just force when it threatened their interests in China. So they did not succeed in liberating China. The lesson is that they should have destroyed these evil powers as well. However, at that stage of history they had not developed the physical powers to do so and hence were destroyed themselves. But their ideas have descended to the present heirs who finally liberated that quarter of mankind. That is change. And I would like to say that the descendants of the Taipings and others who have inherited their ideas live among us today. If the message of our Lord rings true, take heed, this is THE SECOND COMING.

Son of Mankind.



Yes, no, or maybe???

Dear Sir,

As an observer among the many observers during the Solidarity Week meetings, I read Mr Yes' lecture on how to win the revolution with serious

misgivings. His criticism was confusing, contradictory, ill-conceived and mischievous.

In the first place he failed to distinguish and state clearly what he meant by saying whether that there would be no long term effects in what the organisers did during the week and the exhibition itself. He began by saying that because of the "hot" methods used in organising the week, there would be no long term effects and did not specify what they were. There are two main contradictions in his criticism:

1. If by "hot" methods he meant "red", then he defeated the purpose of his letter by using the same methods in argument. This is obvious right through his letter.

2. If it is true that there will be no long term effects, he did not explain how he measured this; while going on to contradict himself in a rather self-indulgent praise of the success of the exhibition. If the exhibition is a success then surely it implies that Solidarity Week has some long term effects. He forgot to congratulate the organisers for this.

Not knowing what methods the organisers used it would be arrogant and presumptuous for anyone to claim "it was too hot for the masses". Are the masses that dumb and timid that they have to shut their eyes and ears to what was happening and could not choose for themselves what they want?

Mr Yes in advising the organisers what to do was perhaps a bit too ambitious in trying to associate his revolutionary political ideology with those of the organisers. Who are we to say definitely that they think the same way as he does? It is irresponsible to put them in an invidious position when we cannot be sure that everyone involved in organising Solidarity Week think in exactly the same manner.

The other thing which is separate from this argument is that if we are to understand the nature of Malaysian society, it only befits Malaysians to intelligently listen and learn from people with differing ideas on how they explain Malaysian society and what solutions they offer. It is then up to Malaysians to make their own choice, whether "white" or "red".

Solidarity week may be seen as an occasion where this can happen as an alternative to the opportunity offered by the MSA.

Mr Yes thought that the word "Solidarity" was too "hot" for Malaysians and Singaporeans. It would be if these people insulate themselves from reading more widely than their text books. But if they are not as dumb as Mr Yes implied, they would know that the Malaysian Government often uses this red word in haranguing its own masses.

One could just imagine what would be running through the minds of the organisers about Mr Yes' pronouncements on them. He appeared so patronising, that perhaps he could be told to organise the next Solidarity Week the way he wants it. If he knows them personally then I would conclude that he was not being honest in not criticising them privately instead of having to cover himself up with an "open approach".

Whatever it might be, his criticism may have the effect of alienating the 'masses' from the organisers, thus defeating their purpose of trying to offer an opportunity for Malaysians to discuss their society. There are some explanations for this:

1. The writer did not realise that his letter may produce undesirable results.
2. He wrote it deliberately with the intention to alienate the masses.
3. He is an agent provocateur who is trying to create disunity and distrust among Malaysians.

If the last inference is true, then Salient is contributing to any disunity that may arise. Whether it is conscious of this or not, would be irrelevant as it has taken upon itself the responsibility of promoting debate among Malaysians and is therefore careless in printing letters that are potentially dangerous in this sense.

Everyman.

The plight of public service cleaners

We like to demonstrate, picket and wave placards on a variety of social and political issues that concern us. Some that spring to mind are racialism, the present government in Chile and nuclear testing, to name a few. But all these issues, though important, seem to me to lack the priority that should be accorded the welfare and dignity of our own people.

My point here concerns the female cleaners employed by the government to remove the mess left in Government offices left each day by the thousands of bureaucrats who never think of those who have to clean up their mess. In the past the cleaners have accepted what has been given to them in the way of pay and conditions and because of this they have been taken for a ride. Now they have decided to take action and it is time that those students who are so concerned about the state of our society, should involve themselves.

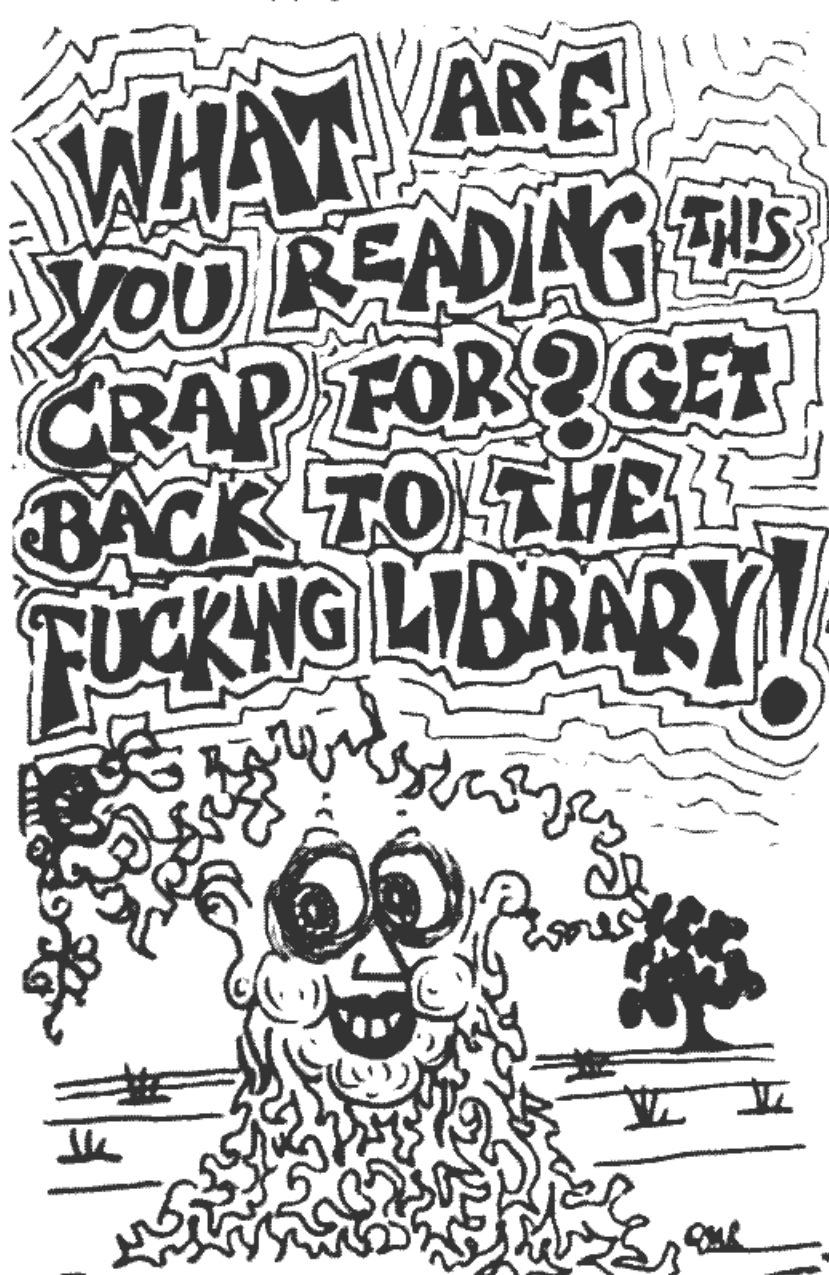
The clearest way of appreciating the plight of those cleaners is to ask yourself whether you would settle for the following pay and conditions, because these are what you would have to accept, as told to me by one of the cleaners:

- A pay packet of about \$1.86 an hour (or \$65 clear a fortnight) for working between 2.15 a.m.-6.15 a.m. each morning with no such thing as a night rate or overtime rate or any other special rate. Incidentally Post Office cleaners get about \$70+ for the same hours.
 - No transport from home or travelling money.
 - No transport between jobs (would you walk between jobs in the city at 3.00 a.m.?).
- No concern by the Public Service Association which is meant to represent them.
- No information about sick leave, holiday pay, etc.

It seems to me that someone has their priorities wrong. Either it is the bureaucrats in the Messengers and Cleaners division of the Internal Affairs Department making more by sitting on their backsides all day and working decent hours or the Government employing body, the State Services Commission.

Well the cleaners would appreciate any support that can be given on September 30 when they hear the outcome of their negotiations or after that when they might take industrial action.

Andrew Wierbicki.



An open letter to VUWSA

This letter is a strong protest note against the manner in which the Wellington Malaysian Singapore Students Association held its so called 'Annual General Meeting' on the evening of September 23, 1975. The meeting was called to order by the President of WMSSA and Mr Bernard Randall was nominated to chair the meeting. A point of order was immediately raised, questioning the quorum for the

meeting. According to its amended constitution, no annual general meeting of the Association can be held unless there are 20 financial members present in the meeting or half the number of the financial members whichever is the greater. The Association has 34 financial members and only 13 of them attended the meeting. An extended discussion followed and then the Chairman ruled that the meeting cannot be held as there was no quorum. This ruling was objected to by Mr David Tan and as such the Chairman has to vacate the Chair. Then the President moved that non financial members are not allowed to vote and fresh nominations for a Chairman were called. This time a Chairperson was nominated and she ruled that the constitution of the Association need not be followed and the meeting can go on even though there was no quorum.

Objections were raised to this ruling. To this the President replied: "Don't you know that we have taken the laws to our own hands?" David Tan has a more ingenious answer: "Who cares about the constitution and the shit-stirrers who raised all these objections can get out of this meeting." On wonders who the shit-stirrers are. The same state of affairs existed in the last AGM.

The matter does not rest here. There was no one standing for the election of committee members and then it was moved by David Tan again that the present committee retain their positions for the next financial year.

The core of this complaint is that WMSSA is an affiliated member of VUWSA and each year valuable funds from the students' pockets were made as grants to subsidise the activities of this Association. WMSSA is an unconstitutional body and its very existence is very much to be doubted. The students of this university could rightfully demand an answer from VUW Students Association as to why they continue to affiliate this association and waste valuable students funds to support the activities of a few renegades who seem to run the affairs of WMSSA according to their whims and fancy. To them the constitution of the Association is a dead letter and it is their wishes that remain the rule of the day.

It is submitted that these matters should not be easily dismissed and they should be considered by VUWSA in their next meeting. An explanation is needed from VUWSA as to why they continue to affiliate WMSSA this year when there was no quorum in their last AGM and if such an explanation is not forthcoming then one should seriously question the actions of VUWSA in continuing to affiliate WMSSA. Every student has a right to see that their funds are properly used.

Yours faithfully,
W. Chang.

Reply to open letter above (WMSA - Pariah Organisation)

Dear Editor,

This letter is intended as a strong protest to the fabricated story of one Mr William Chang, concerning the WMSSA AGM.

Mr Chang, like some of the budding Malaysian lawyers on campus, is particularly adept at a ritualised form of masturbation called constitutional wrangling; small legal minds can go no further.

We were informed by last year's secretary (Y. S. Soh) that there was an error in the wording of the constitutional amendment. The constitutional amendment for the quorum of the AGM should read as follows: "The quorum for the AGM shall be 20 financial members or half the financial members for the year whichever is the lesser."

The WMSSA AGM was conducted with due constitutional regard in the spirit and intention of the WMSSA and VUWSA constitutions.

There were 34 financial members. Three resided out of Wellington and were unable to make it to the AGM and this brought the membership to 31 - half of this being 15. There were 16 financial members present and the chairperson Ms Dawn Clark ruled that the meeting was constitutional and was to carry on without further interruption from non-financial members.

WMSSA has always conducted itself in

the appropriate manner. May I remind Mr Chang that it was WMSSA which in the early 1970's had to be whipped into line because of its closed and selective membership. WMSSA was the pariah (and still is in some respects) organisation which continually flouted the VUWSA constitution.

We don't believe for one moment that VUWSA is going to take any notice of a voice in the wilderness. A hundred letters from non-financial members will not affect the validity of the WMSSA AGM.

To those of you in WMSA who are going to have bacon and eggs with our dearly beloved Prime Minister Razak, I hope you buggers die of foodpoisoning. To those of you who are having dinner with him beware, there will be live frogs in your soup.

Yours sincerely,

Kelvin J Ratnam
President WMSSA 1975

Not all rosy sunsets with STB

Dear Sir,

I request a few column inches, for the purpose of warning future travellers against trusting any promises or information given by the V.U.W. Student Travel Bureau. Reasons as follows:

- Ticket to Sydney booked with them on July 29th for September 13th, with the request that they provide ticket or inform me of progress well before then, since I am leaving home contact address a week before that date. I hear nothing from them; finally have to ring to find out what is going on. Dear Gyles tells me that nothing is going on: they have my request for a ticket, nothing else. By sheer co-incidence (naturally) a Telex arrives the following day to say the ticket is confirmed. Nothing like a good boot up the arse, ah, Gyles?

Well anyway (on to no. 2) the Telex said that the ticket would be waiting at the Auckland office. Of course, they hadn't heard a thing, and buckled into hysterical laughter at the mention of Beckford's name. Fortunately they just wrote out a new ticket.

My third complaint is in many ways more serious. I asked the S.T.B. several times about flights from Australia to Indonesia. I was told that I couldn't get to Bali from Sydney, but there were three flights a week from Sydney to Jakarta, for which there was no need to book, and the pre-devaluation price was \$NZ225.00 (including student discount).

The facts from the Sydney office:

1. There are NO regular flights from Sydney to Jakarta.
2. There IS a flight to Bali.
3. It costs \$A270.00, which is about \$NZ316.00.

May I extend a warning to potential travellers that neither branch of S.T.B. seems particularly reliable (I've found from other agents that there are three flights a week, but student discount is available only if you're going to or from your place of study) - check every piece of information with someone else.

Yours faithfully,
Marty Pilott

P.S. Auckland airport ground staff sent my pack to Pago Pago by mistake, but that's another story...

Trotskyite replies to "gross falsification"

Dear Bruce,

I wish to reply to the two falsifications printed in Salient's comments on the presidential elections. These are where you claim that (i) my "little activity in the bursary campaign was often spent in attempts to split it" and (ii) "he opposes the tour but also opposes HART"

Firstly, I fully endorse HART in its campaign to stop the 1976 tour, particularly its programme of education and protest activities aimed at stopping the tour. To say otherwise in Salient is a gross falsification. In 1972, for example, I was heavily involved in organising a thousand strong march on South Africa Freedom Day, in co-operation with the local HART and CARE groups

in Auckland. Again in 1973, I helped to organise a successful mid-day march from Auckland campus to commemorate Sharpeville Day, and oppose the tour.

In 1973 the Young Socialists were opposed to the antics of disruption that HART adopted but they are clearly no longer part of HART's approach. In supporting what HART is planning for 1976, members of the Young Socialists and the Socialist Action League participated in HART's recent regional conferences held across the country.

Secondly your claims on the bursary campaign. Young Socialist members in Wellington, and in Auckland, participated with many other students in building the bursary demonstrations held in the first term, by helping with leafletting, paste-ups, placard-making, etc. In Christchurch the Young Socialists were involved in a fight to force the Students Association to organise actions around the bursaries issue. Thus the Young Socialists, both nationally and locally were solid supporters and builders of these marches

If Bruce Robinson isn't referring to this then presumably he is referring to our endeavours to get the Students Association to carry out actions after the STB was announced and its inadequacies seen. If Robinson calls that splitting, he's crazy. What better place than the SRC to discuss how students should respond to the bursary announcements. If making proposals that some of the elected leaders of the Studass disagree with is termed "splitting" by Robinson it only shows up his strange attitudes - if you criticise the leader, you must be wrong, if you want to raise something for discussion, you are out to split the organisation. The only effect Robinson's comments will have is to inhibit students from discussing or criticising present Studass policy a development which would be unhealthy for both students and the Association

Yours fraternally,
Ian Westbrooke

Time to bury the hatchet?

Dear Editor

I would like to congratulate Bruce Robinson on the articles in 'Salient' 22 on the Government's treatment of Tongan workers and events in East Timor. Like you, I feel that the Government's treatment of Tongan workers is an indictment of its immigration policy, and that we should be campaigning against any foreign intervention in Timor.

Your attitude to the Labour Government seems very similar to the approach of the Socialist Action election campaign which sets out to "champion the rights and struggles of working people which the Rowling government is trampling on... but at the same time challenges the Labour leaders to respond to the demands of working people, and to abolish the power and influence of big business."

Since there is no other election campaign being carried out by radicals, I cannot understand why you refuse to give coverage to our campaign in the pages of 'Salient'. Student interest is also evident. The attendance at two campus election forums organised by the campaign has demonstrated this. We again extend to you the invitation to interview one of our Wellington candidates, Kay Goodger or Russell Johnson, and allow students to judge on the merits or otherwise of our campaign.

Gillian Goodger
Young Socialists

(Your request for an interview with a Socialist Action candidate is declined. My original plans for election coverage had centred around interviews with representatives of the various parties. However the excellent series of forums organised by Kevin Swann have made this task unnecessary and I have concentrated on reports of these meetings as the basis of Salient's election coverage. An article containing a deeper look at the election will appear in next week's Salient and will no doubt comment on the SAL campaign - Ed.)

Students evaluate lecturers

By John McBride and Anthony Ward

The results below were compiled from questionnaires distributed to over 500 students in some 20 courses finishing at mid year in the Political Science and History departments. We undertook the work in the belief that teaching is not given enough emphasis at the moment in the University, and outlined this belief in two earlier articles in *Salient*.

Eventually what we tried to do was to provide both students and staff with some readily available comments on these courses in the hope that they would lead to a wider-awareness of the importance of teaching and a greater amount of staff-student communication. The extent to which these aims were fulfilled is discussed below.

A copy of the questionnaire with a 'typical' response appears on this page. Students were asked to fill in coded responses in particular boxes, and then asked more open-ended questions. We were disappointed at the low number of replies to the last question on the value of such questionnaires and possible suggestions for improvement (of which there were none), but otherwise replies were useful.

From the questionnaires such as that reprinted here we totalled the number of replies to each question, and then divided by the number of people who had replied to that question (i.e. excluding those who didn't answer or indicated no opinion). These coded results are presented at the beginning of each course, and indicate the "average" opinion of it in the particular areas.

One possibly surprising trend was for many people to criticise the course severely in the written comments but to give "high" marks in the coded responses. This possibly indicates that the coded questions were not all that relevant in many people's eyes.

What is notable about these results is their "high marks" for nearly every course. The lowest on the "recommended" question was 1.59, indicating that 60% would recommend the course. Organisation, workload and lecturers' abilities all rated highly, with the exception being for the amount of student say in how courses are run. While some courses had a high mark, others were clearly unpopular in this respect (although some respondents classified the question as "not relevant" - which is relevant in itself).

The written replies were, by and large, more critical than the coded responses. This was because critics tended to write longer (and generally better) than those who approved of the courses. Particularly was this so for POLS 213, where three students covered the entire back of the form with their criticisms. In the summaries of these points, we have tried to be as fair as possible, but this source of bias may be apparent below.

To what extent did we achieve our aims? In many respects the long delay in getting the results out will limit the effects. We apologise for this but in view of our other commitments it was unavoidable. Generally, the need for better teaching in the University is becoming, albeit slowly, more recognised and we consider that students, the receivers of the education, should have as much, if not more say, in this as anyone. However, while the publishing of results like these can create some awareness of what is happening and how students view it, there are unfortunate "bureaucratic" tendencies in the approach we used. What is necessary for real student participation in courses is for the students in those courses to get together and work out their own ideas and expectations, before putting these into practice. Only in this way can we really achieve a more democratic education system, even within the limitations that the "cult of the expert" and more generally society impose.

In conclusion then, we feel that the exercise was useful in revealing student opinions about courses, and hope that the results will create a better teaching atmosphere. However, in view of the time taken to process them, and the more political objections raised above, there are possibly more effective ways of getting greater student participation in their courses and greater control over their destinies.

POLS 101

Prof Roberts and Dr Robinson.

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.58 | Students' say | 2.17 |
| Workload | 2.96 | Recommend | 1.85 |
| Prof Roberts | | Knowledge | 4.63 |
| Convey info | 3.18 | Approachable | 3.78 |
| Dr Robinson | | Knowledge | 4.46 |
| Convey info | 3.88 | Approachable | 3.85 |

185 students enrolled, 94 replies

Generally, students thought the course was 'not bad'. Noone was wildly enthusiastic, but only a handful were very dissatisfied. The typical response was a qualified approval such as 'fairly useful', and 'at times it was interesting'.

Teaching: Students who commented on the two-lecturer arrangement approved of it, but lectures were criticised for being too dry and mundane. Dr Robinson tended to read out his study guide *Notes on New Zealand Politics*, and many students called for a more "conversant" teaching. One captured the general feeling in saying "lectures could be more psychedelic, to excite and stimulate the mind". Many felt students should participate more in the organisation of the course, and that there should be more room for concentration on particular aspects of interest to individual students.

One student complained that there were too many sexist comments, and pointed out "Women in politics will never have equal opportunities if you constantly reinforce stereotyped humour about their present role"

Content: There were two very clear trends in students' comments:
- the content was superficial, mainly general knowledge. Most attributed this to the short time (6 weeks) over which the course was taught, and many were frustrated by it, calling for more "in depth" study.
- it concentrated on the formal structure of the political system (eg Parliament) rather than on the social implications of politics (how it really works). There was little analysis of policies and not enough criticism.

