THE AMERICAN MILITARY AND A COMPLACENT KIRK

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

Inspired by past successes in stopping the Americans from establishing an Omega Navigation Transmitter, and exposing the military nature of "Project Longback" at Woodbourne and the satellite tracking station at Mount John, protest groups are expected to make a strong effort to force the Government to end American military activity at Christchurch airport. Plans are already well advanced to make the demonstration at Wartwood, and the American military presence at Christchurch, a successful prelude to the Springbok Tour.

"Operation Longback" is the best disguised U.S. military operation in New Zealand. For 45 years the American and New Zealand Governments have successfully managed to misrepresent it as being purely a logistics activity in support of peaceful scientific projects in Antarctica. In fact the Deepfreeze base is a general purpose United States Navy/Air Force base, acting as a staging point for distribution of military air cargo through the South Pacific and as a link in a worldwide radio communication network. In Antarctica, Operation Deepfreeze provides important polar warfare training for U.S. Armed Forces. In addition numerous military research projects, many of them classified, are based at Christchurch Airport from time to time.

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

Despite the fictitious stories told by American public relations officials about the "purely peaceful" nature of American operations in Christchurch and Antarctica, the Deepfreeze base is just one of the far flung outposts of the American military empire. Christchurch has become so well integrated into this empire that it even has its own U.S. Postal zip code number – 95690.

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

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

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

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

The costs of such a 'rationalisation' to the firm's employees are obvious. A lot of journalists and printers, probably all from "The Dominion", will lose their jobs. Last week members of the Wellington Junior Unit employed by Independent Newspapers, decided to stop work if a move is made to shift them into one building. Members of the Wellington Junior Unit who work for the company are also expected to strongly resist any attempt to sack them in large numbers.

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

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

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

It was most embarrassing to read in Mr Rotherham’s letter (open letter to students dated 6th March) about Mr Lee’s appallingly behaviour in the university cafe on 2nd March. Mr Lee’s behaviour was felt, not so much in the local student community, but especially among the overseas Malaysian student community. I whole-heartedly support Mr Rotherham in that Mr Lee thinks he is the anti- movement and that to Lee the democratic rights of other students are not important. My own observation has shown me that Lee thinks of himself as god-gift to the cause of non-violent demonstration whereas Malaysia students are not. He knows that so many of the academic staff were attending the conference which directed the focus of its attention at the learning and teaching processes.

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

Various possible approaches to understanding were considered including "dialogue" (between students, students and administrators) and "community development" in the university, discussion of which allowed Bob Campbell and Peter Wilson to foresee transfer of some of the issues raised in the The Salient Editorial.

I accept, of course, that the relations between the university and an outside party are not. But if some people are already seeking to put up with Lee who has become a pain in the neck on campus and is a liability, rather than to the cause of HART. Yours sincerely,

A Malaysian student.

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

(Letter is printed unchanged, as you request. We were, however, tempted to alter your signature to "A Malaysian Salient Reader")

H.T. Lee had the courage to state his opinions openly and boldly and thereby show his true colours and stand alongside fellow Malaysian students and incurring the wrath of the Malaysian and New Zealand Governments. Last Friday he was expelled from New Zealand by our racist Government which was embarrassed to harbour such a courageous leader. He is now 'a friendly' government. If you and other Malaysian students had been less exposed and stood alongside Lee the Malaysian and New Zealand governments would have found it more difficult to persecute him. You and Rotherham are showing your courage by using an insignificant incident as an excuse for personal attacks on Lee. How could you allow Lee to be attacked as he was just about to leave the country. We hope you are proud to see your contemptible letter on display. As far as Rotherham is concerned he can display his hypocritical snivelling in his own paper, there is no room for it in Salient (E.D.S.)

