AGM

Nothing slackens me off more than having to attend the AGMs that crop up at the beginning of each year. Last Tuesday I went to one of the worst. Due to begin at 7:00 it finally got the requisite number of 50 financial members at 7:30, but only just; the first quarter count came eleven minutes after the meeting began. There were 51 students present. The meeting, as you can guess if you were one of the few hundred who endured some part of the three and a half hour marathon, was the AGM of the Students' Association. You ended up with a feeling near to contempt for the 6000 students who had so sheepishly forked out $13 an enrolment and couldn't bother to come along and watch it rise to $24. But most of the students hadn't there were polite enough to realise that it never pays to alienate the masses, and quickly passed a motion of censure in the Association secretary, Richard Moore, for alleged incompetence as regards publicity for the meeting, and the lateness of the 1970 annual report and accounts. Not that he took it personally. But three hours later while motions of no confidence were being aimed at the chairman and the whole exec, the meeting collapsed.

They've decided to reconvene the AGM tonight, and probably some action is eagerly reading this to obtain a critical analysis of what happened at the last one. Soft cheese! If you weren't there you will have to go along tonight to find out what it was like. If you were, then like me you probably want to forget it. Which isn't a bad piece of advice. Anyone who has a real interest in the affairs of the association doesn't sit round waiting to read about it in Salient if you profess to be interested then turn up. As far as this association is concerned, you're going to have to realise that if you're not interested or competent enough to manage your own affairs, then you deserve the mismanagement you are getting.

CAPPING WEEK

Despite this being thrown from certain quarters, Processed is in a big way. Capping week should be a ball for all students.

For a change it is being organised. A committee of ten is being led by well known teetotaller Graham Kesgrave. New ideas and improvements have been put forward and the committee is enthusiastic about capping week's success. This success will, however, depend on participation by students.

SO GET INVOLVED in Capping Week. You just might enjoy yourselves. After all that is the idea of the whole thing.

In the past Capping has been dominated by a hard core of shabbly law students and Wee House types. This year, activities are being planned so that all students will be able to participate and enjoy themselves.

The emphasis will be on the whole week of Capping not just Processed day which will be on 5th May. The excuse for the acts of vulgar exhibitionism that accompany Processed is that we collect for charity. Last year over $1200 was collected, this year we want to get more (this also helps to offset public outrage). There will also be an afternoon at Vaity for orphans and underprivileged children. Any other ideas along these lines would be most welcome. Here's your chance to do something worthwhile.

Processed day itself will be a good day for all students, male and female, to get involved. The standard of floats will be greatly improved. There will be no guys justinking piss on the back of trucks. After the procession there will be a drink and dance at a city establishment. There will be no drinking at pubs this year. It is hoped to run the drinking from and the evening and the dancing will continue on into the evening. If students to operate this should be a good show.

The week's activities will include:

Capping Ball: Friday 30th April
Only $5.00 double. Tickets soon.

Miss Vie: Contest: Sponsors and their chicks. Contact Pete Cooney, Phone 43 068. Great prizes for both sponsors and entrants.

Charity Collection alongside Processed: Collectors get free tickets to the afternoon function. Contact Lynda Christian, or Sarah Broadshaw, Phone 557 55.


Treasure Hunt: Monday 3rd May, notify Brian Boyer, C2-Stud, before you trip that elephant.

Floats: All materials and trucks provided; good prizes. Contact John Delany, Phone 797 527.

Quants: Must be approved. See John Cullinan for forms; 797 527.

Rugby Match between guys and chucks for the coveted Patricia Burtlett Cup.

Bike Race around the pubs, on Processed day; see Tom Montague, 59 560.

Shit eating contest yet to be approved.

Any other ideas?

Public Relations man is Bernie Hill. He would like to meet some artsy girls with a view to getting some posters done.

And there's the Cappicade: Appoint chance to take part in Capping and earn a few bucks on the side. Setting in Wellington 29 and 30 April and out of town 6 and 7 May. Forms will soon be available in Students' Assn. Office.

METAL CONTRACTORS AGREE TO ECOLOGY ACTION PROPOSALS

The first confrontation between private industry and VUW environmental activists occurred last weekend.

News of the despoliation of Fitzroy Bay appeared in the Evening Post on Friday 2 April. A photograph showed how 1000 cubic yards of gravel had been removed from this lovely beach, which lies between Baring Head and Pencarrow, South of Eastbourne. Some gravel had been shifted illegally, from below the high water mark. Ecology Action is fighting destruction of the storm beach would lead to massive and unsightly erosion of the unstable greywacke cliffs.

A gravel barrier extends across the mouth of Gullans Valley behind the beach. The contrac-
A. Brown

announced that the University had rejected the high-brow, Elsevier-dominated academic culture in favor of Open Access publication policies. This decision, he said, would have profound implications for all scholars and researchers.

B. Brown

complained about the increasing commercialization of higher education and the pressures on faculty to publish in high-impact journals to secure tenure and funding. He called for a return to the values of collegiality and intellectual freedom that characterized earlier eras.

C. Brown

argued that the rise of online education was a threat to traditional universities, but also an opportunity to reach new audiences and diversify the student body. He advocated for a more flexible and inclusive approach to education that would benefit students from all backgrounds.

D. Brown

expressed concern about the rising cost of higher education and the growing debt burden for students. He called for more transparency in tuition pricing and greater financial aid for low-income students.

E. Brown

urged universities to prioritize research and innovation, not just teaching and service. He highlighted the importance of foundational research in driving societal change and economic growth.

F. Brown

criticized the lack of diversity in faculty appointments and the underrepresentation of women and people of color in leadership positions. He called for more inclusive hiring practices and a commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion in all aspects of university life.

G. Brown

concluded by emphasizing the vital role that universities play in society as centers of knowledge, innovation, and service. He called for a renewed commitment to the public good and the pursuit of excellence in all areas of university life.
good because they still won't be listened to - there seems to be quite a pessimistic outlook on the part of this noble race.

Europeans should at least try to learn the Maori language. We hope was expressed that this might stop the NZBC announcer pronouncing place names incorrectly.

But Maori isn't taught in most Maori homes - shouldn't Maori parents do something too, like keeping the language in the home.

There is a similarity between the crisis the Maoris are going through and the one we third and fourth generation New Zealanders are going through. This is a crisis of identity - but at least the Maoris had a particular identity and culture once - particular to New Zealand. We don't. We feel that the English way of life is superior and tend to look down on the Maoris on any other nationality. To close the meeting there was a short lecture from our esteemed Maori lecturer. He said: "You third and fourth generation New Zealanders who haven't learnt or attempted to learn a Polynesian or Pacific language; you are under privileged. Those people of mixed descent who have learnt their language and the English - you are GAS"

PEOPLE

People interested in forming a colony or commune, or a place where they can go and live and create (there are such people) contact me. I have a spare 70 acres of land on an offshore island. I won't give the land away, or sell it, but I won't charge for its use. I'll let you do something with it - not let it be there idle. Do we have to live the way society dictates, or can we really live and enjoy life, as it's supposed to be?"

T. Auskam,
69 Wood Ray Rd,
Titirangi,
Auckland.

LABOUR CLUB A.G.M.

You would expect a Labour Club A.G.M. to stimulate in the indignant man. That was not the frustration felt by Norman Gair at trying to touch his toes; however the A.G.M. on Wednesday March 31st was of slightly higher than expected quality. The fact that item eleven on the agenda, "Dissipation of Liquid Assets" was moved to item 1a, 2a, right through to 10s, no doubt had something to do with it.