POLS 102

Ray Goldstein

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.26 | Students' say | 1.40 |
| Workload | 2.287 | Recommend | 1.65 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.50 |
| Convey info | 2.82 | Approachable | 3.98 |

185 students enrolled, 93 replies.

In considering these comments, as with the 101 ones, it is necessary to realise that these courses will be completely reorganised (again!) in 1976. Ray Goldstein himself didn't like his lecturing in this course and will not be taking it next year. Consequently the remarks in his 344 course might give a better indication of his lecturing abilities.

About ¼ of the students made some general comments. The comments were split fairly evenly between good, average and bad, though comments were generally guarded eg *fairly useful, quite interesting*, could be more interesting. Clearly it was not the sort of course one would rave about either way.

Teaching: Many complained that lectures had too much reading out of notes and were too formal. There was insufficient room for feedback from the class. A fairly detailed outline of lecture content was given out to students, most of whom appreciated it, while some suggested that it made the lectures even more rigid ie it restricted students ability to participate.

Content: There was the same old problem of too much to teach in too short a time. The course was run over only 6 weeks, and like 101, many complained that it was rushed and superficial. In a reverse of 101, many wanted Goldstein to start with an outline of the structure of the Government, rather than start with the social issues. Perhaps there is a happy medium somewhere. One student put this well "Perhaps N.Z.ers are less knowledgeable in U.S. politics than was first thought". Many felt the text book to be too elementary for University students.

COURSE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE.

This questionnaire is intended to gain student opinions of POLS courses finishing at mid-year. It has three major aims:

1. to give students taking these courses in the future prior indication of what other students thought the course was like.
2. to give lecturers some idea of how effectively they are putting across their ideas, and suggest room for improvements.
3. to emphasise the importance of teaching in the University, righting what many see as the low priority it has at the moment compared with research and publishing activities.

This questionnaire will of course only produce useful results if a broad number of students are willing to think about the below questions and answer them. Thank you for your time.

Instructions: there are two types of questions. Those with boxes beside them require only a coded reply - any number from 0 to 5. 0 indicates no reply or no opinion on that question, 5 is typically a very high ("good") mark, 3 reasonable and 1 very poor. The second type of question is open-ended, asking you to suggest ideas for improvements. If you wish to expand your comments on these please use the back of this form

COURSE. Name of course (code and title) _____

How well organised is the course?

Do students, in your opinion, have sufficient say in course organisation and content?

How heavy is the workload (5 very light to 1 very heavy)

Would you recommend this course to other students? (2= yes, 1= no, 0= no opinion)

GENERAL COMMENTS: How useful did you find the course? _____

How do you think the course could be improved? _____

LECTURER(S) Note: if the course had more than two lecturers teaching, please assess those two you feel made most contribution to the course. If there was only one, please leave the second row of boxes empty

Name(s) _____

How well did the lecturer know the subject matter?

How well did he/she convey information?

How approachable was he/she to students?

GENERAL COMMENTS: Are there any ways you think the teaching in this course could be improved? _____

How useful do you think questionnaires such as this are? Could you suggest any improvements? _____

Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand (CAFCINZ) Box 6651 Te Aro WGTN, Box 2258 CHCH.

Lower North Island RESISTANCE RIDE

Jan 20th — Feb 3rd 1976

NEW ZEALAND FOR THE NEW ZEALAND PEOPLE

The Lower North Island Resistance Ride has been organised in response to the great enthusiasm that was generated for such a ride after the South Island Resistance Ride of last summer. As with the South Island Resistance Ride this year's ride is being organised by the Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand and in particular the Wellington Branch which was set up earlier this year.

CAFCINZ aims to awaken New Zealanders to the alarming extent of foreign capitalism in this country. In the words of Dr Sutch, New Zealand's people will never be able to control their own social and economic progress if they do not control their finances. Our finances are increasingly being placed in the hands of foreign investors and multinational companies for whom the welfare and long-term interests of the New Zealand people matter little. New Zealand fought against the militant imperialism of the Japanese during World War Two. Today, however, many large imperialist powers have infiltrated New Zealand in much more subtle ways than open war. The loyalty of these foreign concerns is to their head offices overseas which see New Zealand solely as a source of profit. New Zealanders have no say in the activities of these concerns.

CAFCINZ does not only indict foreign monopoly capitalism. We also condemn local monopoly capitalism. Many of the places that the Ride will visit are examples of the way in which local and foreign monopolies work hand in glove. We concentrate on foreign monopolies in New Zealand because we want an economically independent New Zealand. We don't want foreigners dictating through their economic power what our Government's policies will be.

As well as visiting Comalco the South Island Resistance Ride visited many other examples of resource exploitation... e.g. the beech scheme and Mt Davy coal. However it is not only New Zealand's precious resources that are being ripped off by foreign investors. The New Zealand working people suffer under the profiteering motives of foreign capitalists.

Places we will be visiting

The Lower North Island Resistance Ride will be visiting two foreign owned meatworks in Palmerston North and Masterton as well as Fords and General Motors in Lower Hutt and will attempt to assess how the incidence of foreign ownership affects the workers in these places. Strong criticism has been levelled at the foreign owned home appliances industry in Masterton which the Ride will also visit. Exploitation of South African blacks will be a subject incorporated into our visit to Corbans in Hastings. Corbans is related to Rembrandt/Rothmans of white South African notoriety. A Japanese owned pulp mill will also be a target in Hawkes Bay. Ivan Watkins Dow of New Plymouth (a subsidiary of the huge US chemicals company, Dow Chemicals) also enjoys a notoriety that the Ride will be drawing attention to. Dow Chemicals manufactured napalm for use in Vietnam and Ivan Watkins Dow is known in New Zealand for its manufacture of the birth deforming poison 245-T. Examples of the foreign exploitation of lower North Island resources that the ride will be visiting are the Waipipi iron sands near Waverley, and Maui and Kapuni gas. The Ride will also visit the Turoa Skifields development which is taking place under a 50% local/50% foreign ownership. Just as the Maori people are rightfully concerned at the loss of their land to Pakeha exploiters so should the New Zealand people concern themselves with the protection of their land against foreign acquisition. Two large tracts of North Island farmland that have been sold recently to two respective American millionaires will be visited. These are the 6,000 acre tract of land called Kairo Farms Ltd near Taumaranui, and the 20,000 acre block El Rancho Poronui off the Napier-Taupo highway.

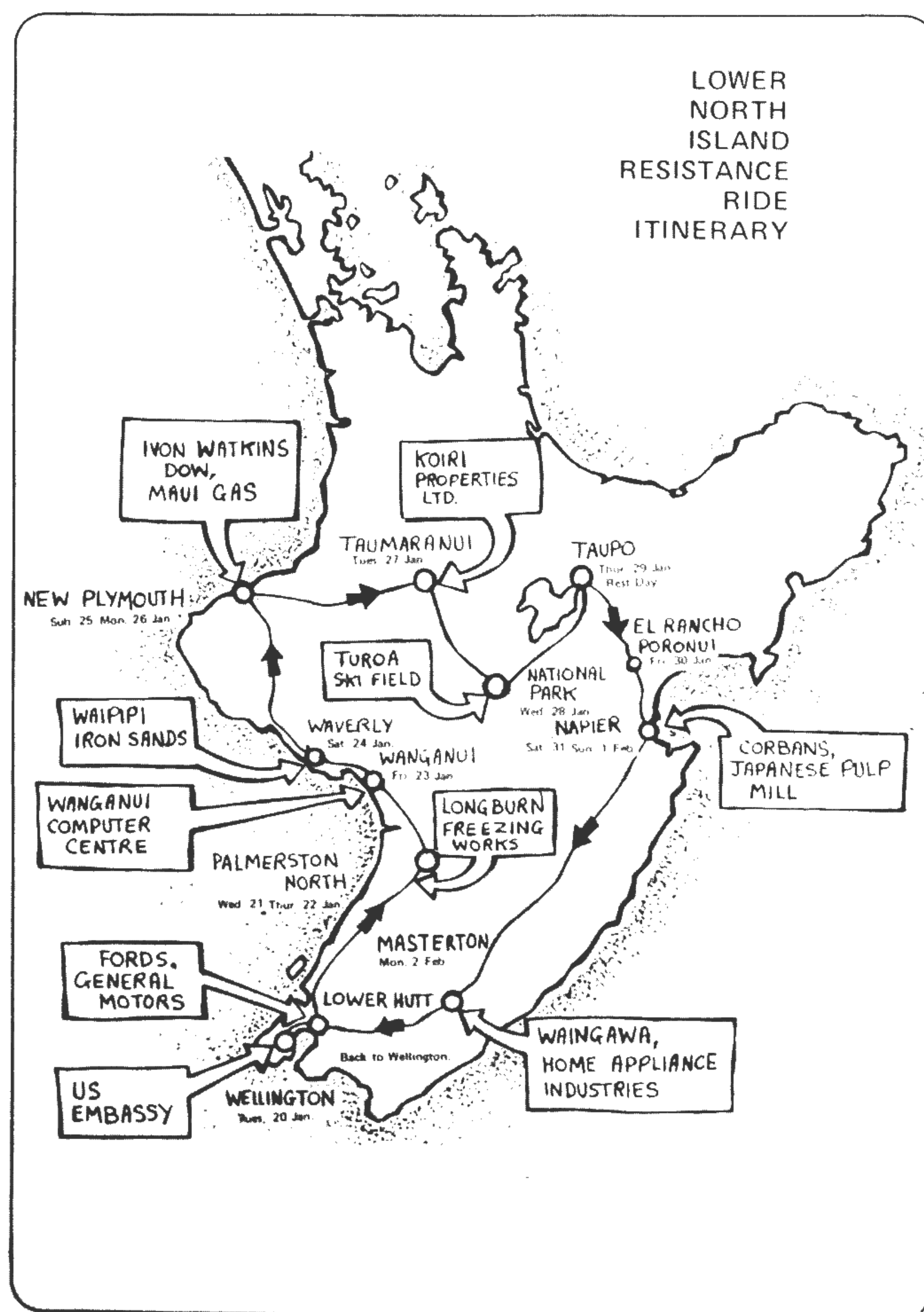
The Resistance Ride will start on Wednesday morning, January 21st, and will leave from the US Embassy. Here Resistance Riders will gather to protest at the unscrupulous nature of international capitalism which has been exemplified by the activities of the US in Vietnam over the last decade. On Tuesday, January 20th, a full day will be spent in Wellington picketing New Zealand's SIS and leafletting downtown Wellington on the subject of foreign ownership of finance companies. New Zealand's SIS is known to be an operative arm of America's CIA who in turn serve to protect American economic interests throughout the world.

New Zealand must be developed by New Zealanders. The total wealth created by New Zealand workers must accrue back to those workers and not into the pockets of a minority of foreign millionaire capitalists.

The Lower North Island Resistance Ride will take place over two weeks and will be both an 'educational tour' and a publicity exercise. We will be camping out as much as possible. If you cannot come on the Ride CAFCINZ would welcome any donations that will help make this Resistance Ride as much a success as the last. See you in January.

Resistance Ride Committee

Kevin Swann
Diane Hooper
Geoff Savell
Mark Derby
Leonie Morris



NEW ZEALAND: Mortgaged to foreign banks

The financial sector of the New Zealand economy is heavily controlled by foreign interests. The financial sector controls credit and investment to a large degree in all sectors of the economy. Development of the economy, and society, in the interests of New Zealanders depends very largely on the use of money controlled by the finance sector of the economy. With foreign interests being predominant, and with the foreign corporations being large enough to dictate to New Zealand industries and even the New Zealand government, then New Zealanders can only expect the best if our interests co-incide with those of foreign bankers. In many cases they do not.

There are four main types of business in the finance sector. They are Trading Banks (including their subsidiary Savings Banks), Merchant Banks, Finance Companies and Insurance Companies.

There are five Trading Banks, four of which are foreign. The foreign banks do 60% of the banking business in New Zealand.

New Zealand has six merchant banks all of which have substantial links with overseas firms. Merchant Bankers raise large loans for development purposes, arrange short term loans particularly for importers or exporters, and provide working capital in the form of loans from one company to another. Merchant Banks are playing an increasingly crucial role in determining the type of economic development that occurs in New Zealand, and hence the type of society we have.

The top 13 finance companies in New Zealand do 90% of the business in this field. Of the top 13, 10 have substantial foreign links. These companies loan money for hire purchase, particularly on commodities like cars, invest in property (i.e. speculate) and industry, provide loans for the purchase of property and industrial equipment, and for property development (both high rise buildings and housing).

The insurance companies invest in industry, lend mortgage money to prospective home owners, and are also compelled by law to invest a certain amount in Government and Local Body Securities, as are all the other types mentioned. There are 76 insurance companies in New Zealand, 46 of them are foreign controlled. But of the largest 10 in terms of their assets, 9 are foreign controlled.

On the surface, it appears that there are a large number of sources from which to get finance for development. But a small number of men have control over the finance sector, and hence can determine what type of developments may take place by controlling the flow of investment and credit. How do they make their decisions? According to one executive of a transnational corporation, such a person must "set aside any nationalistic attitudes and appreciate that in the last resort his loyalty must be to the shareholders of the parent company, and he must protect their interests even if it might appear that it is not perhaps in the national interest of the country in which he is operating". Dr. W.B. Sutch commented on this: "From the viewpoint of the individual state the supranationals frustrate economic planning. Governments have less and sometimes no control over the structure of their economy — what industries are to develop and at what level of performance. As others have observed, governments are expected to improve living standards, including the environment and social services at the optimum development of the individual; they are expected to promote full employment, keep prices more or less under control, and foreign payments balanced. Supranational firms are not very interested in these objectives."

What at first seems a bewildering array of financial institutions very quickly sorts itself out into subsidiaries of a few important banking interests.

ANZ BANKING GROUP LTD.

The ANZ is a British bank and is one of the largest banks in the world — number 70 in 1971.

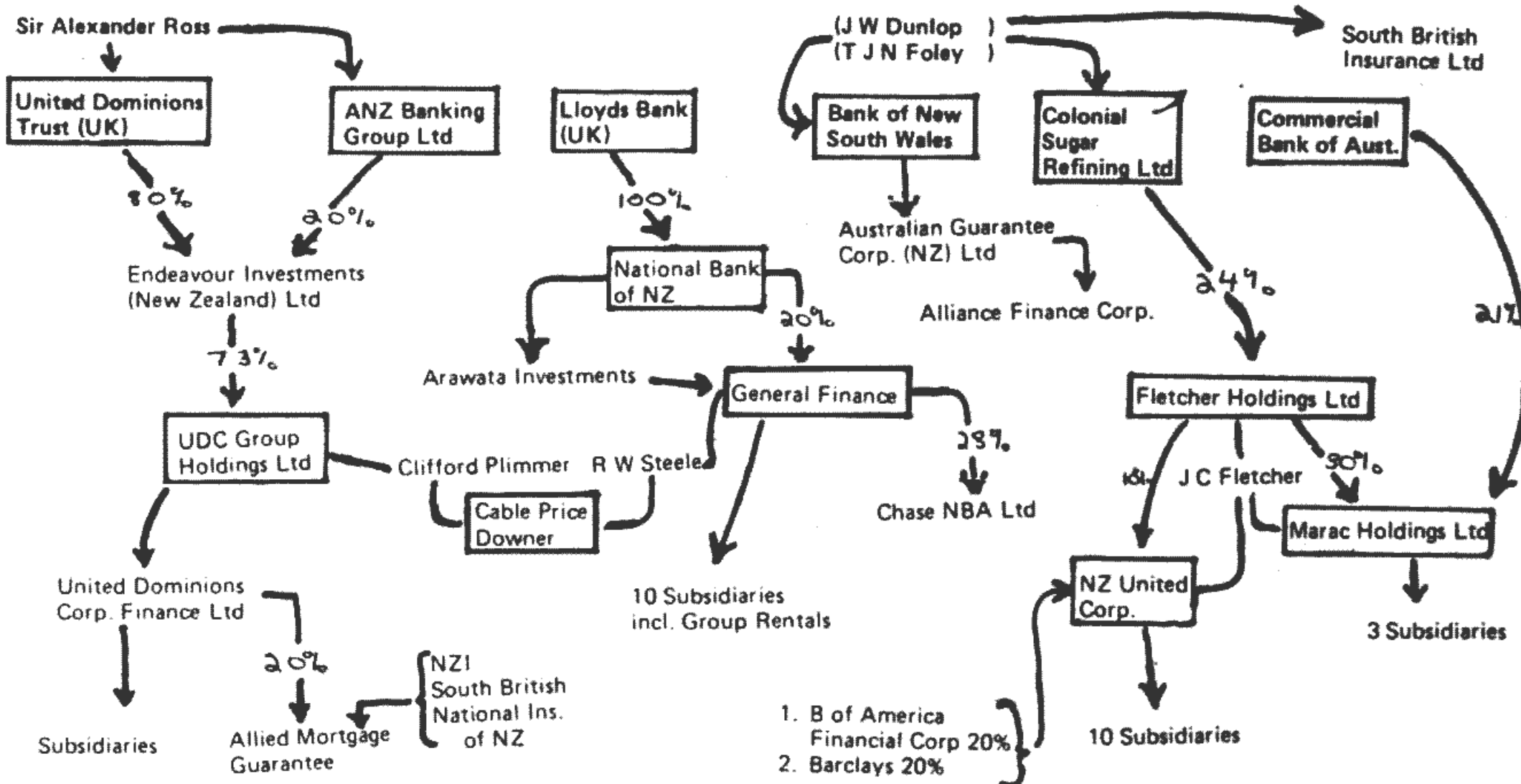
In 1974 the Chairman of the ANZ was Sir Alexander



The National Bank building in Wellington

Ross. He was also on the Board of United Dominions Trust Ltd., one of the largest finance companies in the world: This co-directorate expressed among other things the common interest these two companies have in UDC Group Holdings which operates in New Zealand. Between them the bank and the Trust owned 73% of UDC. UDC Group Holdings in turn owns United Dominions Corporation Finance Ltd., and it in turn owns 11 other companies mainly in the field of investment, hire purchase, credit and merchant banking. It also has a share in Allied Mortgage Guarantee Co. Ltd. whose other shareholders include National Insurance of NZ Ltd., NZI and South British Insurance. The two most prominent directors of UDC are Sir Clifford Plimmer and JR Cropper. Both these gentlemen sit on the Board of the Australian controlled insurance company AMP Society Ltd. This is the largest insurance company in New Zealand with assets in 1969 totalling \$348.2 million. AMP has substantial investments in NZ Breweries, Wattie Industries, NZ Forest Products, and many other New Zealand companies. Cropper and Plimmer are on the Boards of the above mentioned industries, and over 30 others.

In this example, one Trading Bank, the second largest in New Zealand, brings into its orbit through ownership or having directors in common, a major finance company, a merchant bank, other finance and investment companies, and four insurance companies, especially the country's wealthiest, AMP Society Ltd. Also many of New Zealand's largest industrial concerns have links with the ANZ, its subsidiaries and their directors. Any new industrial undertaking seeking to get established in areas undesirable to people like Plimmer, especially in competition to one of his companies, could not expect to get its finance from ANZ or its associates.



THE NATIONAL BANK OF "NEW ZEALAND" LTD.

This bank is the third largest in New Zealand. It too is British, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, the 30th largest bank in the world in 1971. The National Bank and Lloyds have dealings with the ANZ through a financial group in which they have mutual interests, Intercontinental Banking Services Ltd.

The National Bank has shares in General Finance (20%) the largest finance company in New Zealand. Other major shareholders are Cable Price Downer and New Zealand Motor Corporation. CPD has on the Board Sir Clifford Plimmer and R.W. Steele. The former has connections with the ANZ and the latter is on the Board of General Finance.

General Finance has a 28% shareholding in Chase NBA Ltd., one of New Zealand's Merchant Banks. The other shareholders are the National Insurance Company of NZ which also has dealings with the ANZ, and the Chase Manhattan Bank which is controlled by US Vice President Nelson Rockefeller's brother David.

The executives of the National Bank hold 30 shares in a company called Arawata Investments. In spite of its small capital, this company owns a great deal of shares in New Zealand industry. It owns 2% of the shares of General Finance Ltd. and two directors of the former company are also directors of General Finance Ltd. General Finance has at least 12 subsidiaries operating in the same fields as the subsidiaries of UDC. Both General Finance and UDC have been responsible for monopolising the many small finance companies which used to exist in New Zealand. For example, General Finance took over Gisbourne Finance during 1975 and the entire shareholding of Group Rentals which it had previously owned 43% of.

The directors of the National Bank's New Zealand Board, of General Finance and Chase NBA Ltd., sit on the boards of many other companies, over 50 in 1974. These companies included Challenge Corporation which has its own finance company, Challenge Finance, Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Ltd., T & G Fire and General Assurance, the National Insurance Company of New Zealand, Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd., and Credit Investments Ltd., the finance company for the LD Nathan Group. Australasian T & G and MLC Assurance Companies are both in the top ten, having combined assets in 1969, \$177.5 million. Both these insurance companies are Australian controlled.

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The 'Wales' is the third largest of the foreign banks operating in New Zealand. It was established in New Zealand in 1861. It is Australian owned. Its directors are drawn from many of Australia's largest industries, for example, Sir John Dunlop and TJN Foley are both directors of Colonial Sugar Refining Ltd..

The interests of the latter firm go far beyond sugar refining to include investments in Fletcher Holdings Ltd.. CSR own 24% of Fletcher's shares. This makes one of New Zealand's largest firms subject to foreign control.