Staff Seminar defended

Dear Sir,

The Editors would presumably be disappointed if anyone, with the confidence of a well-informed and educated observer of the nettles wrapped up in the Editorial of "Das Salient" of 2nd March, wrote, "sent someone away feeling a bit more depressed than they had been before." I haven’t yet had a chance to check on this as there were 150 people at the seminar, but I already suspect the editorial

amusement. Like the Editors, I have no real fun of knowing that the ‘real results’ of the seminar were, but I believe more was achieved than they conceded. It must be said, therefore, that fact, that among so many of the academic staff were in attendance which directed the focus of its attention at the learning and teaching processes.

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

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(Economic Sociology) "Sext" could be a new word to some of these people although they may be well aware of all the implications of the word "racist" (doesn’t it have something to do with football?)

Could anyone fail to notice the rather different opinions of the two reviewers? The same "personal approach" which is to be found in Donna Hedlund’s "Simple, direct and alive", the words of Dr Peeter McDonald bringing "sweet music to her ears" and "personal relief from guilt to many women"—all this to Don Frae’s "messy piece of a work": “30 odd hard-back stories and 7 fairly forgettable essays”, it is "lazily and inappropriately". He would in fact sweep it in favour of "Social Surveys" and political treatment on "the relationship of the economic base of society to its cultural and political superstructure".

Don Frae need not fear that he will ever be an unwanted child, or have the experience of being paged of men for an abortion. He is a street activist—because he is a man. It is most unlikely that he will ever be imprisoned in sub rosa, on 24 hours a day, as a household slave—without any children’s centres to relieve him from the continual care of small children. Nor will he ever be paid less than his due just because he is a woman—because he is a man.

If living in a Sexist Society "results in immense pain and suffering", Don Frae has not noticed it—personally—he can afford to wait fairly comfortably for his revolution. But, if nothing else "Sexist Society" does demonstrate that many people do experience immense pain and suffering because of sexual discrimination and as Donna Hedlund points out the book has its limitations—it will certainly not bore you. In my opinion it is far more valuable to arouse political consciousness and ACTION (at least by that noblest of activities, being a publisher), to arouse the awareness of many of the issues which are sex-racist, and represented 51% of the nation’s votes (the women)—than are reams of political cliches or surveys.

Recycle Trots

Dear Sir,

I must complain, not only about the use of the word "Ecology Action", but also a student concerned of the participation of people in the campus. The Socialist Action League are by far the worst offenders. The amount of litter caused by this group is disgusting. The cost in cleaning up these paherbills is a significant portion of each student’s fee, We must stamp out the "Trots".

Yours truly,

Terry Marshall

FRANKS FAILS SMEAR TEST

Dear Sir,

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

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

Could anyone fail to notice the rather different opinions of the two reviewers? The same "personal approach" which is to be found in Donna Hedlund’s "Simple, direct and alive", the words of Dr Peeter McDonald bringing "sweet music to her ears" and "personal relief from guilt to many women"—all this to Don Frae’s "messy piece of a work": “30 odd hard-back stories and 7 fairly forgettable essays”, it is "lazily and inappropriately". He would in fact sweep it in favour of "Social Surveys" and political treatment on "the relationship of the economic base of society to its cultural and political superstructure".

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

Yours sincerely,
David McLaschie

Attitudes to Alcoholics

Dear Editor,

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

He says, "there are two kinds of alco- holics in this country" and he classifies them as the affluent alcoholic who lives in a place such as Karori, and the 'skid row' alcoholic who sleeps out at the Basin Res- erve. However, almost nothing is known about the social and economic character- istics of the estimated 30,000 alcoholics in New Zealand. The evidence which exists sug- gests that alcoholism is not confined to any particular social group, and it is gener- ally accepted that alcoholism is no respec- tor of persons. The fact that alcoholics might, for example, be faculty members, students, typists or gardeners at this uni- versity, is not considered by the classifi- cation Mr Beckford offers. Yet, I, together with several other alcoholics, work here and none of us conforms to the description he offers. In giving his classification he is trancing on a popular and ignorant stereo- type of the alcoholic which does nothing to assist the alcoholic in general, and cer- tainly does not assist the 'skid row' alco- holic who is his concern.

