LEE RESPONDS

I have handed in my resignation as Man-Vice President and as the International Affairs Officer. The reason for my resignation was over the PNBC Conference incident.
On Thursday 18th May, I requested that the flags of the Governments of USA, South Vietnam and Taiwan be removed from the Union Hall. My reasons for doing so were simply to implement this Association’s policy as passed by SRC and General Meetings—the policies decided by the Students. This Association is strongly against America’s involvement in Indo China. This Association also recognizes only one China (The People’s Republic of China) and supports the PRC and the total victory of the NLF. The presence of the three flags in our Union building was contradictory to the policies of this Association.

As an elected representative of this Association (International Affairs Officer as well as Man Vice President) I had to implement the policy of the Association. Refusing to do so would amount to shirking away from my responsibility. I conceded that the flags were taken down and was prepared to take them down myself if the demand was not met.
On Friday 19th May, the flags were removed and I took part very little part in the protest. I was a photographer for Salient on the Friday.

However, on occasions fellow members of the executive disagreed with my action. They felt that my actions especially on Thursday were unbecoming. They feel that I should at best be impartial if I was not prepared to support the President.

Since then, the Executive in an emergency meeting on Sunday 23rd and 24th had a vote of no confidence in me. In fact I had to hand in my resignation before the meeting.

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

I still maintain that what I did on Thursday was carrying out my responsibility, implementing the policies of this Association. Whether I was right or wrong is irrelevant, Salient is entirely up to you students to decide.

H.T.Lee

CULLEN Explains

The two days of violent-protest that occurred during the PNBC (Pacific Basin Economic Council) Conference are probably the worst in the history of the University.
The Conference was a three day one, with most of the Union Building being used on Wednesday and Thursday but only the cafe and Union Hall on Friday. The Conference banquet was approved by Margaret Bryant in 1970 and the rate to be charged for the Union Building was approved by Graeme Collins in 1971.
The booking like any other was in no way kept secret by the Union staff. The staff felt that it as a booking approved by the Students’ Association it must be honoured.

On Thursday May 18, the first indications of serious trouble occurred when the delegates left the dining room to go to the Union Hall. Demonstrators attempted to get into the Union Hall and scuffles broke out. After some time, the demonstrators said they were going home and disappeared.
A short time later “smoke” appeared and it was discovered that the demonstrator had been thrown into a Committee Meeting in the middle floor lounge. This was removed by the Union staff. No further serious incidents occurred on Thursday.

On Friday the demonstration began when the demonstrators banged their fists against the cafe outer walls and windows to prevent delegates taking Mr. Muldown’s dinner speech. After about 15 minutes or so about 40 delegates left the cafe and began remonstrating with the demonstrators who continued beating the wall. Shortly after, scuffles broke out.
The Managing Secretary of the Union then ordered delegates back into the Cafe and they obeyed this direction.
The demonstrators then piled chairs on the perimeter ed stairs to prevent delegates ascending to the Union Hall. When delegates began using the stairs at the Hunter end of the building the demonstrators sat on the stairs and formed a barrier about 10 deep.

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

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

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

About 15 minutes later half the 60 or so demonstrators left the top floor, threw a number of bottles into the small committee room containing the police. They then attempted to barricade the door with furniture. The police burnt the bottles and had a good laugh at the demonstrators.

A number of ugly scuffles broke out. I asked the students to let the delegates through and when violence broke out I threatened to call the police.

More comments and photographs on pages 2,3,9 and 16.

WE SAY... WITH REFERENCE TO A RANDOM FEW OF PETER CULLEN’S REMARKS ABOVE E.G.

1. “40 delegates left the Cafe... scuffles broke out”

   But why they left the cafe is relevant, as it is relevant to ask who started the scuffles. The answer could well be that the delegates interrupted Muldown’s speech to invite their fellow to ‘sort out’ (as Dominion’s phrase) the rabble.

A HANDFUL OF POLICE – A “handful” of police, however, inconceivably drilled ‘inconceivably’

NO REMISS IN YOUR JOB – “do the readers realise that its hard to kick if you’re sitting down, as the demonstrators were. The police on the other hand had no difficulty putting the boot in.”

INJURY TO PERSON AND PROPERTY – “Injury to person and property was likely I feel I was justified in calling the police.”

FINALLY – “I believe that demonstration went beyond a point where I believed that injury to person and property was likely I feel I was justified in calling the police.”

NOT MY BUSINESS – “regardless of my feelings... the conference had to go ahead.”

REMINDS US – “Reminds us of a bit of the old ‘I was only doing my job’ line, doesn’t it?”

REMEMBER – “Maintain my integrity as a person”

We’re trying hard to hold back the tears.

VOLUME 35 NUMBER 10 WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1972
Revisio[nist Rationalism

As I read Mr. Devenlux’s reply to me [SALIENT], May 41, my acquaintance with the ability of these organizations to come to conclusions about my allusions to specific questions on the basis of historical materiality. Not everybody, I fear, has this remarkable faculty.

"Devi" ascribes to my "revisionist crimes" and I believe he is aware of all my political social groups. [It pressed strongly, are realistic, and that very vaguely from the point of view of the ruling class. Both these propositions are characterized by my inability to know whether the other is present and to make the second. Certain social groups, i.e. churches believe in and demand resurrection. But I fear they will be disappointed. Do we give un- critical support to the S.A.L.? Anyone reading the "gazette" of our policies in the inaccessible the Anti-War Conference in Auckland in Socialists Journal and find this claim difficult to swallow?