Apologies, minutes, and club accounts, are always a slow and deliberate start, but the "The Election of Officers" notorious Party up and comings were on the cards again.

As an indication of good preorganisation all officers, bar presiding, McKay, were unanimous. It may be noted that Anarchist Lion, Simon Arnold (in deteriorating condition) was making so much noise by 8.45 that his presence was realised by the meeting, which, as a sign of ultimate distaste, elected him to the committee, the more that one could safely say, was not planned by the club hierarchy. By the time resolutions for setting up of (etc etc...) a National Labour magazine were above ground, the Anarchist conspiracy was going well. A number of noted party loyalists were rather shamefully stoned, to the extent of wasting the working man's beer over each scene of the delight of the unionists. The same two - indicating to some extent the fail, lengthy debate in the Peace Minister's elations put the notion "that the words 'rape' and 'virginity' be struck from all copies of the club's bulletin."

By this stage, chairman McKay, who was leaning out on the door in his occupation with order, was getting annoyingly repetitive: in the battle between chair and floor, the chair was making heavy going of the anarchist trends in party ranks.

At 9.30 the kog was drained, an event followed by the familiar alcoholic withdrawal into silence. The meeting returned rapidly to the chairman's control and with deadened bureaucratic rumble, stuffed itself to death.

"LOVES LABOURS LOST."


Anyone with a sense of the bizarre, a liking for livid and buns, who enjoys listening to a certain Mr. S. Arnold go on about ministrations almost little in particular (but in most entertaining manner of course) - then such people would undoubtedly have found this A.G.M. worthy of his haking. For at least two hours one participated in an orgy of humour, shouting colourful language: the editor of Salient favoured us with the utterance of a fuck or two and "eat shit", uproar, anarchical hitches, a spectacular extravaganzo (loosely described as flinging beer over another boy). In addition there was the usual lengthy debate on the standing orders of the Student Association and a motion that all references to virginity and rape be removed from the last edition of the V.U.W. Labour Club Bulletin (as this motion was lost). But please don't get a false impression. In the meantime the retiring President's (Mr. D. Butcher) report was received with acclamation, a new Committee was elected (including McKay, President, Hayden, V.P. and Franks, re-elected editor of the Bulletin); the meeting also discussed the possibility of extending the nature, scope and circulation of the Bulletin (i.e. out circulating and outsourcing "Socialist Action"). Finally.

those still in attendance listened attentively to the N.Z.L.P. Public Relations Man (Peter Decent).

It should be obvious then, that this is a dynamic, action-packed political club that demands your support. If the A.G.M. is any indication then all seats are catered for (well, almost), the new committee meets on Monday to plan another dynamic year's program.

LETTER: LIBRARY

When you can't find a seat in the library at 11 a.m. (even on the change of the hour), and the closed reserve section is so long that by the time you've finally got the book you want the two hours you'd planned on having to read it are gone, it makes you wonder if a so-called education is worth the battle.

Penny Wisheart.

LETTER: WOMEN'S LIB.

C. Wren in her article of Women's Lib.'s voices once again, a criticism that one finds constantly being made by the W.L.F. with the non-participation and non-assistance of female students in group discussions and student affairs (due to a fear of being labelled unfeminine by the male ethos). I would agree with this. However, it always occurs to me to ask where the W.L.F. is on these occasions. C. Wren specifically mentions the Bates' Radio discussion but did she or any member of the W.L.F. speak at the discussion? The same goes for SRC and Forum. During the recent Women's Vice-President elections there was no W.L.F. candidate. Why don't the members of W.L.F. get off their backsides and do something other than write cute little articles and hold ineffective meetings. Maybe they're afraid of being labelled unfeminine.

Jillian Harvey.

Some raggers enjoying last Friday's "Hour of Rags".

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Bank of New Zealand

AGENDA

1. Apologies
2. Minutes
3. Matters arising from the minutes
4. Annual Report and Accounts
   Moved
   "THAT the 1970 Annual Report and Accounts be accepted".
   Seconded
   "THAT Mr. P.J. McDonald be appointed as the Auditor under the Auditor's Act for 1971".
5. Appointment of Auditors
   Moved
   "THAT Mr. J.J.D. Macdonald be appointed as the Auditor under the Auditor's Act for 1971".
   Seconded
   "THAT the auditors of the Union be appointed as the Auditor for the period ending 12 April 1971".
6. Appointment of Treasurers
   Moved
   "THAT Mr. G. Laidfoot and Mr. P.M. McCall be appointed Treasurers to the Union for a term of five years, commencing 12 April 1971".
7. Motion to Amend
   Moved
   "THAT Schedule D of Publications Board be amended by the insertion of the following section:
   "All grants from the public purse described in Section 2 shall be made in accordance with the Publications Board General Account and administered by the Publications Board"
   Seconded
   "THAT General...

31 March 1971
Richard Moore
Secretary.
Economic Relations:

New Zealand's trade with southern Africa is of little economic value and amounts to less than 1% of its imports and exports respectively. In the 1965-67 year New Zealand's trade was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>3,111,629</td>
<td>3,941,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Africa (Namibia)</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodesia</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Republic</td>
<td>610,000</td>
<td>53,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>3,422</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trade with the territories other than Rhodesia and South Africa requires no further comment. So far as Rhodesia is concerned, trade has ceased following the imposition of sanctions. In the last full year of trade, 1964-65, New Zealand's imports from Rhodesia were worth $377,000 and her exports to Rhodesia worth $217,000. The largest import was tobacco worth $56,000. In 1965, following the unilateral declaration of independence, New Zealand withdrew British Preferential tariff rates from Rhodesia, excluded her from the sterling area and imposed sanctions on tobacco. Nevertheless tobacco imports from Rhodesia grew to $936,000 for the 1965-66 trade year, possible because of heavy importing in the latter half of 1965 in anticipation of sanctions.53 No imports were recorded for 1966/67. In 1966-67 New Zealand applied selective sanctions on trade with Rhodesia, in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 16 December. Then in 1968 New Zealand applied total sanctions to all economic dealings with Rhodesia as a result of the Security Council resolution of 29 May.

Though there is no direct evidence that New Zealand traders have breached the sanctions against Rhodesia, there is the curious business of tobacco imports from South Africa. New Zealand imports of tobacco from South Africa rose from $10,000 in 1964-65, the last year before U.D.I., to a peak of $65,000 in 1966-67, and fell back to $32,000 in 1969-70. It is possible, though unlikely, that this was Rhodanese tobacco simply reexported through South Africa. Probably it was South African grown tobacco which the South Africans were able to export in large quantities (New Zealand is not of course the only buyer) because they have used Rhodanese tobacco for domestic consumption. If this explanation is correct, then New Zealand tobacco importers have been aiding and abetting the South Africans in their defiance of U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

New Zealand's trade with South Africa is much larger than the trade with other territories in southern Africa, it is insignificant in terms of total trade. In 1967/68 New Zealand imports from and exports to South Africa were both nearly $2 million of a total trade of about $750 million.141 New Zealand is equally unimportant to South Africa, having accounted for only 0.1% of its total external trade in 1968. New Zealand's trade with South Africa hardly exceeds that with the Commonwealth territories of East and West Africa; we import almost as much from Ghana as we do from South Africa. In the long term New Zealand has better prospects for expanding trade with the tropical African countries than she does with South Africa; and of course there are even better trade prospects in Europe, Asia and the Americas. South Africa is about 19th in order of significance of countries from which we import, and about 18th on the list to which we export. Despite trade missions to South Africa sponsored by the Manufacturers' Federation in 1968 and 1969, there appears little prospect of substantially increased trade. Given the strength of domestic industry in South Africa and the novelty to New Zealand of manufactured exports, it is difficult to see New Zealand gaining more than the fringe of a relatively small market.142 In any case with their high labour costs, New Zealand manufactures should scarcely compete with South African manufacturers who employ cheap, non-remunerative African labour. The exports are much the same in agriculture where New Zealand's prospects are equally dim. Here the most we can hope for is an occasional windfall in dairy produce or meat arising from a drought in South Africa. In other words the South African market is scarcely worth cultivating; it would not cost New Zealand much to abandon it, as she may well be forced to do if compulsory U.N. sanctions are ever applied to South Africa.