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

Yours sincerely,
Christopher Watmough

GYLES BECKFORD REPLIES:

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

Secondly, the article did not try to give a broad coverage of the different means for, nor places of, treatment. Salient re- ceived certain allegations from both alco- holics and non-alcoholics about some of the practices of the Wellington City Mis- sion concerning the handling of the Social Security benefits of these men. The article was primarily aimed at giving a voice to these alcoholics who were dissatisfied, and also showing that there were places other than the established centres, which were helping in some way towards alleviating the problem. The scope of the article pre- cluded reference to Alcoholics Anony- mous, the NSADP, and other services.
Politically, the banneings are yet another sign of the growing intolerance of the Vorster regime. Its attacks on English speaking students, nationally represented by NUSAS, show that it cannot tolerate criticism, however moderate, even among the white population. Its smashing of SASHO shows very clearly the thin nature of the South African Government's proclaimed policy of "separate development": SASHO had very little contact with white organisations and spent most of its time developing black literacy programmes, attempting to promote the growth of black consciousness. But it was smashed along with NUSAS because it threatened the very basis of apartheid: the complete subservience of blacks to whites.

BANNED

PauL PretORIUS

BANNED

Paula EnsoR

BANNED

Strini Moodley

March 21st 1960, was the day set aside by Africans to protest the pass laws that strategically control the movement of black people within South Africa. A single sheet, 21 passes a day, 365 days a year, is a form of torture. This pass is a document of 96 pages containing personal details, history and identity. This was cancelled at all times by each "native male or female above the age of 16". It carries the Police's right to grapple with the person and inspect the home at any hour and in any place.

The pass laws have been used as a means of harassement of South African authorities. These pass laws have become a permanent feature of the state. Brutality is a normal occurrence in raids in which police break into separate families and terrorize whole communities.

The increase of pass raids and other indignities brought on by the African policy leaders, for a mass peaceful protest on March 21st 1960 Cape Town, Pretoria, Durban and Johannesburg. Despite strong feelings of indignation, they published a statement of complaint on the 17th March. Marguerite Robert Sholimo, president of the protest leaders said: "We are willing to die for our freedom, but we are not willing to meekly accept it. We give the government a week to surrender."

The police are reported to have killed 91 people, mostly young men, in the course of the disorder.

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

Skilled jobs are reserved for whites under the Industrial Conciliation Act. All Africans must carry a pass with them at all times, if they are to be employed.

The leaflet directed at students describes generally the use of terror that is required to perpetuate apartheid. Vorster was in jail during World War II. Because of his Nazi affiliations - now he's politics are officially propagated.

The pass laws control the movement of blacks and for those whites who speak only one language, it is a tool that is used to control the black population and perpetuate the white minority rule.

The planned Sharpeville Day activities include picketing at the Union buildings, cultural events, meetings of trade unions, cultural events to promote and strengthen apartheid: South British Insurance, South African Airways, Calais, New Zealand Insurance, General Motors; South Africa, New Zealand Motor Corporation, to name but a few. "South Africans have seen all goods (wines and canned fruits etc.) will also be picketed.

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

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

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

All were banned for five years under the terms of the notorious Suppression of Communist Act. They are restricted to magisterial districts and may not communicate with each other or other banned persons. They may not enter or teach at an educational institution. They also may not attend gatherings, enter factories or courts, or prepare or take part in anything inten- ded for publication. They may not be quoted. The eight SASO members banned will also under 12 hour house arrest. The South African Government made the shock announcement that it was banning the eight NUSAS members came after the Primary Election, Mr Vorster, had announced that he was tabling the interim report of a commission of inquiry into the affairs of the union. The commission was set up last February and has investigated the Christian Institute, the Institute of Race Relations and the University Christian Movement as well as NUSAS.

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

"In all the pharisaism of our security legislation, the most brazen of its kind in the Western democratic world, there is apparently no weapon for the Government to use which would pass muster in the courts. So it resorted to arbitrary banning under the Suppression of Communism Act, for which no evidence need be supplied and no charge added.