Do we give un-critical support to Mr. Devenlux’s groupies? His wife is his only affection.

Our theoretical position is that we work together with other groups and individuals in the people’s organizations to help mobilize and organize the masses as widely as possible. At the highest level of the struggle in order to promote and defend their interests. This is the common and we need to find common ground with these groups and individuals. If we make concessions we are as part of society. But if we take advantage of this trend in the interest of the people’s organizations. We must combat these tendencies.

Mr. Devenlux’s letter, Mr. N. Wright, in a "left" sounding article, and the statements of mass marches in New Zealand today with Father Gapon (SAL)- are a very disturbing example. The Roman Catholic hierarchy is a danger to the working class and the working classes and the working at the base of the nigger’s Union that instead of negoti- ating with wage slaves members should fight the boss with the stick in their hands and change all the policies of these organizations, and we combat any attempts to change them preserves of any political grouping.

Mr. Devenlux claimed that I failed to back my words with Social-revolutionary phrasing which I do not think I did. And his letter is also an example of the type of revisionism that he had done away with. The argument lack a search for masses and the way to organize the masses. Applying the principles of independence and self-reliance, united and independent organizations, we need to find common ground with these groups and individuals.

Mr. Devenlux’s letter also refers to the question of electoral tactics. I advance errant ideas, support others and oppose still others. But, at any rate, we try to improve our policies on these organizations, and we combat any attempts to change them preserves of any political grouping.

Tony Farly.

Costing Politics

Sir,

There is only one point I wish to answer from Albert Rhodes sly letter in your last issue. His point about the calculation of costbenefit analysis with a Muldoonian outlook, and his reasoning from this that I am really a Tory, since I teach this subject.

Cost-benefit analysis developed because of a realization that purely financial costs and returns are inadequate for judging govern- ment programmes. A cost benefit analysis attempts to take account of resource losses and economic costs and benefits. It can hardly be associated with Muldoonism since the Prime Minister is always on financial cost and appears little concerned with the benefits of government programmes. A cost benefit analysis of the Wellington highway would highlight the social costs caused by loss of housing. Perhaps if a proper government study of the motorway had been undertaken the motorway would nev- er have been built. A cost benefit study of University education should attempt to measure the real gains to society from University study of all types. Muldoon seeks to concentrate on what he considers the important high financial cost of University "fail- ures."

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

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

David Shand.

Assessing Grades

Sir,

Obviously Blanard FitzGerald doesn’t regard all geographic science students as fatuous. I certainly do not think of the students’ group counting towards examination. Why else should he be up in arms over the examination system that does exactly that?

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

Teresa Googan.

Telephony

Sir,

During the teach-in on the security intelli- gence service Chris Wheeler gave evidence that he had discovered a telephone bug or tap at Courtney Place. Executive had to rely on the services of a friend inside for his own use, but in fact almost anyone can get to examine the point at which their telephone is ‘tapped’. Almost every exchange has one or more taps. The taps are often controlled by members of the public or persons interested in a career in telephony. A technician in charge of a tapping machine can easily call up a call from your number. He will most likely do this from what he calls a ‘unilocul- lar’ but with suitable prompting will show you where the wires actually come into the exchange.” This is the main distribution frame (M.D.F.) in its language which can be dealt with by the numbers serv- ed by the exchange arranged in numeric- al order. Given suitable encouragement the technician will show you your number. On one side of the block there should be the permanent wiring of the exchange laid against the frame with rings from one side of the block there should be terminated one pair (i.e. one red, one white wire) un- less your phone is new. At the other side the block has been shifted recently or has two addresses. There are of course other methods of bugg- ing both within and without the exchange, but it seems to me that this is the method most likely to be used. It is not the crudest method, but has the advantage of needing only one bugging technician. All that is necessary is that the two members of the exchange would both require official confirmation and be available to all technical staff at all times. In any case the two members of the exchange would both require official confirmation and be available to all technical staff at all times. In any case they do not exist. If official confirmation is ruled out all other taps or bugs must be in your house, so the pole box where the wires go underground.

Telephone

THE SUBURBAN WASTE LAND – THE SUGAR PLANTATION


NZUSA IN ACTION

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

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

The Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Committee was formed by organisations which sponsored the Apartheid Conference held in Wellington 18-19 March. The Committee is based in Wellington and is designed to coordinate the work of various anti-apartheid groups in New Zealand to undertake publicity to counter the propaganda put out by the South African Consul General and his staff and to initiate action in areas currently not being undertaken by existing anti-apartheid organisations.

David Cuthbert said that the campaign would concentrate in the following areas: Firstly, to use the 1966 Cuthbert Act to prevent the importation of South African products produced with prison or convict labour. It is well known that there are many products produced in South Africa and imported into New Zealand produced with convict labour and this importation is illegal under the terms of the 1966 act.

Secondly, NZUSA will attempt to meet with the management of the New Zealand Insurance Company and the South British Insurance Company to establish the nature and the extent of the activities of these company's subsidiaries in South Africa. Thirdly, NZUSA will organise, encourage and conduct a public boycott of South African wines and spirits, tobaccos and other imports. Mr Cuthbert said.

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

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

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

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

Dear Mr O'Flaherty,

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

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

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

With best wishes.

A.L. Robertson.

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

SAVE $10

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

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

ENTRIES MADE AFTER THE 1ST JUNE ARE SUBJECT TO A PENALTY OF $10.

(shed now)

ESKIMO DICK

A bunch from the North were whooping it up Down by the old Dr - Em - Zee.

The boys from the South, who were down in the month Were trying to hold Quang Tri.

