CONSIDER YOURSELF BLUDGEONED

It is not difficult to find reasons for student apathy for after reading your publication for some months I am bored stiff with the topics you put forward. Your policy of protest for protest's sake has left me with an acute attack of mental indigestion and not even the use of four letter words can avoid the accusation that your paper is dead dull. Your self-righteous attitude emotionally presented in biased articles has done as much to create the student apathy you try and challenge. Perhaps you should try and follow the truth expressed in the adage “the pen is mightier than the sword” and stop trying to bludgeon your readers into submission.

Your issue of July 12 illustrates my argument. Page after page of woe and misery leads me to the impression that you actually enjoy it. In the nineteen pages of written matter there were only three flashes of humour, two in letters to the Editor, and the better humour of the cartoonist Ron Cobb, and these three are the most memorable aspects of the whole issue. Certainly Citi-

Jenn Pollard's article on the American policy in Vietnam was thought provoking because his facts and opinion were clearly defined, but what research went into Peter Franks' article on our foreign policy? With a head-

more suitable to a 1957 PLAYBOY joke, he weaves into the papers presented with a bias highlighting the terror of the sub-headings e.g. GOOD OLD' WARI PAR-

AFOIC FOLLWS, WOOL OVER OUR EYES etc. How he can expect any reader to believe in the accuracy of his report is beyond me, and it is obvious that he is writing not to convince but add to a present policy of denigrating everyone military without knowing exactly why, Cluche ridden articles such as this are not a substitute for accurate reporting.

Finally, why not try and follow the ex-

ample of Ron Cobb and try and write cons-

tructively enough to "leave a trail of very perceptible people with the potential to be humili-

ated by reality". Why not try a little bit of subtlety for a change, yea even satire, for you are killing any enthusiasm for stud-

ent politics by your dismal outlook.

R.J.Martin

SUBVERT INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL – CUT YOUR OWN

SIR,

Thankyou for letting us know I.T.T. is be-

hind the food we buy in the caf', I suggest that all those who dislike capitalism in this form stop patronizing it. Cut lunches are cheaper and tastier than caf sandwiches and it takes less time to make them than it does to stand in the queue for caf food.

Iren Douli

PICK THE PRICK

Doubltess Mr Franks will label me a pat-

ronizing comfortable Liberal, but may I suggest that he has yet to claw out of the cocoon of suburban righteousness that most of us turned in with our P.Y.M. bad we.

My basic complaint is against this tenden-

ty to write as if the world fell neatly in-

to black and white compartments. While this might make him feel better, one must keep an element of reason in discussing any topic. Emotionally I agree with much of what he says, but he mis-

sems the medium of the printed word. This does NOT mean he is called upon to be a hypochondrist, it merely requires that he stir in a modicum of Augustan reason now and again, and occasionally admit the possibility of his own fallibility. Okay so McKenney IS a prick as his recent fasc-

ist manoeuvres have amply shown, but to convince others (which presumably is Mr Franks' intention in writing articles) he must attack McKenney's ideas and not his person. When you confront your read-

er with labels you close his mind to the thought behind it.

May I recommend that Mr Franks take the politics of laughter and leave his listlessness behind. There is no saner man in the country than Shachtel, simply be-

cause he knows how to laugh at human stupidity. Many campus radicals have great capacity for back biting, but lose sight of their original goal and consequently they achieve nothing. What I ask of Mr Franks is a levelling of humanity, and I don't mean all that Christian love-thy-neighbour crap either. His stereotypes are too bleak, and his wit is too easy.

Tony King

P.S. The only occasion I have for using the library is to listen to records of Beethoven, and I have no intention of apologising for that.

TEAR US APART

SIR, Could you please explain to me why you have decided to discontinue the sports sec-

tion in Salient. I was about to write a strong criticism of such action when I realized that I was not certain exactly why such ac-

tion was taken. I have read a few letters in Salient on the topic but I have not en-

abled myself to judge yourself and your actions before I attempt to tear them apart.

G.M.K.

See SALIENT 12 page fifteen, and SALIENT 14 page three – ED.

SO WE AVOID DETENTION, BUT WE HAVE TO GO ON WRITING LINES.

Sir,

After receiving several copies of Salient I must congratulate you on providing me with the only regular contact with that part of our Society that is not existing in a mist of apathy, indifference, rationalisation, delusions, hypocrisies and self-gratification.

It is enlightening and stimulating to know of one paper that is at least trying to provoke our immature and warped society into thinking for themselves instead of being manipulated.

It is refreshing to compare your paper with the immature self-consciously liberal and "enlightened" productions of other camp-

uses.

I just hope that your paper is reaching those that really need it, "Civilisation is in a race between education and catastrophe."

M.J.Sutton

Staff, Walking Prison Officer

TIT FOR TET.

SIR,

True to Malaysian spirit I will endorse TET or anyone who wants to run the organisa-

tions; USA, MSSA or an alternative that is democratic, and will efficiently cater for the needs of students and foster good relation with our Kiwi hosts.

TET - Won't you come forward? Be at any Malaysian gathering or meeting - we will en-

sure no discerned soul like you will be notified. Justice is done to democracy. Surely, this is a good chance for you to show your genu-

ine concern and accompany it with deeds. We will give you the essential support - and do whatever we can to help. No fear mate-

ly. You can count on us - if you care to be around when you see us in a mob. Of course you know good Malaysians do not simply talk - but do something. (I do my bit by voting for you - if you do not require any more help from me).

Table 2 Zulpilip

Several other letters have been received on this matter. We will print them next week, as they arrived too late for this issue – Ed.

NOT PAUL AFTER ALL

SIR, Can you permit me to use your columns to dissoc-

iate myself from an article appearing in last weeks SALIENT (Wed 19 July).

As far as I know I am the only Paul Burns on Campus if not in Wellington. I am not the "Paul Burns" who is supposed to have "Deviting For a Moment".

Anyone who knows my style of writing (Pseudo-Goth) will know it bears no re-

semblance to this article. If You don't know my style of writing, ask Peter Fletcher of Waiato University, he wrote a very critical and interesting study of it.

Love and Peace.

Paul Burns

[Sorry Paul, — Ed.]

MAC THE HYPE

SIR,

I strongly support Peter Franks and Gil Bell's accusation of Mike McKenney (SALIENT. Vo.35 No. 17) being a hypo-

crite.

I am glad I didn't vote for him as man-

vice president.

N.Liew

INLEGITIMATE

SIR, This Vietnam Military Aid question should be treated in a word called "hypocrisy". I feel that it is an issue of individual con-

science rather than one of collective moral

by, super-imposed by a rather doubtful stu-

dent organization. Regardless of whether the decision is based on majoritarian principles or otherwise.

R.J. Green

RIGHT TO SPEAK

SIR, In the "Evening Post" of 18 July, 1972, it was reported that I was going to speak at the S.G.M. to discuss the motion of $2,000 to the Vietnam Aid Fund. Although this is substantially correct I would like to see the implication that I did not attempt to speak clarified. As the seconder of the motion I reserved my right to speak till a later stage of the meeting. This was accepted by the Chairman of the meeting, Mr Cullen. Several times during the discussion I sought recognition from the Chair but this was not forthcoming. When the call to the motion was made I called upon the Chairman to recognize my right to speak as the seconder of the motion. Mr Cullen ruled against this declaring that only the mover (Mr Stubbs) could speak at that stage. As I understand it Mr Cullen's ruling was wrong and I had reserved the right to speak at a later stage this right should have been fulfilled.

Both Mr Stubbs and myself accept that the decision at the meeting was a majority one representative of student opinion. Although we regret the decision we wish to affirm that we will abide by it and strongly deny the rumours circulating about the action. We do not feel that this course of action is an appropriate one in circumstances. As far as we are concerned the matter has been finally decided.

J.F. Timmins.

PUBLIC JKED OFF

SIR, A comedy, a verbal orgasm or an S.G.M. I can't decide which. I have done some working out for a member of an ignorant public but I finally got the idea.

It was amazing that so many could be led by so few. It is also amazing that the so-called intellectual elite of young N.Z. could display such complete lack of all rational thought and control.

If anyone can tell me that any rational dec-

ision could have been made or majority op-

cion expressed in that fashion. The only achievement was mayhem and utter pandemonium.

I would suggest that students take a cold bath and a good long look at themselves be-

fore voicing any opinion on any other matter as at all.

I would suggest that some form of control be exercised over persistent interjectors of such important meetings as an S.G.M. When a dog gets that excited he usually gets shot.

You can't hope for a public hearing or any support at all in your aims, when you can't even agree among yourselves, and after all, in public opinion lies the only weight you can have as en masse would be our mind, so we are your only voice.

A disputed public member.

STAFF

PRODUCED BY GIL PETITT, J. AND ROGER SARGE (MUSICIAN). W.R. AND R. LEWIS WITH THE HELP OF DAVID BURTON, ARTHUR KEOH, GARY WILLIAMS, ADELE SUMPTER, COLIN CAIN, ROD COMPTON AND HILDA FURBRIDGE.

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A Copper's Lot...

AM A NAME NOT A NUMBER... THIS CONCERNS YOU!

No one ever invited Joe. Why? Because Joe is a police man. He lives in the policemen's home with several hundred other helpless young men. Joe is like thousands of other young New Zealanders. He is tall, good-looking, intelligent. But Joe has never been to a rugby game or the pub except in uniform. He has never kissed a girl. Joe cannot mix with normal people. Joe is like a secret. He dreads that awful question: 'Why do you do it?'

The only consolation is that hundreds of other young, healthy, New Zealand males are trapped in a similar situation every year though with modern methods of education the rate is decreasing. Joe would like to drop out but he is afraid. He has no friends outside THE FORCE to whom he can turn for advice. But at last he can have hope.

An organisation has recently been set up in this city to help policemen such as Joe and yourself who are searching for a better way of life. This service has been operating in Auckland for some time and our Northern Regional Office has been flooded with letters of thanks from policemen it has helped, a fitting tribute to the wonderful work being done by those dedicated few.

Donald Trent, a resigned Auckland constable writes: 'I cannot give enough praise to the work being done by your organisation. Once the strain of having to police and judge my fellow man was lifted from my mind I felt like a new man.'

Neville Jones, another Auckland policeman writes: 'The strain of having to support a corrupt and undemocratic system was becoming too much for me. Now I can go to parties and other social gatherings with confidence and I am also sleeping and eating well for the first time in eight years. These are just two of the many letters we have received from grateful clients. Join PRO tomorrow and be completely rehabilitated by Christmas.'

PRO stands for the Police Rehabilitation Organisation - a non-profit making Organisation your hope for a new life.

Issued by the Police Rehabilitation Organisation in the interests of Public Health.

To find out more write: Police Rehabilitation Organisation, C/O P.O. Box 196, Wellington.

ARTS FESTIVAL
Prelim Concert
Ticket
headband
karma
corben simpson
UNION HALL

STUDENTS $1.40 no beer.
PUBLIC $2.00 3 cans.
SUNDAY 31ST JULY 8P.M.
Tickets available at Music Centre.

Kerouac
Dr Sax
Book of Dreams
Satori in Paris
Mexico City Blues (242 Choruses)

Kesey
One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
Sometimes A Great Notion

SWEET & MAXWELL'S UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE
15 MOUNT ST
phone 48-911
SALIENT — Page 4

MORE LETTERS

RIGHT TO DECIDE

Sir,— Last Tuesday I had helped to buy a package of tobacco to dress wonds of people in a certain Asian Country. The amount of money was trivial. I had paid bigger sums to the Vietnamese Medical Appeal Fund. Before doing so, I was advised to pay. This time I objected to paying. This time it was not a contribution from me as an individual who had decided against the cause; it was a good one and should be given money to it. I “had given merely by virtue of habit,” for entirely different purposes than the one above—membership fees of a certain organisation.