The banning orders are cruel personal blows against the sixteen student leaders. Paula Ensor, for example, is the youngest NUSAS member banned. She was not denied contact with her closest friends, all of whom have also been banned, and the opportunity to study for a Master's degree in economics. She will have absolutely no income at all because under the terms of her ban she is forbidden to hold a job in NUSAS. Consequently she receives no income from that organisation. Miss Ensor lives with four other students in Cape Town. Now she is forbidden to have any contact for five years with Paul Pretorius, President of NUSAS, who was also banned and who lives in the same house.

HART is supporting, and taking a full part in the activities planned by the Anti-Apartheid Coordi- nating Committee, along with all the other anti-apartheid bodies. Planned to focus the actions of the Day on national link-ups at 7.30pm at the Park, where John Gartsewe of the non-racial South African Congress of Trade Unions will speak to audiences all over the country.

Leaflets have been produced for distribution to parents, workers and students in the period leading up to Sharpeville Day. The first leaflet contrasts the standards of living between the black and white South African, monthly income, infant mortality, hospital and teaching staff ratio per head of population.

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

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Legal Aid for Demo's

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

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

Lawyers or legal advisers will be needed at demonstrations, as will photographers and witnesses. Legal advice would ensure that all demonstrators know their rights, and that they are able to extend the existing case of state care of procedure between the time of arrest and court appearances.

Legal aid will help in having these cases handled out as soon as possible. It would also help in the preparation of briefs for defense attorneys, the organization of witnesses and compilation of lists of complaints to bring to the court.

An efficient legal aid service would need the support of all photographers, secretaries, law students and general counselors. Those interested in helping to sponsor should leave their name on the list provided in the Union Office.

Peter Boshier

Salient March 14th Page 5
Major Major and the Salvation Army

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

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

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

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

There is more to the shadowy incident than a lack of common decency on the part of the policemen. The apprehension of harmless people without charge or warning in direct contravention of the law. This assumes a sinister aspect when one becomes aware that such arrogant police behaviour as this takes place almost every day. The administration of the spot "justices" has even been flavoured in the Police column "On the Beat", in the "Scene Past", where a gang of bike riders were attacked and their property worthily damaged. Nor should it be expected to keep the law and order when policemen themselves decide to do so.

Legal Aid for Demo's

Food cooperatives will flourish again this year, along the lines suggested by Peter Bertrum in the first Salient. One of the main reasons for the failure of the past cooperative was its size - about 210 member flats - which created difficulties in the handling of the cooperative. The new system is pyramid style with the university at the apex, being the central depot. This will service small neighbourhood co-ops formed or joined by students and non-students. An initial $1 share will provide the capital for such expenses as truck hireage and the first delivery. Members will be able to sell their share back to the society at any time.

It is envisaged that weekly deliveries of fruit and vegetables and monthly deliveries of groceries be made to neighbourhood depots. The Newtown Community Centre, which investigated the supply of groceries, was turned down by wholesalers, but manufacturers themselves may be prepared to supply. By direct trading with the manufacturers the savings of between 25 and 33 percent of total first prices are possible, and for instance could be as much as 20 cents per dozen cheaper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAILENT It seems that the Labour Government envisages a formal education process that incorporates children of pre-school age and also allows individuals to re-enter at a later age than is at present possible, if they so choose. The form is very comprehensive but what about the content and changes in this?

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

SAILENT An educational system is one very important means by which people become committed to the form of society around them. Has the Labour Party asked or answered the logically prior question as what form of society our educational system will reproduce in practice? What form of society does it intend that system to reproduce?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMOS Well I see very great value in the vocational exercises that most students undertake, and this does bring them in touch with reality. I don't think a good case could be made for exclusion after a first year. Sometimes think the worry tower image that people discuss in the university context is there, but this is not always the students' problem, or the students' fault. It's largely the university administration, I think, which is at fault here.
Below we print the Labour Party’s policy on tertiary education from page 5 of its 1972 Election Manifesto. The Minister of Education, Mr Amos, told SALIENT that “our education policy in our manifesto spells out fairly clearly the kind of society we want to work towards...” We leave it to our readers to judge.