Back in the States with his options closed, Sat Dangerous Dick McGraw.

And his buck was his light - o - love, The puppet that's known as Thieu.

When out of the past came the ghosts of those Who's stumbled and lost their way.

And none more sick that Dangerous Dick, Remembering L.B.J.

He seemed like a man in a drunken sleep, Who matters the whole night through.

While his look of pain made it all to plain He was dreaming of Bien Bien Phu.

He couldn't find a more combat troop, For he'd promised them he'd withdraw, But he couldn't go back on his plan of attack, So he clucked at a final straw.

"Send in the bomber!" cried Dangerous Dick, With 30-ton loads they flew, "It's bomb - or bust! So put your trust in God and the B-52!"

He bashed on winning the war that was lost So far from the Capitol dome, He could take out Hanoi, that would destroy His chances of winning at home.

For ending the war would help him to score In the contest of '72.

And he hoped in November they wouldn't remember The gamble of Dick McGraw.

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

CHANGING SIGNS

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

EMBARRASSMENT

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

TALKING POLITICS

Whatever happens at the Conference Norm Kirk must continue to cry himself to sleep and subsequently wake up screaming in the night, because no matter how you look at those poll figures, even upside down they bode no well for the electoral prospects of the party. Very nasty they are. Only 42% said they’d vote Labour which is a drop of 5% on March 71 while since then National support has claimed to 44%. About 4% of the people asked said they thought they might vote after all if voting was some sort of significant social act, and 9%, Goddess them, still don’t want to vote at all. As it happens, and as Harold Wilson will be glad to tell you, poll figures are a load of old cods anyway, but Norm can’t afford to believe that.

The nett result of all this is that beneath the Labour Party’s gleaming exterior its underwear is full of holes, the reason being that Labour has never had more than a quite small firm electoral base. Right from its early years the only votes it has been able to rely on, even if it policy was that all Labour voters should be shot, are most urban blue collar workers and some specialist groups in other areas - miners, shearsers, construction workers, seamen and what not. Even the great victories of 1935 and 1938 netted less than 50% of the votes. In 1936 they got in with 92 seats but only 45% of the vote (which, just out of interest is 7% less than Hitler and the Nazis got in the Federal elections of 1933) To get even this they had to water down their policies and project their leadership to attract white collar and farming votes. Since the war the historic social trend has been against blue collar workers. It is not generally known that the FOL has today a majority of white collar workers: Add to these the 48,000 plus members of the PSA, a predominantly white collar union, and you will find that the vast majority of the electorate are white collar workers who are red necks to a man. Labour’s reliable support has been eroding for the past 25 years, and the result has been the progressive alteration of party policy to appeal to white collar groups. It has been a schizophrenic and traumatic task because the Labour Party is historically committed to a policy of sackcloth and ashes, and that something about which white collar workers do not wish to know. The conference, on the other hand, is stacked with socialists, and social democrats and vulgar Marxists with a firm philosophic belief that things are going to worsen before they get better. Some remits they pass are an electoral embarrassment to the party leadership and in the past they have attempted to draw a veil over them of silence. But after the long years of calm these remits have refused to lie down, and the party has employed an advertising agency to cover them up. Labour policy has now become trendy sackcloth and ashes.

CREATING THE LOSERS

But the cream of the joke is that Labour’s policy does not win it elections, because there is only majority electoral support for one political party in this country, and that support is currently in the possession of Gentlemens Jack Marshall and the lads and lasses of the National Party caucus. Possession, as we know, is nine tenths of the law. If I were one of your average white collar workers and voted National I could see no earthly reason for changing my vote to a party which on the face of it is no different from the party for which I already vote, and beneath the surface talks about things I don’t want to know. That is unless my party had made such a mess of things that I couldn’t bring myself to vote for them without vomiting. And that is precisely what appears to be happening despite the polls. National supporters are broomed off. The farming community has been doing a return of the Peasant’s Revolt, there will be a low poll and I predict that National is going to lose in November. Labour is not going to win because Labour has never won an election in its life, it has simply hung about until the other side has lost, and then stopped in and claimed that it can run things the same only better, which it probably can. Which leaves the odd person here and there wondering if perhaps things could be run not only better but different, in short, that it’s time for a real change. And there, God help us, the matter rests.
Four days of political intrigue, electioneering and duel remits daily debated. A disconcerting experience for all but the party die-hards, make a Labour Party Conference. At the end of it all the delegates trudge back home to prepare for November, not, it seems, nearly as convinced about the inevitability of victory as the party leaders.

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

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

Party President Bill Rowling began the conference, calling for "an undistorted and unimpeded open meeting, to ask the National, the monitory of which has caused a delegate on the final day to say, "Let's stop telling the country what is wrong with the National Party, and start telling them what is right with democratic socialism." Rowling is full of smiles and belligerence, even accusing the National Government of "abolishing to a great extent the democratic administration of the country, and the Government has tried to talk with an M.P. They are human, too, as one delegate found when he surprised one Auckland M.P. in a night club, playing and the lights, and out the window, and polities can be funny.

Bruce Edwards' speech stood out. He said, "Bruce Edwards' speech stood out. He said that talking about the free press and the civil liberties are not the same thing. He said that the key to the election is to make it clear what the party stands for. He said that the party has to be honest and clear about what it stands for. He said that the party has to be clear about what it stands for.