If compulsory economic sanctions are still a somewhat remote prospect, it is worth recalling that the General Assembly has on numerous occasions called for voluntary sanctions. New Zealand has always ignored the request. The latest resolution of the Special Political Committee of 17 November 1970 calls on Members to terminate all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa; to end tariff and other preferences to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa; and to ensure that companies registered in their countries and their nationals comply with U.N. resolutions on this question. New Zealand abstained on this resolution and may well intend to ignore it. But she could be brought to book by the Special Political Committee which instructed the Special Committee on apartheid to prepare reports on continued collaboration by governments or companies and individuals with South Africa.

There are a number of areas of collaboration between New Zealand and South Africa which, if continued, could infringe the terms of this resolution. The recent tale of a trainer aircraft to a South African buyer is a case in point. Then there are the tariff preferences which New Zealand grants South Africa, some of which give her significant advantages over more important trading partners. The preferences derive originally from the 1906 trade agreement though the rates now in force were negotiated in 1947 and incorporated in the 1948 GATT agreements. New Zealand admits a variety of South African fresh and dried fruits free of duty and various other products at tariffs lower than or equal to the British Preferential tariff. In return South Africa admits free of duty New Zealand casein, hops, rennet, seeds and raw wool, and at a low tariff certain other products like butter, cheese and meat.

Some of the tariff concessions allowed to South Africa give her the same or better rates than Commonwealth countries, though South Africa is no longer a member of the Commonwealth. Nearly all of the preferences put her on more favourable rates than are allowed to Japan, America and the European Economic Community, all of them far more important trading partners whose goodwill is likely to be badly needed in the difficult years ahead for New Zealand's trade. The preferences, according to the latest tariff schedule, include:

- oranges all British sources and South Africa free; other sources 24.6c per 100lbs.
- grapes 49.8c to 1.10c per 100lbs.
- stone fruits Australia and South Africa free; British Preference 0.36c to 1.10c per 100lbs.
- dried fruits (raisins) B.P. and South Africa free; others Most Favoured Nation (M.F.N.) 1.7c per 100lbs.
- nuts (almonds) B.P. and South Africa free; M.F.N. 83c per 100lbs.
- wine (sparkling) South Africa S1.42 per gallon; B.P. S1.50; M.F.N. S1.95.
- wines (others, less than 25% proof spirit) B.P. 96c; Australia and South Africa S1.12; M.F.N. S1.20.
- spirits B.P. and South Africa S1.40; M.F.N. S1.40.
- spirits B.P. S1.10; Australia and South Africa S1.32; M.F.N. S1.60.

Of these concessions probably the most significant is the preference granted to South African sparkling wines which are allowed in at lower tariff than all other sparkling wines. Imports of these from South Africa have risen sharply - from $100,334 worth in 1967/68 to $151,000 in 1968/69. Every such a tariff concession to South Africa and the corresponding discrimination against sparkling wines from France, Germany and Italy is a further incitement to a view seen increasingly as the urgent need for New Zealand to consolidate the E.E.C. countries now that negotiations have started for Britain's entry to the E.E.C.

The Special Political Committee resolution of 17 November 1970 called on Members to desist from economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa, and referred to an earlier resolution which had called on Members to prohibit financial and economic interests under their jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa or companies registered in South Africa. Titled to South Africa is a number of ways in which New Zealand activities have been in odds with these resolutions. For instance, the Department of Industry and Commerce provided technical assistance for and sent an adviser with the Manufacturers' Federation missions to South Africa. The department has for members of the 1969 mission, drawn up with the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This advised members of the mission not to become involved in
controversy on apartheid, since this might 'prove counter-productive' because race matters aroused 'deep feelings' in South Africa (1), the implication being that if New Zealand businessmen opposed apartheid they were to keep their mouths shut lest they spoil their chances of doing good business by exporting the white South African. Though the booklet also pointed out that officially New Zealand had voiced opposition to apartheid and had applied the U.N. embargo on arms to South Africa, it went to some trouble to emphasise that no other trade boycott existed, despite U.N. calls for a total embargo. It reminded members of 'African criticisms of those Western countries, including New Zealand, which have ignored these calls, [which] should be borne in mind during the East African leg of the tour in particular.' (2) Since the mission was going on to East Africa the members were likely to have to fend off some difficult questions on their doings in the Republic. But the tendentious material in the Handbook shows the extent to which government was prepared to encourage businessmen to do business with South Africa despite apartheid, and despite U.N. resolutions on the subject.

There have been other instances of government collaboration. Perhaps the most notable is the recent direct grant by the government to the so-called 'International Wood Secretariat', a body composed of the New Zealand, Australian and South African Wood Boards. Historically, the New Zealand Wood Board had found its own contribution - taken from a direct levy on wood producers. But now the government has lent the taxpayer to promote the marketing of South African as well as New Zealand wood. South African wood is produced with the aid of forced labour - often, indeed, assigned prison labour - the situation cannot be accepted with equanimity by New Zealand taxpayers and unions.

Several other New Zealand Producer Boards have recently been cooperating with their South African counterparts in the marketing of produce. These include the Dairy Board and the Apple and Pear Board. The latter has been involved in joint-advertising campaigns, including the advertising of New Zealand, Tasmanian and 'Capet' apples on London buses. Such economic collaboration is likely, sooner or later, to earn New Zealand the condemnation of the U.N.

There is a large number of British firms with branches or subsidiaries in South Africa which also have interests in South Africa. Most of these firms have already been identified by such organisations as the Anti-Apartheid Movement (London) and are being subjected to various forms of pressure. Some of the New Zealand subsidiaries like Rothmans (N.Z.) Ltd and Edels Oil (N.Z.) Ltd have already been called to account, though more for the way in which they have used trading resources to promote continued sporting exchanges on an apartheid basis. These are also some New Zealand-based companies with branches or subsidiaries in South Africa. These include the South British Insurance Company, which has long-established branches in South Africa. Others, like the New Zealand Insurance Company and Crown Lynn Potteries, have recently established branches there. Such companies, it seems, have no compunction in making use of the ready supplies of regimented African labour. But few other companies are likely to follow suit; it is known that some businesses have refused to take advantage of the apartheid labour system.

To sum up, one can suggest that New Zealand's trading relationship with South Africa, though insignificant in terms of total trade, has some dangerous implications. Our willingness to defy U.N. resolutions on economic sanctions, even though these are not yet obligatory, our continuation of special tariff preferences, our readiness to cooperate on a governmental or producer board level, and the willingness of some New Zealand companies to exploit African labour - all these factors help to underline the lukewarm opposition to apartheid that has also been evident in our performance in the U.N. and the Commonwealth.