**Manifesto**

**CONTINUING EDUCATION**

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

1. Community colleges will be established to increase the availability of continuing education, especially in provincial centres. Their form and functions will depend on the particular requirements of the local community.

2. In some cases Community Colleges will result from the extension and development of present Technical Institutes.

3. A Labour Government will ease movement of students between institutions such as Universities, Technical Institutes, Teachers’ Colleges and proposed Community Colleges.

4. A standard bursary system will be developed for all students in continuing education institutions to provide adequate living allowances, taking into account the length and cost of particular courses. The special needs of married students will be recognised.

5. Assistance will be extended to encourage part-time students who do not receive sufficient benefits from the present bursary system. Universities will be encouraged to make available a wider range of subjects to those working for a degree externally and to afford greater opportunities to them to complete their degrees at University.

6. Building programmes for continuing education will be accelerated to meet the rapid expansion of student numbers to ensure that qualified students will not be denied entry because of lack of room. Limitations on entry to classes will be reviewed.

7. In anticipation of major and important reforms in continuing education, a Labour Government will work to provide reasonable residential accommodation for all tertiary educational institutions.

8. Consideration will be given to the provision of residential centres for continuing education, paying particular attention to the need for facilities of this kind for special groups willing to engage in a broad range of studies, such as management and industrial relations.

9. Staff salaries will be kept under regular review.

10. A Labour Government will make available, in increasing amounts, money to support research projects at our universities, to meet demands and invitations will be extended to extend the boundaries of knowledge.

11. Labour will promote the development of courses for trained personnel to assist in such fields as medicine, social welfare and vocational guidance.

12. Attention will be given to the imaginative development of training and retraining of the work-force, especially in areas of redundancy and where changing patterns of production demand a change or upgrading of skills.

13. Labour places great faith in encouraging people to increase their knowledge and opportunities through their own initiative. Adult education classes will be increased to meet the demand, and attendance fees will be reduced to a level which will encourage greater participation.

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

In order to take account of this and also generally to provide opportunities for all interested in education to assist progress, Labour would do the following:

- Call an educational development conference as soon as practicable after becoming the Government.
The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers

Fat Freddy Gets the Clap

FROM THE VERY FIRST, IT WAS TRUE LOVE

They met in the mud pit at the Stoneground Rock Fest.

Hi! My name's Freddy! What's yours?

My friends call me Busy Buns!

Snap!

Slurp, slurp!

By Gilbert Shelton

Gary Franke

The Doctor will see you now, Mr. Freewinds!

Soon, I want the clap some

It's an STD infection, those Tetanus Clumsies...I think we had pneumonia, goonda fix me up?

I'll take all of you at once.

Heheheheee! Vengeance is mine!

Hey! We won't have to worry about me pulling out on time any more! I'm using rubbers from now on.

Why, that's thoughtful of you, Freddy?

Yeah, well, I don't want you to get pregnant or anything, heh heh heh!

What's the matter, friends?
ALBANIA
A Triumph for Socialism

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

The People's Republic of Albania is a small country (about half the area of New Zealand) with a population of 5,000,000, which has carried out a political revolution and is now in an advanced stage of the construction of socialism. The first stage of the political revolution, took place simultaneously with the liberation of Albania from occupation by the Italian and German fascists. This freed the Albanian people from exploitation by foreign invaders allied with the local landowners and merchants, feudal anarchy and tribal chiefs. This was completed by 1944-45 with the smashing of the old state by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the establishment of the Albanian state in the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus the Albanian state was established as a workers' and peasants' state. It must be added that the state of the Albanian state was assured and all power was placed in the hands of the working people.