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

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

"It is the product of the contradictions, failures and exigencies of the Corporate State itself, not of any force external to the State," he writes in The Greening of America. "It is now in the process of rapidly spreading to wider and wider segments of youth, and by degrees to older people, as they experience the recovery of self that marks conversion to a different consciousness."
The only sensible answer is to start a new party and work through the system, not overthrow it. To work through Labour and National is simply going to add a few more members to the Socialist Alliance. If you join them you are going to become identified with their traditional mode of behaviour and philosophical outlook.

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

We have got to organise and do our “combined” thing.

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

THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

This is the case of so much discord and despair in our society today. Lloyd Geering summed it up when he said in a lecture in Havelock North a few months ago: “We are being crushed by the sheer weight of the complexity and inhumanity of our technology.” He said, “It will leave us little more than mechanism.”

We are becoming victims and slaves of an industrial system which is predicated on the goal of growth and which is constantly inventing new products and processes and increasing the rate of change. We have to achieve this goal. We are being increasingly encouraged to fulfill the needs of this system instead of vice versa. Mr Marshall has spoken several times in the past few months of the urgent need to increase productivity. He even said the answer was “to increase the rate of productivity.”

Throughout all industrial societies the quickening pace of change is going to result in the loss of the quality of human fellowship. The transient nature of modern life is resulting in the decline of the sense of “place” and “belonging,” with all the insecurities and strains on health that this involves.

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

Our political leaders should be looking at ways of reshaping the system that breeds this problem, not continuing to conform to law and order policies with stiffer penalties and more policemen and on industrial policies with stiffer penalties for worker unrest.

The problem takes on new urgency when one realises that the New Zealand economy is in the process of transforming itself agriculturally to an industrially-based one. The drift to the cities, especially those in the North Island is continuing apace, so we must move with speed to head off the problem. We must somehow capture control of the basic change processes in the political environment, slow down some of them while intelligently quickening others.

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

We need a new party to tame the new industrial state.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

As most of us know, much industrial unrest is not the result of militant pay demands. The seemingly senseless walk-outs in production lines are caused by a desperate lack of confidence, a deep frustration directly connected with job satisfaction and the present place of the individual in the impersonal production chain.

Recent experiments in America have shown that firms can sharply reduce chronic absenteeism by reorganising jobs to give workers a feeling of greater effectiveness and a sense of achievement. Instead of the emphasis by employers on trying to make more jobs efficient they should try to make them more interesting. Managerial layers should be cut out wherever possible to give individuals more autonomy and a greater scope to use their talents. Substantive profit-sharing should be introduced. The industrial relationship would then only be improved but increased personal fulfilment and a sense of occupational effective- ness would make for a healthier society.

FOREIGN POLICY

New Zealand has for too long had a narrow, economically-oriented foreign policy in which the majority has had no second place to trade interests. The narrowness of New Zealand’s perception of its interests was sharply criticised by Arnold Smith, The Commonwealth Secretary General, at a seminar for Commonwealth diploma- matic corps in Singapore in 1970. But the criticism was made in closed session and was never made public. The Government must try to reactivate and pressurise the progressive and principled foreign policy it feitously displayed in the immediate post-war period.

In spite of gradual improvement the underdeveloped countries are falling further and further behind the affluent western societies because of the difference in living standards of the two. To ensure a more stable international system in the future and simply out of brotherly concern we should increase the foreign aid budget from the current 0.5 per cent of GNP to at least 1.0 per cent and for some of the more useless consumer products forced on us by the industrial system we should threaten to break diplomatic relations with France over nuclear testing in the Pacific. We should ban the Concorde from flying into New Zealand even at subsonic speeds as part of the international campaign to get this noisy technological monster scrapped.

There are in fact a host of constructive policies a New Zealand Value Party could adopt. We could have new incentives for creation of new minds with new values are simply equipped to handle. The very limited policy plank I have briefly outlined is meant only as a basis for dis- cussion. There are gaps, such as education etc. that you can fill in.

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

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

CRITICAL AGE

A survey of some of the vital statistics about the Maori minority illustrates the enormity of the problem that confronts New Zealand society. The Maori population is only 1/5 of the total, yet it has a high birthrate of 37.72 per thousand compared with the national rate of 22.02. This high birthrate together with the lowering infant mortality rate leads to a population with a youthful age structure. Sixty per cent of the Maori population is under the age of 25. This age structure has other implications as well as that which is put face to face.

For instance the overall Maori - Pakeha ratio is 0.13. This is not too critical as long as one can see the future and think about the needs of the future. But if we were to go further to pre-school children the ratio is reduced to 1.7. This fact alone is already putting stress on our educational system and creates grave problems.

SECOND BEST HEALTH

In matters of health and life expectancy the Maori comes a poor second to the Pakeha in every category. Their life expectancy is less than twice as high as that of the Pakeha. Because of their poor home environment Maori babies are at a risk between the time they leave the hospital and the first year of life. Once past the hazards of infancy the Maori enjoys poorer health than the Pakeha. For instance the infant mortality rate from tuberculous wastage is ten times higher than that of the Pakeha [14.8 against 2.6 per thousand]. This pattern is consistent for other illness and adds up to a life expectancy for the Maori, lower by 8% years than the Pakeha counterpart. Perhaps one of the few advantages of the Maori has over the Pakeha is our attachment to life. The Pakeha suicide rate is three times higher than that of a Maori.

MOARITANGA ERODED

The life chances of the Maori to attain the cultural goals of Maoritanga are eroded by the Maori political system. The Maori minority is aware of their political status and the Maori political system. One of the most crucial factors in the Maori political system is the political status of the Maori minority. The Maori political system is not as good as the Maori political system, which has had a long and chequered history. The Maori political system is not as good as the Maori political system, which has had a long and chequered history. The Maori political system is not as good as the Maori political system, which has had a long and chequered history.