As I think the cause is a worthy one I do not object to paying this money, but I do object to having been made to pay it. For majority of those who voted for the motion it was a matter of conscience. But conscience is an entirely private thing. It cannot be substituted by governmental decrees or the Collective Conscience of VUWASA—a doubtfully phenomenon anyway—nor anything else.

And the argument heard at the SGM, that the Association can spend money as it pleases because there is the support of majority of students, is rather the same as that saying that the National Government can use tax money—including mine—on killing people in Vietnam. It is, I think, rather the support of the majority of New Zealanders. Most of those who voted for the donation would support OMMOS too. If they can consider the private principals of those who oppose military service as more important than the mandatory regulations and laws of this country, then they should also agree that the same right to decide I individually to those students in this university whose political and moral convictions differ from theirs.

Vladimir Halama

[A donation of $2 for the Medical Aid Appeal was received with this letter]

WHO TO SUPPORT

Sir,— As I expected the recent SGM on the motion that “no money be sent to the Vietnamese Medical Appeal” turned into an emotional affair.

What a great shame Peter Cullen ended debate on the motion when he did. At a time when people’s positions had been aroused and at a time when a few had made it into an affair whereby if you supported Stubb’s motion you were a right-wing fascist, I feel sure with further debate the real issue would have been revealed.

What people should have been discussing was whether or not $2,000 should be given to any charity by our Union. The issue of whether charity should be restricted to a personal basis is the most relevant here.

For instance—should 700 people have the right to tell 6,000 that the Vietnamese Medical Appeal is the most worthy cause to give our money to—should they have the right to tell 6,000 that Corso is the most worthy charity they think not.

My argument is that charity is something that can only be realistically given (in the form of money and goods) on a personal basis. There are many reasons why I have come to this conclusion.

Firstly, Alice Stubb, the other 789 people who believe that $2,000 should be sent to the Vietnamese Aid Appeal have a right to make a decision. I personally agree with them that the Viet- nam Aid Appeal is extremely worthy of our money. However there may be, next week, 800 people that believe that $2,000 should be sent to Bangladesh, or Biafra or to some other poverty stricken and dis- rose ridden up-country area of the world. It is unlikely that our union could afford to give away charity to more than about $6,000 a year, at the very most.

How then do we decide which charities to support? At least, how do we, as a collective body of 6,000 people decide which charity we will support.

People have differing conceptions, differ- ing morals, and differing senses of what is right and what is wrong. A person can decide what is most deserving of his charity for himself only.

This principle holds wider applications. For instance what the N.Z. taxpayer finds that the N.Z. Govt. is donating large amounts of the taxpayer’s money to charity organisations which had been set up to improve the position of the negro in America? A hypothetical illustration I admit but this is virtually the same principle as donating $2,000 of union funds to the Vietnam Aid Appeal. [Quite different I would think—Ed.]

Again the point I am trying to make is that a large organisation is treading on dangerous ground when it starts using a compulsory fee for donations to charities that are too difficult for that large organisation, especially in the case of VUWASA whose funds are limited, to do anything about. I think one can probably say that we have already started suffering, starving, pain and suffering are not different whether you are in Africa or Vietnam. We have the same responsibility to any human being on this earth as is not fortunate as we are. Then the latest copious cascade of bullshit to flood this campus. I refer of course to the person who can be held to consider whether Henry Stubbis would get his rugby balls or whether Alcock Shaw would be able to boost his al- ready towering ego by giving the proverbial tulips to Jack and the boys.

One would have thought that we, the smug self-satisfied bourgeois pricks wallowing in affluent apathy would have finally managed to make the band of student bureaucrats, would be revolutionaries and stenotar- ionist eloquent word-shapers who are supposed to lead us to our enthusiastic anti-war or anti- SGM. At last we had beaten on the cancer of student apathy, but there was no applause. Our leaders were too busy running cover for behind a curtain of the most outrageous hypocrisy ever seen at Vic.

Peter Cullen, after berating the gathering for its lack of interest in past S.G.M.’s last control, when a former apathy sector voiced this fury at the wholly bald bloody face. Don’t get me wrong, Peter is a nice guy but he is too busy pleasing everyone that he manages to please no one. The most used President in Vic’s history perhaps. But I digress. Eva- n Peters’ favourite raving demagogue—his views more than a hint of a manicical gleam in his eye and rabblerouser extraordinaires, Alcock Shaw, was very succinct. Alcock’s point that he actually mumbled something about their destruction of demo- cratic process [Shaw, we are not big enough to thwart democratic procedure in S.R.C. among other things in order to achieve his own ends criticising lack of democratic procedure was just too unreal!

Salient’s pissy little article about wicked fascist students murdering democracy in control was, I suggest this hypocritical shit. One thing must be made clear. The Shaw/Williamson/Campbell faction, supreme among others has devoted much of its time to stacking S.R.C., launching often vicious insults against, and those whose beliefs and opinions do not meet the criteria in the area of personal belief, how but the fuck can they suppress the temerity to accuse 700 students of being wrong? They should have suffered for long ago.

Here can Salient accuse Mike McKinley and Andrew of being devil’s advocates, when the noble art of rabble-rousing has been condemned by Salient and looked upon as having no vital value? Could it be that Salient thinks their rabble-rousing is politically un- acceptable while the so-called radical lects? About that question, yes, other available Ed.

What these wicked would be revolutionaries witnessed were their pigeons coming home to roost. As ye now, so shall ye reap. Personally S.G.M. was bloody hectic and the defeated were poor losers, passed off at the “Vietnam Tax” being imposed temporarily by the debonair legions of this veneer. For once people lost their apathy and those who had ranted about it for so long now do not care.

Democracy certainly played no great part in the proceedings but only because it has been eastered throughout countless S.R.C.’s by the very people who are blemishing its face. Accept that democracy is dead on campus, accept that the people who kill it cannot drag it out of the grave at the cost of a union and then ask those same people

people are spurting such much-malathed hypothesis dirrel about it that it must be turning in its tomb. [Abridged—Ed.]

Geoff Honnor.

$2000 A MINUTE AMOUNT — WE’RE ALL FOOLS?

Sir,— If a bloody Mickaveyber affair again? I think the idlals who cling to the microphine, like infants to a maternal nipple, success- fully avoided the issue such that attainable students ended up voting on the motion, the obvious alternative to which was scarcely entertained. The intellectual potential of Moneyaw’s clique prevented them from presenting the real issue—which was to en- sure that the $2,000 was redistributed. Instead, they flurded around, inarticulately—then with chronic pettiness—trying to salvage the situation they had for themselves. The sooner the campus reaction employe liken whom can speak the sense that so badly needs to be spoken.

As long as McKinley’s morals are allowed to speak on behalf of pliable people like Henry Stubbis (who must finally understand, he is a zealous right wing supporter), the possiblity the students true feelings on matters ever being ex- pressed are less than minimal.

This being the case, even a ‘reactionary’ student would still play it well once the anti-$2,000 proponents had suffi- ciently grabbed in their own reefs. But I believe that if students really felt they had compromised their intellectual credibility is even less than the right wingers, who can at least be dis- posed on the grounds of their bone-headed ignorance. Its laughable that these aspiring Marxists can resort to coercion to charge that their public express, yet pri- vately non-existent consciences, over the dead and dying Indo-Chinese. I suggest that there will now help war-time. Employment-sponsored seniors from the liberal arts departments, put their charitable moneys where their tepid voices mouthed are. Even they must admit that 30 cents per student is trivial, when Russians and Americans spend $2,000 a millisecond in the same war. But the greater hypocrisy is that 50% of the students didn’t want the money sent from Union sources.

If in fact the leftists were sincerely motiva- ted, rather than externally spurious, they would have adopted the suggestion to take a collection on the spot and put all the bullshit to the public expense. Even Moneyaw’s edicts he would have given a buck. That being the case think of how much those chronically scandalously concerned types like Alcock Shaw would have donated.

If we were to prove the genuine nature of our charity (which I doubt westoer-state, state

...
President "Not Guilty"

The S.G.M. held on the 11th July 1972 purporting to send $2000 to the Vietnam Aid Appeal, accepted an inaccurate and misleading expression of student opinion for the following reasons:

1. The complete disregard which the S.G.M. displayed for the constitutional method adopted by the University. Mr. P. Cullen in conducting the meeting, whereby (a) permitted a non-regular member of the university to speak, (b) permitted appointment of officers to register after their presence had been drawn to the S.G.M.’s attention, (c) permitted the registration of a student who had not registered at the University, (d) permitted a motion to be made out of order, (e) neglected to show the attendance roll, (f) neglected to keep a record of the voting, and (g) neglected to keep a roll of those who voted against the resolution at the meeting.

2. The S.G.M. was held on the 11th July 1972, which was only last week, and the meeting was held without any notice to students, and without any opportunity for students to express their view.

3. The motion proposed at the S.G.M. on the grounds that it was unconstitutional and that the motion itself was unenforceable and would be impossible to enforce in any event.

4. The motion which was passed by the S.G.M. was not an accurate representation of the student opinion, and the actual motion passed was not the motion proposed at the meeting.

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WHO KILLED DEMOCRACY?

The S.G.M. held on the 11th July 1972 purporting to send $2000 to the Vietnam Aid Appeal, accepted an inaccurate and misleading expression of student opinion for the following reasons:

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Mr. Stubbis could speak using his right of reply.

When it became clear that the motion to grant the $2000 would be passed, a group within the minority began calling for a referendum. If the meeting had been called to propose the holding of a referendum on the Medical Aid issue then doubts on this issue would of course be quite in order. It however had not been so called: The question was to be decided there and then and not by referendum.

A careful observer of student affairs would be shocked to see the hypocrisy of some of the most disruptive of the dissenters. Only a few months ago these very disruptors were members of the B.R.E.C. It is not so farfetched that the funds going. Although Mr. Timms reserved his right to speak, I was only aware of his intention to do so after the procedural motion. That the motion be now put had been passed. My interpretation of the Constitution (Rule. Schedule 1 Sect. 21) was that only

I have been asked by Mr. Stubbis to maintain control of the meeting. Although control was only just maintained, the blame for disruption does not

I believe rest

Who Killed Democracy?

Who Killed Democracy?

Who Killed Democracy?

Who Killed Democracy?

Who Killed Democracy?
Racism In A Dairy?

On Wednesday 19 July, a young Maori went to a Kilburn, Dairying and asked for a 1/2 pound of butter. The lady behind the counter refused to serve him, and investigations revealed the reason for this was that it was illegal to sell butter in pound lots. A few minutes after being refused service, a Maori youth went to get a 1/2 pound of butter. This person had no difficulty getting the butter. The circumstances in both cases were identical. The reason for not serving the Maori was not upheld when the Maori demanded the same product only a few minutes later. This is clearly one of the many cases of racism in New Zealand which must be dealt with under the “race relations act.”

For more information contact PIERRE MARI
17 STANLEY STREET
BERMAMORE
PHONE 893955.

Non-Student Voters

Tuesday at 12 noon four cars arrived at the University Parking area and about 20-25 people from them walked down past the Lecture Block building to the quad between Easterfield and Rankine Brown. Nearly all of them, judging from comments overheard, were unfamiliar with the area of the University and were told by about three or four with them who evidently knew the place to “do what we do and put your hands up when we do.” Few of these people appeared to be students and all appeared to vociferously support opposition to the granting of $2000 to the Vietnam Aid Appeal. It seems they may have been accorded from the law and commerce offices downtown by a few conservatives.