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

At the same time, there has been enormous progress in the third stage, the ideological revolution to overcome the backward ideas and habits of thought of selfish personal gain at the expense of one's fellows, which have been inculcated over centuries of society. The new man with difficult conditions and Marxist-Leninist outlook is developing. The man in this stage of the revolution is aware of any trend toward the development of administrative, managerial, scientific, and intellectual personnel, and he must be aware of the moral and ethical principles required for the work of the working people and ensure that the entire society is under the complete control of the working people and serves their interests alone.

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

Here are some practical achievements which would be applicable in New Zealand:

- There are no fees for schooling at primary, secondary or university level.
- More of 70% students receive subsidies which cover all their living costs.
- There has been a single retail price rise since 1946, when the state government first got the economy under control. On the contrary, as productivity has increased with the rising technical-scientific and educational level in the country, prices have been constantly reduced. The real standard of living is steadily rising and there is no polarization into rich and poor.
- Free medical services are at an advanced level, available to all citizens, and distributed throughout the country wherever the people live and work.
- The social security system is much more comprehensive than ours. Benefits are not less than those of wages. Sickness benefits commence on the first day of incapacity to work. Deaths of persons who have not contributed even 13 weeks as of right, can be extended on medical grounds.

In this country where brigandage and blood feuds were normal phenomena of life only thirty years ago, crime is disappearing, "juvenile delinquency" is rare, and there is no drug problem at all.

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

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

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

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

Political Power to the People

Candidates seeking election as deputies are nominated by a vast democratic process of elections meetings which examine the record of each candidate in detail to ensure he will be really responsible. Albanian candidates are unique. The candidate is picked by a tiny party selection committee, as is usually the case in New Zealand. Having got on the ballot paper, to be elected the candidate has then to win not less than 51% of the total vote. Usually he does this with his secret ballots for him on polling day. (Not many N.Z. MPs could meet this condition.) A political system which leaves the electorate with the right of recall if their deputy does not properly fulfil the role he was elected to fulfill, is one of the advantages of色素 of the people. To be accepted as a member of the Albanian Party of Labour is the greatest honour for the Albanian, but it brings no privileges whatsoever — only greater social responsibilities.

The Party of Labour is the leading force of the Albanian people. It has won the complete trust of the whole population through its correct policies and the self-sacrificing efforts of its members to lead the people in solving their many difficult and complicated problems through years of heroic class struggle. It is a true communist party, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, mixed with the masses of the people by indissoluble bonds forged in joint struggles. It is the leader, but in no way a dictator of the people. The Party exists only to serve the people, who, for their part, send forward the leading activists into the ranks of the Party to serve as their leaders.

They relay their vital ideas to the people through the Party's newspapers. 

This duplicating machine published the first issue of the Paper "Zeni i Popullit" (People's Voice) during the stormy years of the National Liberation War (August 20th, 1943).
The Duty of N.Z. Youth

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

As a result of the bold actions and demonstrations, largely of young people, over the past five years or so heavy blows have been dealt to the capitalist “law and order,” and social democratic “negotiations,” which have done the dirty political scene in N.Z. for many years.

But on the whole, the young people have tended to revolt against ugly manifestations like police violence, the Vietnam War, the cholesterol tour, the squalidness of life, and so on, as isolated things in themselves. Their long range purposes and the features of these phenomena have mostly failed to appreciate the interconnection of these phenomena and the consequences of the system of imperialist exploitation of the working people. Until this is done, the masses of young people, no matter how courageous, will be directed only in a fragmented way against the immediate disease in N.Z. Society and will never be successful in eradicating its cause.

Oppression and exploitation of man by man, expressed in wars of aggression, unemployment, exploitation of foreign workers against women, police brutality, futile university courses etc., will always be with us until we eliminate their source by the overthrow of the capitalist system in New Zealand. This entails the proletarian revolution, the smashing of the forces of the capitalist state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But, because of its class position, only the working class can play the leading role in the proletarian revolution. It is not yet suf- ficiently conscious of its historic mission and its tasks in the revolution. Hence we see the youth and student movement taking a courageous stand, but in isolation. Such a stand is no substitute for victory which cannot be attained.