In Australia the Bank of NSW owns 52% of the shares of the Australian Guarantee Corporation Ltd, Australia's largest finance company. One hundred percent of the Australian Guarantee Corporation (NZ) Ltd are owned by the Australian Guarantee Corporation (Australia). AGC (NZ) Ltd in 1971 acquired 100% of the shares of another major New Zealand finance company, Alliance Finance Corporation. Both these finance companies are in the largest few in this country which do most of the business.

The directors of AGC (NZ) Ltd sit on the boards of over 20 other New Zealand and foreign owned companies in this country. These include Feltex (NZ) Ltd, Cerebos Foods (NZ) Ltd, Centurion Insurance, J. Lucas (NZ) Ltd and McAlpine Refrigeratic.

Fletcher Holdings, besides its links with the Bank of NSW through its principal shareholder CSR, also has links with the CBA — the Commercial Bank of Australia — the smallest trading bank operating in New Zealand.

Fletcher Holdings own about 30% of Marac Holdings Ltd. Marac has its own merchant bank and its own finance company. The CBA is the second largest shareholder in Marac having over 21% of the shares. Two of the other principal shareholders are also foreign, the Security Pacific National Bank Group (Los Angeles) and National Mutual Life Association of Australasia who owns 20% and 3% respectively. (NMLA also has shares in many major New Zealand companies, as do most insurance companies operating in New Zealand. Among these vast shareholdings is a 2% holding in Fletcher Holdings.)

Fletcher also has a large holding in another merchant bank, the New Zealand United Corporation, Ltd. Fletcher's own 10% while the Bank of America International Financial Corp and Barclays Bank International both own 20%. The other major shareholders is the managing director F.H. Renouf with 22% of the total shares. The two foreign banking groups involved the NZ United Corporation are respectively the first and fourth largest in the world.

The NZ United Corporation has 10 subsidiaries which provide credit, invest in industry and provide other commercial services. J.C. Fletcher, the managing director of Fletcher Holdings sits on both the boards of these important financial institutions. Along with him the other directors of these two companies sit on the boards of over 70 other companies. These include the South British Insurance Company (along with Sir John Dunlop who is on the Boards of CSR and the Bank of NSW), Pacific Steel, Dalgety NZ Ltd, Tasman Pulp and Paper, BP New Zealand Ltd, Southern Cross Medical Care Society, Certified Concrete Holdings, the CBA, New Zealand Breweries, UEB Industries, Zip Holdings, EMI (New Zealand) Ltd, Odlines, Group Rentals (which is connected with the National Bank) and Miskimming Industries.

In New Zealand, as in most capitalist countries, a merging between monopoly finance capital and monopoly industrial capital has occurred. This is illustrated in New Zealand best by the links between Fletchers and the above mentioned Banks and finance corporations, and the many other companies that are linked by virtue of common directors and investment (e.g. Tasman Pulp and Paper is 17% owned by Fletchers). With control over a large section of the economy, employment and economic development are squarely placed in the hands of J.C. Fletcher and his foreign masters. By controlling economic development and employment, these companies ultimately determine the quality of life in New Zealand. The criteria which determines what the companies do is profit and in the case of the above companies it is mostly profit for foreign shareholders. Thus, although the development of heavy engineering is important to New Zealand's industrial development, and saves valuable overseas funds, Fletchers closed down Fletcher Bernard-Smith, one of the most prominent companies in the field, in the interests of profitability.

The finance sector in New Zealand is highly interconnected. It is largely foreign controlled. Recently 'Truth' ran an exposure of some ex-civil servants and politicians who they claimed were planning to nationalise the finance sector of the economy. If we are to gain control over our economic development, and establish the type of society we want, then this move is an imperative first step. Profits for foreign banks and the sort of New Zealand we want are not complementary, they are conflicting objectives.

CWS - A meat rip-off

The CWS has one of the worst and most repressive industrial relations record in the country and its activities can be correlated with its trading subsidiary in the Sri Lanka tea planting scandals that have brought home just how far the unco-operative Co-operative group is prepared to go if it is allowed.

Formed in the mid 19th century, the company has two major freezing works in NZ, the Longburn and Ocean Beach works and is very tightly controlled from London, with trading figures remaining a tightly guarded secret (although we hope to have much more financial information by the time the ride is underway)

However since its election of progressive officers, the Longburn sub-branch of the NZ Meatworkers' Union has kept impressive records of the company's exploitations and we are indebted to them for their substantial assistance.

"Management at Longburn has been destroyed" - Mr L. Cruden, Managing Director of the Gear Meat Co. "If this is true then the destruction is largely self-inflicted," - union notes. The opening piss up against the wall quote (which comes from works manager Mr T. Hastie) is the main reason for and the typical attitude to the disastrous industrial relations which resulted in an inquiry into the Longburn works in 1974. As usual the press picture is very distorted from the union point of view.

The trouble really began back in '51 when the progressive union supporting the waterfront strike was smashed and replaced by a carefully selected company "scab" union. This "scab" union kept such a tight control over its cowed members that for nearly two decades "perfect" industrial harmony prevailed. Indicative of the vindictive approach to those who struck in support of their principles is the company's continual refusal to hire '51 president Mr R. Siegel (who even today remains high on the company's blacklist).

There were three principal effects of the '51 strike:

- 1) The emergence of a union "whose most momentous resolutions over the next 15 years would largely be concerned with the venue of the annual picnic and whether to offer themselves for work between Christmas and New Year".
- 2) A seeming victory for the paternalistic, authoritarian and condescending attitudes of the management. The union notes describe works manager Hastie thus - "His authoritarian, elitist and dogmatic point of view and his unquestioning loyalty to the company may well be traced to the comfortable and conservative Waitaki Boy's High School background, and... Tom Hastie is now an unnecessary anachronism, better suited to the ideas of the original CWS founders than to the workers of 1974."
- 3) The third result was a touching faith in the "fairness" of the Labour Department whose '51 antics had included rigged balloting and tapped phone calls.

All combined to create a "nose to the grindstone" attitude in which workers were made well aware that if they raised important issues then they could expect little sympathy at rehiring time.

The final falling apart of this presupposed paradise is traced by union sources to the boning room and beef incentive disputes

in which workers demanding fairer productivity agreements (in line with other freezing works) are calculated to have cost the company \$1.5 million. But it appears the company learnt very little from its own admittedly costly mistakes and matters became worse with the bobby calves dispute, the works camp dispute, the freezer dispute and so on.

The main point of all these disputes is their dramatic illustration of the CWS's complete lack of industrial relations policy and its determination to bludgeon the workers into submission. Particularly distasteful has been the company's use of strong arm foremen to enforce its whims...the union notes comment "The hallmark of a foreman at Longburn is nervousness". Management chooses them largely on their willingness to do what ever they are told without question, on their abilities as disciplinarians and their physical size. On the evidence, intelligence has seldom been seen as an important factor."

The Longburn shed made lengthy recommendations as to how industrial relations could be improved and while the inquiry played lip-service to their wide-ranging suggestions very little of practical improvement has been forthcoming. Indeed the union went to far as to suggest to the management that if get rid of its

"Don't pay them any more, they'll only piss it up against the wall."

Tom Hastie, former Works Manager

"seige mentality" and come to the understanding that most 20th century employers reached a long time ago - namely that just as companies struggle to get improved turnover and profits under a capitalist system, then so the unions (always caught up in the squeeze for higher profits) must be expected to improve their wages and conditions. The union concluded its submissions thus: "If parts of our submissions seem unduly pessimistic then it must be remembered they record the past. We again state we look forward to the future and believe that with patience, imagination and vision a much more peaceful, happier and productive future could lie ahead for all those who depend on Longburn for their livelihood." - this can hardly be seen as the "wrecker" approach to industrial relations that unions in general and this union in particular have been constantly accused of fostering, yet it has brought little in the way of tangible improvements.

However, one "benefit" it did produce was the appointment of a full-time industrial relations officer, a Mr Dave Wickens, who in an issue of the Longburn News (the company's own little glossy) describes his state of mind thus - "I am very happy here with my job. I'm fully aware of the state of industrial relations in NZ and I think that success in my field is dependent on handling a confrontation situation without getting upset." Longburn's glossy goes on to say "Tactics in most industrial

disputes have the subtlety of the sledgehammer. There is no room for niceties and no place for industrial relations officers who take things personally."

It is to be hoped that Mr Wickes' philosophy takes him a little further than previous industrial relations approaches at Longburn have, but it hasn't so far.

Several other ugly features of the Longburn (and also the company's Ocean Beach Works) deserve a mention.

The union notes point out that "not coincidentally these works have a policy of recruiting a very high proportion of polynesian labour". Maoris from the economically deprived areas of the East Coast, Pacific Islands and the ghettos of Auckland are sought on the apparent assumption that such workers will prove easier to control in terms of being more dependant than most on the low wages which Longburn has a sad history of paying. "This policy of hiring the economically educationally and socially deprived has paid dividends over the years both literally and metaphorically. It has also led to a horrifying reputation for violence, often with radical overtones". Despite this the company has done very little to alleviate the conditions of its workers and it seems unable to learn from its past mistakes.

The relationship between the CWS in England and its local company is also worthy of attention. The union notes make it clear that the parent company, in the past has adopted a laissez faire "don't-want-to-know-about-it" approach providing the profits rolled in. This was an attitude also exposed in the Co-operative Tea Society's antics in the Sri Lanka tea estates where as long as money was being made, the appalling slum conditions of the tea pickers and their shocking wages were completely ignored.

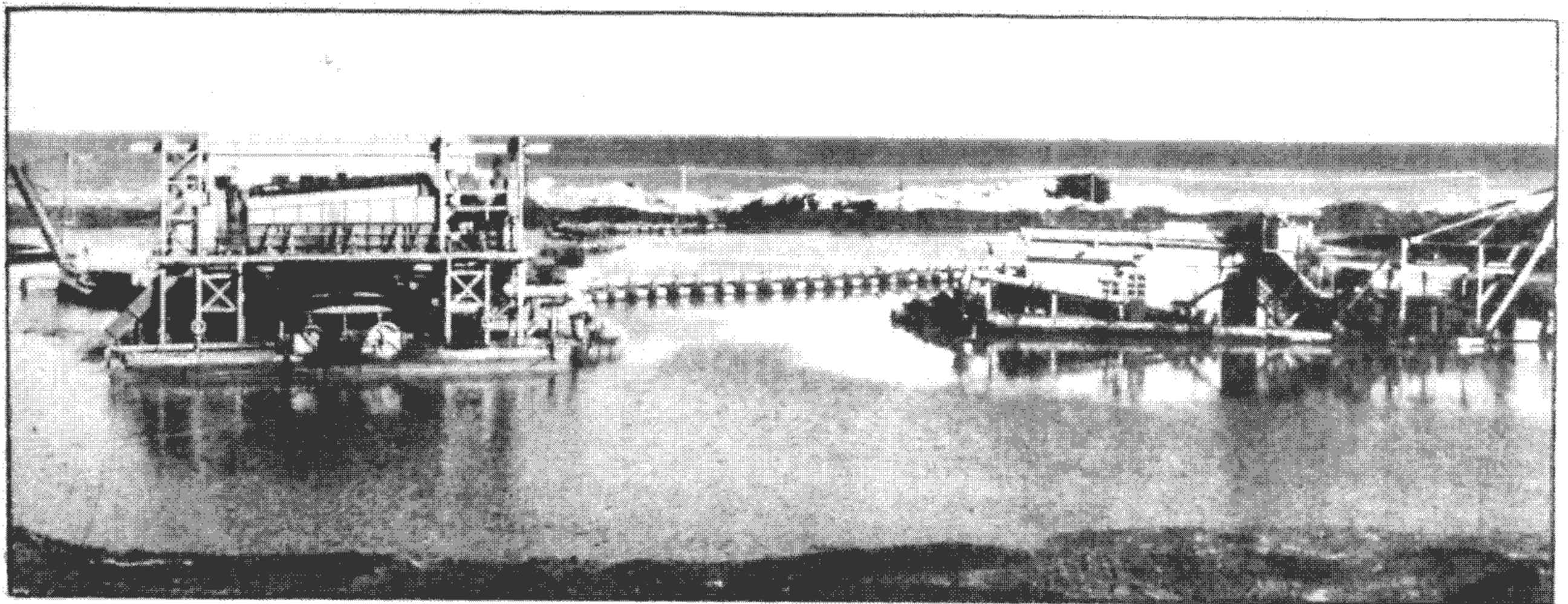
While these profits have apparently depreciated of late, a very close relationship between works manager Hastie (since retired) and the NZ general manager and former head of the company's meat division, Mr Waller, gave the Longburn management most of the autonomy if required.

However it appears that even the thickest of thieves must on occasion fall out. A very embarrassing incident, from the point of view of the company, occurred in 1974, when Longburn foremen went on strike against the express wishes of the company as represented by the general manager. Five hundred workers were locked out for a period of six days. The company's even handed approach to industrial relations is well represented by the fact that although Mr Waller regretfully admitted his inability to discipline his staff, the company found it possible to pay the striking foremen and presumably the naughty manager but there was no strike pay for the workers who were not even on strike but who were the direct sufferers of a company lockout. The union notes conclude that this action "sets an interesting precedent for the future."

Conclusion: It should be made abundantly clear that in criticising the foreign meat companies we are in way touting for the local parasites. We believe it is well past time for the NZ Meat Producers Board to face up to its responsibilities and purchase the whole meat export kill, and sell it overseas. The present situation whereby the board takes over the meat export kill and then lets the companies sell it on commission is little short of ludicrous. How the situation ever arose in the first place defies description. The board does most of the promotion work overseas and then if prices are right the companies come in and make a killing. The board has been repeatedly asked to fulfil a Dairy Board type function and exercise real authority, but it still hides behind the incredible subterfuge that it finds the present set-up "satisfactory".

On a longer term view we support the NZ Meat Workers Union and the Federation of Labour claim for nationalisation of the freezing works, although all such moves and opportunities for worker control should be a matter for the workers themselves to consider

WAIPIPI IRON SANDS



The Waipipi Iron Sands project could be described as a type of mini Comalco. The sands are being developed by the huge US mining and shipping company Marcona and are sold to Japanese Steel Mills Ltd. New Zealand's participation in the venture involves the ready supply of iron sand for easy exploitation and a minimal supply of labour

Blocking the road that leads to the Waipipi Ironsands project is a gate house. Gate houses, it would appear are a phenomena that often occur with companies that are largely foreign controlled, and are a reflection of their own ideas and attitudes towards working people and the general public of New Zealand. These physical and symbolic obstacles to public access are typical of the way the local subsidiaries of multinationals here in New Zealand conduct their activities...the idea being that the less that is known about these activities the less the general public will react against them, thereby relying on public apathy and indifference as an ally.

Operating at Waverely, (a small town to the north west of Wanganui) is what would appear at first an industry that is acting in the best interests, in providing the country with an excess of about \$(NZ)4 million p.a. from Waipipi (more than double this amount is also brought in by the NZ Government owned operations at Taharoa). Nobody would dispute the advantages of this arrangement, particularly when the amount

of ironsand that is being exported is only in the order of 2,250,000 tonnes p.a., all of which goes to Japan. Japan's annual ironsand requirements are in the order of 3.5 million tonnes p.a. But it is estimated that there is an excess of 800 million tonnes of ironsand from South Kaipara Head to Wanganui in the South.

The interest in ironsand grew in the mid 1950s when it became apparent that the deposits could be utilized. In the act early, were the Fletcher Group (backed by the large holdings of the CSR in this company, whose involvement in mineral exploitation is surpassed only by BHP in Australia). The Fletcher Group had a report prepared by engineers of the giant Kaiser Steel of the United States of America, on the feasibility of a steel plant in New Zealand. The plant would use the deposits at Taharoa for a mill that would be situated in the South Island close to coal deposits. At Waverely the project which was being developed at the same time, was the happy hunting ground for geologists working for the Marcona Corporation of the United States of America, and Japanese Steel Mills Ltd. Marcona was to become involved in a joint venture with a local firm known as the Viking Mining Co. which was at the time a wholly owned subsidiary of Europa Oil (NZ) Ltd. Today this joint venture is known as Waipipi Ironsands Ltd, which is 75% owned by Marcona (USA) and 25% owned by Viking Mining Co. However, since Waipipi Iron Sands Ltd was set up a major change has occurred. The take-over of Europa Oil (NZ), the "100% New Zealand owned and operated" oil

company, by British Petroleum has meant that the effective ownership and control has passed even further into foreign hands.

The very nature of the exploitation by overseas developers is one that must be revealed. Isolated communities such as Waverely depend on these operations continuing for a considerable length of time. About 100 people depend on the Waipipi project, but unfortunately these operations once started do not offer any degree of long term tenure. At Waipipi 10 years is the term of the present contract and there is no definite long term guarantee that new deposits elsewhere, will not become more economical. Labour requirements may change with increased use of technology, cancelled or uneconomical contracts or ultimately depletion of the ore. It is obvious that Waverely's long term survival is not a primary concern of Waipipi Ironsands Ltd.

The titanium content of the ironsands has beneficial effects on blast furnaces and is fed in with normal iron ore to preserve the refractory linings in the blast furnaces and as an aid to the reduction of nitrogen in the pig iron.

What would happen if an alternative mineral is found as an additive? Waipipi reclaims mined lands as operations proceed. After passing up the mining operations the tailings area is levelled, profiled, fertilized and planted with grass for soil stabilization and pasture restoration. But the company found no impetus to undergo these measures of its own accord. It was a measure laid down in the contract by the current land-owners and the New Zealand Government.

IVAN WATKINS DOW

POISONS, DEFOLIANTS, NAPALM

Ivan Watkins Dow is the New Plymouth based company that manufactures and supplies New Zealand with agricultural and industrial chemicals. They operate in New Zealand on a 50% equity with Dow chemicals, one of the largest chemical companies in the U.S. which has more than 55 manufacturing locations outside America. There are three important aspects of IWD's activities in N.Z.:

1. Their manufacture of the toxic poison 245-T, and the linkage of 245-T in this country with certain birth deformities.
2. Their manufacture of polystyrene, a chemical substance used in napalm.
3. Their attempts to sell defoliant to the U.S. air force for use in Vietnam.

Lesserly, IWD has received Colombo Plan monies from the government to extend its market activities in Thailand, and at home could be considered a major ecological pollutant.

Ivan Watkins Dow makes detergents, sheep dips, insecticides and herbicides, etc. and markets these products under three groups. The bio-products group markets agricultural and horticultural chemicals. The chemicals group markets detergents and brake fluids, caustic soda, cleaning applications, chlorinated solvents and other chemicals used in aerosols. The plastics group markets moulding and extrusion products, coatings and monomers, packaging and construction products and polystyrene. Ivan Watkins Dow are the biggest proponents of chemical farming in New Zealand. As it is they make the basic detergent chemicals used in nearly all New Zealand's packed detergents.

In November, a part of IWD's plant in New Plymouth exploded. IWD announced that the explosion was caused by pressure in a chemical mixing vessel. The vessel was being used to mix chemicals for a herbicide. A staff reporter for the Taranaki Herald described the explosion as a 'big ball of orange flame and dark smoke that went up with a whoosh in a mushroom. When the flame had flickered and faded a pall of smoke was left rising against the darkening sky.' When asked by the Taranaki Herald for further details as to exactly what type of mixture the vessel had contained, IWD's production supervisor declined to elaborate. It is curiously interesting to note that New Plymouth has the highest national rate of congenital (birth) abnormalities, at 29.4 per thousand births. Substantial increases (some as much as 100%) in the incidence of congenital abnormalities have occurred all over New Zealand in the last decade. Assistant Director of Health Dr. C.A. Collins said in a press statement when these figures were released that 'there was nothing to get alarmed about,' and put down the increases to 'earlier diagnosing and increased notification of congenital abnormality.' The greatness of the percent increase of congenital abnormality in New Plymouth could possibly be linked to the fact that all of New Zealand's 245-T, the toxic poison that is suspected of causing some incidences of congenital abnormality, is manufactured in New Plymouth. There is no doubt as to the toxic properties of 245-T. In the U.S. agricultural use of 245-T is banned from use near water and around homes. No such restrictions exist in this country. Ivan Watkins Dow is the largest manufacturer of 245-T in New Zealand.

Dan Watkins once explained in an interview how the company got started...he had a gallon of 24-D sent from the States, divided it up into little aspirin bottles, and sent it to various people whom he thought might be interested in this weedkiller's potential in New Zealand. Today, the Managing Director of IWD is appointed by Dow Chemicals U.S. as is the General Manager and several other top managerial employees. They are usually American. The current Managing Director at IWD is Mr. R.F. Bollen, and the General Manager is Howard Visger, who are both Americans. Dan Watkins, Chairman of IWD, is a New Zealander.

Ivan Watkins Dow runs a competition called the Rongo Competition which effectively tries to buy the favour of agricultural journalists. Entrants have to submit two written articles or T.V. scripts illustrating significant technological advances in N.Z. agriculture. The first prize is \$200. The Guild of Agricultural Journalists administers the competition on behalf of IWD but one of the three judges is N.N. Webb a director of IWD. (It is further interesting to note that Webb is also a former Director General of Agriculture in New Zealand.) Every quarter, IWD puts out a glossy magazine, which promotes the activities of IWD in New Zealand, and is part of a massive public relations programme. The magazine, ironically enough, is called 'Service'. It is the custom of 'Service' to include editorials by leading civil servants, cabinet ministers and even Prime Ministers. This is an important public relations tactic to ensure that the chemicals industry retains a respectable veneer in this country. Although IWD has, as its parent company, one of the largest and most highly profitable chemical companies in the world, IWD recently received money from the Industrial Research and Development Grants Advisory Committee in this country.....a government fund that was presumably not set up to help certain foreign companies make bigger better profits in this country.