EDUCATIONAL WHITEWASH

The educational system for instance has been used by the Pakeha minority as its most powerful instrument to assim- ilate the Maori and make him in his own image and likeness. The system denied the Maori the opportunity to learn Maori language and culture and offered instead a monocultural programme derived from Euro-American sources. Worse still, the education data is often still limited to a narrow band of the social spectrum, the all powerful middle classes.

It will have to be stressed that the Value Party is not at all an anti- Maori group and does not have a negative attitude towards the Maori. We have no desire to aid the Maori to return to a tribal society, to return to a society that is Maori society. But just as the Maori has to pay the price of poor health and high mortality for the breakdown of much of his traditional culture, he also pays a price for the maintenance of his identity.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FEDERATION OF MAORI STUDENTS BY DR. RANGI WALKER, OF THE CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, AO'K LAND UNIVERSITY......

The Maori in contemporary New Zealand society is evaluated by Pakeha minority and Maori political group that is at the bottom of the social ladder. Like minorities the world over Maoris experience social and economic disadvantages that bear on their inescapable subordination to the dominant Pakeha minority. If the present trend continues, the tyranny of the maj- ority will in a few short years have created a brain-drained proletariat that is more economically and socially equivalent of the Negros of America.

TYRANNY OF THE MAJORIT

You may well quarrel with my use of the phrase "tyran- ny of the majority", for this I make no apology. I re- gard man as a product of his total social field. In the case of the Maori, a large part of his social field [13 to 15] consists of Pakahau. Since the Pakahau controls the social and economic power and the decision making pro- cesses of this country he is in a large measure culpable for helping to make the Maori what we see him.

The Maori in contemporary New Zealand society is evaluated by Pakeha minority and Maori political group that is at the bottom of the social ladder. Like minorities the world over Maoris experience social and economic disadvantages that bear on their inescapable subordination to the dominant Pakeha minority. If the present trend continues, the tyranny of the major- ity will in a few short years have created a brain-drained proletariat that is more economically and socially equivalent to the Negros of America.
Because of the monocultural nature of the education system, there is incongruity between the social aims, goals and aspirations of the Maori and those of his educators. These incongruities mean the education system is dysfunctional for Maori children. This dysfunction becomes evident when we look at the failure rate. Only one in thirty Maori children reach the sixth form compared with the Pakeha rate of one in seven. Taking School Certificates as an objective measure of achievement, 88.5% of Pakeha pupils leave school with an educational achievement below that. At University Maori representation in proportion to population is 1:154 compared to 1:185 for the Pakeha.

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

The educational, social and economic disadvantages of the Maori are reflected in their higher crime rate compared to the Pakeha. The conviction rate for Maori males for instance is five times higher than that of the Pakeha. One Maori boy in four has a court appearance, these young offenders 50% left school in the fifth form. In 1966 29% of male and 42% of female prison and borstal inmates were Maori.

It is thus clear that when the Maori is evaluated in Pakeha terms it is clearly a minority group, but constitutes a substantial sector of the socio-economically depressed class of New Zealand society as well.

A NEW MIGRATION

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

In migrating to the city the Maori has had to make certain adjustments to urban life and in so doing he has changed his extended family pattern of existence to become more individualistic and self-reliant. The security and protection of the security of the kinship unit was thus weakened. Kinsmen were left behind at the home marae, dispersed to different towns and cities or scattered across the various suburbs of a metropolis such as Auckland. In the initial stages of an urban migration when he left the constraints of the tribal society, his kinsmen and community, it is no wonder that young Maori are losing their penal institutions.

Today, the Maori has adopted the Pakeha norm of a house based on the conjugal family unit. Over 70% of a hundred households surveyed in Otara were of this type. The other 30% had in addition to the conjugal family relatives of one spouse or the other, but this was usually a temporary arrangement for out of town visitors or newly arrived migrants in search of work or accommodation of their own. The extended kinship family pattern of the Maori has been swamped to the conjugal family unit because the latter is more suited to the demands of the urban industrial society. For the individual, an independent, can set up neo-local residence and go in search of work and economic advantages offered by industry.

MINORITIES MUST ADJUST

Having taken advantage of the employment opportunities of the industrial society the Maori’s have had to adjust to a pattern of regular employment or the year round because of a combination of circumstances, mortgages, rates and hire purchase lock the Maori migrant into the industrial system. Adjustment to independent family life, the criteria by which the industrial society and an adjustment to an urban concept of time are the immutable demands of industrial society. All minorities and social classes the world over must accept these conditions of urban existence. They comprise the common culture of industrial society that transcends class and minority-group boundaries.

NO BROWN PAKEHA

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

SUBCULTURE

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

BROWN AND WHITE

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

...INTO COUNTERCULTURE

Unfortunately the picture that I have painted of the neo-urban Maori society is the ideal that occurs only under ideal circumstances. The most important of these conditions is that there be a sufficient density of Maori people in particular suburbs to form strong voluntary associations. But when Maori don’t join Maori organisations or are unable to do so because they are too thinly spread on the ground then the children of such families face a reduced chance of being socialised in their social identity as Maoris. It is the first and second generation city born Maoris who being deprived of much of the advantages that exist in areas where these circumstances. The situation for them as Maoris and by an educational system that refuses to accept this responsibility.