Catering Losses

The loss on student meals over the first five months of 1972 has been $9,319. The profit on the shop over the same period was $2,482. The Union Management Committee agreed in 1971 that the break-even point on student meals should include the profit on shop trading. When this is taken into account the total loss is reduced to $6,837. However, over the last two months the catering operation has settled down, and losses have been greatly reduced. It is thus hoped that the overall profit of the catering operation will be such that the early losses will be absorbed this year. This will only be achieved if a high level of private function catering is maintained.
HOUSING IN WELLINGTON
THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

More than half of the people interviewed in a housing survey, conducted in central Wellington, want to leave the houses they are now living in.

This is revealed in the first section of preliminary results of a survey commissioned by the Wellington Citizens Committee on Accommodation. The survey covered 512 dwellings. About 75 per cent of the tenants were located in the Newtown, Mount Victoria West, Thorndon, and Wellington Polytechnic areas. The remainder were in Berhampore, Brooklyn, and Hataitai. Mr. R.T. Bradley, a Victoria University sociologist who conducted the survey in cooperation with the WCCA, said that those interviewed, almost 53 per cent wanted to move out of their present houses. Another individual per cent of this group gave a financial reason as to why they wanted to leave. Hence, 90 per cent of the tenants said they were prepared to move. Of the surveyed dwellings, 60 per cent were tenants' own accommodation. The general trend was for tenants to move out of their present accommodation. (For the survey, a dwelling or house was defined as a residential building in which the inhabitants shared common cooking facilities.)

While nearly a quarter of the dwellings studied had at least one basic household amenity missing (such as a hand basin, hot water, or laundry facilities), almost as many have to share such facilities with another dwelling. Dwellings containing the aged were the worst on this aspect.

Of the total sample of 512 dwellings, 321 (or 62.7 per cent) were rented. Of the 321 tenants, 46 per cent said they were dissatisfied with the physical conditions of their dwelling. With over 50 per cent of their dwellings having structural faults (such as dry rot, a leaking roof, or broken windows), and/or basic household services and amenities in need of repair, almost half of the 321 renters were dissatisfied with the physical conditions of their dwellings.

Few positive reasons were given by the respondents for selecting their accommodation. It was hardly a matter of choice for just under 30 per cent - either because there was nothing else available, or because they could not afford anything better.

What to Do?
To say that the accommodation problem in Wellington is critical is now a truism. Most of the 45% of Victoria students who live away from home know that from their own experience. If you do live at home, ask your out-of-town friends how many months they spent looking for adequate accommodation. The chances are that desperation sent them stumbling for something less than adequate.

The accommodation problem in Wellington is essentially a low income group rather than a student problem. Students are part of the problem because they are a low income group. The long-term solution to the student problem therefore logically lies in the long-term solution of the community problem.

There are certain ways in which the student problem can be concentrated upon, but these are only partial solutions. For instance, halls of residence and student housing complexes can be built. However, they are very expensive and finance is short (unless, of course, you live in a city that is sponsoring the next Commonwealth Games). And there are serious doubts that it is socially desirable to put students together in their own little boxes rather than scattering them throughout the community.

The Students' Association can itself become directly involved in housing. Already it is leasing a number of old Ministry of Works properties and letting them to students. Direct Association investment is also a possibility. However, at more than $4000 a bed for a flapping complex, it is really only worthwhile for the Association to invest its limited resources if by doing so it can stimulate outside groups to do likewise. NZUSA is trying to establish a National Accommodation Trust to do this. If it gets going, it will be of particular value to Victoria since our accommodation problem is the most critical in the country. However, a distinct lack of enthusiasm from some of the other universities whose problems are not as bad may well mean the National Trust will drop out, and Victoria will have to go ahead and establish its own.

The Students' Association has the resources to solve our problems in isolation so it is important that we continue to support the Wellington Citizen's Committee on Accommodation, Initiated by Tim Dyce (Senior Lecturer, History Department) early last year, it brings together various individuals and groups concerned with the accommodation shortage. With the support of the City Corporations, it is doing a great deal of very sound work especially empirical research into the nature of the low-income group housing problem in inner-city areas. As a result it is formulating a good many of the answers needed.

Some of these solutions include:

- The redirection of state housing funds from outlying areas such as Porirua into inner-city areas where people work.
- More money for the housing of definable groups, e.g. pensioners and students.
- A repair and renovation fund to extend the lives of old and sound houses, replacing over time those that are uneconomic to repair. This is a concept of gradual urban renewal.
- The establishment of a Housing Trust to direct funds into important areas.

Student accommodation problems are only a part of the W.C.C.A.'s concern. However, the kind of work it is doing may well lead to solutions for the student accommodation problem within the context of solutions for the wider community problem.

- John Blinope
S.R.C. Accommodation Officer,

Only the Rats Want to Stay
Almost a third of the people aged 15 to 29 interviewed in a housing survey conducted in central Wellington were forced to remain in accommodation they do not like. While 22.8 per cent said they had no choice of alternative accommodation, eight per cent said they could not afford better. Only five per cent live where they do because they have to.

"One of the main reasons for young people's dissatisfaction with their accommodation was its condition," says Mr. Bradley. The survey has already shown that 90 per cent of the rented dwellings that the inhabitants were dissatisfied with had structural defects or some basic amenity missing. Young peoples' gross dissatisfaction with their present accommodation is understandable when you remember that they occupy over three quarters (77.7 per cent) of all the rented dwellings covered in the survey. Only 5.2 per cent of the young people interviewed wanted to remain in their present accommodation. Just over 5.6 per cent remained because the rent was cheap while 38.6 per cent said they stayed because of their present accommodation because it was convenient. The young people (defined as those aged between 15 and 29 inclusive) number 878 or 48.6 per cent of the total 1,851 people living in the 512 dwellings covered in the survey. They included married, office, and factory workers, students, and managerial and professional positions, and just under a sixth were students at Wellington secondary and tertiary institutions.

Commenting on the survey results, the chairman of the Wellington Citizens Committee on Accommodation, Tim Dyce, said housing in Wellington city did not cater adequately for the needs of young people, and was a factor in creating social problems among the young.

"The mobility of youth is a fact we have to live with. More and more young people are leaving country areas to seek better employment opportunities in the city, and to cope with the challenge of a different life here. This does not absolve the city from ensuring that the housing it is providing is a sufficiently healthy environment for these young people to grow up in.

"If we permit the continuance, or further creation of, a ghetto area in the central city, the kind of housing its people own their dwellings, almost 60 per cent preferred to remain in their present accommodation." (For the survey, a dwelling or house was defined as a residential building in which the inhabitants shared common cooking facilities.)

One in Three Of City's Young Adults Dislikes Present Accommodation

Rising rents & crumbling walls create housing crisis

Housing adding to drug problem

Housing Crisis

Housing crisis

In one third of city's young adult dislikes present accommodation

Rising rents & crumbling walls create housing crisis

Housing adding to drug problem

SALIENT — Page 7
HOW OHMS HELPS THE

FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE "NEW ZEALAND SPARTAOSTIC", NO. 6.

One of the newest and most fashionable "left-wing" pressure groups is the Organisation tohalt Military Service, which aims to abolish compulsory military training. The Spartacist League accepts the army as the key institution (usually left in reserve) for the protection of the bourgeoisie and its state. Consequently the SL approves of actions which tend to undermine the army. But rather than having radicals defy the National Military Service Act and keeping them away from the army, which is what OHMS preaches, the SL looks forward to organised revolutionary activity to undermine the army from within.

Unfortunately OHMS appears to have attracted the support of a number of individuals whose rhetoric, if not their actions, are radical. Even ostensible revolutionaries have offered their support. Peoples Voice Wellington correspondent, "F", has blessed OHMS with a solemn announcement: "Communists will recognise OHMS as the boldest manifestation of hostility to ruling class militarism to have appeared so far among students... OHMS is still working through individual acts of defiance by a small sector of youth (students) and in terms of a bourgeois liberal world outlook. But in time OHMS will learn the need to use tactics and to see military service from the viewpoint of working class politics." That is how revolutionary the Communist Party is. Spontaneous evolution from middle class liberalism to a perspective of working class revolution!

A close examination of OHMS' policies and tactics shows it is a long way from working class politics.

Firstly, it uses pacifism as one of its arguments - absolute opposition to war and training for war. However, pacifism is usually associated with decent, and always with ethically-oriented illusions about the nature of society - it is very easy to denounce violence when your own life is comfortable, but such pontificating ignores the violence of the imperialist system.

We live in an era of war - a war as a direct outcome of the irrationality of capitalism in its imperialist epoch. The laws of capitalism force the imperialists into a militant protection of the markets they control, and into fighting for fields of investment and profit.

Consistent pacifism is impossible: it would involve total condemnation of capitalism and joining the struggle (necessarily violent at times) against it.

PACIFIST FALLACY!

Most pacifists however are quite content to enjoy the privileges gleaned from the exploitation of others, and few think their pacifism through to its logical conclusion. One OHMS supporter said that in times of war he would take a job "unconnected with the war effort". He likes most others, do not realise that the parts of society are so interdependent that it is virtually impossible to have any job not connected with the war effort. In fact as pacifists are frequently well educated they usually be more useful to the bourgeois bourgeoisie in a job they think in unconnected with the fighting, rather than being sent to the front as "cannon fodder".

A major fallacy of the pacifist argument is that it is impossible to abolish war without abolishing its causes - imperialist capitalism. One argument presented by OHMS is that international communism will never be resolved by national wars. But how will international conflicts be solved? Only by an international revolution which smash imperialist capitalism. The smashing of the causes of war requires a series of revolutionary class wars which will take place not because Communists love violence, but because the capitalist ruling classes will not force the use of violence to maintain their exploitation.

- Pacifism might be personally satisfying, but by precluding the use or armed struggle, the pacifists mislead the masses and objectively serve the interests of counter-revolution.

OHMS does not, however, limit itself to appealing to pacifists. It argues that conscription is an attack on "freedom of the individual," and points out that "In particular, members of the National Party, which has as one of its tenets a belief in limiting the powers the State claims over the individual, should be at least sympathetic to repeal of the Act."

- OHMS does not trust the army to "vote down" the conscription bill. They have the military "in their hands" and can use it to their advantage.

- OHMS notes an "opposition" to the conscription bill and says it has to be a "cultural" and "economic" one.

SINWASHING

Closely related to this argument are the claims that basic training skills are becoming essential and the implantation of a constraining and dehumanising military ethos. The soldier is led to a rejection of personal identity; he submits to the organisation and accepts values alien to his previous experience - values applicable to military end rather than the individuals. This, we are told, is completely out with our "democratic principles".

All this tells us is that the processes are similar to those workers undergo in factories. No wonder then that people who face a lifetime of wage-slavery are a little bemused when the likes of Michael Thomas Murphy solemnly pronounces that "after due consideration of the National Military Service Act of 1961, I have come to the conclusion that the Act is illegal because it deprives the New Zealand citizen of his basic right, which is freedom of choice!" (Belleville, April, 1972; and when Michael Patrick McGlashan reveals in the Wellington Evening Post (15 April, 1972) that "in the army, he found that the minds of men were changed, Trainees are in a closed situation in which people can get hold of their minds for twelve weeks and change them."

OHMS also makes an appeal to those who "feel that training conscripts is not the most efficient way of spending the defence vote." This particular plea, an OHMS spokesman informed the National Antiwar Conference in April, was designed especially to appeal to the RSA! So OHMS wants to lead a common movement of radicals, pacifists and reactionary militarists.