In 1971 Ivan Watkins Dow sales activity in Thailand was almost subsidised by New Zealand Colombo Plan monies. This subsidisation, called by the government an 'agricultural extension programme for Thailand' almost cost the N.Z. taxpayer a quarter of a million dollars, and was to have been a two year project. The main aims were to evaluate and demonstrate the benefits of advanced chemical agricultural practices to a selected number of Thai farmers.... i.e. to promote the products of Ivan Watkins Dow in Thailand. Ivan Watkins Dow and the N.Z. government called this 'aid'.

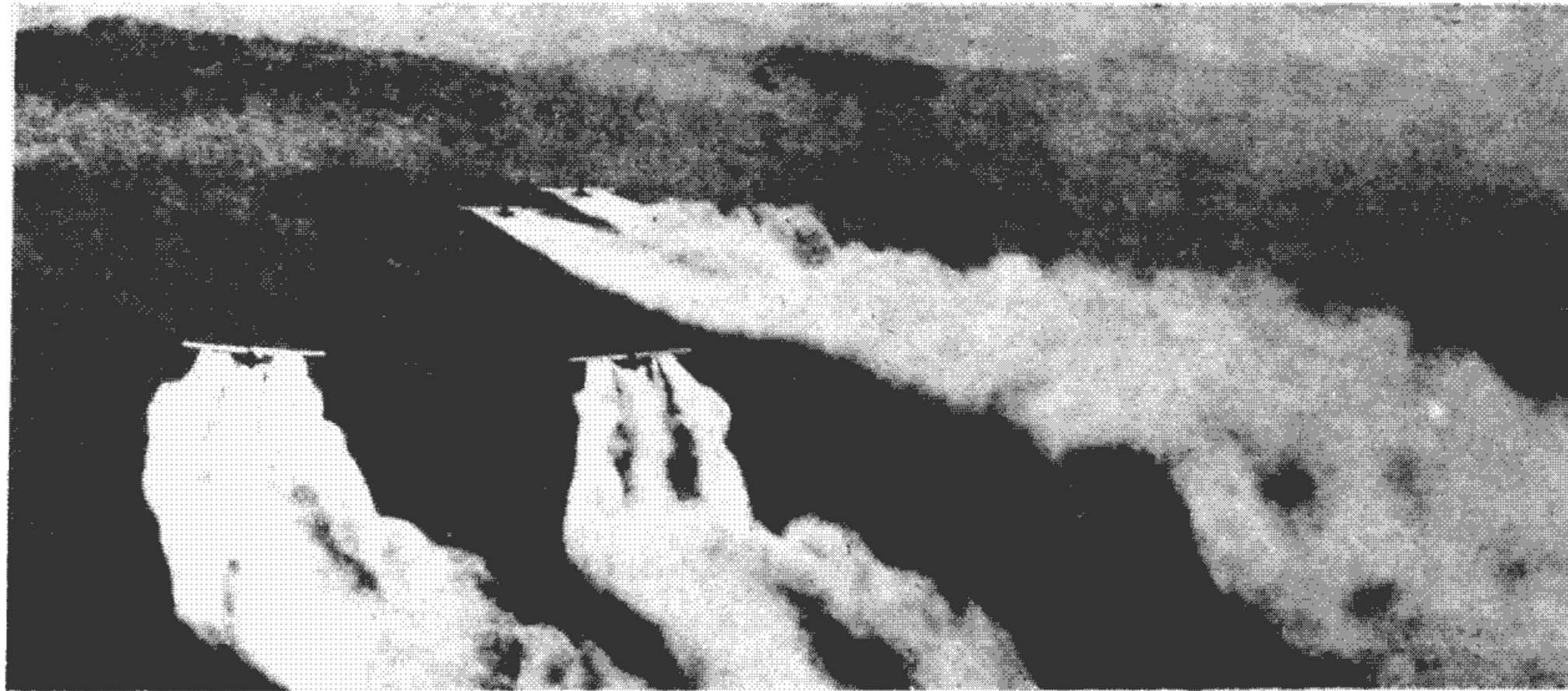
Keith Holyoake said in an editorial in 'Service' after the Colombo Plan monies had been extended to IWD, 'One of New Zealand's major interests is to help in the social and economic development of S.E. Asia.' What he could have more aptly said was 'One of N.Z.'s major interests should be helping the U.S. to socially and economically exploit S.E. Asia.' In fact Holyoake unwittingly admitted the exploitative nature of the Colombo Plan in the same editorial when he said that 'Colombo Plan students to New Zealand are investments in human resources' and that the 'development of our aid programme has provided new opportunities for New Zealand's business and professional men'.

Ivan Watkins Dow made a feasibility study first in 1970, before embarking on their Thailand programme. It is highly unlikely that IWD would have embarked on the Thailand/Colombo Plan scheme if it couldn't have been seen to have been profitable. Profit and exploitation often enough masquerade under the term 'aid'. Interestingly, Thailand is one of the few South East Asian countries that grows more rice than it eats and in fact is the second largest exporter of rice after the U.S., so it seemed from the outset to be an unlikely candidate for Colombo Plan 'aid'. In 'Thailand - My Truth' Pete Lusk, ex VSA worker in Thailand, wrote on the government IWD 'aid' scheme: 'To us up in Khon Kaen, the whole thing seemed crazy. For a start the farmers had been using chemicals for years. There were German, U.S. and Thai firms all in the game and they all had their Thai born and bred extension officers already in the field. New Zealand was going to come in with green kiwis and staff from the Thai Ag. Dept and try and compete. Perhaps it would have been justified if IWD was going to teach the farmers how to select the best chemicals for their crop, or how to shop around the various companies for the cheapest chemicals.....but New Zealand was in it simply to hock off dope like everyone else and to establish a market for IWD under the guise of 'aid'. Furthermore, this 'aid' programme wasn't seen to be very much help as far as the Thais were concerned for they told New Zealand they couldn't accept this 'aid' and the IWD programme fell flat.

magazine 'Service' the editorial issued a solace to the disturbed public with the words 'Ivan Watkins Dow has long accepted that products produced by the company must not disrupt the natural chain or add to the degradation of our natural environment.'

Top ranking N.Z. administrators refused to recognise the dangers of 245-T and its dioxin content. The New Zealand Agricultural Chemicals Board is charged by statute with being vigilant on behalf of the public in cases such as these. But Chairman of the Board Mr. P.J. Clark said (1970): 'There is no evidence to show that abnormalities in humans could be caused by 245-T.' The same man said in IWD's magazine 'Service' in 1971 referring to the criticism levelled at 245-T etc. 'We live in a climate with a critical public whose emotional state can be very close to a condition of unstable equilibrium.' (1) In 1972 Professor E.G. McQueen, Director of the National Poisons Information Centre said, commenting on the 245-T controversy that it was 'quite irresponsible.....just a storm in a teacup' and there is no reason at all for concern.' Again in 'Service' 1971 Dan Watkins said 'For more than two decades 245-T has been compatible with the environment. This well tried tool of agriculture has now come under critical study. Extremists without regard for the consequences are even suggesting it should be banned!'

In 1972, the Agricultural Chemicals Board conceded that dioxin in weedkiller must be reduced from one part per million to .01 p.p. million. Scientists had come to an agreement that the safe daily dose of dioxin for a pregnant woman was 0.00063 of a gram per kilogram of body weight. IWD was forced to announce that the reduction of dioxin could be achieved in a year. In 1973, Tizard, the then Minister of Health was informed by IWD that dioxin had finally been removed from 245-T by a solvent extraction process and was stored at first in 44 gallon drums on the IWD site at New Plymouth. Later it was transferred to specially designed chemical liquid incinerators on the company's site in New Plymouth. The design of this equipment had been arrived at in consultation with the Dept. of Health. Although this was a major step forward New Zealand had suffered unrestricted use of 245-T for many years. In *Canta* April 1972



U.S. warplanes sprayed Dow defoliant over Vietnam during the height of the Vietnam war. The defoliant contained the birth deforming agent dioxin.

Dow Chemicals (U.S.) outspoken chairman has no qualms about the expansionist nature of his company and its subsidiaries like IWD. C.A. Gerstacker has been frequently quoted on the topic of Asian/Pacific expansion as saying he dreams of an island where multi-national businesses can operate 'behind to no nation or society'.

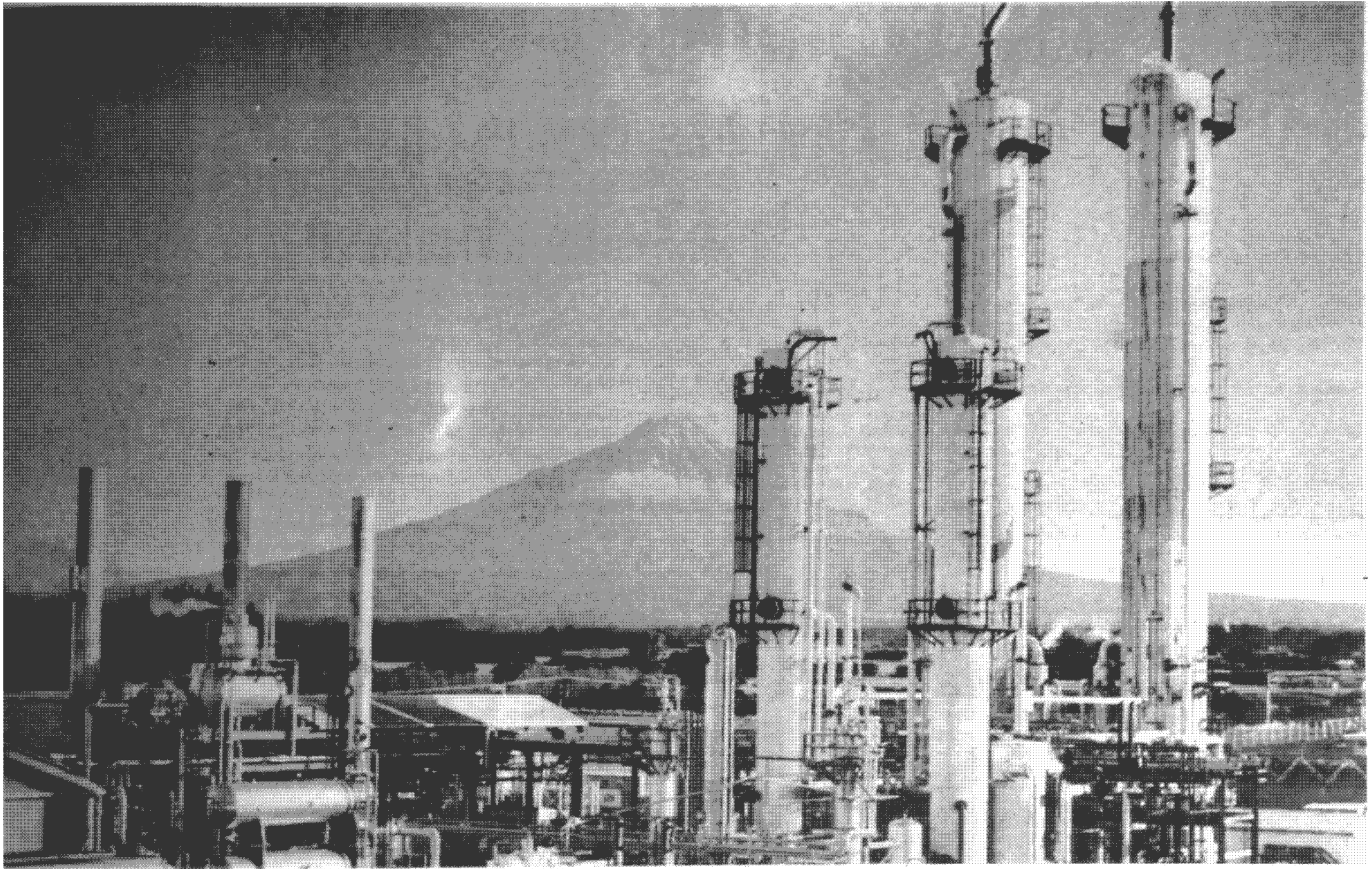
Ivan Watkins Dow is the largest manufacturer of the toxic poison 245-T in New Zealand. 245-T contains Dioxin, which if it enters a body by drinking water, inhalation of aerial spray or absorption through the skin, over the first 13 weeks of pregnancy, can deform a foetus. In 1973, C.M. Collins, Assistant Director of Public Health said in a letter: 'I cannot accept that 245-T is one of the known causes of congenital abnormalities'. But there have been many examples just in New Zealand over the past decade to prove that this is not the case. Two Te Awamutu doctors identified dioxin as being responsible for the death of two badly similarly deformed babies born in that town in 1972. The mothers had both drawn their water supply from an area sprayed with the chemical 245-T early in their pregnancies. They lived on adjacent properties. Soon afterwards two South Island women reported that they too had given birth to deformed babies and remembered that 245-T had been sprayed close by early in their pregnancies. In 1967 a New Zealand farmer lost 54 calves in a herd of 120 after using the chemical for spraying blackberries. He also said that his new herd, obtained at the time of spraying, had suffered 77 cases of mummified foetus. A dog breeder who bred in an area sprayed with 245-T reported that puppies without eyes and legs were born to his German shepherds. Another dual birth deformity occurred in Taranaki where two farmers' wives each gave birth to babies with cleft palates and hare lips. Tests which have been made on rabbits injected with dioxin have shown the development of cleft palates as an initial deformity. In Vietnam, the defoliant chemical Agent Orange (containing 245-T and Dioxin) is widely believed to be the cause of Vietnam's huge incidence of birth deformities. A scientist from the University of Montana said in November 1973 that dioxin was still believed to be present in South Vietnam's soil. Some figures released have shown that Vietnam's infant mortality rate is abnormally high, even disregarding the war factor. 30 - 60% of all newborn babies are believed to die before the age of six. In the Spring/Summer issue of IWD's

Bob Mann suggested that the reason why 245-T had enjoyed such an unrestricted use in New Zealand was because the Agricultural Chemicals Board was made up of users and producers of chemicals. He suggested that some scientists be added.

IWD's strength on the N.Z. market is through polystyrene. One of its major uses has been to make napalm more adhesive on the human body. Napalm is essentially burning gasoline. It burns on the human body at a temperature of 2060° Centigrade. It is dropped by aircraft in canisters. When the canisters reach the ground they explode on impact, showering the napalm over an area of 2500 square yards. Napalm kills by causing burning wounds and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Dow Chemicals, IWD's U.S. parent company, were the major producers of polystyrene for America's Napalm B programme in Vietnam. Napalm B consisted of 50% polystyrene to make it stickier. U.S. production of polystyrene for Napalm B in 1967 was running at 25 million pounds a month. U.S. expenditure on napalm for Vietnam at one stage was running to \$2,949,929 a month.

In 1967 IWD began negotiations with the U.S. government for a contract to make defoliants for use by the USAF in Vietnam. After much national criticism of this move in N.Z., the U.S. embassy assured N.Z. that the U.S. government did not intend buying any defoliant whatever from N.Z. sources. In 1970 it was leaked by a member of staff at IWD, that IWD 'had at no stage not considered selling defoliants for use in Vietnam.' It is possible that the defoliants turned down by the U.S. government could have been sent to Hong Kong and then flown back to Vietnam. The type of defoliant that has been used most extensively in Vietnam is called Agent Orange, a 1:1 mixture of 24-D and 245-T. Defoliation was used in Vietnam to deny the 'enemy' cover, and thus prevent guerilla activity. When forests are sprayed with this chemical the leaves drop after 2 - 3 weeks and the trees may remain bare for several months. About one in ten trees fails to survive and if respraying occurs (which it often does, to prevent regrowth of the forest floor) as much as 70% of the forest may not survive. It has been estimated that as many as six million acres of forest in Vietnam have been cleared by Agent Orange since the start of the war. Half a million acres of forest were cleared in 1969 alone.



The Kapuni Complex

— Ivan Watkins Dow continued

The 245-T that the USAF used in Vietnam contained dioxin, the toxic poison that is now known to have foetus deforming properties. It is now widely believed that Vietnam's huge incidence of birth malformation is linked to the huge amount of 245-T defoliant used by the USAF in that country. In the American magazine *Science* (Vol. 155 1967 p 301) a picture showing U.S. planes spraying with defoliants in Vietnam is captioned 'Jungle Spraying — Harmless to Human and animal life.....temporarily effective against the dense vegetation.' Many scientists believe that the use of the defoliant Agent Orange in Vietnam will prove more than 'temporarily effective',rather, permanently destructive. Professor Buchanan wrote in his article 'Ecocide in Indo China: The U.S. is destroying the living environment in Vietnam which would sustain groups as yet unborn.' The U.S. National Academy of Science has concluded that the use of herbicide in the Vietnam War has caused wounds to the ecology of South Vietnam that might take a century to heal. Quantities of dioxin were recently found by the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) as far down the ecological scale as fish.

In 1967 the then Minister of Defence, Mr. Thompson, said in Inglewood that he considered defoliant a very 'useful tool' in 'assisting rejection of Vietnamese aggression in South Vietnam.' The use of defoliants he said, was comparable to the use by the Allies during World War Two of 'artificial moonlight' in Italy. He said (incorrectly) that the defoliant did not kill trees it merely 'stripped them' and added that 'our use was to defend South Vietnam'. 'The defoliant was in no way a crop killer' he said. But in 1967 it was U.S. policy to destroy rice crops in some areas under Vietcong control using the defoliant Agent Orange.

Later on in 1967 after IWD's decision to sell defoliant to the USAF had been rejected by the U.S. government, it was reported that IWD had sent its largest consignment ever of weedkiller out of the country. 75,000 lbs of the shipment was going to the U.S. later in December, but a current shipment appeared destined for the Philippines where, it was said, it would be used to assist rice growing. A letter was duly sent to Ivan Watkins Dow by Owen Wilkes requesting further information about the Philippines shipment. A series of replies eventuated that in no way shed light on the general surmise that this shipload of defoliant might be ultimately destined for Vietnam. Finally an unusually unequivocal letter was received from IWD's Public Relations Officer saying: 'We do not see that there is anything further to explain about exports to the Philippines. We have never manufactured defoliants for use in Vietnam, have never sent any, nor can we dictate to buyers the destination of herbicides we produce for weed control.' In an earlier letter IWD had reminded Owen Wilkes that the U.S. government decided not to buy defoliants from IWD for use in Vietnam. 'This,' they wrote, 'we account as a conclusive indication that supplies will not be going from New Zealand (to Vietnam) and us as manufacturers.' To most people this certainly was not a 'conclusive indication' that defoliant supplies were not going from IWD to Vietnam.

As early as 1973 Ivan Watkins Dow announced that they would be interested in the use of any 'spare' Maui gas for the possible establishment of a petrochemicals complex here in New Zealand.

From time to time you may see Ivan Watkins Dow advertisements in New Zealand magazines. A recent advertisement in the N.Z. Journal of Agriculture has a picture of a little girl eating a sandwich, and captioned 'What's IWD doing in a little girl's lunchbox?' The answer at the bottom of the page reads: 'Keeping New Zealand healthy.'

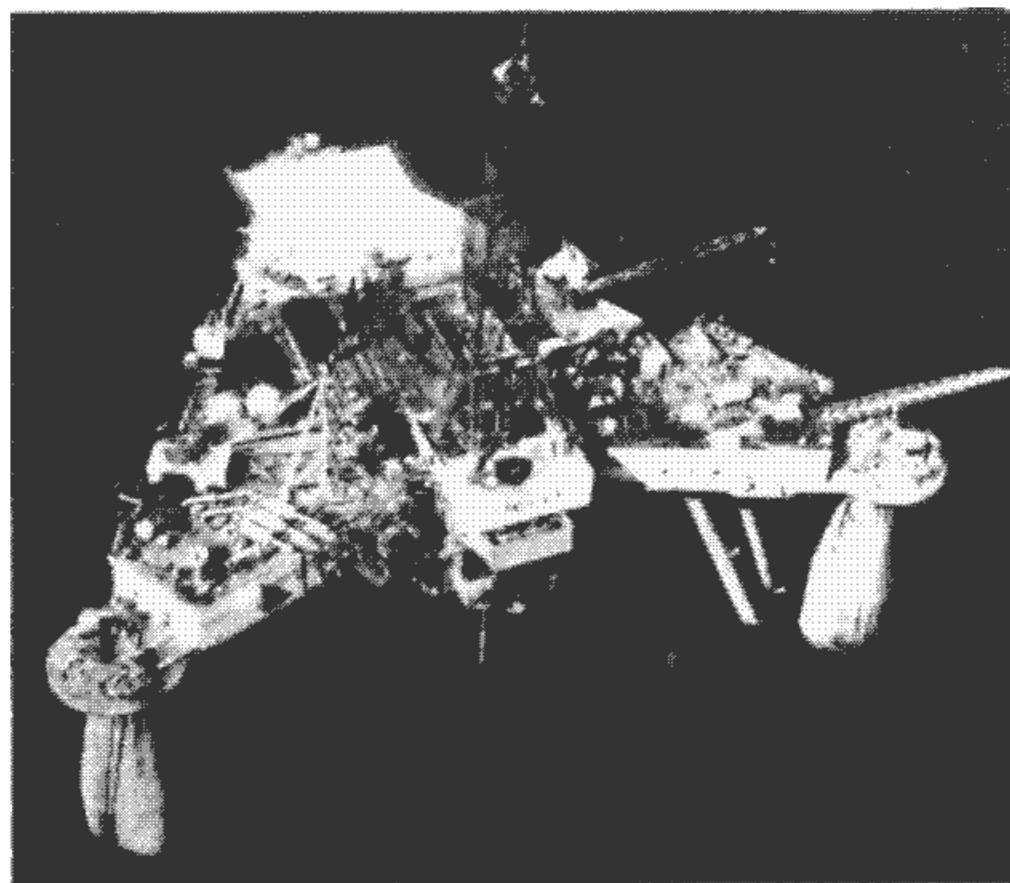
Nationalise Maui and Kapuni gas

The background to the discovery and exploitation of Maui and Kapuni gas hinges on the collusion between local and foreign monopoly capital. Oil exploration first got off the ground in New Zealand when Bryan Todd of the Todd group of companies bought out a number of exploration licenses in 1954. Todd's oil marketing company, Europa (60% owned by BP since 1972), has always lacked its own supply of oil and if oil was to be found in New Zealand more independence from overseas suppliers could be achieved.