EMERGING BROWN PROLETARIAT

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

UNG WARR COMING

The names of the gangs symbolise the group and the disvalued position they hold in society. At present, they take out the勋exploed chance of being socialised in an alienation over territory. But I think that society should take heed before the gangs become politicised and in the mean time of the children of America, turn on the society that has failed them.

INGREDIENTS OF RACISM

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

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

Plango Walker addressing the conference.
KEEP OUT OF JAIL

The Punitive Obsession

The Punitive Obsession is a book written by a former prisoner who has come to see the hopelessness of prison reform. It is a poignantly written and, dramatically, documented piece that provides a unique perspective on the prison system and shows that new ideas for increasing its effectiveness “have revolved rather than progressed.” Along these lines, the book is as important today as it was in the 1920s when it was first written.

Revolving Reform

Revolving reform is an idea that some people believe is good new for prison reform. It is the idea of making prisons into places where people are given incentives to rehabilitate themselves. The idea is that the longer someone stays in prison, the more they are encouraged to work towards rehabilitation. Some critics believe that this is an effective way to reduce crime rates and improve the lives of those who are incarcerated.

Some History

The first step towards the development of a prison system in England was an Act of 1779 which authorized the construction of two model prisons. The act was passed by well-regulated labour and religious instruction, it meant the ends, under provi- dence, not only of deterring others from the commission of crimes but of rehabilitating the individuals, and insuring them to habits of industry. The need for such a prison had arisen because of the low crime rate of the American Colonies to which crimes in the past had been transport- ed.

Out of Sight

Transportation was the ideal system for the English government to handle the crime problem. Not only was it extremely cheap, it was also exterminatory, freeing the country from the dangers of any other method of punishment. The system was simple; the death penalty could be applied. Initially, the system was run on the basis that the captains of the ships which took the convicts to America were paid 5 pounds per convict taken on board. Later it was found to be cheaper to pay nothing at all to sell the prisoners to the ship owners, who sold them for what they could get. By the end of the voyage the captains of the ships were receiving 8 pounds for females, 10 pounds for males, and 12-25 pounds a person, sometimes the captains had to pay “humanity personages” to take the seers and cripples, and in 1850 their hands were at a death rate on the voyage to America there cannot have been many of these left.

The story of the transports to America was that Parliament had to take steps for the first time to reform criminals, for when they would once have been hanged, transported, or sold into slavery by the English government, their new emphasis on rehabilitation came not through choice but through necessity, and the opening up of the Australian colonies brought an end to the convict system.

The Beginning of the End

The end of the transportation system was brought about by the British government in the 1820s. The British government realized that the transportation system was not effective, and it started to focus on rehabilitation instead. The British government also realized that the transportation system was not cost-effective, and it started to focus on rehabilitation instead. The British government also realized that the transportation system was not cost-effective, and it started to focus on rehabilitation instead.

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REVIEWS

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

TAKEOVER NEW ZEALAND

IN NEW ZEALAND

It is in steps towards such an end which have recently been taken in New Zealand that the greatest hope for real changes in penal reform lies. The probation scheme, introduced initially for juvenile offenders, and now extended to adult offenders, attempts to remove them from the possession of the courts, by only confining the subjects during the weekend. In the case of the holders of licences, a sort of 'weekend licence' system, is in force, but in at least one there appears to be something approaching an attempt to avoid all the trappings of punishment, in a atmosphere that attempts to bring about the best.

The Youth Aid Section of the Police aims to prevent appearances before the courts of young offenders guilty of minor crimes, and although this emphasises the field of civil liberties as long it remains in the hands of the Police, it is a step towards a more positive system. Recent legislation has instructed the courts not to impose short prison sentences unless absolutely necessary, and although it is not as yet clear how far the courts are adhering to the spirit of this legislation, this too is a desirable development. And of course the Probation Service, a long standing attempt to keep offenders out of prison. These are positive steps, but they provide only for the minor, or "insubstantial" criminal. The serious problem is still treated only in Parerehome or Mt. Eden. Playfair sees little hope in the present English situation. Perhaps there is a little more hope in New Zealand, though the retirement of Dr. Robson as Secretary of Justice seems to have heralded the apparently inevitable period of at least stagnation which follows a period of advance.

TAKEAWAY THE CAUSES

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

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

W.B. Sutch

SINCE 1955 New Zealand, while diversifying its manufacturing, has concentrated on its colonial economic status. Since 1950, in finance, commerce, industry, transport and land, foreign control has accelerated in all sectors. Since the 1930s, supranational interests in North America, Europe, Australia and Japan had materially strengthened their hold. How and why this has happened and how far it could be reversed is the subject of this book. "A review of various books about Organic Gardening, by "Treefoot""

THE FURRY FOLK SINGER

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

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

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

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

Singin' dam-dee-diddle all day Singin' dam-dee-diddle all day Singin' dam-dee-diddle all day Singin' dam-dee-diddle all day

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

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

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

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

In his conclusion, Dr. Sutch maintains that if N.Z. controls investment in the N.Z. economy, it can determine what parts of the economy would be owned and controlled by New Zealanders, and thus be under parliamen- tary control. His analysis in a section of how the N.Z. electorate could influence a political party to re- verse the foreign control of the N.Z. economy, could have been more detailed. Despite this, "Takeover New Zealand," will probably be the most important book on N.Z. politics to be published in this election year.
THE VELVET UNDERGROUND AND NICO. produced by Andy Warhol.