There is already a significant opposition in the army and Defence Ministry to national service on the grounds of inefficiency. These hawks will be arguing that the state should give in to OHMS, thereby making a more efficient army and demonstrating how democratic New Zealand really is. Add to this a period of high unemployment (which is likely), and national service could be replaced by greater regular force recruitment. Since it is frequently the most resourceful of the unemployed workers who seek alternative employment in the army, the danger from worker unrest would be allayed by this siphoning off some of the least double workers and, of course, at the same time strengthening the army.

FORCES PROTECT PROFITS

The ruling class has a very good reason to spend money on defence - the armed forces exist to protect its profits and its class rule and to expect the defence lobby to accept a cut in the defence budget is unrealistic. Only recently, Defence Ministry mouthpiece McCracken said he hoped for increased spending on defence in the coming year and said the New Zealand defence forces were operating on a "minimum figure." (Dominion, 14 April 1972).

An army loyal to its command is essential to the ruling class, and it has to man it, if necessary by conscription. Even if conscription is abolished, it will roll back in as soon as the ruling class needs the troops.

SUBLERSION OR STUDENT CRUSADE

OHMS' final argument is that "people on the political left can see no need for a future in South East Asia. They note that none of the training is geared towards fighting a western country, but is clearly intended for use in the Asian jungles."

If such New Zealand intervention in an Asian war becomes likely, it is vital to have revolutionaries in the army to aid the anti-imperialist struggle. It is vital to have revolutionaries forming mutiny and insubordination (look at the effect on the US Army in Vietnam), furnishing intelligence to the revolutionary forces, general sabotage of the ruling class' war effort and eventually desertion to the revolutionary army. And this is not just confined to an imperialist war against revolutionary forces, but to wars between imperialist powers as well. All these may be part of the class struggle to turn imperialist war into civil war.

Revolutionary defeatism, which is not the same as pacifism, is an imperative tactic for ending an imperialist war for the benefit of the revolution.

The class struggle must continue regardless of its effects on the bourgeois war effort, and without concern for the military defeat of the bourgeois state. Any other line leads simply to a victory of an imperialist dominated coalition, or a compromise at the expense of the masses.

OHMS says it will support individuals who feel they can no longer continue to co-operate with a present conscription laws and offers three alternatives: refusal to register...
ARMY

Later, return of draft cards; and refusal to answer call up. Thus OHMS is for complete defiance, non-compliance and (non-violent) disruption of the National Military Service.

Although OHMS claims it wants to promote mass disobedience, Chairman Reid says the crusade will be aimed mainly at students and rooting OHMS has so far done indicates it is really seeking to teach the working class, which is the only class with the power to bring capitalism and its wars to an end.

WHAT SHOULD REVOLUTIONARIES DO?

Some OHMS members have realized that conscientious objection is essentially a privilege of the middle class and educated youth, but in opposing the class inequality of CO exemption, OHMS fails to see that defiance will also be the monopoly of the middle class.

What should revolutionaries do? The army is the chief instrument of bourgeois state power, and if it is operating at full strength the revolution can be crushed. The answer for a revolutionary is to undermine and propogate revolutionary sentiment. This was a major factor in the success of the 1917 October Revolution; it made the insurrection in the Dominican Republic in 1965 so successful prior to the US invasion. The NLF has paid to propaganda in the army of the Republic of Vietnam.

Even in sub-revolutionary situations, the army often has a critical role as a professional strike-breaker and as a back-up at demonstrations to chase the trucks and barbed wire at Wellington airport when the All Blacks left in 1970.

Draft resistance would be tactically correct only if it was likely that it would result in a successful outcome, that is such massive non-compliance that the army is truly crippled.

SPECIFICALLY...

The ruling classes prefer to have radicals in jail, rather than in the training camps mobilising the recruits against them. Moreover, at this stage, an escape from military service is unlikely to earn the respect of the unpoliticalised masses. On the other hand there is much a revolutionary can contribute by accepting the draft!

He gains familiarity with yeopons and military craft and is able to learn about the military approach of his class enemy.

He is able to carry out propaganda among the conscripts and the regular force. This is what is meant in point Four of the “Terms of Admission into the Communist International.”

“Persistent and systematic propaganda and agitation must be conducted in the armed forces, and Communist cells formed in every military unit.... failure to engage in this work would be tantamount to a betrayal of their revolutionary duty and incompatible with membership in the Third International.” (Lenin, Collected Works, vol. 31, p.205)

He has common experience with working class youth and gains contacts with them. He is able to see the bourgeois state working at first hand, and understand better the processes that the working class must endure all their lives. In this way the barriers between middle class radicals and workers can be broken down.

He can continue the struggle in the army. Just because everyone wears a uniform it does not mean the class struggle has ended. He can mobilise and organise to end officer privileges, for freedom of speech, against racism, for democratic rights etc.

THE REAL SOLUTION

Thus the army should be composed of as many revolutionaries, radicals and "undesirables" as possible. There is material to work on. The army is not just the officer and the elite thugs. Officers are normally the conscious representatives of the bourgeois state, but in post-revolutionary situations some have joined the revolution. The rank and file comes overwhelmingly from the working class.

Imperialism and its atrocities in Vietnam or else, where will not be stopped by OHMS or by any other form of reformist manoeuvering. The only real solution is to destroy international capitalism.

But it is not suggested that all revolutionaries and radicals should rush to volunteer as there are the moment more important tasks. In time, as the revolutionary forces develop, the task of preparing for the revolution within the armed forces will be made easier by the extensive ties that both the soldiers and revolutionary leadership will have in the working class.

PREPARE FOR THE DAY...

For OHMS supporters, the choice is simple. They must decide whether they are on the side of revolution or counter-revolution. And if they choose the side of revolution, they must decide whether OHMS' present reformist approach (disguised as a confrontational style) is correct. They should clearly realise that OHMS is certainly not revolutionary, that it is not the army, not always effective, OHMS serves as another example of how an attempt to appeal to everyone without developing a principled revolutionary programme ends up by serving the interests of counter-revolution.

Revolutionaries will accept military training at Her Majesty's expense in preparation for the day when it may be needed against whatever cops and soldiers remain loyal to her Government. OHMS and its supporters would do well to consider how they themselves are objectively serving Her Majesty's Service.

BY DAVE SCOTT

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE IN THE ARMY TO FIGHT IN THE WAR!

A REPLY BY OHMS CHAIRMAN ROBERT REID.

So OHMS is helping the army! I thought I heard something to that effect on the radio early one morning. But I was tired and turned over and went back to sleep. When I woke up again I thought I must have dreamt it. However a few days later I saw half of the Spartacist League selling one of their papers with the headline "How OHMS helps the army."

SHOOT A PAPER TIGER

Not being given a complimentary copy I gave my Sons for the rebuilding of the Fourth International and began to read the article. The first paragraph was good — it applauded OHMS for being the most fashionable of "Left-wing" groups and approved of actions to undermine the army. Since OHMS has been classed as subversive by the RIA, Minister of Defence, Dunedin City Council and ex-POW Association I thought we might be on the right track. But no, half the Spartacists say the most effective way to undermine the army is from within.

Even although I am not a man for working within the system I read on, hoping to find some useful pointers of what to do if I ever get into the position of being forced into the army. But instead all I found was a whole list of paper tigers brilliantly shot down.

HOW TO CHANGE MINDS

Their first argument was against pacifism "it is very easy to denounce violence when your own life is comfortable, but such pontificating ignores the violence of the imperialist system." I agree with this statement but looking at the Spartacists it seems it is even easier to denounce the violence of the imperialist system but to do little about it. It seems to me at the present time the "pacifists" are far more active than the "revolutionaries"!

A revolutionary pursuasion such as that put forward by the Spartacists seems to lead to inaction rather than action and the article cautions revolutionaries "not to rush to volunteer as there are at the moment far more important tasks".

Legan's more important tasks seems to be changing minds by propaganda. I believe it takes more than propaganda to change minds. Minds are changed by action not by the paper war of the Spartacist League.

There must be a revolution in peoples minds and one of the ways OHMS is helping in this is getting people to the stage of breaking immoral laws. I consider that once people have got over this threshold point "people facing a lifetime of wage-slavery" will be able to take stronger and more meaningful action.

PEOPLE OR PAWNS

If the Spartacists are against non-compliance with the army are they also against workers using non-compliance i.e. the strike? It seems incredible that a so called "revolutionary communist" group are against strike action.

The final point the article made was that it is better to have revolutionaries in the army and the writer asked us to have a look at the effect of revolutionaries in the US army. What effect? All I see is the Vietnam War continuing and any U.S. troops withdrawals being not because of dastardly and non-compliance back home.

The Vietnamese people are too important to be pawns in the Spartacists game of trying to achieve a perfect revolution somewhere. OHMS believe that all people are too important to be pawns and that forcing a person to train to kill is one of the greatest affronts to a person's humanity. Without might, right remains a dream. Without love, might is oppression. Without love, right becomes an ideology. Without right and might love degenrates into sentimentality.
A LIFE IN DANGER

FULL HUMAN COMPLEMENT

This is about the unborn child, whose life is threatened by those who want to legalise abortion.

They will tell you it is not really a person, but “just a collection of cells.” And to justify abortion, they talk about “socio-economic factors,” “abuse of the mother,” “a woman’s right,” and so on — rarely do they talk about the unborn. It is dismissed after the first few sentences. So here I give you the facts of the unborn’s existence during pregnancy, why abortion should not be legalised, and why the mother does not have the right to decide the fate of the unborn inside her.

Medical science has proved that at no stage of pregnancy is the unborn child an appendage of the mother. It is a genetically separate individual from conception. Right from the union of sperm and ovum, the zygote has a full human chromosomal complement, which given food and warmth, desires to become a person.

The cell divides in two, then four, and so on. Fortyone of 45 such cell generations which happen between fertilisation and mature adult, happen during pregnancy. The others occur in childhood and adolescence.

Over seven or eight days, the multiplying and differentiating ball of cells goes along the fallopian tube to the uterus. There he implants himself in the spongy lining, and where he is also able to suppress the mother’s next period. To make his home habitable for the next 270 days, the embryo develops a placenta and protective capsule for himself. He alone solves the homograft problem, so mother and foetus, immunological foreigners who could not exchange skin grafts safely, nor receive blood from each other, still tolerate each other in parasitism for nine months.

Discarded bodies of infants aborted between 18 and 24 weeks of gestation and put in plastic garbage tin for disposal.

By 25 days the developing heart starts beating. By 30 days, the baby, is inch long, has a brain of unmistakable human proportions, and eyes, ears, mouth, kidneys liver umbilical cord and the heart is pumping blood he has made. By 45 days, the baby’s skeleton is complete, in cartilage, not bone, the buds of the mild teeth appear and he makes the first movements of his body and new limbs, though the mother will not notice movements for another 12 weeks.

WHAT NEXT?

By 63 days, he will grasp an object placed in his palm, and can make a fist. Later, he is known to be responsive to pain, touch, cold, sound, light. He drinks his amniotic fluid, more if it is artificially sweetened, less if it has an unpleasant taste. He gets hiccup and kicks his thumb, he wakes and sleeps. He gets bored with repetitive sounds, but can be taught to be alerted by a first signal for a second different one. And only the fuostus determines his birthday.

This defenceless and helpless little thing is what it is all about — though if you listen to pro-abortion arguments, you might not think so. This is what we all once were — a child at a very early stage of development, but still a person. If killing the unborn is legalised, then that means we could eventually legalise its killing after it is born. Then, we will ask, why not kill old people, incapacitated people, the incurably sick? One month after Britain legalised abortion in 1967, a Euthanasia Bill was introduced into the House of Commons.