This is the most serious weakness in the movement of youth and students. In such a situation there is grave danger that the revolutionary energies of the youth could be burnt out in adventurist actions of small prittle, acceptance of capitalist “law and order,” and social democratic “negotiations,” which have done the dirty political scene in N.Z. for many years.

Dear Mr. Kirk,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Committee Against Foreign Military Activities in New Zealand (CAPAMNZ), a body recently set up in Christchurch with the immediate objective of organizing a campaign against American military bases in Christchurch. The CAPAMNZ is largely composed of people who were active in the Omega debate of 1971 and is a continuation of the campaign against American military facilities at Wood-bourne and Mount John.

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

We would like to see a similar statement from the new Labour Government in New Zealand and offer the following outline for a new Labour Government’s policy on American military activities in New Zealand.

1) Project Longbank at Woodbourne.

Despite a party of journalists and students being shown through this installation in January 1971 there has never been any offi- cial explanation of just what function was served by Longbank, apart from the frequency repeated, almost meaningless statement that “aeroplane disturbances” were monitored there.

In 1970 you stated (NZPA 11 Feb 1970) that “when Labour became the government, we should sail in the right direction for justification for the (Longbank) detachment.” If security required, surely the Labour Government would observe this...

Project Longbank will be terminated by May 1973. We would urge the Labour Government to find out from the U.S. before that date exactly what Longbank is being done by secrecy in New Zealand. Our own investigations conclude that secrecy was not necessary to protect sensitive technology but because the U.S. was sing- ling on French and Chinese nuclear tests and utilizing these tests to discover the effects of nuclear explosion on hi-freq and radio communication – a field of world importance to the U.S. otherwise pre- sent at the Partial Test Ban Treaty.

The N.Z. - U.S. agreement covering the right to this data from this installation, but no data has been made available and we cannot find out. We think that the DGIR Phys- ics Laboratory and Engineering Laboratory, who have access to the accumulated Longbank data, particularly in the field of low freq radio propagation, a field in which the Laboratory has internationally acknowledged competence...

2) Mount John

The U.S. satellite tracking station was foisted upon the New Zealand public as a scientific research pro- gramme with non-military objectives. Our investigations, publicized at the demonstration in March 1972, showed that Mount John is part of the 'Space- track' system of the U.S. Airforce De- fence Command which provides targeting data for antimissile warheads and nuclear warheads. Our campaign has so far forced a disclosure of the contents of the Mount John lease agreement, and b) severance of Cenntury University’s association with the installation. We are now asking that the Labour Government:

a) Publish details of the negotiations be- tween the previous Government and the USAF which led to the Satellite Tracking Station being established. Such disclosure would enable the New Zealand public to ascertain whether the misrepresentation of Mount John’s nature and function was so the U.S. Airforce could make the N.Z. Government or to the N.Z. Governm- ment misleading the public.

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

3) Harewood-Weedons

We are very disturbed that America is carrying on a number of military activities at Harewood Airport and RANZAF Base, Weedons under cover of the “Operation Deepfreeze” agree- ment between the NZ and US Govern- ment. We are currently concerned with three particular aspects of the Harewood-Weedons complex –

a) The USAF Military Airlift Command (MAC) at Harewood Airport. This base exists to assist the US Navy’s “Operation Deepfreeze,” flying Sikorskis from Hawaii to Christchurch and on to Antarcti- ca, but it is not covered by the Deep- freeze agreement and in fact serves an average of one aircraft movement per day right through the year in support of all sorts of military activities in the South Pacific area. This includes landing of logistical tasks for Mount John and Wood- bourn, while aircraft bound for America are also handled through Christchurch. From time to time various American military projects, engaged with problems of radar, radio propagation, surveil- lance, underwater warfare and weapon development, are built at Christchurch.

MAC is not essential to support of Antarctic science. MAC operations are a sideshow on “Deepfreeze” and there is no practical or legislative reasons why the aircraft could not be flown by the American operators. PANAM has already made one such proposal to McGuire AFB, and there are plenty of civilian operators in North America who can fill this ski-equipped area.