(1) I am grateful to the Department of Industries and Commerce for these and other statistics. Unless otherwise indicated, statistics used below were supplied by the Department.

(2) New Zealand Official Year Book, 1967, pp.462, 665, 667. This tobacco figure is for the defect 'Rhodesian Federation' but most came from Southern Rhodesia.

(3) ibid., 1968, p.663.

(4) This paragraph is based on C. Gillon and J. Suckling, 'New Zealand's Trade with South Africa', a paper delivered before the N.Z. Institute of International Affairs, July 1969.

(5) ibid., p.9.


(7) ibid., pp.10, 34.

(8) ibid., p.36.

(9) See, The Anti-Apartheid Movement, 'List of British Firms with Subsidiary/Associate Companies situated in South Africa'. The list has been compiled from 'Who Owns Whom' (U.K. edition), 1968.

The core of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Palestinian problem. There can be no peace in the Middle East until the rights of all peoples in the region are respected by their adversaries. Many solutions to the conflict have been advanced and, in this article, I propose to examine four of these which more or less cover the range proposed by Arabs and Israelis.

**SOLUTION 1:**
**DESTRUCTION OF ISRAEL**
This solution is proposed by Al-Fatat and other associated Palestinian organisations. It calls for the conduct of a violent struggle against Israel, with the object of destroying her independence. Only when Israel ceases to exist as an independent state - so Al-Fatat argues - can the Palestinian problem be really solved.

ADVANTAGES:
1) The destruction of Israel appears to many Arabs as a just solution to the conflict.
2) The demands of the Palestinian Arabs are fully satisfied.

DISADVANTAGES:
1) This solution cannot possibly be acceptable to the Israelis and to propose such a solution means in effect to conduct a protracted conflict against Israel.
2) Protracted conflict causes more suffering to Arabs than to Israelis because it postpones indefinitely the solution of the Palestinian problem and it further postpones the settlement of the human problem of the Palestinian refugees, who have been awaiting a solution of the conflict since 1948. It has also caused suffering to the Arab civilian population along the cease-fire lines of the Jordan Valley and the Suez Canal (for example, the Egyptian government evacuated more than half a million people from Port Said, Suez and other towns when it began its “war of attrition” against Israel along the Canal).
3) This solution increases mutual imprudence and aids the extremists on both sides. It obliges Arab Governments to refuse any negotiations with Israel on the solution of the Palestinian problem, and persuades Israelis that they have no alternative but to remain at the present cease-fire line which they consider best assures their security, their survival and their independence as long as the protracted conflict lasts.

**IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?**
This solution could be a realistic objective if it were conceivable that the Arabs could destroy Israel's military capability, her economy and her morale. But the Six-Day War has shown that the destruction of Israel by military force is not a realistic objective. Since the war, the Israelis have doubled their defence effort and her army is now stronger than it was in 1967. The actions of the Palestinian guerrillas are so small that they cannot substantially affect the military balance of power.

Israel's economy is prospering—G.N.P. rose by 12% in 1968, tourism rose by 45% in 1968, immigration rose by 70% in 1968. These figures seem to show that the protracted conflict increases the rate of Israel's technological development.

**CONCLUSION**
The destruction of Israel by sheer military force is not a realistic objective, neither at present, nor in the foreseeable future. Israel's economic and technological potential is growing, not diminishing. Protracted conflict appears to increase the rate of development rather than retard it. The Israeli nation can withstand protracted conflict indefinitely, because Israelis prefer their independence to any other form of existence, and the losses they incur are small compared with the persecution they suffered in the past.

**SOLUTION 2:**
**A PALESTINE WITH AN ISRAELI MINORITY**
This solution is proposed by some of the Palestinian organisations because they are in a dilemma as to what to do with the 2½ million Israelis should Israel's independence be destroyed. Essentially this is a proposal to establish a binational state “in which Arabs, Jews and Christians will live together in equality.” The outlines of this solution, based on the Palestinian Charter (published by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation), is as follows:

a) Palestine will be an Arab state.
b) Israelis are not a nation, but rather Palestinians belonging to the Jewish religion.
c) The majority of Israelis must be expelled “as foreigners” so that the remainder will constitute a minority within the Palestine.

ADVANTAGES:
1) To many Arabs this appears as a just and honourable solution.
2) It gives full satisfaction to the Palestinian Arabs.
3) It recognises the possibility that Israelis and Arabs can live together fully, although it does so by denying that Israelis are a nation.

DISADVANTAGES:
1) Israelis consider this a racist solution since it attempts to define them as a Non-Nation and to reduce them forcibly to a minority status.
2) This solution clearly favours the national aspirations of the Palestinians while denying any such aspirations to Israelis.

**IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?**
This solution could become possible if there were any change of Palestinians and Israelis becoming one nation. However, there exist so many disparities that this solution is unrealistic. Israelis and Palestinians are totally different nations with great differences as regards political habits and principal cultural ties (Israelis with the Jewish people and western civilisation; the Palestinians with Arab countries and Moslem civilisation). As regards technological development, as measured for example, by consumption of electricity per capita; by newspaper circulation, and by the relative number of doctors, Israel surpasses Jordan, and even the U.S.A. To impose upon such vast differences a so-called “super-national Palestine” is to obscure the reality of two different nations by the myth of a non-existing entity.

No nation can be expected of its own free will to abandon its independence and agree to become a minority in another nation with which it has extremely little in common. Moreover, the record of all independent Arab states regarding larger minorities indicates a persistence of Arab nationalism at the expense of any binational concept. (N.B. The cases of the 2 million Kurds in Iraq, and the 4 million African Southern Sudanese.)

**CONCLUSION**
Palestinian Arabs will not live in a binational Palestine where Israelis maintain their economic and technological advances. The Israelis will not give up their independence just to live as a minority in Palestine, in a style chosen by the Palestinian Arabs. It is quite obvious, therefore, that this solution engenders more conflict, instead of resolving the conflict.

**SOLUTION 3:**
**AN ISRAELI WITH A PALESTINIAN MINORITY**
This solution is an Israeli reversal of the Arab proposal to establish a binational Palestine and calls for the annexation by Israel of all the territories occupied in the Six-Day War. What this in effect means is that the large number of Palestinian Arabs who would thus be incorporated in Israel would turn Israel into a binational state, in which the Palestinians would be in a minority status.
ADVANTAGES:
1. It preserves the independence of Israel with the most convenient strategic frontiers.
2. It may give at least one million Palestinians an autonomy of some sort. At present the Palestinians do not even have that.

DISADVANTAGES:
1. Palestinians, like the Jews, would not like to become a national minority.
2. This is an Israeli solution to the Palestinian problem. But a solution to this problem to be acceptable to the Arabs, must also be an Arab solution.
3. This solution establishes a binational State in which Israelis will be the predominant nation. This will lead to internal conflict.

IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?
If Israel so wishes this solution can be imposed. Its imposition can be guaranteed by military force, but this does not mean that the conflict will be resolved.

TO SUM UP:
This solution can be enforced but it is not acceptable to the majority of Palestinians not to Arab governments. In effect, this is a solution which ensures a protracted conflict both between Israel and the Arab States and between Israel and the Palestinians.

SOLUTION 4:
ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS ARE SEPARATE NATIONS:
Any enduring solution of the conflict must be based on the recognition of the separate national identities of Israel and of the Palestinian Arabs.

a) Israel is an independent nation which will resist all attempts to deprive it of its independence.

b) The Palestinians are a nation and are entitled to live as they choose.