HELP IS AVAILABLE

One can be cynical, and say we let people die in wars, so why the uproar about the unborn child? But do two wrongs make a right? And because the unborn child is dependent on the mother, she does not have the right to decide its fate. It is just as dependent on her after birth.

We who oppose abortion accept the need to take positive steps in the other direction. Many people have real difficulties from poverty, and lack of love, help and care. They need help from people, and social agencies. Apparently, more help is available from church, government and social agencies than most women realise. A number of women have also been misinformed about the alleged need to have an abortion, when help was available.

WHO OPPOSES ABORTION?

Who are the people who are strongly opposed to abortion who would join the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child? I think they fall into three general categories.

Firstly, people who are conservative on all issues, including extreme right-wingers. (Remember Hitler opposed abortion — he was a great upholder of the family, and of women’s servitude. Under the fascists, abortion for women of the “master” race was a capital offence — yet they forced Jewish women to undergo abortion and sterilisation against their will.) This first category, the real conservatives, are our worst opponents — they are intractable.

The second category are people, and especially men, who are liberal on some issues but never those which concern women’s rights. These people want to keep women in the background while they concern themselves with the affairs of the world, even if those affairs directly affect women’s lives. They won’t recognise women as people with rights until women show them in the strongest terms, that we are capable of fighting our own battles.

OPPOSITION BECAUSE OF REPRESSION

And the third category — women who are drawn into support of those against abortion on various grounds, all of which relate to their own oppression. Many of these women will eventually be on the side of abortion law reform or repeal.

Some of these women are won over to an anti-abortion viewpoint by the appeals to so-called maternal instincts. The emotive references to “unborn children” is no more sensible than “unconceived child,” or “unborn adults” for that matter. However, this “unborn child” approach gets across to some women who then say they are against abortion. We must explain to those women why it is nonsense to think of children as children, and encourage them to think more clearly about what is really involved; women who don’t want to continue a pregnancy, and potentially babies which these women are not prepared to give birth to because they would be unwanted.

FEARS ABOUT SEX

Another major reason that women come to support the anti-abortion cause is that they have misunderstandings and fears about sex. They feel that abortion makes sex for its own sake more acceptable (which it does) and they can’t believe that that would be a good thing. These women are also opposed to such things as pornography and the use of the female body to sell products. It’s well known that feminists, who support abortion, have a similar position on advertisements and other things which make women into sex objects. Why is there this seeming point of agreement between women who are opposed to each other on the abortion issue?

To begin with, both recognise that sex is often oppressive for women. But the women against abortion see sex itself as oppressive, while feminists see that it is the use, the exploitation of sex that makes it oppressive.

Why should sex be oppressive to women? Why do many older women become embittered and angry at younger generation’s struggle for sexual freedom? To find the
REPRESSION ABDUCTION

by KAY GOODGER

answer we have to look at the way our human relationships are structured in this society and the attitudes which arise from, and uphold these structures.

FAMILY NOT VOLUNTARY

Firstly, we've got to look at the family. The family is not voluntary association of people. It's basically just a convenient unit in which children can be fed, clothed and educated into the ways of our society. That is what it is, but that is not what it is made out to be. The family is supposed to be the ideal situation for loving relationships. In reality, the family can be like a prison, in which all sorts of hatred is learned and from which both children and parents have no escape. It would be far better for children to be brought up outside the nuclear family, to be brought up communally, so that they could have equal opportunities to develop their talents, and so that they could feel part of a wider human family instead of being alienated from all but a tiny few.

NO COMMITMENTS TO STOP THEM

It would also be far better for men and women if they could form relationships with each other on a perfectly voluntary basis, so that if they want to part, there would be no laws or family commitments to stop them. It seems very strange to me that divorce between consenting couples, who both want to part, is made extremely difficult, even if they have no children. You're supposed to stay married for life whether you like it or not. And anyway, because you're all supposed to stay with one person for life, even if you do part, there are very few people with whom you can mix because most other people are sticking out their marriages, being "normal" couples, because alternatives simply don't exist.

UNSTIMULATING

The family and marriage do not meet the needs of most people for stimulating, warm human relationships - from childhood to adulthood, these institutions restrict the development of such relationships. They encourage selfishness, possessiveness, and competitiveness. These qualities are regarded in our society - they are basic to it and that is why those who uphold the status quo proudly are determined that marriage and the present family set-up must remain.

since everything is geared towards keeping marriage and the nuclear family intact. It is easy to see why women have had such a hard time to win control over their reproductive systems. The present debate over abortion is no more intense than was the uproar over contraception many years ago. Contraception and abortion are difficult to obtain so that women will be discouraged from having sex just for pleasure, outside the family structure. The discouraging factors don't only include lack of mechanical means to prevent birth - the most pervasive and long-lasting means of discouraging sex is the life-long conditioning women undergo which makes them look upon sex as something dirty, wrong, unmentionable, a duty, something you have to do if you want a baby. Men don't get the same conditioning, perhaps because they're not going to get pregnant before or after marriage anyway. They might be taught that sex is dirty, but they also know, much earlier than girls, that it's fun.

FILTHY AND LUSTFUL

For many women, sex is never fun. Perhaps they never had sex before marriage - they "saved" themselves for their husband. Perhaps they believed the myths that say sex before marriage is filthy and lustful but that after marriage they will be floated off on a rosy cloud. Then because they have shut off all their urges for so many years, they find they can't respond, the rosy dream is shattered; it does become a duty. When they've had a family, added to their dislike of sex is the fear that they might get pregnant again. And after they are past childbearing age they have no good experiences of sex to make them want it again. No wonder such women are against anything which enables women to have sex more often. No wonder such women think that women's liberation means giving up sex altogether.

A BETTER SEXUAL DEAL

I know that the situation is changing. Young women today are resisting the conditioning their mothers had to succumb to. They expect a better deal in sexual matters, especially since the pill was introduced. But we have to remember that many women's lives have been irreparably damaged; they have never been able to enjoy sex. Sex has become an oppressive part of their lives. Many more women will be in the same plight if we don't break down all the barriers now.

These women must be shown that it is in their interest to support abortion, not oppose it. They must be made to realise that establishing women's right to choose about abortion means a great deal. It means establishing women's right not just to sex, but to sexual enjoyment. It means we can undercut the whole set-up which messed us up in the first place: the conditioning of women to tolerate so that they won't get pregnant before marriage, thus underlining the family system. When women are free of the punishment for sex - the fear of having an unwanted child - they will be able to think about their own sexuality and how, if it isn't repressed, it can enrich their lives. Most importantly, winning the repeal of the abortion laws will mean recognising women as people, with a right to decide the course of our lives. It will give us the dignity we are denied while we are always vulnerable to unwilled childbirth. It will challenge our passive role, which has led to acceptance of discrimination against our sex.

WHAT WILL MARCHING SHOW

In order to reach out to women with our ideology, we must show that women themselves are the main force behind the abortion law repeal movement. And the most effective way we can show who we are is to hold public demonstrations like those on May 5. There is no better way of showing the public the growing support for repeal than by organising these sorts of public activities which can attract many more women than we otherwise could reach. We publicise them, as well as we can afford, each time new people come along, and the publicity in the media keeps the issue in people's minds and shows them that 'large numbers are not only in favour of abortion, but are prepared to be seen to be in favour of it.

NO MORE WHISPERING

Remember, it wasn't long ago that the word abortion was almost whispered. Since we came right out into the open, people are thinking and talking about abortion much more, and the more people think about it and hear of the growing numbers of women supporting repeal, the more the myths surrounding the subject will float in to the background.

The May 5 march was probably the first such demonstration for a concrete demand for women since we fought for the vote. And just as the struggle to win votes for women was worldwide, so is the fight for repeal of the abortion laws an international one.

New Zealand women were the first to win the vote. I think we stand a good chance of setting an example for other countries again if we keep going, insist on repeal, not reform, and continue to bring women into action. On July 28, we'll be marching again, and in three cities this time, in the next big effort to show that we want the right to choose - for all women.

ACTION DAY

On Friday, July 28, a march will be held in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch to demand repeal of the abortion laws, free easily available contraception and voluntary sterilisation.

In Wellington, as part of activities leading up to the march, a picket of the National Party Conference was held July 22. The Tories didn't even bother to have a remit on abortion, though there is apparently quite a lot of support for repeal among young members.

Sponsors for the march include two Labour Party branches, a Christchurch city councillor (Nancy Sutherland), Professor Werry (an Auckland psychiatrist) and many other individuals and organisations, including the V.U.W. Students' Association.

MARCH

The Wellington march begins at the Cenotaph, Lambton Quay, at 7.15pm (assemble 6.45pm) and ends in a rally in Civic Square, which will be addressed by Brian Ewers and others.

Posters, buttons and other material can be bought from the table in the ground floor this week.

RAFFLE

Support the campaign for repeal by buying a raffle ticket from the sellers around campus. The prize - a packet of contraceptives. Not interested? Buy one for someone else.  

SALIENT - Page 11
**Film reviews**

"THE BALLAD OF JOE HILL"

Written and directed by BO WIDERBERG.

This is a film that Alix Allan should see. The guff sheet that preceded the screening was all to the point, recapturing the excitement that "Joe Hill championed the right to demonstrate and protest against social injustices." This is however just as tight and explicit a way to describe the role that Joseph Hillbom played in America's radical history. A leader of the I.W.W. (Wobblies) movement Hillbom was framed and then executed by the state of Utah at the height of his influence in the early labour movement.

Really Hill was basically a very ordinary man. He was however a gifted and remarkably able to get people to understand the importance of the issue to people, plus immense courage and belief in the cause for which he fought. He was also a man who rather helped to bring about the downfall by adopting a policy of refusing to give the name of the woman who would provide his alibi for the frame up which killed him. This rather pathetic sense of honour cost Hill his life, and made him a martyr to the cause, far more useful in death than in life.

"You will end me and my life in that glorious land up high
Live on so long, and pray,
You'll get pie in the sky when you die."

Joe Hill was a revolutionary whose revolution failed. The Wobblies lost the war but thanks to Joe Hill they had all the best songs, all signed on soap boxes and on the job site, on the soap boxes his oratory gave way to his music. One of the most engaging moments of the film's reheat is in opposition to the Salvation Army, it was here that Pie in the Sky was written. The warmonger was mocked only by the chilliness of his reception by the general public.

The Wobblies were not a popular force in the U.S. at this stage. The American people were very probably in support of the army when taken by the state of Utah. Joe Hill and his fellows were under constant attack from the ordinary people who were then asked to listen to and support the Wobblies.

At no stage in this movie was the role of Hill romanticised or his influence exaggerated. Nor is the poverty of the period exaggerated to the point to say that the United States was suffering from a worse tyranny of capitalism at that stage than was the greater part of Europe.

It is difficult to describe this movie in terms other than political. The art of cinema is well contained in the piece, but it is somewhat irrelevant. The medium is sufficient, the subject is both logical and fascinating, the treatment is brilliant and the result is one of the finest movies I have seen. (Political bias)

Those who say that the work of the Trade Union or Radical Movements is largely finished should see this movie for it shows the issues to be fairly constant and that it seems that the question of worker's rights will probably be the determining factor in all the product of all the labour equality. The empty belligerence make the issue more poignant but the issue remains with us today. As does the answer.

"There is power, there is power
In a band of working men
When they stand hand in hand."

Joe Hill.

Another message is paramount, "Don't forget when you're smashing the state, keep a smile on your lips and a song in your heart."

- Alick Shaw

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**"STRAWDOGS"**

Directed by Sam Peckinpah.