1965, Andy Warhol found himself a rock group and put them into The Exploding Plastic Inevitable (the first rock show with music, films, lights and audience in an overwhelming total environment). The group was Velvet Underground and they came right from Warhol's N.Y.C. underworld of hard drugs, sexual perversion (1) and a concern with death and violence that they lived and played. Their first L.P. was released in March 1967, and it's been released for us again on Verve label.

The record dawns with the airy lyricism of "Sunday Morning," but the easy performative of the music iscountered by an instant warning: "Watch out! The world's behind you!" The world soon catches up and breaks into the heavens that make up the first album..."I'm Waiting for My Man" is a guy waiting for his. The insistent throbbing powerhouse of sound rides on behind the incredible, flat voice of Lou Reed. The lyrics of 'Venus in Furs' are concerned with pure sub-masochism . . . and the music beneath is strained, and real mean. The whole thing is 'Heroin' Nebulublitzing with double-meanings here: "Cos it makes me feel like I'm a man when I put a spike into my vein." "Heroin will be the death of me." "Heroin - it's my wife and it's my life." The music is brilliant, and tells a powerful in its effect. A continual hypnotic drone on electric viola (John Cale) with the sound slowly building into huge waves of sound that fall again into dissolution until the final build-up to the psychosis of screaming feedback. Man, its really intense.

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

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

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

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

GAS MASK — THEIR FIRST ALBUM Polydor 2383/068

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

A lot of people have a deep down liking for the "big band" sound - there's something about the driving horn backing which has been generating excitement since Glen Miller. Gas Mask, an American group, aspires to the R.S.D. - Chicago category of music which is wide open for exploitation at the moment.

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

Bobby Osborne is the vocalist on eight tracks which are composed by keyboardman Nick Oliver. Light The Road really moves: a crisp balance between percussion and horns provides a solid backing for the nasally vocals. Osborne's voice is quite variable - Just Like That, a slow moody number, is R.S.D. - all over again, even down to the Clayton-Thomas style. All the same, it's good listening. An intriguing fast cross-rhythm on Nothing to do Today features some tight drumming by James Strickland co-ordinating with Brooks's bass.

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

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

- Alan Hughes

PIGMY — KEITH CHRISTMAS Polydor 2310/128

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

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

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

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

And there you have it. This type of record must needs to rig up one knows by the sound, lyrics, or that the artist himself be out of the ordinary. But, the lyrics are pleasant and ordinary (like this review), the music and singing not outstanding. And that's that.

- Grant Magzengar

THE DOORS — Other Voices.

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

After one perfect album it all fell apart, the whole gartedamning bit turned into self parody and the group began playing to younger and younger audiences. But during their climb to the bottom the Doors as musicians got better and better, something that shows through even on songs as wretched as "Riders on the Storm." On this, their first LP since Morrison died they play magnificently; Krieger is one of the most tasteful, lyrical guitarists in rock and his singing is surprisingly good. But the material is still awful. No matter how well the band plays they can't do very much with this batch of hackneyed tunes and lyrics that contain the same old pseudo paradoxical quasi mystical jive.

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

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

- Gordon Campbell

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STUDENTS
pipedreams in ponsonby

by DAVID MITCHELL

"A capella laugh as the human of fancies..."
a series to hide the horror of the numbness of man..."

She has marvolved, still; she clear bright signs
that exist with was already voice their own dead
sheem and; and a small
she gods me dreams of love; of peace, of youth...

The fine and devilish ritual of life;The glass of rough lights
in a yellow way side room; calm and waiting in
a notebook of fragments; dreams; cold pining arms

& then, he feels her slow foot
on th nated stair
& her again, th small
cough in th hall &

below it all
agains
Laugh again, deep, naked, from the depths of a dark river
"my name is yorek
& her amars in me..."

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

'As he who would some kind
of wisdom seek
as that just foling in th eye
& closing of th breath
open

[also

'th heart]."

the walled garden

by RUSSELL HALEY

"Hee the door slams shut and look
blood stems the throat like mud
we fall to look
touch and speak
the lion is just a stone
a weight on the rib
I can sweep the garden in three paces
what is real are the walls
one turn of the spade reveals
wet paper under exhausted soil
Horror conclusus
This paper, this stone,
this heanness -
the idea of order.
Aif I am no."

RUSSELL HALEY, 38, studying for PhD at Auckland, lecturing in English, married, 'The Walled Garden is first published book of poetry'. And many images known in War. Blan faces in a long, long lion of rock. Odd glimpses outside the world of mind.

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

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

"Tiller has only got one ball
Meanwood School
in the Working Men's Club
beep bup smoll
7 x 9 x 54
among the draped
bilhar tabs

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

Commissioner Garden in his heat-tined
vinyl suit
with dispensable bands
and remarkable feet
and remarkable feet
never forgetting the dispensable head
What is he?
Why she misses sees
and the hit iplays
that he's green-grass flame
live water in a bowl of roses.

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

'Hag ar
'hag
'Hag aram othar ria tech ands
meng ann spagh cuth ovagh raph
swas esth llih ever enang mens
jor noo trug swap noth heph
ovagh raph cor seal sewh ishr
ingh dfin gers'."

Where more order is found, more context and less flamboyance, as in the first two poems, 'The Walled Garden' and 'Spanish City', he is decided more effective. The blending of images, the lion, the poet, the spacemark, the explosive tension of the final part of 'The Walled Garden', the helpless terror of the enclosed barren poet, these point to HALEY's genius.

auditioning

A call to those who will audition for Jeff Kennedy's Theatrical Circus.

POEM FOR CHAOS.

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

A newspaper headline metamorphosed into a disembodied voice.

The moral seriousness of Leonard Cohen in the face of a clown.