Therefore, the solution of the Palestinian problem should consist of the following steps:

a) Palestinians should evolve a political framework which is both representative and authoritative.

b) Palestinians should seek their national and political fulfillment within an Arab context and not by seeking the destruction of Israel.

c) This implies that Palestinians must be persuaded to accept and recognize the existence and independence of Israel as a necessary step towards the settlement of the Palestinian problem.

ADVANTAGES:
1. This is a solution which seeks to resolve the conflict instead of prolonging it.
2. It enables Israelis and Palestinians to maintain their separate identities.
3. It is a solution based on mutual recognition of each other's different reality and should enable Israelis and Palestinians to replace a relationship based on conflict by a relationship based on coexistence and cooperation.
4. It is a solution which will at last settle the refugee problem.

DISADVANTAGES:
1. Arab public opinion is strongly against such a solution.
2. The Palestinians are still fragmented. Extremist organizations, who oppose any solution based on mutual recognition, may sabotage any attempt to resolve the conflict along these lines.

IS THIS SOLUTION POSSIBLE?
It requires the fulfillment of many conditions, each of which is extremely difficult to implement. When and if these difficulties are overcome, this is the only solution which may really resolve the conflict and settle the Palestinian problem on a durable basis.
This poem was written by...

for many years. It was...

"Avant Garde" No. 12.
by the printers.
He put down his glass and stretched his bare arms along
The back of my sofa. The afternoon sunlight struck
The blond hairs on the wrist near my head. His chin was strong,
11th month unlucky. I could hardly believe my luck.

It was a spring day, a day, a day for a lay, when the air
Smelled like a locker room, a day to blow or get blown.
Returning from lunch I tuned my career and there
On a nearby stoop I saw him standing alone.

I glanced at him. The clean white T-shirt outlined
A forceful torso; the light-blue denim displaced
Much, I observed the way they were where they hugged the behind.
I watched the crotch where the cloth intriguingly bulged.

I was not sure. I felt sick. My heart turned weak.
I couldn't surmise. I didn't know what to say.
I sat there and doubted myself like a stranger speaks
"Is your name to your name?" Then a husky voice "O.K." 

I perceived some barrier we talked. Like a little boy
He told me his story. Present address next door.
Harry V. Martin, half Irish. The youngest. From Illinois.
Literature major. Must: Rad. Age: Twenty-four.

And here he was, something besides me, legs apart.
I could beat it no longer. I touched the inside of his thigh.
His reply was to keep it closer, I trembled, my heart
Thumped and jumped at my fingers went to his fly.

I opened a gap in the fly, I went in there.
I sought for a slit in the inner shorts that had charge
Of the basket I asked for. I came to warm flesh, then to hair.
I went on. I found what I hoped. I entered. It was large.

He responded to my handling in a charming, disarming way:
Without a word he unbuckled his belt while I felt,
And pulled back, stretching his legs. His pants fell away,
Carefully drawing it out, I held what I held.

The circumcised head was a work of mastercraft
With perfectly beretted rim, of unusual weight
And the friendliest red. Even tautened, the shaft
Was of noble dimensions with the wrinkles that indicate

Singular power of extension. For a second or two
It lay there inert, then it suddenly stirred in my hand,
Then passed as if frightened or doubtful of what to do,
And then with a violent jerk began to expand.

By sounds less bound to extension and distended, by quick
Great leaps it rose, it rushed, it rushed to its full size,
Nearly nine inches long and three inches thick.
A royal column, ineffable solemn and wise.

I tested its length and strength with a manual squeeze,
I touched my fingers and twined them about the knob,
I stroked it from top to bottom. I got on my knees,
I lowered my head, I opened my mouth for the job.

But he pushed me gently away. He bent down, He kissed me
His hand on my chest. He removed his pants. He stood up. Shed
His pants altogether. Muscles to panic and wait
Rippled as he whipped his T-shirt over his head.

I studied his tan, I enjoyed the contrast of brown
Tunk against white short at around small hips.
With a dig and a wriggle he peeled them down.
I tore off my clothes. He faced me, smiling. I saw all.

The gorgeous organ stood stiffly and straightly out
With a slight flare upwards. At each beat of his heart it threw
An odd little nod my way. From the slot of the spout
Exuded a drop of transparent viscous goo.

The lack of hair was fair, the grace of a young man,
A tangle of curls and whiskers, iridescent but crude.
Except for a strip of golden hair, that fan
To the next navel, the rest of the belly was smooth.

Well, hung, slung from the fork of the muscular leg,
The firm vase of his sperm like a bulging pear,
Cradling its handsome glands, two herculean eggs.
Swung as he came towards me, shameless, bare.

We aligned mouths. We entwined. All act was clutch,
All fact, contact, the attack and the interlock
Of tongues, the charms of arms. I struck at the touch
Of his fresh flesh, I rocked at the shock of his cock.

Straddling my legs a little I mirrored his divine
Person between and closed on it tight as I could.
The upright warmth of his belly lay all along mine.
Nude, gisted together, for a minute we stood.

I stroked the lobes of his ears, the back of his head
And the broad shoulders. I took bold hold of the compact Globes of his bottom. I twisted. He fell on the bed.
Lips parted, eyes closed, he lay there, ripe for the act.

Mad to be had, to be felt and smelt. My lips
Explored the adorably masculine bits. My eyes
Assessed the chest. I caressed the athletic hips
And the slim limbs. I approved the grooves of the thighs.

I hugged, I snuggled into an armpit, I sniffed
The subtle whiff of its tuft, I lapped up the taste
Of its hot hollow. My fingers began to drift
On a trek of inspection, a leisurely tour of the waist.

Downward in narrowing circles they playfully strayed,
Encroached on his privates like poachers, approached the prize
But teasingly twirled, retreated from meeting. It betrayed
Its pleasing need by a pretty imploring kick.

"Shall I rim you?" I whispered. He shifted his limbs in extrem.
Turned on his side and opened his legs, let me pass
To the dark parts behind. I kissed as I went
The great thick cord that ran back from his balls to his arse.

Praying the buttocks aside. I nosed my way in
Down the slackly slopes. I came to the puckered goal.
It was quick to my licking. He pressed his erect,- to my lips.
His thing,- muffled as it tongue entered in his hole.
His sensations yearned for consummation. He untucked
His legs and lay propping, hot as a teen-age boy,
Naked, enlarged, charged, aching to get sucked,
Clawing the sheet, all his pores open to joy.

I inspected his erection. I surveyed his parts with a stare
From scrotum level. Sighting along the underside
Of his cock I looked through the forest of pubic hair.
To the range of the chest beyond, rising lofty and wide.

I admired the texture, the delicate wrinkles and the neat
Smudges of the copious bog. I adored the grace
Of the male genitalia. I raised the delicious meat.
Up to my mouth, brought the face of its hard-on to my face.

Slipping my lips round the Byzantine dome of the head
With the tip of my tongue I caressed the sensitive groove.
He thrilled to the thrill. "That's lovely!" he hoarsely said.
"Go on! Go on!" Very slowly I started to move.

Gently, incantingly, I slid to the natural base
Of his tower of power, paused there a moment down
In the warm moist thighs, then began to retrace
Inch by inch the smooth way to the throbbing crown.

Indwelling excitations swelled at delights to come
As I ascended and ascended those thick distended walls.
I grasped his root between left forefinger and thumb
And with my right hand tickled his heavy, voluminous balls.