Sam Peckinpah's Straw Dogs is one of those films that crop up from time to time (cramped down in this case), and in doing inspire a certain amount of controversy, sometimes unreasonably and sometimes gratuitously. (Last Year at Marienbad and Blow Up are two others of this ilk, in my opinion, in all quarters. In a hotel, two gentlemen discuss whether the film is "sacrist", with no clear consensus, but rather a sort of obsessed, shared, obvious indication that they have common understanding of its meaning. Elsewhere the violence in the film is quoted, quoted, quoted, often ad infinitum, with no indication of those who have written or spoken about the film's "excesses" or "justification" have ever heard an earnest debate as to whether or not the film is 'excessive', after having carefully studied halfwit Niles to the authorities, with the unequivocal implication that the nuts are the man's, that an answer to the question, if found, would give some kind of validity to the film, since it is thought the reader may get from the justified tone of the above report that I am not in favour of these bellowings. This is true, but not to the extent of totally excluding or ignoring such discussions. The point is that intellectual contemplation of what Peckinpah is trying to say is as possible, if not more so, as the moral qualities. A precipitous and enthusiastic instant judgement is based on the material inIVA3001 only comes with the film's "teaching" through the artistic discipline of cinematic technique. Even among those who hate Straw Dogs there is some consensus that it is a superior piece of film-making, although they will usually admit this only when prodded. Their attention is not concerned with the immorality, or the "gratious violence" etc etc Peckinpah has indeed done better in many ways than this work in The Wild Bunch. The action is better "orchestrated" and the transition to dwell on dislocation shots at the expense of the narrative pace. As in the

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THE PERFORMING ARTS

Under this title some such things as theatre, dance, poetry and various combinations of these. At this year's arts festival in Auckland there will be a number of constitutional performances, but also several experimental works, and more emphasis on participation than spectacle. Here is the latest news:

THEATRE:

Many of the universities will be bringing up original works. "Humph" from Victoria is based on the letters of an American G.I. soldier. "Anthology", a multimedia experimental piece from Otago. Auckland's Theatre Workshop and the Living Theatre Troupe will each be presenting new works. Some of the major productions include Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" (Otago), Gintage Group "The Plebeians Rehearse the Uprising" (Auckland) and "Two True to be Good" (Massey), a new play by George Bernard Shaw. There will also be quite a few one-act plays by writers like Tom Stoppard, Joe Orton, Sartre.

WORKSHOPS:

Opportunities to get involved. For a limited number of people, two theatre workshops will be held by the Mercury Theatre—one on theatre technique, including street theatre—and the other on the theatre of Brecht. Applications for this will have to be made in advance to the drama contact. Additional workshops on street theatre will be held, and also a mask-making workshop leading towards a grand street procession. People taking part in this will have to be in Auckland a week before the festival.

MIXES:

There'll also be a street fair at the end of the week, street theatre performances, a circus and collage, combining dance, theatre, poetry, film and music. It is hoped that most of the material for these comes from work done during the week.

DANCE:

Where lies the joy, the specificity of dance but in the total involvement of body and soul in the relationships and communication of the dance. In the power to feel or understand with all parts of the body; in its ability to involve anybody; in that it is a NOW event. The relationships at least the outcome of relationships in creative dance happen spontaneously not defined by or confined to any other reality but that of the moment. Each moment is—it defines itself and demands to be acted up on.

For most of us dance is a joyous educational process, a way of developing awareness and sensitivity to ourselves, to others, to music, words and space. So, in this Arts Festival the dance workshops are open to any person who wishes to learn about qualities of movement and movement relations to one another or to one thing (kinesthetic) sense, about space and most important aspect, how to dance (communicate) with others. The nature of creative dance is such that within any group there can be people of differing abilities.

One workshop given by Baulk Van Zon will involve amongst the areas mentioned above poetry and dance; another a two day Multi Media workshop with Phillip Danden, Val Hunter, Daphne Pearson and Linda Taylor will involve experiencing movement sound and paint.

On the performance side there will be no big dance concert. From Auckland the Van Zon Dancers and the A/U Creative Dance Group will take part in a Collage along with music, drama and poetry. There will be an Asian-Pacific programme (and I hope some workshops from these people.) Victoria will present a number of dance with their drama production, while Otahuhu will present a revue combining dance, music and drama.

There will be two professional groups performing—the New Zealand Dance Ensemble will perform new works by John Casserty in a programme of modern dances. They will also be giving an all day master class. The second group will be the Australian Dance Theatre who may also give a master class.

When more people realise that dance is a language of life then

POETRY:

There are going to be a lot of poets in Auckland over the visual from all over the land. Among them will be Ian Mowle and Trevor Reeves. At least one major reading is being organized by Russell Haley, Arthur Baysing and Murray Edmund, and as many of the poets stick in the last before they leave for other lands. Individual poets are also being asked to contribute to the mixed-media collages in less formal, perhaps more bizarre ways.

GAY LIBERATION

Meeting of gay people and others concerned about homosexual liberties will be held in Smoking Room, University Union, Sunday July 30th 3p.m.
Meet other homosexuals to plan social activities, counselling services, public education, rap sessions, discussion groups.

Wellington Gay Liberation Front, P.O.Box 9551, Wellington.

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4. URIAH HEEP—WIZARDS & DEMONS—$5.75
5. BOB DYLAN & FRIENDS—TRIBUTE TO WOODY GUTHRIE—$5.75
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NEW ZEALAND AWARD FOR ARTS FESTIVAL

Held: From the 11th August to 1st September in Auckland is open to any individual (or group) to submit works to show the depth and quality of the New Zealand varieties in Fine Arts. The Auckland Public is a very good market for selling Art works also, they expect quality. There are also a number of organisations envisaging buying works for company offices and university buildings. Consequently to ensure overwhelming success Arts Festival needs your work submitted.


NOW CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRY FORMS IS 1st AUGUST

Entry forms obtainable from Student Or. Arts Festival Office [Rm 217 Stud. Union]

There will be a display, too, of poems from people throughout the country, limited to contribute, whose names have been randomly selected from telephone directories. This will be on all week at the Grafton Road Arts Centre.

A SMALL CONTRIBUTION WILL BE GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED.

It would be good if each person who comes to the festival, brings some small article they are prepared to leave somewhere, or perhaps trade for another, with them. Here are a few possible suggestions:

1. A small craft, cellophane, or footwear.
2. A piece of junk (perhaps for the flea market at the street fair).
3. A small musical instrument.
4. Some paint, a crayon, a brush or piece of chalk, etc.
5. Try to bring something to the festival with you. Anything at all.

For further news and information, contact:
Ken Rea—drama.
Linda Taylor—dance.
A poet.
All C: Arts Festival Office, Auckland.

1972 Universities Arts Festival: Fine Arts Exhibition and New Zealand Award for Fine Arts

SALIENT — Page 13
"S1" AMANUS THEATRE GROUP
At Unity Theatre now.

"S1" relives the Wharfies' futile attempt at solidarity that broke after 151 days, undermined primarily by economic pressure. The play, a collage documentary created by the Amamus Theatre Group (who did something similar last year with the Depression), is a forceful and perceptive study of power conflicts between workers and fat-saved bosses, workers and Trade Union bosses, workers against themselves. At the end of the play only one man is left standing by his conviction that the wharfies had right on their side, the conviction that 'union solidarity' should have won the day.

But it didn't and some of the emergency powers have passed into legislation, ready to be invoked if some other group dares to try the might of the establishment. It comes as a tremendous shock (and this indicates the power of the play) to learn that 20 years later we the next generation, are still beating our heads against the same brick wall, e.g. public opinion still swayed by capitalist controlled mass media- the same demand for law and order, with its close affiliations to fascism - extended police powers - the same accusation that all who stand up against prevailing opinion or government policy are either commie shits or weaklings subverted by Foreign agitators - forgetting that this is just the position with the government and visiting 'experts', or the pressures of overseas investment (in 1951 the control of NZ shipping by the conference lines). It is greatly to the credit of Amamus Theatre Group, under the guise of the "Watersiders' Dramatic Society" that they have made the effort to understand the wharfie as he is now by going back, and in focusing on one of the most dramatic confrontations in NZ history have shed light on underlying social paradoxes and incongruence (e.g. the egalitarian myth). Not only that, but the group portray accurately the man in the street. This is no superior bunch of varity arty-farties - how could they create the compelling first scene, a portrayal of the daily allotment of work down at the wharves, the daily "confrontation" between workers and management. Someone who knows trade union politics has given a hand here and this element may well go over most educated composed heads.

The company have the rare ability to trace us with ourselves, give us a glimpse of our past, and a little more understanding of how we got to be the way we are. It's an uncomfortable mirror to face. Minor criticism: the stage would be the length of the piece it needs to be split up, and the occasional scene played too blatantly, but there are some brilliant portrayals of D.I.J. Patterson "Call me Dave", and Syd Holland, portrayed as a bumbling country bumpkin.

Theatrically, the Amamus Theatre Group is by far the most exciting, most creative group on the Wellington scene - a group that cares enough about the medium to chuck out the usual pretentiousness, especially when dealing with kiwi, and make an active, lively theatre.

Cathy Wylie

"TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD"
by G. B. Shaw

Mercy's Arts Festival play for 1972 will be presented at the Memorial Theatre July 26-29 at 8.00pm
Bookings at D.I.C.
Public $1
Students 75cents
Members 60cents

Too True to be Good has been described as one of Shaw's greatest and least popular plays: Written in 1931, some three years after The Apple Cart and eight years after Saint Joan, it portrays the conclusions of the post-World I "flapper" generation, and uses techniques which anticipate those of the Theatre of the Absurd. It is in fact very much a play for the present (although written some forty years ago) with Shaw's wit, wisdom and theatrical skill illuminating such contemporary themes as the "generation gap", the moral aftermath of war, the undercutting of wealth and freedom without responsibility, and the need in for Women's Liberation. The plot appears to be quite easy but the dialogue and characterisation are vivid and scintillating in the very best Shawian manner.

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NAM— a play of war

Jim Bury lives in Northern California. At present he is working on a farm and attending occasional classes at a state college. In 1967, along with many other young Americans he was drafted into the army and sent to serve in Vietnam. A very personal irony which he is quick to point out is that he departed from America on 4th July. In Vietnam he served in communications. Shortly after his service began, his unit was bombarded by mortar shells. The head was blown off the Sergeant, the Captain was de-gutted, and his best friend had both his legs blown off. Bury was unimpressed save for a minor scratch for which he won the purple heart. But the experience changed him. His attitude moved from one of accepting life as it came to a kind of fatalism. After nine months he was badly injured in a mortar attack and mustered out of the services.

His experience of war is recorded in a series of letters which he wrote home to his mother and brother.

September 1970—a party in N. California.

"Look I got this thing, ya know man, I've been trying to write. Trying to write about NAM. I've been back now over three years. Can't stop thinking about it. I want to write a play that'll give people some idea of what it's like to be there, some idea of what it's like to be in combat-some idea about the whole fucking scene. But you can't explode grenades under the audience; you can't send in mortar rounds; you can't kill people; you can't even scare them much... How do you do it, what in hell do you do?... There's so much stuff inside me, all about alarm. It's in my head and guts - I can't stop feeling it. I'm trying to find some way to get it out."

Jim Bury had heard over some letters which he had written home during his period of duty, and these letters became the basis of the play. Dick Rothrock brought these letters with him when he came to New Zealand. To try and create a play from them seemed to be a good project to undertake with Drama II students. First came the talking. Dick Rothrock, Phil Mann and other interested parties tossed ideas about. The problem was to discuss an approach. On the one hand we didn't want to give a straight reading—effective though this may have been, and on the other we didn't want to directly "dramatize" the experience as we felt that this would somehow be dishonest to the original experience.