Todd's were new to the oil exploration game and lacked any experience or expertise in the field. So they asked first Shell and then BP to come in as partners. In the Shell, BP, Todd, consortium that arose in 1955 Shell and BP each owned 37½% of the shares leaving Todd's as the minority partner.

Using the expertise of the foreign monopolies the Kapuni field was discovered in January 1959. Shell, BP, Todd demanded that Kapuni gas be used to fire electricity generation stations — this use would have given the quickest return to the consortium but it was also the most inefficient of the possible uses of the gas. The government disagreed and pipelined it over the North Island as a premium fuel for industrial and domestic use. There were many delays over the pipeline and Kapuni gas was not stream until the 1970s.

The Kapuni field has proved larger than expected but with the 'acceleration programme' it is expected to last only a bit more than 20 years.



Drilling platform at work in Maui gas field

• In 1965 the Government opened up the continental shelf off the NZ coast to oil exploration and again Shell, BP, Todd were among the first prospectors buying the concession that now contains the Maui field.

Drilling in 1969-70 indicated a sizeable field of gas and condensate. The field was clearly profitable and in 1970 negotiations were started with the then government as to conditions of sale. The negotiations dragged on until after the change of government and on April 3, 1973 the Labour Government announced that an agreement had been made which involved the government in buying a 50% share of the Shell, BP, Todd consortium for \$30,000,000 while guaranteeing price levels and tax concessions. The gas was to be used for electricity generation in gas-fired power stations while the Kapuni field was to have an 'acceleration programme' involving the drilling of about six new wells and using Kapuni gas to power the New Plymouth power station until Maui came on stream. The agreement looked like a victory for state involvement in the oil industry — instead it was a victory for the oil companies.

By getting agreement to use Maui gas on electricity generation coupled with the Kapuni acceleration programme the oil companies are ensured the quickest possible return on their investment in Maui and Kapuni. (With its planned rate of use the Maui field is expected to run dry in about 30 years!) Other markets considered for the gas were smaller and less developed but because of the demands of the oil consortium for the quick use of the Maui field alternative uses for Maui gas were not properly explored. Certainly the alternatives were not looked at in terms of their benefit to the NZ economy as a whole.

The chance to use our own resource to build up our own economic independence was lost. Gas was substituted for an equally inefficient fuel in electricity generation: oil. Although this means we make a saving in foreign exchange it is only a stop gap measure — it gives no idea as to how the power stations will be fueled when Maui runs out — will they go back to oil use?

The net effect of government involvement in the Maui field is to help finance the risky business of oil exploration as well as solving problems of finance for the exploitation of the field, and guaranteeing a market for the gas and condensate. Government is now committed to spending nearly \$900 million on pipelines and power stations to transmit and use the gas.

All this has happened because the large monopoly interests in Shell, BP, Todd want a quick buck out of the deal. The government has been prepared to give in to this attitude and sell our only major oil/gas resource down the river.

What is needed is the nationalisation of the Maui and Kapuni ventures and the exploration of alternative uses of a longer-term nature involving real benefit to the New Zealand people. Some alternatives have already been suggested by environmental groups. At the moment, the government is prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on developing the Maui field and \$900,000,000 to create a market for the gas solely to guarantee profits for monopoly capital.

EL RANCHO PORONU

when is public access not public access?

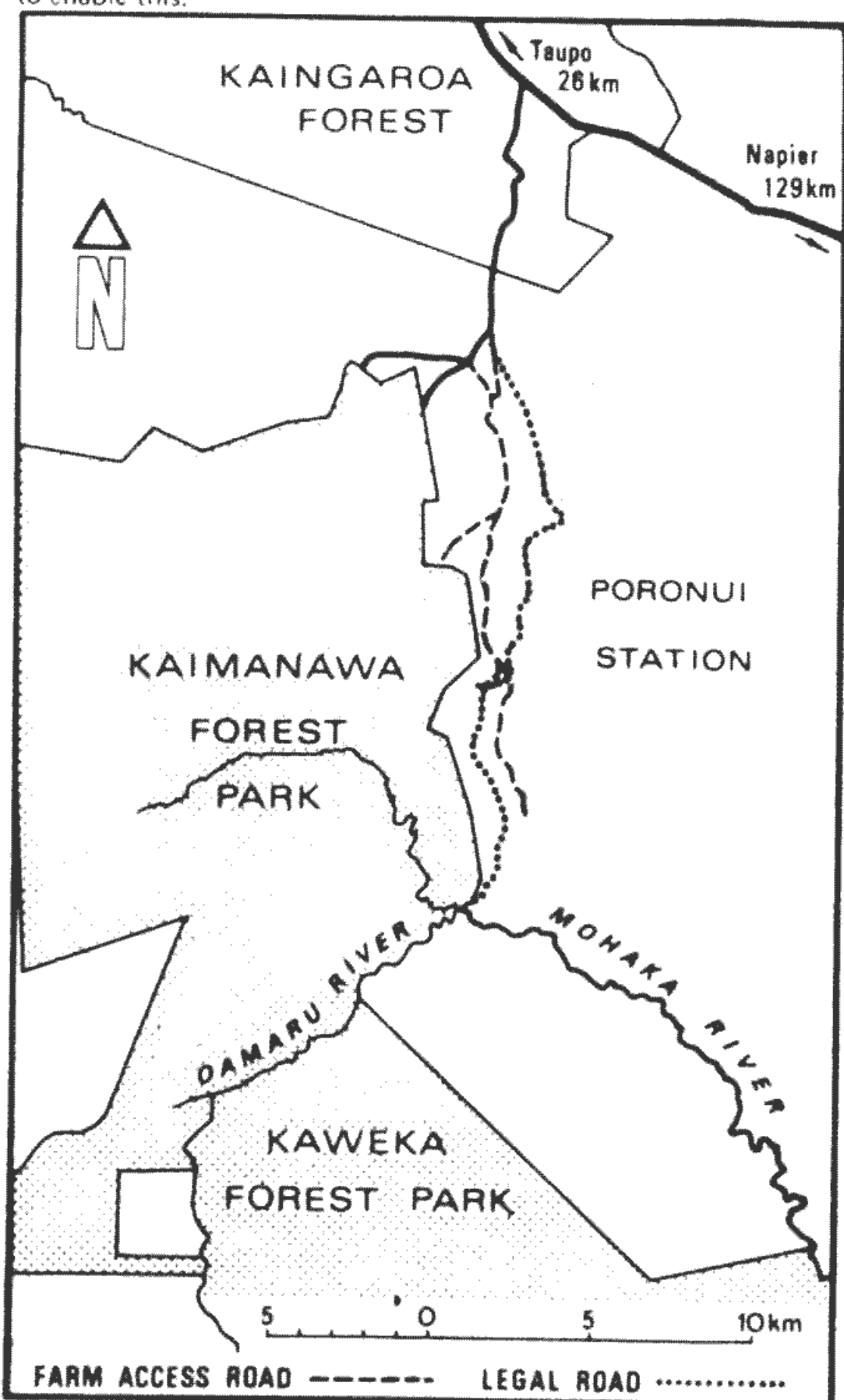
El Rancho Poronui could be described as an American investment in New Zealand land, or alternatively, an exclusive club for American tourists where about 150 Americans will be able to come and go as they please via a private airfield to rest, ride and play golf.

The Facts

El Rancho Poronui was bought from the Tuhoe Maori Trust Board in 1967 by an American company calling itself ANZAMCO, for a third of a million dollars. There are 37 shareholders in this company all of whom, bar one, are Americans with an average shareholding of 24,000 shares each. The only New Zealand shareholder in the company is a solicitor from Hamilton and he has only a paltry 2000 shares. The principle shareholder is a Mr. Wendall Bird Mendenhall who lives at Poronui between frequent visits back and forth to the States. ANZAMCO has a registered capital of 1 1/2 million dollars and the company have plans to develop Poronui into a 'dude ranch', with every facility for the rich American sportsman. Government regulations require that 1/3 of this property eventually be turned over to New Zealand ownership. Because of this the company plans to subdivide and sell half the land. They have 25 years in which to realise this regulation. Although Mendenhall stresses that the company is 'in no way or form associated with the Mormon church' at least ten of the shareholder including Mendenhall are residents of Salt Lake City. Mendenhall was himself formerly in charge of the church's world wide building programme and spent some time in Hamilton supervising building at Temple View. At El Rancho Poronui, the company plan to dam a stream to form a lake, set out a golf course and build individual cabins for the lodge. Already the 'ranch' as Mendenhall insists on calling it, breeds American quarter horses, Perendale sheep, and cattle, and has a meat export licence.

"Vital public access to one of New Zealand's best hunting and fishing grounds has been severely restricted."

El Rancho Poronui and its American owners have raised the ire of many New Zealanders over the past few years. All 21,000 acres of the 'ranch' run up the Taharua Valley, one of the only easy access valleys into the Kaimanawa Forest Park. Trampers and shooters have been met with persistent hostility from Mendenhall & co. when attempting to pass through the farm to the mountains. However, apart from Mendenhall's private farm road, there is, in fact, a legal access road on the property for use of the general public. This 'paper' road up the Taharua was surveyed, pegged and gazetted in 1910 and designated a public highway under Section 110 of the 1928 Public Works Act. The road runs down the eastern side of the property parallel to the private Poronui road, but as yet is marked only by survey pegs. In theory this 'road' should provide legal access to the Kaimanawas, but it has taken seven years of legal wrangle with the El Rancho Poronui owners to enable this.



Mendenhall has said that locals wishing to fish and hunt in the Kaimanawas should use the Forest Service track that runs parallel to the Taharua Valley but up a ridge and over the 4,000 ft. peak Te Iringa. This track is called the 'Gut Buster' and adds about ten hours to the time it would take normally to enter the Kaimanawas through Poronui.

Under Sections 145 and 146 of the 1928 Public Works Act, public roads through private property must not be barred with fences or gates. Applications must be made if gates are found to be necessary. If the application for gates is successful notices saying 'Public Road' must be displayed prominently on either side of the gates. ANZAMCO has stalled for seven years and done everything possible to deny local access to the Kaimanawas so that the 'ranch' may be



Recent Deerstalkers Association attempts to drive up the Taharua Valley have been thwarted by El Rancho Poronui personnel.

kept unspoilt for American tourists. Quote Mendenhall: "There are some people who have no respect for the property rights of others, but they've learned pronto here, that they have to" (NZ Truth, May 1971). Mendenhall will not allow the New Zealand Forest Service to use his private road, but at one stage made concessions to the effect that permission may be granted if Forest Service employees could show they had the prior permission of the Head Office in Wellington. Forest Service surveyors who have gone in to re-survey the undeveloped legal access road since U.S. ownership of Poronui say that a station bridge crosses the Taharua River at the same point as the paper road and the airstrip and woolshed lie across the path of the paper road. Furthermore, 28 fences crossed the length of the road. Members of the public are entitled to use the paper road which the recent re-survey showed to be 40-60 ft. wide in some places. Federated Mountain Clubs visitors to have found that Forest Service survey pegs had been deliberately tampered with since the re-survey, making it difficult to know exactly where legal access was. When Mendenhall was questioned by the visitors about the deliberately misplaced marker pegs, he stated that the pegs used by the Forest Service re-survey party had been of untreated pine and had rotted off at ground level. R.B. Hildreth of the Deerstalkers Association has said that this was incorrect as all pegs were made of tanalised pine and in truth had either been broken off or pulled out. Ironically Mendenhall has said that police are called in when trespassers are found and stated "we have a full-time (boundary) rider who looks out for trouble."

Federated Mountains Clubs and the Deerstalkers Association have both been actively campaigning since 1970 for the rights of New Zealanders to use the legal access paper road through Poronui. On their visit to Poronui in 1971 they found that half of the 13 mile paper road could be easily developed, although bridges would have to be made over two streams. The remaining 7 miles of the paper road were initially obstructed by a 100 ft. pumice cliff that original surveying had not taken into account.

The New Zealand Deerstalkers Association decided to petition the Taupo County Council in 1973 calling for the removal of fences across the road as it is required under Section 146 of the Public Works Act. The Taupo County Council rejected the demand on the grounds that the fences on the Poronui paper road were no public inconvenience. As a result of the rejection of their petition the Deerstalkers Association brought a prosecution against the Taupo County Council for failing to act on the requirements that are clearly laid out in the Public Works Act. The prosecution was successful and the Taupo County Council duly found itself liable to serve notice on El Rancho Poronui requiring that all fences over the paper road be removed. This successful prosecution was a legal precedent in New Zealand.

In 1968 Mendenhall had made agreements with the New Zealand Forest Service to allow accredited private tramping parties carrying Forest Service permits through his road. In 1969 the Rotorua Tramping and Skiing Club applied to the Conservator of Forests for a permit to pass through Poronui but no reply eventuated. The club applied again in 1970 and eventually received a reply. Contact had been made with the owners of Poronui, but the Forestry were unable to secure access permission whether the parties were accompanied by Forest Service officers or not. The Federated Mountain Clubs wrote to the then Director General of Forests, A.P. Thompson, asking for clarification of the 1868 Mendenhall/Forest Service agreement which allowed outdoor clubs the use of his road. The 'agreement' was clarified as follows (in part):

- The offer of access applied to tramping clubs affiliated with Federated Mountain Clubs Inc. and would be restricted to six parties per year
- A club office bearer must be included in each party
- Persons with fire-arms or dogs would not be permitted (this meant effectively no deerstalkers or hunters).....
- Each party wishing to use the private Poronui road must make prior written application to the Poronui Farm Manager enclosing the written guarantee of bona-fides from the Conservator of Forests.

In effect this amounted to little if any 'agreement'.

Since the Deerstalkers/ratepayers prosecution of the Taupo County Council, ANZAMCO has lodged an application with the Council to allow gates to be built across the Taharua road where the fences existed. In turn the Deerstalkers have lodged a formal objection to any erection of gates over the legal access road. Needless to say, survey pegs continue to be deliberately dislodged and a swede crop has been planted by the Poronui owners across a section of the road obliterating any remaining

markers on that section of the road. Only half the fences over the total 13 mile stretch of the Taharua road have been removed and the Deerstalkers Association have been informed that the remaining fences will require another petition to the Taupo County Council before notice can be served for their removal. This was due to a lack of clarification in the prosecution case.

ANZAMCO complained that it would cost \$30,000 to fence off the paper road if they could not put gates across their fences. But they knew a public access road existed through Poronui when they made transactions to buy the land and were fully aware of the risk they took in this instance.

"We have a full time boundary rider who looks out for trouble."

It is obvious that such a large tract of land should never have been allowed to pass into the hands of foreign ownership in the first place. Vital public access to one of New Zealand's best hunting and fishing forest parks has been severely restricted by the nature of this particular incidence of foreign ownership of New Zealand land. The Poronui story reveals to New Zealanders that not only is it necessary to fight against cultural and economic exploitation of our land, as is shown by the actions of the Taupo County Council in this case. Legislation already exists that effectively protects N.Z. land from being bought up by 'overseas corporations'. But a loophole clause, vesting the Minister of Lands and Finance with power to ultimately veto that law, permits such sales of N.Z. land provided the sale can show it will be of "benefit to N.Z. agriculture in general". The two ministers who agreed to the sale of Poronui to ANZAMCO were Duncan McIntyre (Land) and Muldoon (Finance). There is no doubt that multi-millionaire entrepreneurs such as Mendenhall of Poronui, and the Cannings of Koiru Farms Ltd., have had strange powers over former Ministers of Lands and Finance in succeeding with these land transactions that go against the spirit of New Zealand land law. Koiru and Poronui are not the only examples of such foreign ownership of land in N.Z. Takaro Lodge is perhaps one of the more recent examples. Cecil Peak and Walter Peak are others.

Mendenhall's activities at Poronui should be regarded as scandalous, even disregarding the fact that he is not a New Zealand citizen. Hopefully Mendenhall might have read a letter to the Editor of the Hamilton Times by R.O. Parker, Jan. 29 1971 which said: "It is this subtle new form of colonialism which is making Americans the most disliked people on this earth. As the Vietnamese say: 'What need of enemies when we have friends like these?'"

KOIRO FARMS LTD

On August 16th 1972 the Auckland Herald printed an article that revealed the sale of yet another large tract of valuable New Zealand farm land to U.S. interests. It was believed, although it has never been revealed, that the 5666 acres of land called Koiro Farms, Ltd. near Aukopae, Taumaranui, on the Wanganui River, sold to an American stud dealer for half a million dollars. Dave and Joan Canning the purchasers of the co. Koiro Farms Ltd. have some of the largest Aberdeen Angus cattle studs in the U.S. as well as having properties in Canada and Indonesia.

First reports about Koiro revealed that the Cannings were considering the possibility of using the property to attract U.S. tourists to New Zealand and were planning to establish a high grade airfield for quick and easy access onto and off the property. Recently however the Cannings prefer to stress that they are using the Koiro land to breed Brangus cattle (using imported Brahman semen and crossing it with Angus heifers), an activity that is more in line with New Zealand land use laws, than the using of valuable farmland for leisure purposes.

The part of Koiro which is now known as Cameron's Bluff was once the lainga of 500 Maoris (Wainui-a-Rua tribe) until shortly after the turn of the century. In 1912 Koiro was purchased from the Maori by Mr Hope Gibbons, a Wellington businessman, financier and entrepreneur. The then scrub covered land was turned to a highly productive sheep and cattle unit. Koiro was later managed by Gibbon's son, a Mr. F.N. Gibbons who is managing director of Selwyn Motors in Palmerston North. It was sold to U.S. interests in the form of a company on July 1st 1972.

Legally the sale of Koiro land to overseas interests should never have been permitted. The Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act 1952 (Section 35 B) does not permit the sale of any tract of New Zealand land larger than 5 acres to any overseas corporation. (The District Land Registrar or the

Registrar of Deeds shall not register any dealing.....to give effect to any contract.....for the sale or transfer of any freehold estate in any case where.....the purchaser of lessee is an overseas corporation.' An overseas corporation is defined in section 35 (a) as a company in which more than 25% of the shares are held by persons who are not New Zealand citizens. The Cannings are not N.Z. citizens nor do they reside continually in N.Z. In effect Dave Canning could be described as an absentee millionaire landlord of property that according to the spirit of the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act he should never have been permitted to acquire. In fact the sale of Koiro proceeded after special permission had been given by the New Zealand Government, in particular the then Minister of Lands, Mr Duncan McIntyre and Minister of Finance, Rob Muldoon. According to the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act tracts of New Zealand land are permitted to be sold to overseas corporations under a loophole clause that says 'provided this sale would be of benefit to N.Z. agriculture in general'. However, permission is still needed by government before the sale can proceed. Duncan McIntyre answering queries in Parliament as to why the government had permitted the sale of this land to overseas interests stated that the "purchasers were planning to breed a brand of cattle that was not bred in N.Z. but for which there were already overseas markets". However, Duncan McIntyre's 'reasons' for permitting the sale had not been founded on fact. The Cannings were planning to breed 'Brangus' cattle but it was later revealed by the M.P. for Marlborough that Brahman semen had been easily available on deep freeze to New Zealand cattle breeders for two or three years already. Earlier, McIntyre had falsely stated that Brahman semen for the breeding of Brangus was not available in N.Z. Brangus cattle at the time of the Koiro sale had certainly not been bred in New Zealand, solely because it had not been possible. Evidence shows that Duncan McIntyre could not have seriously believed the sale of this land to be 'beneficial to N.Z.ers in general'. In fact like the Takaro Lodge and El Rancho Poronui deals, Koiro is yet another example of Duncan McIntyre's little publicised preferential treatment of American millionaires.

The N.Z. Deerstalkers Association has been highly critical

of this loophole clause in The Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act. In submissions to the Lands and Agriculture Select Committee J.B. Henderson said on the subject of the sale of Koiro: 'Once again none of the criteria of the Act were satisfied by this transaction except the said Section 35c (d) which is the special dispensation (loophole) clause whereby the Ministers of Lands and Finance arbitrarily deny a particular case (e.g. Koiro) a hearing in Court but decide to approve it themselves against which decision there is no right of appeal'. The submissions urged that all cases (whereby N.Z. land is to be sold to overseas interests) go to court, and that if the Ministers of Lands and Finance wish to make out a special case they be represented at the hearing.

As at July 1975 the Cannings were operating a 250 cow pedigree breeding herd that they were 'hoping to build into one of the world finest.' During July 1975 a two day stock sale was held at Koiro and attended by international buyers. The first day of the two day sale consisted of an 'at home' and afterwards a buffet dinner and cocktails at the Taumaranui Hotel for more than 250 people. The Taranaki Daily News probably in a quandry as to whether or not to put their article in the social pages or under farming news, estimated that the dinner would have cost the Cannings several thousand dollars. The article, entitled 'A Cocktail Party Before the Bids Begin to Elow' was concluded 'There is little doubt that Dave Cannings' American salesmanship paid off. Who could resist reaching for their cheque book after being wined and dined so lavishly?' It is doubtful whether many N.Z.ers reached for their chequebooks. The top prices at the sale were paid by Australians (\$3200 and \$2000 for the progeny of Koiro's pedigree Angus sire 'Massive'). Two year old bulls averaged \$2600 a head, yearling heifers \$1591 a head and 60 head of cattle sold at an average \$880 a head. The Cannings' 'at home' paid off by \$53000.