I plunged with a rhythmical surge, steady and slow,
And at every stroke made a corkscrew roll with my tongue.
His soul reeled in the feeling. He whimpered "Oh!"
As I tongued and squeezed and rolled and tickled and twanged.

Then I pressed on the spot where the groin is joined to the cock.
Slipped a finger into his urethra and massaged him from inside.
The secret sluices of his pelvis began to unlock.
He melted into what he felt. "O Jesus!" he cried.

Waves of immeasurable pleasure mounted his member in quick
Spurs. I lay still in the notch of his crotch inhaling his sweat.
His ring convulsed around my finger. Into me, rich and thick,
His hot spunk spouted in youth, spurted in jet after jet.
Lion with everything with chips, salami, savy, gherkins, birds, Beatles, poker... you name it

and Brown is mighty

Victoria University has offered the services of a creche to its student-parents from 1967. Since then, the struggle to be incorporated into the university system has succeeded. From small beginnings as a voluntary-provisionally licenced creche in Plunket room, then in a private house, it progressed after a year’s break (due to inadequate facilities) to being conducted in 1969 in the Boyd Wilson Pavilion, now the height, established creche is situated in Fairy Tce., within easy walking distance of the campus. The success of the creche can be determined by the 100% pay rate of the parents using it. Yet the increasing number of parents needing to use the facilities in itself poses a problem. 67 Fairy Tce is not big enough to cater for the children needing the service.

The age range of the children requires that sleeping rooms be provided for infants, separate from the more boisterously creative activities of the 3 to 4 year-olds. It is difficult to continue such a large scale operation without at least three full time, qualified supervisors, which raises the problem of how the wages of these persons can be met. At present the University pays the wages of one of the supervisors, $40.00 per week.

An emergency meeting to confront these issues was called by the Creche Association last Thursday week. Mrs. Glenn Bush, who has been involved with the creche since its inception, reported back the key factors to be taken into account. The function of the Creche was to provide a service whereby student-parents can attend university with the minimum strain upon their parental obligations. It was the Association’s task to organize the University Council for the cooperation it had shown in acknowledging its responsibility to help in providing such a service, and its generous provision of the house, and equipment.

The immediate problem was to devise a fair fee contribution towards the service by those student-parents using it. At present the enrolment fee is $35.00 per child, a year, with some reduction in the annual need for more than one child. The fee contributes towards meeting some of the cost of running the Creche, yet it is still quite inadequate, even though the sum is very small for many students.

The $35.00 fee entitles each student-parent to use the Creche for five hours a week, which means that this earns for three hours of lectures, one tutorial, and one hour free per week to use the library. A student-parent doing more than one stage I unit must therefore pay extra for the additional time required.

To take a typical case of a person doing a Science degree: For the first term the fee covers 10 weeks at $1.00 per week, the second term of 12 weeks; and the third term of 13 weeks (including examinations) at $1.00 per week. But a science unit requires a student to do lab work, and for a student doing one Stage II and one Stage I, a total of 15 hours is worked. Therefore, the student has to pay another 15% per hour for the extra 10 hours. Thus the total amount paid per year is actually $82.50. This in turn is in addition to $100 subject fees, (as many part-time students have already used up their Fees and Annuity bursary). $19.00 Students’ Association Fee, and at least $40.00 for text books, a total of $231.50. Government assistance, through the family benefit, is only $15.50 each week which in this case does not even cover the weekly expense of using the Creche.

Of the 70 student-parents enrolled, there are many different factors contributing towards their individual reasons for needing to use the Creche. There are full-time male student-parents who make use of the facilities for their children during lectures and...
tutorials, while their wives are working full or part time to provide income for the family unit. Other cases involve parent-students who are both earning salaries, but are required to start college at the beginning of the academic year as to whether they can both afford to go to university, or only one of them. Solo parents find the fee a particularly heavy burden, but the service is so necessary for their continuing studies, they have little option. Mrs. Bush felt that a fee could be discussed with that took these considerations into account. She also was interested in following up an idea that the Social Science faculties such as Education, Psychology, and Sociology could use the Creche for case studies and observation purposes, so that the Creche could contribute to the academic side of the university as well.

In an informal discussion with Mr. J.H. Boyd, the Director of Student Welfare Services, revealed nothing new about the financial state of the University. There is wide spread difficulty in meeting costs, and it is mooted that there is be an increase in the Students' Association fee as one measure to compensate for them. The new and expanding creche service seems to be caught by the squeeze on financial resources. Mr. Boyd was sympathetic to the Creche's aims and problems, and suggested that discussions immediately ensue with the University Council, with a view to setting up a permanent committee on the subject.

All this uncertainty and difficulty in New Zealand, a society supposedly founded upon the Welfare State principle. There is thought to be an evolution away from social reform and charity attitudes towards a social planning and social welfare orientation. There are of course different ways of perceiving how such activities should be undertaken, and C.A. O'Connor divides these attitudes into three groups. Firstly, there is the notion that no drastic change is necessary in the economic system, but that the State should interferes to modify and supplement social welfare operations. The second viewpoint ascribes no serious failings to the economic system. The Government's main concern should be to see that every facility opportunity is encouraged to continue its good work. The underlying assumption is that people generally are able to make provision for their own welfare - the number voluntary organisations are useful is small, so it can mainly be left to voluntary bodies. Finally, there is the attitude that social work can be regarded as charitable activity, rather than as recognising it as a public service, directed for the welfare of the whole community. New Zealand's Welfare State was originally founded on the first ideal expressed above, yet subsequent governments' inaction in certain areas, has given rise to a policy rationalisation wavered between the second and third ideals.

The United Nations has shown a concern about the output of social welfare planning by governments. At a U.N.E.S.C. Conference back in 1965, the final report outlined guidelines for governments establishing or extending their social welfare services for the family, children, and youth. The planning of social programmes needs to be integrated, in order that overlapping and duplication of services is avoided. The government must be geared towards being receptive of, and responsive to, changing human needs and social conditions, and set up a balanced network of social services towards this end. Ultimate responsibility for the welfare services needs to be at government level, with planning councils functioning to plan and coordinate the services. This would ensure that the level of competence achieved by the welfare services is of an even quality throughout the different agencies, and that there is an adequate approach to the problems the welfare services are meant to help to resolve.

Where voluntary organisations are useful is that they highlight the needs that are not being catered for by the existing welfare services. But an over reliance on such organisations to solve problems has very real disadvantages. Their activities are often thin, and unevenly spread throughout the country, with a city oriented bias. Limited financial resources make it difficult to maintain standards. There is an uncertainty as to how to refit their role adequately, and in some cases a voluntary organisation can overlap a service already available. If public funds are used to assist such organisations, then there should be some way that the community can be assured that the service provided will be a viable one.

The growth of such voluntary organisations, and the innumerable appeals, collection days and such that wind on through the year, shows the extent to which the Government has allowed the above mentioned difficulties, outlined by the U.N.E., to continue. The Government has also managed to 'treatly' side-step its obligations towards such ventures as university creches, or for that matter, creches of any kind) by leaving related organisations, such as kindergartens and play centres being administered by the Education Department. A recent phenomenon, the creche (which is designed along the lines of a play centre, rather than having obvious educational leanings), falls neither under the category of education, nor precisely into the child-welfare slot. A child in a creche at a university is not depred, in fact its presence here indicates intelligent parents with a concern for their child's welfare. So none of the $1.665,042 grant to the Free Kindergarten Associations, the $54,340 grant to the N.Z. Federation of Play Centres, and the S$10 to the N.Z. Free Kindergarten Federation will likely help the creches be expanded at Victoria, Auckland, Otago, and Canterbury Universities - nor will these funds be used to promote creches in places of work for those women entering the work force.