The bravado, the interd in a scintillating pas de deax. The fall of man in the lens of a juggler club. And yet who, and who, will put this mass media theatrical circus on the boards at the end of July? Who will help Doe Rochrock, the healer of old moral sears, and sing supreme, make this an extravagance of pathos and laughter? Why anyone who feels like doing so: be their ability to dance, sing, act or just sit poetry. Doe Rochrock will direct them into their nirvans as a part of the soon to be forgotten future. With a plethora of media machinery you can kick the alienation habit. So come out all ye gifted kings and queens, children of the noon, and mentoo old to mourn offer yourself unsurrendered to

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

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Harriers

Commission started for the Harrier club on 22nd with the club's own novice cup race. 22nd had a momentous amount of interest in the event as the real strength of the club for the year can be gauged from the "Novice".

This year was no exception and a large field of 56 runners hopped and jumped in various degrees of nervous tension waiting for the start. Spectacle as to the likely winner became more realistic with the withdrawal of Ian Stockwell, due to an injury.

The start was a Jarvis rush of flapping limbs. However, from out of the confusion hurtled national novice champion, Phil Keen, soon entering the illusion that the race was just one lap down on the other side. Actually generalisation of the course could sound like that he claimed after the race that he had been stung.

The hill sorted out the field a bit and Eric Cairns set out to win the race from the front. Actually relative positions changing it the winter always wins from the front, but with the field a mercy chase down the long downhill section by a flying flyer, closely attended by speedy George Skennerton. The short uphill stretch to the Marston turn was perhaps the crucial part of the race. Larry at Fairless were sorted out by the gradient, Ian Hunt made the most of it open and caught the Haders up by the turn in the battle along the Sezincote and Winterston Hunters and Fishers slipped pace and sustaining a long sprint to the finish, Hunt was followed, but the sprint was an even struggle as the new champion of the novice cup was Martin Fisher, as he led the race in the finishing stages.

The junior competition of the race was Martin Fisher in the lead, followed by the new champion with a good deal of ball, Ian Kendricks also had a good game, one of the few to trouble when the ball came in the running support. Bill Moore, before he went off with an injured knee, made some useful runs and was quick into the loose ball. He was replaced by John Bailey, an NZU rep last season, who showed that despite lack of fitness, he had the ability to play good League. Derek White showed himself unused to the position of home forward, while the second-row forwards John Dixon and Alan Harmings did not have the game of which they are capable.

Lexon Cooper-Cook had one good game in the second-half and performed quietly at fullback. Mike Smith and Steve McColl played all that could be asked of them and were rewarded with three tries between them. Ronnie Tackwood had some trouble in his hands and did not play his usual game but he did score the winning try. Tom Jameson was inclined to run in too far before passing, and he was often mispassed. But when Tom did tackle it was a delight to watch him always around the ball. Class Smith who had come at stand off half, running and passing well his goal kicking has also improved - conversing three of the six tries scored and close to all the others.

Scores were: S. McConnell (2tries), M. Smith (3), J. Jameson, R. Tackwood, W. Moore, D. Call (3 conversions). The second team gave a much improved performance, leading 11:8 at halftime against Rotorua City B before finally going down 32:14. Richard Fairgill scored three tries and played quite a good game at loose forward. But the outstanding player was the captain Perry Andrew, forced to do too much work, he kept playing tirelessly and led the team as at scrum-half Roy Parker also showed his fair share of the ball, but made too many elementary mistakes, e.g. taking a penalty from the wrong foot. Other scores were: Linda Westwood and Alan Blake a conversion. Linda made an extremely good debut for the Junior Firsts.

David Pennington.

The Third Division, Section C team beat Karori Swifts 3:2 in a scrappy game at Karori Park. Mike Pejler, the University goalkeeper was the outstanding player. Goals were scored for Svanby by Nils Andreasen, John towards A. Symons.

The Sixth Division team included a massive 90 victory over Wellington Diamond United at Karori Park. As the previous weekend the Division Karori Swifts, were beaten by Stop Out, the varsity side is now two points clear at the top of the League table. Neil Johnstone, who scored "hat-tricks" in each of the first three games of the season, scored four goals for Varsity, and has now amassed 15 goals in five games. Other University goalscorers were Graham Haynes, Bob Jacobs and Steve Muliner.

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

Results and goal scorers in the games played on Saturday, 10th May, 1976 were:

First Division team vs Miramar Rangers (11-2) (Barnes 2, 1 try), H. O'Brien, T. Fyfe, J. McIver, A. Symons. Fourth Division team vs Miramar Rangers - Cancelled.


Students 30c per half hour (normally 65c), Raquettes 10c (normally 30c).

Students 25c and 35c per bucket of balls (normally 45c and 60c). Five club (normally 1.50).

Pioneer Coffee lounge

Above Wardell's Willis St. Specialising in afternoon tea, morning tea and lunch table service. Relax M手法 Our Old World Deco Saturday, 10am to 5pm. Sunday, 10am to 12pm.
If you call for a disciplinary enquiry into an event, I didn’t think it would then be advisable to discipline those whom you thought guilty. Sort of “Please determine for us who was responsible for these actions but to save you looking too far here are the culprits”.

The whole attitude stinks.

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

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

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

But such was not the case.

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

Nobody, especially the Executive, decided to find out from the Labour Club just what their role had been. Yet “punish all the members whether they were present or not and whether they endorsed the demonstration or not.”

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

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

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

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

NEW POEMS SHORT STORIES

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Longford
List
Southam
Olds
Paisley

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