Canning is unabashed by his activities in New Zealand. He said 'I am not as young as I was and I aim to get much more fun out of my stud dealings in future years. But make no mistake about it. I am in the business to make money.' When asked why he had decided to come to N.Z. Canning's reply had little if anything to do with the 'benefit to N.Z. agriculture in general' aspect that McIntyre had used to justify his actions in allowing the sale of Koiro land to overseas interests. Canning said 'The King Country has terrific pasture growth, and a bountiful supply of grass...Why man, the quality of pasture available here tends to fatten cattle almost as fast as feedlots do back home'. Other attractions for the Cannings were, he said, 'N.Z.'s slow tempo of life and the fact that pollution was not a menace here.'

Koiro is managed by American Bob Bohlen, during the frequent periods that the Cannings are out of New Zealand. Bohlen is the Senior Vice President of the Premier Beef Corporation of America which has a pedigree Angus herd of 3000 and a substantial Brangus breeding programme. Bohlen is on record as saying he would like to see New Zealand export live beef to Japan.

Just how much benefit Koiro Farms Ltd. is to New Zealand agriculture remains the key question. There can be no doubt as to the negligible financial benefit. Money made by the Cannings from the pockets of New Zealand stock breeders will go into U.S. coffers, probably only a drop in Canning's multi-millionaire bucket anyway. Brangus cattle are not popular in New Zealand. The Brahman is a breed more suited to tropical conditions and many farmers are of the impression that the Brahman Angus (Brangus) cross that Canning is breeding on Koiro is not applicable to New Zealand conditions. It is more likely that Canning is breeding Brangus at Koiro to sell to Indonesia, where he has extensive interests. Further, there is some doubt as to whether Canning is principally breeding Brangus at Koiro at all. The Brangus breeding could have been an invention to get round the legislation that disallows N.Z. land to be sold to overseas corporations. Either way Canning's ownership of Koiro is illegal in that he does not reside permanently in New Zealand, and in that there has been no conclusive evidence to show that his farming activities here are in any way beneficial to New Zealand agriculture.



Buyers and 'ranch' hands at a recent Koiro sale day.

Seven miles north of Napier stands a newly-established saw and pulp mill with the unimpressive title of the Whirinaki Carter-Oji-Kokusaki-Pan Pacific Groundwood Pulp Mill. Two giant Japanese paper companies, Oji and Sanyo-Kokusaku each own a 20% share in the mill, the remainder belonging to the Carter-Holt Holdings Ltd.

The mill has been built to supply sawn timber and woodpulp for use in Japan. A small proportion of the timber is retained by the Carter-Holt group for their own use in this country.

Most of the pine for the mill comes from the Kaingaroa State Forest. However the Pan Pacific company is investing heavily in a programme to extend its own private exotic forests and ensure a continuing supply of timber.

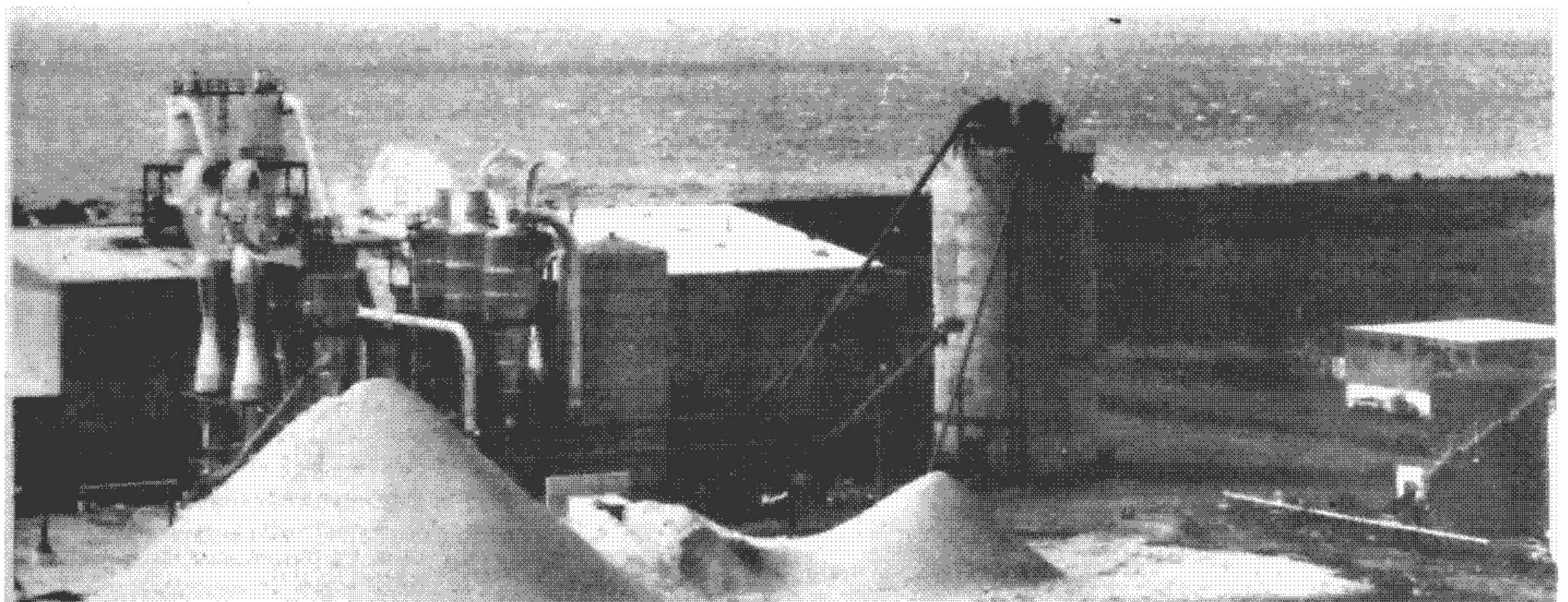
Highly automated, power-intensive equipment has been installed throughout, under the direction of engineers from the paper companies in Japan. This means only three operators are employed on the sawmill floor, and only four in the groundwood pulp plant. To supply the huge quantity of electricity power consumed by this machinery, the NZ Electricity Department has built a sub-station right next door to the mill. **When fully operational, this mill will draw off more power than is presently used by the whole city of Napier.**

Water, the other essential resource for the pulping process, is pumped from the Esk River, near the mill, and is eventually pumped as waste through a submarine pipe-line 300 yards out into Hawkes Bay. Chemical pulp mills are notorious for their pollution, and we are investigating this part of the mill's operations.

Norwegians and Japanese shipping lines are transporting the timber and pulpwood to Japan, where the sawn timber is distributed by the New Zealand-Nippon Trading Company owned jointly by Oji and Sanyo-Kokusaku. All the pulpwood is processed by the Oji Tomakomai paper mill, the largest newsprint mill in the world. The Oji Paper Company itself is the biggest in Japan and, together with its affiliate Sanyo-Kokusaku, controls most of the market.

The company is proud of making Japan self-supporting in fibre resources for paper manufacturing. It also 'possessed' large forest reserves and factory sites which can be brought into use if necessary.

The fire-breathing multi-national monster



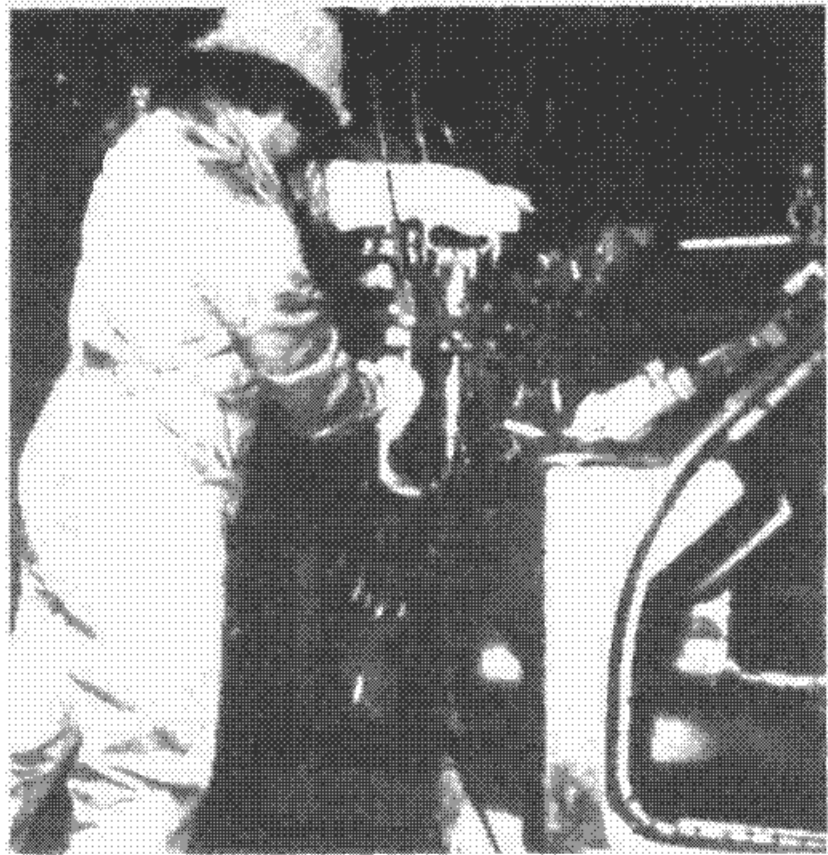
Superprofits for Fords & GM

There are four large motor assembling companies in New Zealand. Of these, two are entirely foreign owned - Fords and General Motors.

Fords established itself in NZ in 1936 with a share capital of 400,000 pounds (\$800,000). Today their share capital stands at \$5,300,000. Ford Motor Company of New Zealand Ltd it is entirely owned by Ford Canada Ltd, which is in turn owned by Fords in the USA.

General Motors New Zealand Ltd was established in 1925 with a capital of 50,000 pounds (\$100,000). Their share capital today is \$10,000,000. GM New Zealand Ltd is entirely owned by GM of the USA. When an American official of GM visits the plant, the American flag is raised to mark the occasion.

Every year both these motor companies make huge profits. Some years they send these profits to the USA as dividends, and in other years they retain their profits in New Zealand to finance their expansion. Privately owned companies like Ford and GM have only had to file accounts in the Companies Office since 1970. Since that date GM has averaged \$4,635,000 profit a year and sent back to the USA an average dividend of \$2,100,000. For Fords the figures are \$4,150,000 and \$1,542,000. Those are superprofits! On average GM's profit is 46% of capital and Fords is over 75%. This means that every two years (less in the case of Fords) these companies get back what they put



"When workers try through their union to improve their standard of living and working conditions they meet special obstacles when dealing with these foreign giants!"

into New Zealand.

Not all these superprofits are returned to the USA. A large amount is retained in New Zealand to finance further expansion in our country. GM's profit retained in New Zealand stands at \$19,000,000 - and increase of \$12,000,000 since 1970. For Fords the figures are \$13,500,000 and \$9,000,000. Thus the major part of shareholders funds - assets held in New Zealand by GM and Fords - were actually earned in New Zealand.

Where do these profits that go to the USA or are used to expand Fords and GM in New Zealand come from? The workers employed by these companies produce a certain amount of value by assembling cars for sale on the New Zealand market. By the time the car is assembled, it is worth more than it was as separate parts. Part of this is due to the efforts of the workers who assembled the car. Workers are paid about \$16 per day before tax. The value they create in a day is greater than this \$16. Therefore, for part of the day they work to create value to pay their wages, and for the rest of the day they create value which goes to Fords and GM as profit (also to banks as interest, and as rent).

Every year the fruits of New Zealand labour are exported to giant overseas corporations such as Fords and GM's, or saved up in New Zealand to help these giant companies expand their interests here. The original investment has been repaid many times, but because they still own that capital they can continue to drain New Zealand.

What benefits have these foreign companies brought us? The existence of two equally large New Zealand owned companies in the same field (Todd Motors and New Zealand Motor Corporation, the latter with a 13.3% minority shareholding held by British Leyland) shows that it is not necessary to have foreign capital to establish industries in these fields. All the large motor companies assemble a similar range of models. If this spurious competition were eliminated, the New Zealand car market is large enough to make all the component parts. But this is impossible with large foreign concerns assembling and marketing their own mass produced models and making massive profits. If the whole car were made in New Zealand, and profits were retained here, our economy would be greatly strengthened.

A stronger economy and a proper car industry in New Zealand would greatly benefit working people in New Zealand, especially those present working for GM's and Fords. When workers try through their union to improve their standard of living and working conditions, they meet special obstacles when dealing with the foreign giants. For example, during the 1974 lockout of Coachworkers by Fords and GM, workers at GM understood from the company that if they didn't knuckle under to what they the company wanted, GM could very easily close the plant down. GM is so large that its New Zealand subsidiary only appears under 'Other foreign operations' in their accounts. Closing the New Zealand plant down would greatly affect the welfare of the workers, but not GM's international profits.

New Zealand should nationalise the car assembly industry, and establish a full motor industry. This will strengthen our economic independence and our living standards.

SIMPSON POPE INDUSTRIES

Simpson Pope Industries is one of the most important electrical home appliance industries in New Zealand. It is half owned by Simpson Pope Industries of Australia.

Simpson Pope was originally a wholly New Zealand owned company. Before 1966 it was known as NR Cunningham Ltd., and employed a staff of 250. Cunninghams made fridges, freezers, clothes driers and washing machines. This company was established in 1928. In 1957 a marketing company, now called HMV/Norge Appliances (Marketing) Ltd., was set up. It was also owned by the Cunningham family.

In a series of most complicated take-overs, Cunninghams became a foreign controlled firm. In 1966 Cunningham Industries, the largest shareholder in NR Cunningham Ltd., registered a new company, Cunningham EMI Group Ltd. This company took over all the manufacturing activities of NR Cunningham Ltd. In 1971 NR Cunningham Ltd. became HMV-Norge Manufacturing Ltd. This company was then sold to EMI. By 1973 it had changed its name to Columbus Appliances (1973) Ltd. and ceased to carry out any business.

Cunningham EMI Group Ltd. was jointly owned by the Cunningham family concern (Cunningham Industries Ltd.) and HMV (NZ) Ltd., a subsidiary of the huge UK multinational corporation EMI. In 1971 Cunninghams sold their share to Green and Hall Ltd. To this day Green and Hall Ltd. own half of what has since become Simpson Pope Industries Ltd. Green is Chairman and Managing Director of the company.

Green and Hall Ltd., is owned by W. Green and A. Hall and their respective wives. The firm used to own half of EMI Electronics Ltd., (with what is now EMI (NZ) Ltd. owning the other half) until 1972. This share was eventually sold to its partner, which was formerly known as HMV (NZ) Ltd. In 1973 HMV (NZ) Ltd., or EMI (NZ) Ltd., as it is now called, sold its shares in Cunningham EMI Group to Simpson Pope Industries of Australia.

"Junior female radio assemblers doing equal work were paid \$22 a week (net) in 1974."

These complicated take-overs and name changes have resulted in the intrusion of foreign capital into one of the largest employers in the Wairarapa. Yet this foreign capital has added little to the industry concerned, its employees' well-being or the benefit of consumers of their products in New Zealand.

Green and Hall Ltd. occupy a vital place in the New Zealand electrical home appliance field. Green and Hall Ltd. are large shareholders in Bell Radio and Television Holdings Ltd., A. Hall being on the Board of Directors of this company. They are also involved in Consolidated Electronic Industries Ltd. with Bell and Atlas Majestic Holdings Ltd. Simpson Pope gets radio parts from and makes radios for Consolidated Electronics Ltd.

As has been shown Green and Hall Ltd. have a history of involvement with EMI (NZ) Ltd. Simpson Pope and EMI still operate out of the same building in Porirua, and Green and Hall Ltd. still own EMI's Elsdon factory. The directors of most of New Zealand's other large, especially foreign owned, electrical appliance manufacturers are linked with EMI (NZ) by the fact that their directors sit on common boards. These include Zip Holdings (English), Phillips Electrical Industries (Dutch), HW Clarke (NZ) Ltd. and Odins. To complete the picture of the foreign connection, Simpson Pope make GM home freezers under contract in their Masterton factory.

These connections leave very few of the large industries in home appliance field outside the orbit of Simpson Pope EMI and Zip Holdings, some of the largest foreign owned electrical appliance firms in New Zealand. Just Autocrat, Electric Refrigerator Fisher and Paykel, Agnew Refrigeration and Ralta and Sunbeam remain outside. Apart from the last two, even all the others have directors who sit on boards of companies with each other and so are connected.

The take-over of Cunninghams by foreign interests has been detrimental to the people of New Zealand. It has helped consolidate the home appliance industry into what seems to be almost one huge interconnected monster. This can only have a bad effect on prices, making it possible for these to be hoisted to gain super profits, most of which are destined to go to overseas shareholders.

The take-over of Cunninghams has not been to the benefit of Simpson Pope employees. They pay the most miserable rates possible. "Junior" female radio assemblers doing equal work were paid about \$22 in 1974, for example. The workers making GM washing machines are getting a little over \$65. These machines were originally made in GM's Petone plant where the workers receive approximately \$80. Simpson Pope has managed to make money for themselves (half of which goes to Australia) and money for GM by ensuring that their employees get as little as possible.

For New Zealanders who buy home appliances, for workers who try to gain a living from working in Simpson Pope, the advent of foreign capital and the tie up of these concerns has strengthened the employers when they sell their products and when they determine what wages will be paid.

BORTHWICKS

Borthwicks is one of the biggest overseas companies in the New Zealand meat trade (refer map).

Its annual accounts provide some interesting information on how the parent London company views the economic scene.

"The world is currently in the position of some men playing poker and one of them (the oil exporting countries) by luck, skill or cheating has got all the chips belonging to the others and unless he will relent the game will stop."

The company also makes small but significant contributions to the British Conservative Party and a particularly obnoxious right-wing British organisation called "Aims of Industry" as well as a group called the "Economic League".

It is rather galling that NZ workers efforts should form part of a blatantly political contribution to groups whose main purpose is to suppress socialism and worker control.

However Borthwicks both at home and abroad have been looking a little sick lately.

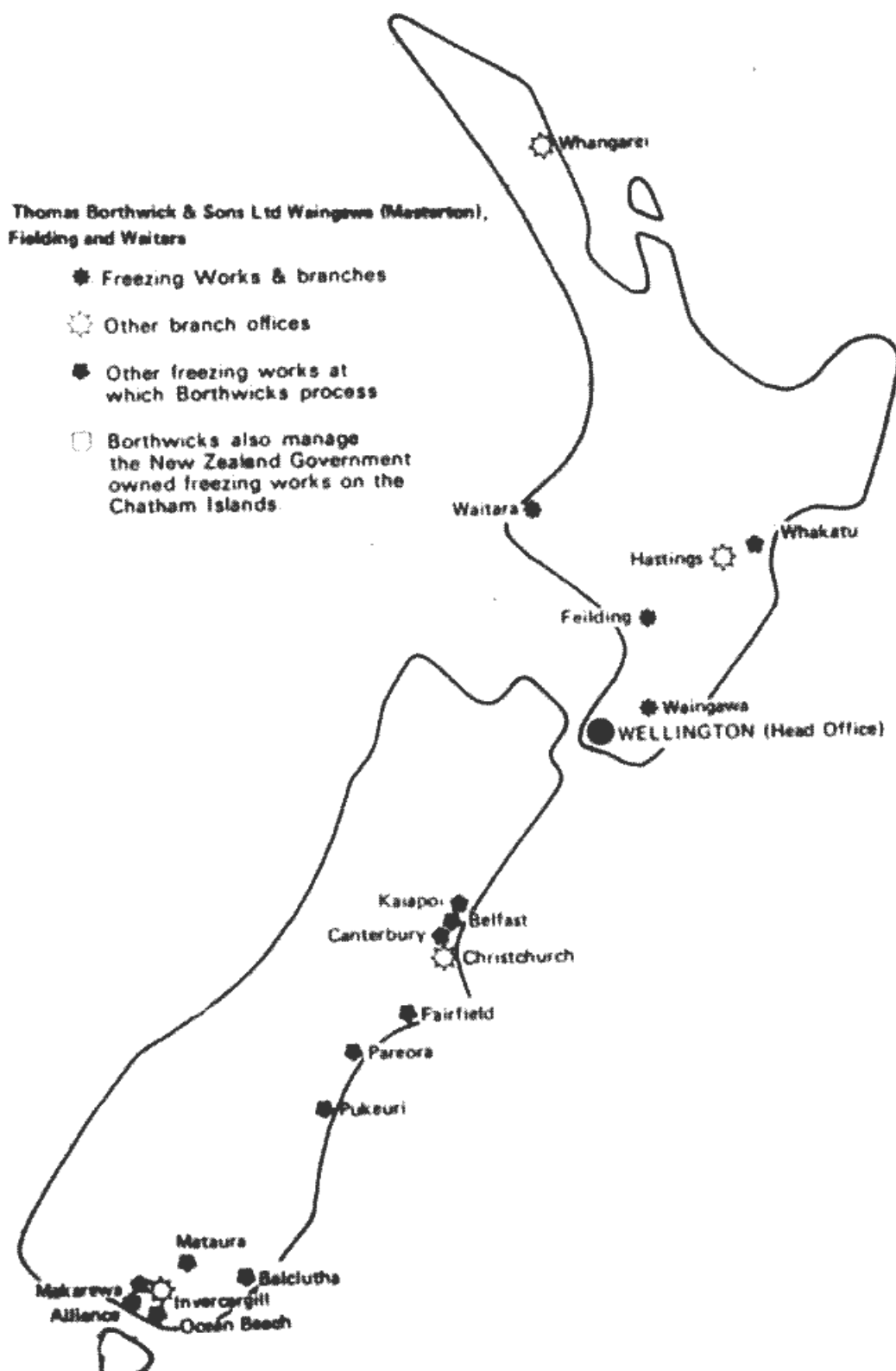
The main cause of the downturn was the drop in world beef prices as well as the fall-off in lamb prices although the company also feels industrial relations cost them millions in strike activity. The company also attributes much of its troubles to inflation, reckoning the only practical way to abolish inflation is not to abolish the capitalist system but rather to control the money supply which it does acknowledge as likely to push up unemployment generally, but reckoning that this is something we can apparently live with. It recognises the futility of asking workers to control wage demands when inflation is eating up their livelihood and also claims that profit and price controls are also unworkable.