In pursuing its policy, the Government is getting off its nose to spits its face'. New Zealand suffers from a shortage of skilled manpower, with the result that there is an increasing number of women entering the work force on a full or part-time basis to fill the gaps in occupations not determined solely by sex. As it is in the advantage of any community to be both skilled and educated work force, it would be economically advantageous for the Government to take a more active role in the establishing and administering of centres such as university creches to promote higher educational attainment among women. So that women are able to contribute more meaningfully towards their community, instead of being restricted to being population-producing units, steps will have to be taken to provide creches at places of work, where the place of employment is large scale such as a factory, or a company, it could be operated on the premises, but in smaller scale work places the creche could be operated for a group of small businesses (imagine the Cocoa Mall shop assistants having their children catered for in a Dairy Queen creche, for example). To prevent the system being abused, creches for working mothers would probably not cater for infants under 2 years.

However, the issue as it stands as to who should be responsible for the provision and maintenance of welfare services for the community must rest historically, economically, and logically with the Government. Some financial contribution is necessary from those using the facilities provided. But the responsibility for maintaining a permanent service in some areas (university creches is only one example) is at present unfairly placed on people who have a social conscience, and the ability to succeed in stimulating a response of a voluntary nature from other people in similar circumstances. For a permanent and stable overall welfare service to exist, the Government should re-examine its ability to cater for the social needs of the community it has been elected to serve. Its present failure is another indictment against the validity of its being in office.
anyway - not that I can understand half the poems, but then that is my fault - the magazine cannot afford to please everyone. The point I am getting at is that if one doesn't study the criticism of anyone it can make. In fact do not need to specify any Landfall - they all maintain the same standard. The point I am making is that anyone can be important. And Ducharmp became intensely involved with the ideas of Tantra. Myth to Ducharmp becomes a tool with which to criticise the world in which we live. Equilibrium. Criticism becomes an idea which is dangerous and renewing. The idea is that the Ducharmp is that anything and everything could have produced little actual modern art but the idea of modern art.

Ocatraz Paz has written a valuable critical book on Ducharmp in that he has revealed the reason behind the work rather than explained the work. He has managed to give the reader an idea of Ducharmp a "raison d'être" rather than just the medium of books or the material culture. In paperback form, so suitable to the student budget, he has proven Ducharmp to be like the lyric philosopher Diogenes who is said to have been above to be free; a clown. The innate wisdom of artistic activity is not the finished work but freedom. Ducharmp's wisdom and freedom, work and indifference resolve themselves into the key word: Purity.

**LHURP**

Three for Tomorrow

Robert Silverberg

**STON**

"How is our future society to protect itself from the horrors, psychological even more than technological, which are coming from increasing immensity and increasing mastery of scientific phenomena?"

This passage is from an essay written by Arthur C. Clarke and sent to three well-known science fiction writers, Robert Silverberg, Roger Zelazny and James Blish, which is each chapter of the book. This essay is on this theme.

Each of the writers has received the Hugo award, Silverberg in 1956, Zelazny in 1968 for "Lord of Night" and James Blish in 1959 for "A Case of Conscience".

Silverberg is mostly known for his short stories. In this one he shows his originality in dealing with the theme. A light story and slightly amusing, the consequences of which do not become apparent until the last few pages.

His story is about someone living in San Francisco, who supply with a number of amnesic drugs causing someone to forget all or part of their past lives.

Silverberg uses five main characters: an artist, a doctor, a self-induced gulf-denuding depressive, a slightly ominous (shades of Dr. Strangeglove) and a stockbroker. With these he first presents life as it was before: a normal life, clearly and simply the complexities of a society which could be our own.

Silverberg helps create confusion by jumping from character to character increasingly.

He uses the same technique when the disaster has struck and creates more confusion. He shows the panic of the people who can't remember their real deeds and cheating ways, the relief of people who didn't want to have to be honest or at least not at the end of it all, and the formation of a religion preaching the present and ignoring the past and future. Nearing the conclusion he shows the development of a new society and its struggles in trying to get back to where it was.

The way people accept their different situations and make their new lives is a glimpse of the past forgotten is beautifully shown. As the routine of the world slowly changes, he makes us think whether these people would be better off forgetting the past entirely.

Under another author's characters the story is written in a free-flowing style which is easy to follow. The tale puts the reader in to a good mood, though a sudden and sudden twist is always expected. From the computer-controlled and recorded society in which he lives, he has also gained the art of manipulating the computer and electronic information.

In the story he is concerned with foiling a computer project that hopes to end the population crisis on earth by creating new land masses. Through a complicated series of events containing the usual science fiction gimmicks and methods, he succeeds in quashing the attempted sabotage only to find out that the project following its original course, killed a close love of his as well as
several hundreds of others. He then makes a decision, that possibly involves the murder of thousands of people and leaves the reader with the opinion that it was almost inevitable.

This is more serious than the Silverberg's and possibly more peaking. Zelazny uses the same stop-start techniques that Silverberg used, but only in the form of transition, gage, background and development to the main character.

I feel Zelazny could have turned it into a complete novel. I could not help thinking that it was condemned and this troubled me when the godlike decision of destroying the godlike result was made by the hero without weighing up the situation. It seems that the end was decided before the story was written and that the flow of the tale was disrupted with the decision.

James Blish launches the reader straight into a hard and ugly world, full of pollution and misery, all of which Blish bases on the present world's tomorrow troubles and its attitude toward them. Garbage rears an overpowering point and natural catastrophes take place when newer ideas are tried out on how to dump it.

The characters are developed through the eyes of the main character as the story progresses. A chance of escape is given but it is turned down for relief from life's foul ways by death or a remote alternative, which appears in such a surprising way that to some it would not even exist.

The final phase of the story dig deeper than the "I don't do anything about it anyway" feelings and start to show the little things such as saving cats, saying "I love you" and meaning it, and not the once important things as "So you see the Secretary and I were both right," and the answer, "How nice for both of you." The last to quote portrays perfectly what the author is trying to say.

In relation to each other the stories form an interesting circle. The first starting at zero or less oblivious and beautiful itself; the second sobering you up and making you pay more attention to circumstances and detail, leading you to a powerful and thought provoking decision. The third introduces the despair and the disease of a self-destructed society and then introduces the only escape in death and oblivion.

WOMEN BASHERS WORST BASTARDS

A human person born outside wedlock is a bastard. No blame is attached to the offspring of pre-natal sexual relations, they are not responsible for their existence. Many Jokes, Eats, and those classed as "noble" are in this category.

There still remains some of the snobbery obliquely attached to the term "bastard." To apply it to a person can lend one in serious trouble. Indeed, so great is this attitude ingrained in our social structure that the term is usually applied to those responsible for some reprehensible or deplorable action.

Having said so much, let us come to those persons who are worse than the greatest bastards guilty of the most heinous offence against fellow man.

Almost every week a case comes before the courts in which it is disclosed that some inhumanmonster brutally bashes a woman. Not hitting a pregnant woman and kicking her when she is in labor, but finding the ground, felt that the charge was a reflection on his dignity and claimeight that he had only "hit her and kicked her when she was standing.