Finally, we concluded that what we were really talking about was the process of theatre itself. This became the start. We decided to create a piece of theatre in which was explored "how" the theatre "made". The subject was Jim Bury's experience of war. This approach led to great freedom in the use of time, space and theatrical methods.

A basic scenario was worked out on large sheets of draughting paper which allowed one to see how the tape effects, the acting, the slides and the text we to interact. The text came directly from the letters. It was divided up between several actors playing Mum, Sylvia, the (girlfriend), Bury, A sergeant, an instructor, four soldiers and a Reader.

The different phases of Jim Bury's experience of combat as revealed in the letters were projected through these characters. A basic structure was Innocence Becomes Horror becomes Fatalism. (This is too simple a progression but reflects in some measure Bury's development as a soldier). Other sections were written by students in Drama II. These were concerned with topics such as Combat Fatigue, Anatomy, Lesion, Weapons of War, and Organization of U.S. Army Postal System.

When we came to work on the play, the cast were asked for their comments and supplied additional dialogue through improvisation or by direct writing.

The process has been one of gradual accumulation. For example, Jim Bury sent us a tape in which he gave his comments on the scenario and read one of the letters. This incorporated as part of the performance.

ABOUT THE PLAY.

Someone asked, "Is this a play against the Vietnam War?" The answer has to be, "No." It happens that Jim Bury served in Vietnam, but apart from individual references and slides which make the action specific, the experience in the play is general and one suspects that a Roman soldier in common duty in England 100A D. might have had similar thoughts.

Someone else asked, "Is this a play against war?" Again the answer must be, "No." The play is not propaganda for any particular interest, although there are references to politics and protest.

It is a play about a man, Jim Bury, who in 1967 was drafted into the U.S. forces, sent to Vietnam and who on March 31st 1968 was severely wounded by shrapnel. As Bury says at one point, "There's no way I can tell you, no way unless you've been there," and so the play is also about the theatre and ways (all finally inadequate) of trying to present a man's experience.

DOWNTAGE THEATRE
Star Boating Club
Jervois Quay

"WIND IN THE BRANCHES OF THE SASSAFRAS"

by Renee de Oballia

directed by Sunny Amey
Nightly until August 26th.
A hilarious comedy spoof of the traditional Western.
Student concessions available
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Th: 559-638)

The Dance Sphere is this year's production for ARTS FESTIVAL by the Vic. Dance Theatre. Continuity is provided by an electronic tape composed by Ross Harris of the Music Dept. Some of the pieces have been inspired in class workshops, particularly the group techniques and a work where movement is motivated by human sounds. Other dances include JAMAICAN BAPTISM, ACALLISTERIS, a mime and a Isaac Hayes Special. The aim is to make a total effect uniting the movement experiences to form a whole—The Dance Sphere.

Another long-established Wellington group is the Modern Dance Group. They will present four new works choreographed by Barbara Robinson. Two of the pieces are performed to Stockhausen, the other two are experimental. One combines readings of Japanese Haiku poems with movement and the other combines live voice and piano with movement.


Happy Ending is the first performance of a new play by a young writer, Jeff Kennedy. It is directed by a visiting American, Richard Reish.

Happy Ending was first written in a project in Drama II last year. Revisions and change have been a part of rehearsal procedure, with most of the members of the cast being involved with Kennedy in the writing.

Also, the rehearsal process has used a great deal of improvisation by the cast. Many different approaches to the playing of scenes were attempted. Various acting styles and technique were employed in order to develop fully the presentation which uses considerable sound, light, and visual imagery in conjunction with the actors.

Happy Ending is a bold, lively satire. It holds a comic mirror up to society and most particularly, itself. It's a satire on a satire, a crazy comic-strip world of kids, games and sex, sometimes surreallyistic but always lively. More than anything else, it's an energetic, youthful romp.

HAPPY ENDING: MEMORIAL THEATRE: AUGUST 1st, 3rd & 5th.

John Reid's Squash Centre

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HOURS: 9-12 and 2-5 weekdays

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PETER WILSON

The past year has shown that the Students Association cannot afford equivocating leadership. Nor on the other hand can we afford dictatorial officers. My position at all times and on all issues will be clear, but decisions on all matters of policy will be referred to the N.R.C. and S.C.C.P.'s. All such policy will be upheld and enacted promptly.

Manifesto
1. Equal staff/student participation in hiring of lecturers and in determining course content. Educational reforms must be concerned with course content. Under the credit system only the quantity of the work has increased—not its relevance or attractiveness to students.
2. Cheque-Students Association should provide financial support. Push for cheque facilities to be included in new Arts tower block due to being constructed next year, and in all such buildings in the future.
3. Accommodation-Sexual desegregation of existing University hotels. Full cooperation with all organisations working to solve the problem in Wellington. Major political priority: rent control.
4. Health Services should be made available to students whose parents live in Wellington. Services, therefore, need to be extended. Students Association to compile and present the case for such extensions.
5. Full investigation of cafeteria management with a view to having it regulated for Student Association.
6. No cuts in library facilities and hours whatsoever. An extra floor was promised two years ago—we want it used.
7. Opposition to any tightening of exclusion and entry regulations or any attempts to impose an upper limit to the number of students.
8. A.A. Honours student in Anthropology and International Politics.

STEPHEN HALL (as per caption)

"Keep, Crap, Shit!" With a smile and a mission like this that I make an excellent modest middle-class student leader. I won't tie muen and have no down formal. This will help in establishing a community feeling amongst everyone of you 6000 students. I have a wide range of promises to which you are welcome to add anything you may feel is necessary in the area of the matter. I have not thought about the function of the university at all and never challenged the extremely satisfactory stable order of things. Let sleeping professors lie. I have had no experience on committees except for one. It set out to design a home and came up with the castel. "If it rides butter, if it bumps bit, in V.C.G.A. Another quotation removed by P.A.R.C. to associate with the Irish poet S. Milligan "McKinley Rents in Piccoes" I believe, deep in my soul, in party politics. A friend of mine is having one on Saturday so tent along. I read about it in Grassh.-

IAN POWELL

I am heading up the Young Social's election slate because I believe that students should organise to build the most powerful movements for social change, in particular the movements against the Indo-China War, the fight for the repeal of all abortion laws, and an end to all racist shop's and superstores. And therefore, because of that it is obvious that I will lead you to victory over adverse elements. Down with bad weather and hard rain...up top up...

MIKE MCKINLEY

Age: 26. Married.
Third year B.A., student majoring in Political Science, International Politics, and Asian Studies.

Max Vice-President on current executive. Previously Sports Officer, Representative on Executive Board. Student Representative on Executive Board, Member Publications Board. Sports Committee. California Sports Grants Investigative committee.

Financial/Representative Officer N.Z.U.S.A. Club Captain University Swimming Club.

A positive stand and strong leadership are imperative if the students' association and its executive arc to function as a responsible students body. In financial matters this need is especially conspicuous. My policy and efforts will be directed accordingly—particularly to the generator space of student concern. To the end I will actively support:

N.Z.U.S.A.'s Accommodation Trust. Which aims to provide housing suitable for student living.

Early: Borrowy payments to avoid the present overdue delay and financial embarrassment.

Realistic Cheque assistance—Financial as well as moral, which is the right of all students—parents.

Creation of a $1000 budgeted Upper Limit for total donations in 1973.

Independent Chairman for SRC towards which significant progress has already been made and which recent developments now demand.

National and International affairs of concern—Every facility to be made available but with the definite proviso that allocation of funds must be viewed in the foregoing perspective.

Proposed merger (in principle) of N.Z.U.S.A. and STANZ into NEUS with headquarters in Victoria will go for (for instance) all benefits accruing from travel concessions.

ROD WOODWARD

Most students are astute and antiapartheid; few people dispute that anymore. Yet only a small minority of students work to be committed radicals. Yet NZUSA has adopted policies which only this radical minority could support. A strong, united national student organisation essentially a very powerful pressure group and defender of student interests. It is important if such a body is to be effective, however, for its elected leaders to be sensitive to student interests and student opinion. This unfortunately has not really been the case with the current NZUSA leadership, which has adopted policies quite out of touch with student sentiment.

First of all, NZUSA is the main force behind HART, the antiapartheid group committed to halting South Africa's sports tours to physical disruption, against the will of the majority of New Zealanders, if necessary.

Secondly, as a recent council, the NZUSA leaders adopted a policy of "Victory for the NFL" for NZ students by a vote of three universities for, one against, and three abstentions. In fact they refused to support the July 14 mobilisation, except around the slogan of "Victory to the NLF". "Nobody can say that there was overwhelming support for 'Victory to the NFL'" said NZUSA President, Dave Cohniner, in the June 23 Guardian. In fact Christchurch students have already rejected this policy at an SGM.

As the Young Socialist candidate for Liaison Officer, I am committed to policies opposed to elitist, discriminatory policies. I shall campaign for NZUSA to adopt policies and strategies for issues such as apartheid, the war and apartheid, that does not alienate students and the general public, but can involve them all in the movements for social change.

NZUSA Liaison Officer

PETER RENDALL

I am standing for the positions of N.Z.U.S.A. Liaison Officer because I feel that I could do the job.

I am a 3rd year arts student, with a major subject varying from year to year. I am the top student in my chosen major each year.

My previous experience in student affairs has been largely non-political. I am at present V.U.W.S.A. Welfare Officer, and am involved in the organization and running of the Food Group.

should be used to add real weight to the movements for social change which students support. The University, buildings, its ex-

peritoneal, its printing facilities and the activity of the thousands of its members can have tremendous consequences.
Man Vice President

SABAN SINGH

Experience: 1972: Overseas Student Officer; VUSSA. 1971-72: National Editor 'Brenta'; MSSA. 1971: Vice President, MSSA.

University/Community Involvement: I believe University is an extension of society; initiating Social development, change and research through participation and co-operation.

Policy: Promote community projects and advocate their crediting towards degree requirements.

Women Self-Determination: Women have not only the intelligence, but above all the heart power, to heal the hurts of the modern world.

Policy: Promote women's rights to work equality in all fields. Endcher abortion and birth-control on demand. Equal participation in policy making. No. to be free as part of student welfare service.

Student Self-Determination: Students must not only listen to. Surely effective student representation can only be achieved by united action.

Policy: 1. Press for the merger of NZUSA/STANZ into NUS. 2. Provide a Candidate for 'No' elections. Make SIRC the supreme decision making body.

Student Development: Students must spend much intelligent thought on the development of higher values instead of developing worth, power and scientific knowledge.

Policy: 1. Introduction of degrees in ecology, community development, race relations, public entertainment and social leadership. 2. Greater participation and use of student representatives on faculties.

3. Action to encourage Staff/Student joint participation.
4. Advocate open structured tutorials for the pursuit of personal research, that's credited towards degree.
5. More residential accommodation to sober accommodation problem. The $14,000 that is held in reserve be used to do so.

"Your friends in your needs answered."

Robert Reid

Next year I will be a third year student having had one year in science and one in an arts course.

I have now, already been elected International Vice-President of NZUSA.

Executive member of NZCSM National Chairman of OIMES Member CORSO/NYU Youth International Committee.

Previous experience:
Executive member of Lincoln College Students' Assn. Organiser for Christchurch Youth East Pakistan Appeal 1971. NZUSA liaison officer with BART.

After being a Vice-President of NZUSA you wonder why I wish to return to local student politics? As an undergraduate I am experiencing the alienation of the present University System and therefore want to devote my energies to counteract this rather than work in the perhaps more glamorous field of International Affairs. I see the main job of Vice-President as the building of a strong University student community that will enable students to take more committed and more effective action in the University as well as in the local, national and international level.