While the company feels that first quarter earnings for the current term are somewhat of an improvement it acknowledges that it may have to cut back its operations. Once again workers will find themselves dangerously exposed to the vicissitudes of cut-back economics in a situation where they have little influence (overseas boardrooms are not especially noted for the tolerance of worker participation schemes).

The company has no intention of getting out of NZ and it is evident that it regards NZ as one of its best investments, particularly as the "Uncle Tom" NZ meat board will step in and buy for the companies (leaving them to sell on commission) if prices ever get too bad.

Thomas Borthwick & Sons Ltd Waingawa (Masterton), Fielding and Waitara

- Freezing Works & branches
- Other branch offices
- Other freezing works at which Borthwicks process
- Borthwicks also manage the New Zealand Government owned freezing works on the Chatham Islands



"It is evident that Borthwicks considers New Zealand one of its best investments."

REGISTRATION

Name.....Address.....

On the Ride we will be camping out as much as possible so the cost of the Ride should be around \$65.

Send this form to P.O. Box 6651 Te Aro Wellington. Tick where appropriate:

- I wish to participate in the Ride.
- I cannot participate in the Ride but send a contribution.

POLS 204

Ivan Cikli:

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 4.38 | Students' say | 3.15 |
| Workload | 2.30 | Recommend | 1.92 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.73 |
| Convey info | 3.73 | Approachable | 4.36 |

17 students enrolled, 13 replies.

Without exception, students who made remarks made favourable remarks. They thought the course "very useful", but none explained exactly why.

Teaching: No remarks specifically about the teacher but general comments indicated that students reacted positively to Dr Cikli.

Content: Very clear trend, that the workload was too great. Most students suggested that the time for the course should be increased so that the same amount of material would still be covered.

- criticism that there should be less specific assignments and more time for students to do general reading.

POLS 244.

Rod Alley: Intro to international pols.

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 4.06 | Students' say | 2.89 |
| Workload | 2.90 | Recomend | 1.96 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.73 |
| Convey info | 4.27 | Approachable | 4.00 |

46 students enrolled, 32 replies.

General reaction to the course was favourable. No student said she/he found it 'useless.' The positive replies were like 'very useful' most quite useful, very-informative, i.e. favourable but not rave reviews.

Teaching: Few students commented on the teacher, thus no trends can be deduced. However, students considering taking the course may be interested in some of the characteristics of Dr Alley, as some students saw him. They said

- need more student participation. Alley was a good lecturer but dominated 'tuts and lectures.

- seminars need be longer than 50 mins.

Content: The most common complaint was, as usual, that too much was covered in too short a time. Students wanted less material, so it could be covered in more depth.

- A number of students would have liked greater use of visual aids, i.e. films.

- Note: we do not want these sections to just state trends in what students thought. It is also important to relate remarks of individual students, that might be of special importance to other individual students considering taking the course e.g. one student said 244 should include the works of Marxist economists as they relate to 3rd World countries. Another wanted the course to include 'imperialism.' Another said course was descriptive rather than explanatory, it lacked the ability to analyse consistently. These remarks are probably made by students with specific interests, thus even though they are isolated they are useful to other students with similar interests.

POLS 213

Prof Murphy: Political Philosophy with Special Reference to Marx.

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 2.11 | Students' say | 2.11 |
| Workload | 3.23 | Recommend | 1.53 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.18 |
| Convey info | 2.58 | Approachable | 3.80 |

25 students enrolled, 17 replies.

Students in this course had a lot to say, more than in any other course, ranging from the positive to the very negative.

About one third thought the course was good, using phrases like "very interesting", "challenging thinking". Another third thought it average. Slightly over a third were obviously not at all pleased, with comments like "bloody useless" and "useful in that it got one used to being blinded by a snowstorm of distorted facts".

Teaching. Again there was a wide divergence. One student praising the "dispassionate and analytical" style. At the other extreme, one complained about "the agent

of bourgeois ideology" and compared him to a maths teacher arguing that 1+1=3. Certain themes however relating to organisation did come out. These themes were expressed in a wide range of responses, ie from students who felt the course was good as well as bad.

Lectures were felt to be poorly organised, lacking both framework and aims. Rather than a systematic presentation of topics, there was a disjointed and somewhat confusing development from lecture to lecture. Tutorials were organised too late, and the topics not described in enough detail.

The textbooks did not arrive until late April-early May, and even then not in sufficient quantities. From one comment, students without books had to sit a terms test worth 30% without the books. There was also complaint that Murphy would not allow essays to count towards the final grade.

Finally, the frequent changes in the course requirements created confusion (see the story on these in *Salient 9: Political Philosophy with special reference to Murphy*).

Content: Students who thought the course was average or good criticised the organisation, as above, but still found the experience worthwhile. A number said the content was too great for a ½ year, 6 credit course.

The rest of the comments on content came from the third who thought the course was poor. We have included these at some length because these students made by far the most detailed replies, which should not be ignored just because they don't fit into a 'trend'.

The course according to these critics, concentrated on two or three critics of Marx and not Marx's own works. Few references were given to the actual works, and when quotes were taken, sources were usually not given. As a result, there was little encouragement to read Marx himself.

Prof Murphy was interested in Marx as a 'great mind' ie as a subject of detached academic inquiry. That might be a study of 'Marx', but it is hardly one of 'Marxism'. Marxism, as the students saw it, demands that the student make personal decisions about what he/she thinks and does in his/her own life. A 'detached' study of Marxism is thus a contradiction in terms.

Some 6 students made criticisms that Murphy was too dogmatic, in various ways, such as stating things point blank, rather than asking questions about points of view. One thought him narrow-minded about Marx, and another claimed to be in fear of expressing his/her own views.

Several of these students added provisos to the approachability question, saying that Murphy was approachable and helpful on minor issues like essays and exam dates, but was completely unmovable on the really important issues of assessment and course content. His attitude was "you can discuss it, but it won't have any effect on me".

POLS 344

Don McAllister: Organizational Analysis

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.68 | Students' say | 3.82 |
| Workload | 3.46 | Recommend | 2.00 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.75 |
| Convey info | 4.00 | Approachable | 4.72 |

22 students enrolled, 16 replies.

Unfortunately, students in 344 didn't have much to say, so there's not much to report. Almost everyone spoke favourably of the course "very useful", "very interesting" etc. Noone spoke badly of it.

Teaching: There is little we can helpfully relate. A seminar method of teaching was used, and there were two isolated comments: one criticising the students' lack of response and the other praising McAllister's ability to keep the class together and judge its feelings and opinions, and his "sharp sense of analysis".

Content: Those students who commented wanted a "more practical and innovative emphasis" rather than "theoretical studies".

POLS 341

Ray Goldstein:

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.77 | Students' say | 4.56 |
| Workload | 3.22 | Recommend | 2.00 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.67 |
| Convey info | 4.22 | Approachable | 5.00 |

10 students enrolled, 9 replies.

The students' comments were more useful to the teacher than to future students, but we analyse them anyway. Most students were interested in the course. Their complaints were:

Teaching: Students were ill-prepared for seminars, because they were concentrating on the one major presentation and not weekly readings.

Content: There was insufficient time to get into the individualised project. This is the same problem as all half-year courses have.

- that there was an unfortunate fragmentation between research project topics (with a NZ emphasis) and seminar topics (US emphasis).

- that, as with every course, there was too much to cover in the time.

We are noting this comment of the one student who found the course 'not particularly useful,' because it may be useful to others with political leanings similar to that students. She said:

- It should examine the more radical theorists, rather than reformers who have already made questionable assumptions about the making of foreign policy.

- In seminars, there was too much emphasis on what 'the author' thought and not enough on what 'I think.' That is, students tended to voice authors' opinions and not their own opinions.

POLS III

Les Cleveland:

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.83 | Students' say | 2.25 |
| Workload | 3.34 | Recommend | 1.91 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.76 |
| Convey info | 4.16 | Approachable | 4.41 |

289 students enrolled, 115 replies.

This course is compulsory for BCA students not majoring in Political Science or Public Administration.

Answers to the question "How useful did you find the course" were in two clear categories:

- the course was very good for broadening one's general knowledge of political and social systems, particularly NZ's. - but many students distinguished between a "useful" and an "interesting" course. The typical reply was "very interesting, but not at all useful for my BCA with accounting major."

Still, the course was fairly well received especially as it is a BCA core unit. Of the 115 replies, 49 liked the course, 9 positively disliked it; 20 thought it "okay," and 35 didn't say anything. In more detail:

Teaching: Many students praised Les' "entertaining" and enthusiastic lecturing style. But there were complaints of in-

sufficient student participation in lectures. Of course, the class was large, but it was noted that lectures would be more stimulating if students' own ideas were discussed, e.g. via:

- tutors reporting back to the lecturer what students wanted discussed.

- a 10 minute question session at the end of each lecture.

Tutorials must have varied in success, because comments about them varied considerably. One BA student, who named Irene Webley as his/her tutor, heaped praise on the tuts and said Pols III was the most efficiently run course s/he had done. But many complained of an apparent lack of contact between lecturer and tutors, and a disparity in essay marks between different tutors. (Essays did not count in the final grade).

About 10 students called for compulsory tuts! presumably so more students would attend and the discussion be livelier. Les' idea is to have voluntary tuts and use the attendance level as an indicator of student approval, which seems to us to be a better idea.

Content: Most students agreed that it was an *Introductory* course with the characteristically broad, general coverage, at the expense of in-depth studies of particular topics. Most approved this, but naturally some students thought it was far too general.

Beyond that, not much can be said, because there was much disagreement about which parts should have been emphasised. Some wanted more on political concepts and ideologies - democracy, facism, Nazism, communism - which occupied only the last 3 weeks. Equally as many wanted less "isms." and more NZ politics and political history. Equally as many again wanted the mass media, advertising and propaganda topics emphasised. And some wanted to include Pacific politics and more on South East Asia. The course covered all these things (except Pacific politics), so at least the student disagreement served to show us what the course includes, and that it is very wide ranging.

POLS 317

Prof. Brookes: US Government

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 4.20 | Students' say | 2.75 |
| Workload | 3.00 | Recommend | 2.00 |
| Lecturer | | Knowledge | 4.80 |
| Convey info | 3.60 | Approachable | 3.75 |

15 students, only 5 replies.

15 students took the course in 1975. Only 5 replied to the questionnaire. Their comments were brief and not very helpful for future students.

2 students definitely thought the course useful, 2 thought it average, one made no reply and none said he/she disliked the course.

The comments of a few of the students indicate that 317 follows on from the 102 course on US Government, and it emphasised a historical rather than current day approach



Murphy: 21-21-32. A flat lecturer?

continued from previous page

POLS 321 Pol. Psych.

Steven Levine: Political Psychology

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.85 | Students' say | 3.15 |
| Workload | 3.15 | Recommend | 1.92 |
| Lecturer | Knowledge | 4.42 | |
| Convey info | 4.36 | Approachable | 3.71 |

Virtually all students found this course interesting and stimulating. The course was compared favourably to Psyc. Dept. The topics were generally appreciated as relevant both personally and in a wider social sense, but a greater emphasis on NZ content was desired. The extremely wide parameters of the course appealed to some and frustrated others. These students wishing to cover all the entire content had to read well beyond a reasonable level for a 4 credit course. However there was no pressure on students to do all this reading.

Teaching: Half of questionnaires had no improvement suggestions to make - suggesting a general satisfaction with the methods. The informal and personal approach of the seminars was popular. More condensation of material, maybe previews or printed hand-outs of the general points in forthcoming seminars was suggested. The seminar approach unsatisfactory for those who hadn't covered the reading.

HIST 307

Joc Phillips and Phillida Bunkle: Life of the Mind in America.

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 4.20 | Students' say | 3.00 |
| Workload | 2.40 | Recommend | 2.00 |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|------|
| Joc Phillips | Knowledge | 4.60 | |
| Convey info | 4.00 | Approachable | 4.20 |
| Phillida Bunkle | Knowledge | 4.80 | |
| Convey info | 3.80 | Approachable | 4.40 |

35 students enrolled, only 5 replies.

Since the questionnaires were not filled out in class time, we received a disappointingly low reply rate. The five replies were generally pleased with the course, saying that they felt the course useful, and a significant improvement on other courses they had taken. One even described it as "truly amazing".

Teaching: There were no lectures. Rather, students did reading and prepared weekly reports for tutorials/seminars. This arrangement made for a heavy workload, but but was considered much better than lectures and allowed the student responsible for the seminar to control it. Assessment was wholly in-term, based on written work.

Content: Not much was said here, except that it was "very interesting" and the assignment topics were flexible so that students could concentrate on areas of personal interest. One student said there was too much emphasis on the individualist psycho-analytical approach to intellectual history, and insufficient on the underlying social and economic conditions.

HIST 201

Colin Davis: Seventeenth Century Britain.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 4.17 | Students' say | 2.47 |
| Workload | 3.10 | Recommend | 1.98 |
| Lecturer | Knowledge | 4.85 | |
| Convey info | 4.40 | Approachable | 3.87 |

85 students enrolled, 52 replies.

Nearly all students thought highly of the course, describing it positively. Only

nine were negative.

Teaching: A very clear trend emerged. Students thought that Colin Davis: had a formidably thorough knowledge of the subject matter (some said too thorough, and felt intimidated by it): was an excellent lecturer; but allowed too little time for discussion of the subject matter. This particularly came out in the organisation of tutorials, where, further, it was felt that having the tutorials related to the essay topics meant that only students who had done that essay would participate.

Content: No clear trends appeared here. Some common remarks included: criticism of the workload as too heavy for a 4 credit course; too much concentration on the complex detail of historical events in chronological order, with suggestions for more "analysis", more "thematic approach" and more in depth studies of particular topics. It was further felt that there was not enough scope for students to investigate areas they are personally interested in; and that there was too much emphasis on knowledge for the exam.

HIST 202

Miles Fairburn: Renaissance History.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Organisation | 3.27 | Students' say | 2.29 |
| Workload | 2.75 | Recommend | 1.93 |
| Lecturer | Knowledge | 4.40 | |
| Convey info | 3.27 | Approachable | 4.29 |

60 students enrolled, only 16 replies.

From 60 students in the course we received only 16 replies. Of these almost all said nice things about the course, e.g. it was "interesting and thought provoking" and "stimulating," and "I enjoyed it for its own sake." Of the rest 2 said nothing and 2 described the course as "just average."

Teaching: According to the students, Miles Fairburn came across as a flamboyant lecturer. He was criticised for this because flamboyancy detracted from other qualities students tend to like in lecturers. e.g. they preferred a "more coherent structure" of lecture

- "succinct expression"
- "distinct speech."
- Many students complained of the lack of visual aids in a subject admirably suited to them. One student explained that Miles uses the literary and out works of the period as evidence for his arguments. Rather than describe the art works in his flamboyant style he should show slides or photographs: "a picture of the Sistine Chapel would leave a more accurate impression of Michaelangelo's solidarity." than was the flamboyant literary analysis that the lecturer relies on."

- One student noted that lectures were monologues - with Miles staring at the ceiling and not noting raised hands. There were similar complaints about tuts. These were organised the same way as in 201 - ie they were related to essay topics so only students who had done that particular essay option were prepared. Result was, students were unable to contribute most of the time.

- as usual there were comments of "should be 6 credits", "not enough time" "the lecturer had to rush to cover all material."

- there was no doubt that Fairburn knew his material very well.

Content: A fresh approach to history, examining it as an interaction of economic, political and artistic changes. One student was even surprised to find it relevant to present day.

- Note that it covers only Italy - not, as the title may suggest, the whole of Europe.

ISLAND BAY ENDANGERED

By Neville Chamberlain

Island Bay candidates in the coming general election gave a special preview of their act to an excited audience of 300 students on Tuesday lunchtime last week. While the seven person line-up gave more variance in style and content from the usual electorate line-up students appeared mostly interested in the two big parties - Labour and National.

The candidates were as follows: Frank Moncur, Independent National; Ron Meggett, radical feminist; Kay Goodger, Socialist Action League; Bill Nathan, National; Peter Rutherford, Values; Tom McLean, Social Credit; and last but not least a man who could hold his drink: Gerald O'Brien, Labour.

The 'sensational' Truth expose of Gerald O'Brien was ignored for most of the forum as students subjected the candidates to fairly intense scrutiny. No one issue dominated the meeting and debate ranged wide and far. The bitterness of the SRC where the abortion policy was changed to no liberalis-

ation was still present. Speakers supporting the Remuera clinic or liberalisation were subject to abuse mainly from Catholic students, while Gerald O'Brien had to work hard to argue his way out of a sticky situation after he said he opposed liberalisation.

Economic policy was also debated. The Social Credit candidate said our monetary system was crippling our society and that it must be changed. He demonstrated that his party had made some analysis of New Zealand's economy as he said that money that should be directed to fulfilling social needs was going into the coffers of the big banks and finance institutions which are mainly overseas owned. If we supported this he said, he didn't want our vote. Despite the validity of this analysis of the problem Social Credit's solution of a loosely organised Parliamentary party based on the middle-classes is hardly a way out. Still he showed a conviction and fervour that none of the other candidates demonstrated.

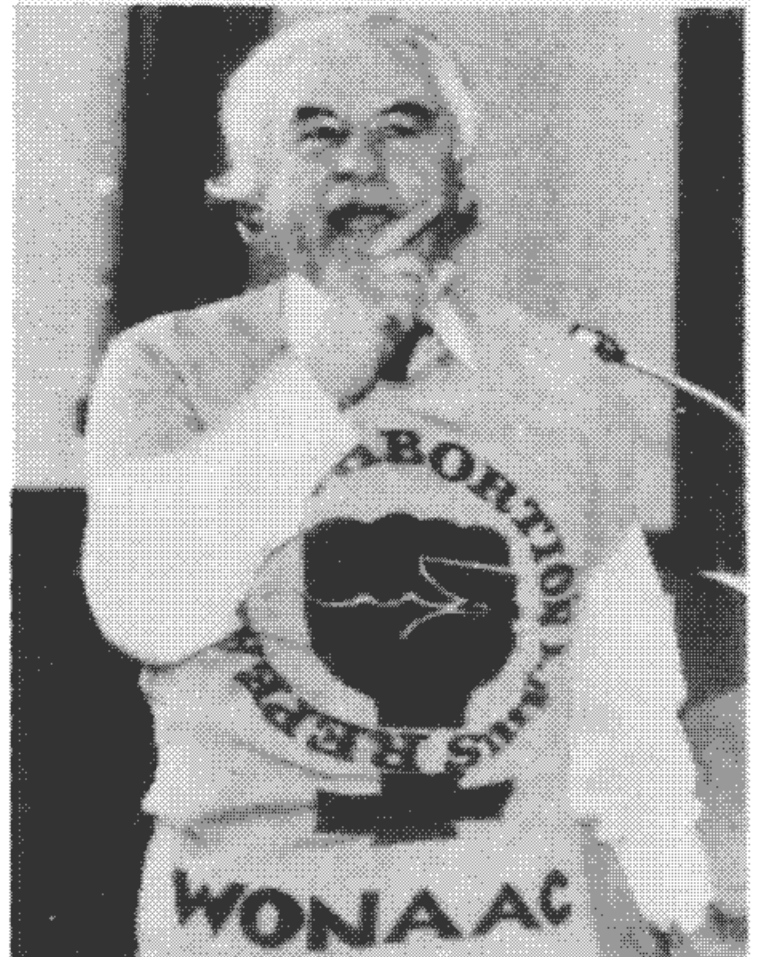
Gerald O'Brien also went into economic policy saying that he personally supported widespread nationalisation which he identified with "socialism". When questioned as to whether socialism consisted of the rule of the working class and not just nationalisation he disagreed. Unfortunately the next Thursday saw Bill Rowling contradicting O'Brien by saying that state control did not constitute socialism for there was no guarantee that the state served the interests of the workers. Even Rowling could see the emptiness of O'Brien's socialism. Peter Rutherford could not elaborate on his party's policy as they were still thinking it up - he asked for suggestions.

Knowledge of the electorate was another area of debate. The SAL candidate fared badly as she admitted that she lived in Ngaio and demonstrated an embarrassing lack of knowledge on the Council tenants struggle and the hospital expansion plans. Peter Rutherford was also unconvincing, relying on the repetition of (no doubt sincere) ideals rather than dealing with the concrete issues. Gerald O'Brien showed the knowledge you would expect of the

incumbent member. Bill Nathan revealed that he lived in Karori and that although he knew of people's struggles in Island Bay he did not support them (perhaps he's too busy reading Truth). Tom McLean appeared to have some knowledge of people's struggles.