Nowhere else in the animal kingdom do stables mountest female. These bashers are lower than apes. Even random wolves would show the company. Snakes would scurry to their holes lest the shadow of such a brute fell upon them. Pigs would sink themselves in filth, cover their eyes in it rather than gaze on them. Woman bashes have the mean, cowardly, quiet contempt of coyotes (Engel's to the coyotes) accidentally encased in a human form. Their breaths polluting the air; their very presence degrades the earth.

How can anyone justify associating with such animated garbage? A woman-basher is worse than a scab. A scab steals the food from

NEW ZEALAND

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R. D. WOOLF, A.R.P.S.

Managing Director

siders and their families fighting against some social or economic injustice, but a woman-basher, whilst having the mentality of a scab, goes further; he shows himself devoid of all manhood, attitude weak and helpless unit of that sex on which all mankind relies for its existence, one of whom, unfortunately, gave him the right to exist.

A woman-basher is half brother to a rat or child.

FOOTNOTE: On the same day as the above article was written (13.11.70) the Wellington Evening Post reported that a Magistrate had fined a burial woman-basher $25 and $5 costs. Had he stolen a 10 cent block of candy he would probably have been sentenced to jail! What are all these political and community organisations doing about this licensed woman-bashing?
MARIJUANA RESEARCH

A committee of the Medical Research Council of New Zealand is preparing a report on requirements for research within New Zealand into the use of marijuana in the country.

Written submissions are now invited on the sociological implications of marijuana use, with comments of need for research in this area and the type of research envisaged.

Submissions should be forwarded by April 23 to The Scientific Secretary. MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND P.O. Box 5135, Wellington.

SEX LECTURES

“The Biology of Sex” Dr. E. Geering Wednesday 14th April Union Hall 1:2 p.m.

“Contraception” Dr. M. Stocum (Student Health Service) Friday 16th April Union Hall 1:2 p.m.

“A Quarter Million Teenagers”[Film] Wednesday 21st April “Public Attitudes Towards V.D.”[Film] Memorial Theatre 1:20 p.m.

Mr. H. Goodfellow

“Homosexuality” Professor S.H. Rodfit (Sociology Dept.) Friday 23rd April Union Hall 12:27 p.m.

Dr. J. Hardweck Smith (Student Health Service) "Untamed Pregnancies" Dr. C. Sand Dr. A.M. Rutherford.

Tuesday 30th April Union Hall 12:2 p.m.

(DSRC Education Committee)

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To those of you who have endured trampling around a dance floor wondering how others do it and wished you could do, and move graciously to boot, the realisation dawns that ballroom dancing is somewhat skillful. It is our ambition to point you towards deciphering not only which is your left foot but also which rhythm is the Creep.

MODERN DANCE

Modern Dance is becoming more accepted as an art form. It can be seen as a revolt against the dominance of the Victorian era. Ballet was thought to be too formal and it had never really been accepted in America or Germany. In America at the turn of the century Isadora Duncan created a new form of expression which allowed a much wider freedom in dance movements. This was the start of a new type of dance eventually to become known as Modern Dance.

Mary Wigman did for Germany what Isadora had begun in America. She accepted Isadora's ideas but added a strength of her own to them and gave them direction and form which they lacked. Her work is a part of the dance that came from both these countries perhaps one of the lastKeepers of the Isadora's Law.

She had this to say about Modern Dance: “Dancing is no longer just a lovely bit of “It” but we have stripped it of its padding.”

Modern Dance is the essence of expression through movement and many similarities can be seen between dance and modern abstract art.

Dance is entirely dependent on you and your individual abilities. Your movement ability need not be that of the athletic champion or the prima donna, but your very own.

Dance may express nothing but be accepted for its form, tranquillity or strength on the other hand it may express an abstract quality or an interpretation of concrete experience. Dance is self-expression and anyone who enjoys movement can dance.

Ballroom Dancing Classes Monday 11:12 am Tuesday 6:00 pm Wednesday Latin American 4:57 pm

Modern Dance Tuesday 7:9 pm Thursday 1:2 pm

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YOGA.

Yoga is a Sanskrit word which means union: a union involving the techniques of self-discipline and mental concentration. A yogi is the person who practices such techniques.

The easiest approach to yoga is through the physical channel and we use this as a starting point for the union of the physical, mental and spiritual facets of the individual. A complete system of yoga is not practical for the general public since it forces a person to lead the life of a recluse so that he may devote much of his time to meditation.

Sir Aurobindo, one of the most famous Indian yogis, wrote this of meditation: "Trance is a way of escape - the body is made quiescent. The physical mind is in a state of torpor, the inner consciousness is left free to go on with its experience. The disadvantage is that trance becomes indistinguishable and that the problem of waking consciousness is not solved, it remains imperceptible."

Through yoga one can gain the mental quiet which allows a greater ability to concentrate at will and a greater sense of inner peace. The result is a better understanding of oneself. Here at University the valuable gain from a yoga class is the wonderful feeling of relaxation coupled with a feeling of extreme well-being. Breathing is very important and rhythmic control of the breath helps lead towards mental quietude and thirst meditation.

Yoga classes: Gymnasium Monday 2/3 Tuesday 1/3 Thursday 12/1
Lynda Rigler.

FINAL TRIALS.

Saturday 27th March 1971 saw a further series of trials to help guide the selectors in choosing the Senior, Junior 1st and University Squads. While the numbers of players presenting themselves for these trials must be a cause of satisfaction to the club it is difficult to ensure that every candidate for a position is treated fairly. Some players, particularly those who have had only one spell on a Saturday, are perhaps entitled to feel disappointed when their names are not included in the squad they strove to make. They should remember that no selector is infallible and that those players who have made the higher graded squad can play themselves out of a side just as easily as they played themselves in.

So let all be reminded that the player who does his best in the trials and continues to do so in whichever team he finds himself is the player who ultimately attains the position he desires. The player who shines in trial matches often finds his position threatened by someone who dedicates himself to his training and is his own team. And after all when the "crunch" comes during vital games later in the season the team is always thankful for dedication rather than glamour.

The Committee and the coaches are aware of those who have regularly attended pre-season training organised by the club and of those who were infrequent attenders. Some of the latter have been made aware that they will soon feel the hot breath of competition from the 11 players who have dedicated themselves to a regular training programme.

In the early trial game a shadow Senior first side managed to overcome an energetic combination of all-rounder not without some difficulty. Players who caught the eye in the first side, apart from the members of a generally hard-working pack led by Ken McDonald, were Waggs at fullback (who is showing signs of producing the form which earned him representative status in the 2nd division last year), and Walks who gave everyone a demonstration of how tries could and should be scored by aggressive winging three quarter play. Gowland, the former Plunket Shield opener bowler, looks to have a promising future in Senior Rugby, and Barlow at halfback was the shadow tactics, judiciously feeding his back line and nursing his forwards.

The all-side was subjected to many changes in order to give all players an opportunity, and admiration must be expressed for the energetic approach of all forwards who wore the multi-coloured jerseys sported by this team. It could not be realisy be fair to name any particular forward as each and every one of them gave of their best. In the backs P. Morris and Kennedy combined well, the former trusting his way with characteristic aggression into the Senior 1st side for the first competition game on Saturday 23rd April Grayson showed great promise at fullback, displaying great courage time and time again. The Junior 1st and under 19 trials produced a plethora of excellent young footballers of whom more will be written next week after the final Junior trials and the under 19 grading games. Strong lower grade teams are the foundation of any club and during the season more will be written about such sides.