Specific areas I deal with:
1. Student alienation
2. Complete new style of Orientation week to involve more people

John Barton

Active in Ecology Action, as present in charge of Curriculum Development.

Treasurer of Young Socialists.

I am intended to present a full coverage of my policy here. I stand by the platform of the Young Socialist Ticket as presented by the other Candidates, and in our other election matters.

However, there is one important point I wish to make.

The question of Medical Aid to North Vietnam and Liberated areas of South Vietnam has been prominent on campus with a Special SGW reaffirming the decision to send $2,000. My position is that while Medical Aid is worthwhile it should not be a priority for the Student Movement. Students should aim for prevention and not cure, and this can best be achieved by mobilising support for political action to stop the war. The priority on finance for issues such as the Vietnam War must be building political action involving the students and not more charity publicity.

I am a member of CORSO for the Imperialists or CORSO FOR THE RAD.

The New Zealanders can not dissociate themselves from the monstrous acts on the Vietnamese People by conscience money, but only by involving themselves in a movement to get the U.S. forces out, and leaving Vietnam to the Vietnamese.

Sports Officer

Garry Arnott

I am a third year student working for a B.A. in psychology. Among my qualifications for the job is the fact that I have worked in the University gym for two years and have gained a considerable appreciation of the needs of many of the clubs both through the clubs themselves and the very helpful physical welfare staff. I am active in a number of sports such as basketball, tennis and badminton.

Many Vic clubs are floundering because of the lack of viable organisation and one of my efforts would be to promote stability in this respect. The timetable in the gym has only to be looked at to see that the pressure of lack of space is placing an on both club and individual activities and anything I can do to relieve this pressure will be done.

I would like to see sport at Vic oriented to both club and individual activity so future both the competitive sports and recreational relaxation.

I also believe that as the money for club grants comes from your final fees it should not be the non-student members of Vic's clubs that benefit.

Gary Dyall

I am a third year Law student.

My policies are:
1. To actively support the introduction of no-smoker tables in the union building (smoker and pool are great games).
2. To bring about greater participation in social activities among sports teams - thereby introducing some spirt within the student body.
3. To encourage the participation of non-students in university sports teams thereby "bridging a gap" between John Citizen and the student elite (if ya're on a demo, you won't have your drilled kicked in by a non-student team member 'cos ya'll know you - hopefully!).
4. To substantially increase student accommodation.
5. To encourage participation of sports news and activities in Salient.

At present I am the treasurer/secretary of the Phantom Club and a member of the Legal Referral service, that is, the Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Graeme Cookson

The central issue concerning sports facing Victoria students, is NZSA continuing sporting contacts with racist South Africa. As Sports Officer I would campaign vigorously for an end to country and national sporting contacts with that country.

Don Carson, the present incumbent, is a leading advocate of disruptive protest on this campus. He was one of those who attempted to lead a sitdown at Welle W. on the July 4th mobilisation, and supports similar disruptive protests against the 1975 rugby tour.

As a candidate on the Young Socialist ticket, I am strongly opposed to the anti-apartheid movement adopting tactics of disruption. I believe that the majority of New Zealanders can and will soon be won over to racist sports tours, just as the majority has already been won over to the war. The way students can most effectively win this majority and stop the tours is through using our facilities to educate and organise others against the tour right through asset-purchase versions of Indo-Afrika airports, and through organising massive non-disruptive demonstrations as have been so successful in the active movement.

(Continued overleaf)
Cultural Affairs Officer

TIM BROWN

If this university is to be a role training institution and become active in the forefront of change, students must become more active in the cultural life of the university. I would therefore demand that all cultural clubs are active during orientation, and that no clubs are restrictive in their membership as was at least one club earlier this year. Students are being forced to live further and further away from the university and are therefore increasingly regarding it as a center of instruction, rather than as a center of culture. In order that this problem may be at least partially solved, it is essential that the execs look extremely closely at the possibility of purchasing flats in the vicinity of the university, students close to the university are better able to participate in the activities of the clubs.

PIERRE MARU

I am a pres. Cultural Affairs Officer
Executive member of the N.Z. Race Relations Council
Arts Festival Coordinator
And a member of numerous university clubs.
My aims are:
To continue the present work of supporting, promoting, and encouraging the cultural Affairs of the university, that I am at present doing.
To continue promoting opportunities at the 3 levels outlined in my last manifesto:
  a) Inter-university
  b) Intramurally
  c) International level.
To continue supporting director from student general meetings.

Secretary

BERNARD AVERY

I am a 4th year law student, and should, with any luck, finish my degree next year.

I feel the position of Secretary is an important one as it should be the focal point of communication between the President and other executive members, and the student body as a whole.

Because of the problems besetting this university, the executive should be fighting to obtain more financial development of space, because I am completely opposed to any curb being placed on the number of students attending this University. I fully support the anti-fourever and the Anti-War movements, but feel that it has got to the stage where we must do something positive, to make a positive commitment to the causes we support. The Student Association should also be giving more support to groups on Campus who are doing constructive work amongst the underprivileged groups on our back yard steps, those involved in Homework Centres, Legal Referral work etc.

HAMILTON METCALFE

As the exclusion rules are strict enough, I do not support any changes pertaining to these rules. Few year students commonly face drastic changes in residence and so should be given the time and chance to do so.

I support the idea that the association should buy flats in the vicinity of the University for student use, charging rents within the means of the average student.
3rd year Arts Student prepared to limit academic activities to one stage 1 unit.

Policy:
Remapping of Orientation Programme, using a group of persons with widespread interests.
Investigating the possibility of a "private" radio station at University - similar to the one operating at Auckland University.
Support for S.R.C. policy towards such organisations as HART/HAMIS, Anti-War and Women's Liberation Movements.
Disillusion with present careers, and support for more varied and frequent vegetarian meals.

3rd year Arts and Law Student
S.R.C. Accommodation Officer
Association Representative on Wellington Citizens' Committee on Accommodation.

3rd year Arts and Law Student
S.R.C. Accommodation Officer

3rd year Arts Student
S.R.C. Accommodation Officer

end of the year is unlikely to be learned.
We must be constantly concerned with the purpose and the quality of university education.

Peter Bosher
3rd year LL.B. (Hon.) student.
Current Publications Officer.
Member: Galleon Committee.
Secretary: V.U.W. Debating Society.
Member: N.Z.A.D.C.
Member of the Phantom Club.

If excluded in this position I would do what I think a Publications officer should do, i.e.: 1. This is a demanding job and requires a good degree of application and time, I believe I can carry these requirements.
2. Keep my nose out of editorial policy.
3. Allege publications with other Universities. It seems to me that in a lot of money being literally wasted in management and naturally I would like to see some of this diverted into the publications board.
4. Support the proposed National Paper UNDERCURRENT.
5. Avoid libel actions while not compromising true freedom of expression.
6. Realise that publications and particularly Salient are our most powerful media, and work to involve all students who are interested in being involved.
7. In recognising the importance of the Freedom of the press, it is important that we have printers who are prepared to accept our policies without seeking to arbitrarily impose their own conservative attitudes on us. As publications officer I would mean that our policy must prevail.

3rd year Arts Student, Age 23, majoring in Sociology and Philosophy. At present a student representative on Faculty of Arts, Student Union Management Committee, Interdisciplinary Activities Committee, and believe it or not the Traching-Ash Committee.

Why? Not to interfere with other editors (this, of course, does not imply that a second candidate has and should.) But to work towards a better integrated set of Student Publications. I would like to see mr. Handbook integrated with the Orientation programme, and think that the whole concept of "capped student" needs to be critically re-examined. The idea of student owned printing equipment also appeals to me and I would examine the possibility of setting aside some income toward the eventual purchase of such equipment. In this manner I would seek to promote particularly student democracy in the University with full student control of student affairs. I am not happy with the present system of sixteen student representation, and will support efforts to give students an effective voice in the control of the University.

David Cunningham

Phillip Gibbs
I am running for publications officer on the Young Socialists slate, because I believe that students must be presented with a socialist alternative to the disruptive politics of many of the self-styled radical students "leaders" running in this election. I fully support the ideas expressed by young socialist candidates.

Student publications, particularly Salient, are a potentially valuable weapon in attacking students and in publishing pressing social issues. In this regard, as publications officer I would give full support and encouragement to the Salient staff to give full coverage to the anti-colonial mobilisations, anti-apartheid activities, the pre-employment campaign, and so on. I also believe that Salient should provide a forum for the debate of the different perspectives put forward by forces in the student movement, on how to build the movements for social change.

Salient and other publications can play an educational and organizing role outside the university as well. The publication of "Indigenous Report" by student newspapers for nationwide distribution is an example of a need that should be expanded.

The use of Salient by the editors and their friends to foster not debate, but smear attacks on their particular political opposition, as the current editors have done against the Socialist Action League, must be condemned and actively discouraged.

(Continued Overleaf)
GIRL'S PREFERENCE FOR
LONG HAIR UPSETS BOY

DEAR MR. ANTIEL—I have just turned 20 and I am going out with a very attractive 18-year-old girl.

"We get on pretty well overall, except for one thing. I keep my hair short but she is always on about me to grow it long. What is more she seems to be prejudiced against my short hair, and would not seem to fit in with her long-haired friends."

"As things are getting pretty serious, I can't see this problem coming between us. What would you advise?"

"I, just thought she had been hinting at having used certain drugs. Do you think that maybe something to do with it?"

"Certainly. Have the hair-style you want, not one of the girl's choosing. In short, he to your own young. Tell her that she is not the only one and that you have no intention of having it any other way."

"Maybe she thinks that it is "in" to have long hair?"

"It could be. But the fashionable trend at the moment is to have longer hair."

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MAN ON DRUGS NEEDS CITY MEDICAL NO!

"DEAR GEORGE—I have read your comments on drugs. Perhaps more than most people I was moved by what you said, because I have become involved with a person caught up in these horrible things.

CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF DRUG ADDICTION

I HAVE had several letters from most disturbed young people whose friends have become caught up in the web of drug addiction.

Tony was a 16-year-old with a head for figures. He had been a star student in high school, but now he was struggling in college. His grades were slipping, and he was becoming more and more isolated. He confided in me that he was using drugs to cope with the stress of college life.

"I know I'm not alone," he said. "But it feels like I am. I wish I had a friend I could talk to about this."

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TONY WASELY

For the Position of Publications Officer next year I have both the skills and the knowledge of what is required. This is more important than any political faction that a candidate may support.

The position of Publications Officer is very important even though it tends to get shoved into the background. Publications in various forms are one of the chief means of communication amongst students. They should be given more emphasis, as too many students know too little of what is happening around this place. The same is true of the communication network on campus, which apparently is less important should have a wider range of circulation. Publications in general should be stronger and more important.

I would like to see greater emphasis on publications at the beginning of the year. At present, several booklets are produced because too many students don't know what variety or even exist, about it.

A considerable amount of administration goes into Publications Against this are the political aspects that go with any executive position. I intend to be a Publications Officer and not use it as a political tool. I do have ideas and friends which I intend to push forward. An executive position is a useful way of doing this. But whatever fills the position must be a Publications officer and not simply use it as a political tool.

This sounds like the type of a candidate who wants to be Publications Officer. It is, Students must know who they vote for. Don't damn vote for a lectureship that appears everywhere unless they can do the job students want.

BRUCE ROBINSON

Freedom of expression is a part of Yarney life. Students should have the right and the knowledge to go with any executive position. I would like to see greater emphasis on publications at the beginning of the year. At present, several booklets are produced because too many students don't know what variety or even exist, about it.

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