Of the candidates none were impressive.

Gerald O'Brien was very arrogant and concentrated on giving us a history of the good old days of Labour. He received cheers when he described National's industrial relations policy as identical to Mussolini's but received little acclaim for going through the opposing candidates one by one and attacking each.



Meggett - pity his mum didn't have one

sauce for the goose is poison for the gander?)

Peter Rutherford was remarkably sincere sounding but hardly concrete as he expounded the Values philosophy. Values see things in terms of an 'ecological idea' - things are interconnected. Peter Rutherford felt that this 'idea' when applied to society showed that pluralism was the best way - equal representation of minority groups.

Kaye Goodger was deadly dull. She stuck to describing about four main issues rather than giving a normal style speech. Student interest was indicated by the fact that no one but fellow trotskyites wanted to ask her questions and that the vast majority of the paper darts hurled were from SAL election giveaways.

The other candidates were worth a laugh, but not worth reporting.

Overall the forum showed that students appear to see this election as more of a two party battle than last time. This, I feel, is partly due to the closeness of the Wellington Central vote and partly to a disillusionment with the third parties that are offering. Of those two parties students appear to firmly support Labour.



McLean - Everytime you pass go you get . .



O'Brien - I'll be Minister of Finance one day

Bill Nathan looked like he's brought along the wrong speech as he described Rob Muldoon as "the right man for these times" over a storm of jeers and paper darts. On and on he went and so went the darts and jeers. During the questions he was less sure, after defending National's policy of sporting contacts with South Africa he admitted he would personally not tour as an honorary white (what's

Prime Minister cornered

By Clement Attlee

A heated exchange developed between the Prime Minister (Mr Rowling) and the President of NZUSA (Alick Shaw) at a forum in the Union Hall last Thursday. The exchange took place after a Malaysian student asked Mr Rowling to state the Government's position on co-operation with the Malaysian government.

The student asked the Prime Minister why the NZ Government was taking a partisan stand in the internal affairs of Malaysia and indirectly aiding the political repression by training Malaysian police and troops, providing police dogs and machines and helping the Malaysian Government in military projects.

He also asked Mr Rowling to clarify the NZ Government's stand on political asylum for Malaysian students who had expressed open opposition to the Malaysian Government.

The Prime Minister was clearly embarrassed by these questions. He replied that NZ did not interfere in the internal affairs of Malaysia and clumsily avoided answering any of the student's points in detail. He quickly went on to talk about the second question saying that "Regarding political asylum, no applications have been made to me since I became Prime Minister..."

At this point Alick Shaw strongly interjected. Leaning over a balcony and pointing straight at Mr Rowling, he yelled "That's a lie!" He then outlined two cases of students who feared persecution if they returned to their country, and who were refused asylum here.

Mr Shaw accused the Government of failing to give Malaysian students adequate protection. He then pressed home his attack.

"Every member of the Parliamentary Labour Party is aware that two Malaysian students have been thrown out of this country, after having made applications for permanent residence on the grounds that they feared political persecution when they returned home."

One student had been "Thrown out" after the Malaysian Government refused to renew his passport and had issued him a one-way travel document to Malaysia. The Malaysian Government

informed him that he had broken Malaysian laws while in NZ and so "NZUSA had to go to the Australian Government on our bellies and ask them to pick up the pieces of the affair left by New Zealand kow-towing to Malaysia."

The Prime Minister remained silent as Mr Shaw went on: "It is undeniably true that the New Zealand Government knew full well, and it had been asked by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help him. It declined"



'Missed! But 8/10 for a good try'

"The other student's case was not so clear, but it was still bloody good. This is an area where the Labour Government has consistently failed."

"You and your Ministry of Foreign Affairs knew these students were in danger and you have consistently failed to protect them."

Mr Shaw sat down to a burst of applause. Then Mr Rowling began to reply, slowly and deliberately: "Mr Shaw should appreciate that this government, no matter what his bias may be in relation to any particular case, does not kow-tow to any government."

The local paper the "Evening Post" commented that "It was one of the relatively few occasions when Mr Rowling was really put in a corner by the questions..."

It was clear to the students that the Prime Minister was trying to evade discussing the real issues raised by the Malaysian student by saying that New Zealand was not interfering in Malaysia's internal affairs and by saying he was not personally aware of the political asylum issue.

After Mr Shaw had finished his criticism of the Government's policy, the question about interference in Malaysian affairs was put to Mr Rowling again. The Prime Minister gave the same answer, followed by an embarrassing silence.

When NZ's foreign policy is examined it is patently obvious why Mr Rowling was unable to give a straight answer to the question. The NZ Government has provided military training for Malaysian troops, \$7000 financial aid expressly for the 'internal defence of Malaysia', material aid in the form of police dogs and machines and assistance in military projects such as the East-West highway in Malaya.

The New Zealand Government takes a clearly partisan stand in its relations with Malaysia. It is one of the members of the Five Power Pact (with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Australia) and NZ troops were engaged in military action in the country in the late 1950's and early

1960's. Mr Rowling himself served in Malaysia as an army education officer.

During the Vietnam war, NZ and Australia faithfully helped the US war effort and backed the corrupt Thieu regime. While the Vietnamese people have fully achieved national liberation, NZ has yet to learn the lessons of their struggle. Our Government continues to follow the neo-colonial path of interference in the internal affairs of Malaysia and helping the corrupt Malaysian Government against the progressive forces of that country.

The late Norman Kirk once said that New Zealand should take a moral approach in its foreign policy. But it is still evident that the immoral approach is preferred.



LATEST CRAZE

Over in Newtown on the corner of Riddiford St and Adelaide Rd there's a new way to discover those records you've been hunting for, those deletions or just swap those hardly played players for the music of your choice.

Silvio's is the latest way of using the swap. The idea is for you to bring along three LPs you don't want and exchange them for two you do. The records are of good quality and the selection is wide-ranging. Bowie, Mick Ronson, Beachboys, Pink Floyd, B. B. King, Ground Hogs, Bachman Floyd Overdrive, Lightning Hopkins, Stones, Canned Heat, Faces and etc. etc. etc.

'The smoker you drink the player you get' so make your path over to Silvio's.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Overseas students who think they may have difficulty obtaining an extension of their student permit to continue their studies in 1976 are invited to discuss their situation with the Director of Student Welfare Services who acts as the University's liaison officer with the Department of Labour.

The Director's office is at 6 Kelburn Parade - telephone 721-000 Extension 675 for an appointment.

QUAKERS

We shall not ask you to speak or sing,
We shall not ask you what you believe
We shall not ask you to give money,
We shall simply offer you our friendship,
And a chance to sit quietly and think,
And perhaps somebody will pray,
And perhaps you will find here
That which you are seeking ...
We are not saints,
We are not cranks,
We are not different -
Except that we believe
That God's light is in all men,
Waiting to be discovered.

Discover Quakers at 8 Moncrieff Street every Sunday at 11 am.

DOWNSTAGE THEATRE

presents:

FIRST RETURN

A journey of self-discovery
Written and Directed by
Mervyn Thompson
Designed by Raymond Boyce
With the support of
QEII Arts Council

Student concessions
for reservations phone 849639

Fiji Independence Dance

Friday 10th October 1975 in Union Hall.
Band - Padlock. Admission \$2.00 with
2 cans of beer free.

Organised by Fiji Club

WANTED RECORDS:

Sell records or swap, on a basis of 3 good (unscratched) LPs for 2, at SILVIO'S, 4 Riddiford Street, Newtown (near Hospital)

Phone 897-354

Hours 10.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. daily
Late night Thursday.

Digging both Thoreau & Nietzsche, the odd reader may unearth LOVELIFE, 190-page offset quarto bible: \$5 from Solus Impress, Box 899, Creston, B.C., Canada.

SALIENT NEEDS YOU IN 1976.....



Are you lacking something in your life?
Has your beginning-of-the-year smile turned into a frustrated frown?
Have your 20 page typed assignments disintegrated into one page peanut-butter-coated scrawls?
Is sleeping in the graveyard becoming your regular lunchtime habit?

YOU MAY NEED A JOB ON SALIENT

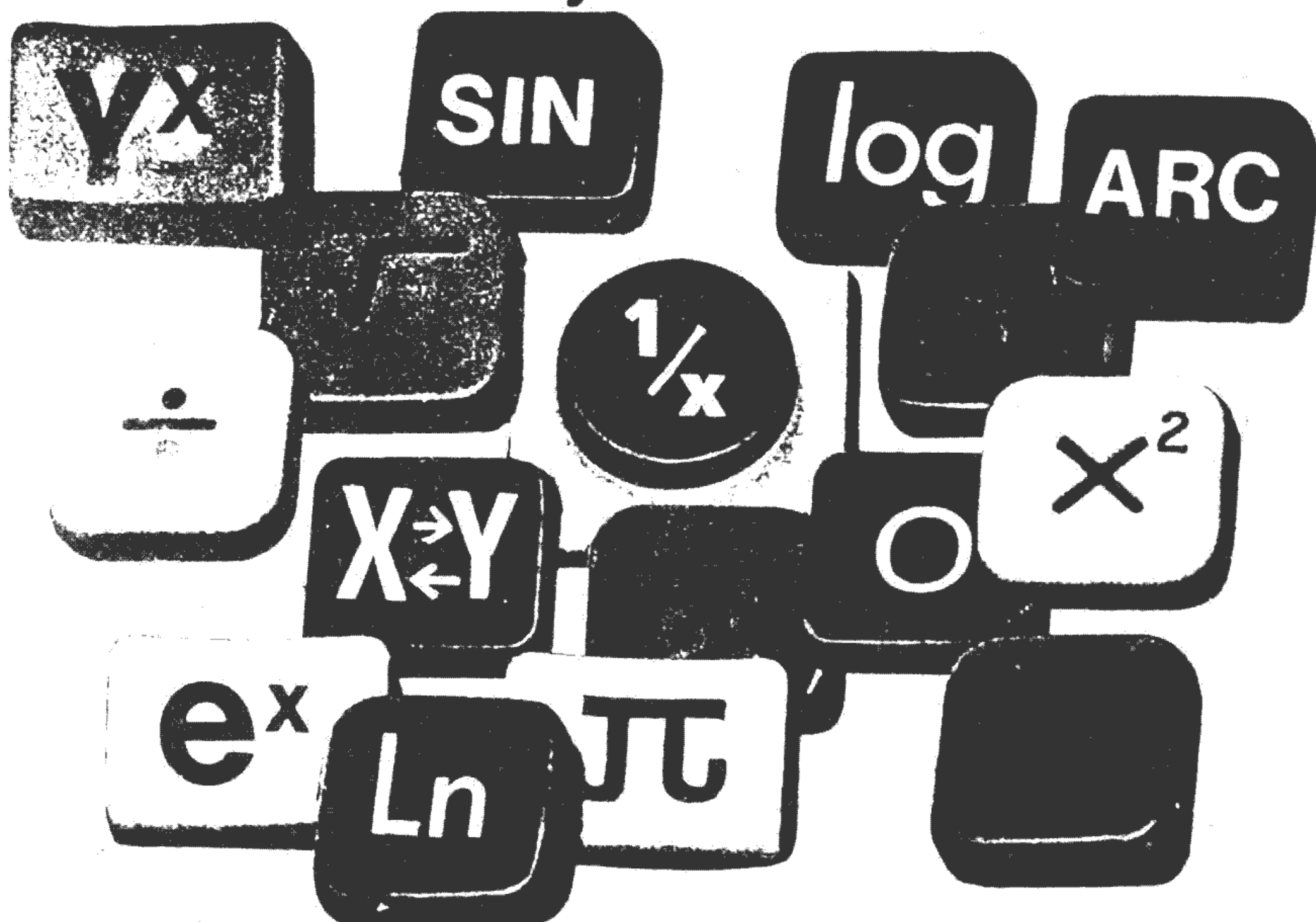
The 1976 Editor of Salient, John Ryall, was elected on a promise to involve more students in the production of their newspaper. He is combing the university looking for students interested in:

- reporting events around campus or writing articles on topics of concern
- reviewing films, plays, concerts, books or records
- learning to lay out a page or write a headline
- helping around the office or doing those 1001 other things that are all part of the excitement of SALIENT

NO EXPERIENCE IS REQUIRED
NO COMMITMENT ON TIME IS REQUIRED

If you're interested add your name to the list on the SALIENT door or call in and see John Ryall in the SALIENT office 12 - 2 p.m. next Monday.

Sanyo have the keys to it all



CZ2171 Desk Unit
A 10 digit scientific calculator with 2 digit exponents. In addition to the CZ8124 features, it has yx, Arc, x², x-y and 2 levels of parenthesis. AC or DC on rechargeable Cadnica batteries.
\$139.00 with AC adaptor



CZ8124 Pocket Unit.
A complete 8 digit "economy" scientific calculator with 2 digit exponent. In addition to its basic functions, it has a fully addressable memory, exponents, log, pi, 1/X, V, ex, sin, cos, tan, sin⁻¹, cos⁻¹, tan⁻¹, radians and degrees. AC or DC power.
\$80.50 without AC adaptor.



CZ8008 Pocket Unit
A semi-scientific 8 digit calculator with all basic calculations - constant on all four functions, chain and mixed calculations. Transcendental functions - sin, cos and tan from an angle expressed in degrees or radians. Convenience functions - square root, square reciprocal and pi calculations. AC or DC power.
\$54.50 without AC adaptor.

*AC adaptor on these models are extra at \$7.50 each.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT
SANYO CALCULATOR INFORMATION BUREAU
P.O. Box 6192, Te Aro, Wellington. Or Phone 59-659
66-70 GHUZZEE STREET WELINGTON 1

NAME

ADDRESS

Reasons for S.G.M.

A special general meeting of the Association has been called to consider giving a portion of your Students' Association fee to Sports Council for administering sport on this campus. At present an ad hoc grant is made to sports committee from executive usually the amount set in the AGM budget. Through a general reluctance to become involved in students' association affairs sportsmen have often been left as the underdogs as far as students' association money is concerned.

Sport on campus at Victoria University is in dire financial straights. Sports Committee which allocate Students' Association funds to clubs has had to cut grant applications to a minimum. In some cases such as cricket less than half the money asked for was given. As most of our teams are students they cannot afford to pay as much in subs as people who have well-paying jobs. Sport is expensive these days and that is why support is needed from the Association.

To help Sports Committee overcome its financial plight, it is proposed that \$2.00 be set aside from your fee to be given to Sports Council to allocate more funds to clubs through Sports Committee. The levy would also be used to pay expenses incurred by the Association for the cost of running the New Zealand Universities Sports Union tournaments and hopefully to subsidise travel to them, something competitors from this campus have not had since 1971.

The proposed \$2.00 will come from increasing your association fee by \$0.50 and transferring \$1.50 from the students' association general account. The procedure to do this is a constitutional amendment and a meeting to consider this has been requisitioned by seventy-five members of the association.

Last week criticism of this move was made in 'Salient'. It was claimed "By trying to make the money going to Sports Clubs an invariable amount, this proposal would take from the whole student budget flexibility to respond to different priorities of students each year." For too long sports people have been relatively left out while the donations go on, executive honoraria go up and organisations like NZUSA and the Students' Arts Council take an increasingly larger portion of your fee. The levy to sports should be a priority each year set at an exact amount per student. The grant for sports would thus be free from executive manipulation.

The claim that "By writing the amount that Sports Council gets into the budget, the students who put their names to the requisition are trying to make students examine the needs of sports clubs in isolation from the rest of VUWSA's activities" is factually incorrect on two counts. First, the motion does not propose to write the amount that Sports Council gets into the budget - it proposes to separate it completely from the general account of the association. Second sports clubs are not the only group which will benefit from this extra money going to Sports Council - it will be used to pay levies to NZUSU and hopefully to subsidise travel to tournaments.

Gym extensions

At present plans are almost set to go to tender for the Southern Extensions to the Gymnasium. These will incorporate:

- (1) a small gym for activities such as karate, judo, gymnastics, yoga and dance.
- (2) a long room for activities such as shooting, golf, archery, fencing, cricket.
- (3) a larger ski slope.

Facilities at the gym are already overtaxed and it is hoped more time will be made available for casual recreation by taking large groups such as karate and fencing out of the main hall into the new small gym. At present nearly everything is set to go except for the financing. At present we are looking to the university to finance the gym extension to the tune of more than \$200,000. By making a token increase of \$2.00 in our union building fund we will have a better chance of getting this project underway immediately. The contribution to this fund has only been increased by \$1.00 since 1971 during which building costs have increased by over 100%. If this building is to be paid for we must have a fee increase as at present inflation may be pushing up the costs by more than the amount that is going into the fund.

Now is the time for sportsmen and women around this campus to act. I will have little sympathy in future for claims of "left-wing domination of student affairs" and "the marxists are stuffing this place up" if more than the usual people do not come out and vote on these important issues. You have got your opportunity and your right. Do something with it

SGM
12 Noon
Wednesday, 8 October

- Kevin Wright
Sports Officer

HANDICAPPED STUDENTS

It is drawn to the attention of students that the University endeavours to provide special examination facilities for those with physical disabilities and for others in exceptional circumstances during the end-of-year examinations. Students who wish to make use of such facilities should contact either the Examinations Officer in the Robert Stout Building, or one of the Student Welfare staff members.

Students are advised to read the aegrotat regulations in the University Calendar. If in doubt about whether to submit an aegrotat application, enquiries should be directed to the Examinations Officer.

N. M. Scoones (Mrs)
Examinations Officer

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS



Work makes you free - R. Hess

This irrelevant caption is only an invitation to muse on ways in which your bookshop can serve you. It can and will sell you books like:

The Fate of Arthur Thomas
The Eye of the Storm - Patrick White
The Great McGonagall Scrap Book - Milligan
And the women's books, and the fantastic art books etc., etc., etc.

Walk in and buy them.

VICTORIA BOOK CENTRE

let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further

If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ. Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful



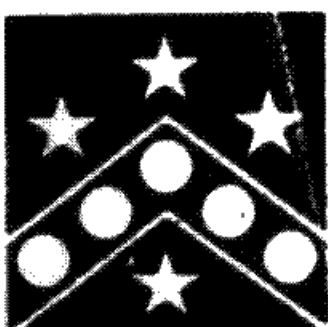
BNZ Educational Loans

The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few days, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term and plan things out over the years you're at varsity

BNZ Consulting Service

Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works.

And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand. Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr. Lambton and Customhouse Quays.



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

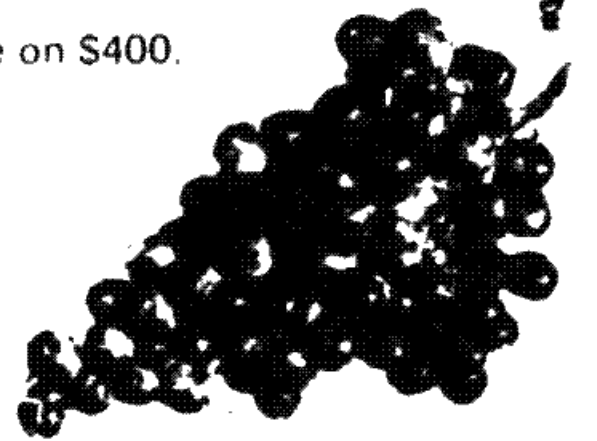


Catering for Your Needs

Whatever your budget
Whatever the number

This versatile catering service provides for all types of entertainment and functions
Whether 40 people on \$20 or 20 people on \$400.

Call in and talk to Iris Robertson at Kelburn
Wines, 86a Upland Road, Kelburn or ring 759-116



RECORDS

Thousands and thousands of used records in new condition at
SILVIO'S second-hand record shops.

83 Willis Street (next to the Lido): Telephone 724-225
4 Riddiford Street, Newtown: Telephone 897-354

(Piles of records coming in daily)

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

We have an attractive position available for a young man, recently qualified or close to qualifying, seeking advancement in a progressive company.

The appointee would be responsible for the general financial accounting systems operating at our Bolt & Nut Division and would have staff reporting to him.

Working conditions are good, and because of the responsible nature of the appointment the salary offered will be a very attractive one.

Please apply in the first instance to:

Financial Controller,
Ajax Gkn Ltd.,
P. O. Box 30026,
Lower Hutt

SOMETIMES ONE BRIEF SCENE SUMS UP THE SATISFACTIONS OF YOUR JOB



Telling it as it was in Tudor times

The imagination of a third-form class is captured by a lesson on the history of drama. The teacher communicates her special feeling for the subject; the students respond with growing interest. It's all there — the challenge of getting something across is met; a good relationship established; a sense of achievement enjoyed — in this rewarding moment. The opportunity to develop and pass on personal interests or particular talents is one of the attractive features of secondary teaching.

It's a demanding career, but this teacher finds real satisfaction in her daily involvement with people.

What Does Teaching Have To Offer?

Because of its many facets, teaching obviously holds different attractions for different people. But of many teachers asked, *most* said teaching offered a great deal of "Personal satisfaction". For them, individual fulfilment is the most important requirement from a career, and teaching provides it. Liking children . . . enjoying rapport with them . . . being involved in an ongoing process . . . the variety, so there's never boredom.

Challenge . . . the rewarding feeling of getting something across . . . developing your own particular interests or talents . . . "having a go" at new ideas. These are satisfying aspects of a teacher's job.

For further information on Kindergarten, Primary, or Secondary Teaching, see a school principal, Careers Adviser, or the Recruitment Officer at your nearest Education Board.

Come Teaching