We ask that the New Zealand Government stops MAC flights on the US – NZ. Austral- ian ski-equipped area and that MAC flights to Antarctica cease before the next Deepfreeze season begins.

b) The US Naval Communications Unit. Sometimes described as the “Voice of Deepfreeze” these are involved in N.A. signals work in the US Defence Communications Net- work other places which, to quote the US Defence Forces, is “interconnected communications system providing both Australian and New Zealand (and) which interlocks and provides for the exchange of signals between these commanders at posts, camps and stations throughout the world...”

The unit at Harewood is run in this network for maintaining high frequency voice, teletype and facsimile circuits (Copies of Canberra and probably other points, using eight trans- mitters, about a power of 150 kilowatt) which can be beamed in any direction. (New Zealand gets by with a 750 watt transmitter.) In which case, it is no use.”

The receivers for this facility are located at Harewood, while the trans- mitters are located within RANZAF Weedons Base, hence the proposal that says: “Prohibited Area - Official Secrets Act 1953

We have copies of US Navy documents which refer to the existence of high sec- urity encrypting facilities at the communica- tions network and the role of N.A. service carrying classified material between Hawaii and Canberra. The facilities are inappropriate in a scientific research project which is asking the NZ Government have them stopped.

Cenntury University’s links with Antarctica and there is no reason why the US should not do the same.

C) One more aspect is basically a military exercise in polar warfare opera- tions using “scientific support” as an ex- cuse. We ask that the New Zealand Government take action on the basis of the evidence he presented at the hearing on 9th February 1972, and on the basis of the statement’s of the US Senate and Congressional hearings on and in seminars of the National Academy of Sciences as well as the US Naval Institution Proceedings. The mili- tary “Operation Deepfreeze” as distinct from the civilian Scientific Support Program” thus constitutes a violation of the Antarctic Treaty which forbids all military activities including military man- power except for non-combatant military personnel on scientific programmes.

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

We feel there is more than ample justic- ification for asking for the end of mili- tary activities in NZ. We are not pretending that these military installations do not affect or like to attract nuclear attack. We are arguing that the international situation, not leg- islation not to harbour any portion of the gigantic US military machine that is cur- rently destroying man and the devastation in many parts of the world.

Eliminating the American military presence in New Zealand is but a small step to our potential trading partners in Asia and to the world in general to put pressure on the withdrawal and rejection of – a military base that performs My Lai massacres to “win the hearts and minds of the people”

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

b) An administration that conducts "peace negotiations" with 852 bombers...

c) and President whose electioneering methods is exemplified by the Water- gate Affair.

By allowing military bases on our soil we commit ourselves unalterably even if unwittingly or unwillingly to future American military actions. More important than this, eliminating the American military presence in N.Z. means that New Zealand’s own security and self-respect and New Zealand’s uncontrolled capability for waging global warfare on those who differ with her political philosophy or oppose her economic domination.

Yours faithfully,

Owen Wilkes,
Chairman, CAPAMNZ

FOREIGN BASES IN NEW ZEALAND

Wilkes Writes to P.M.

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OPEN SATURDAYS

Phone 7-6039
MR KIRK SAYS:

Prime Minister
Wellington
New Zealand
26 February 1973

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

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

But we want to know MORE

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

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

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

Go to it Norman.

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

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

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

Meanwhile, faced by governmental inaction, we will express our
demands a little more positively at Christchurch Airport on 24—25 March.
It is common knowledge that any man who has a relaxed approach to the tensions and neuroses of everyday life is less prone to both mental and physical illnesses. A life of ease and enjoyment is a life free from stress. The IMS was set up to help this need by creating stressbusters. We have set ourselves a great goal, a vision for the future — we must save Western man from the bonds of his stereotyped existence. The key to eternal bliss is in our hands. The simple techniques of transcendental meditation practised for just four minutes twice a day in the home reaps unimaginable rewards.

Masturbation was once practised only by a remote tribe in the Andes — handed down from father to son as part of their oral tradition. But now this simple technique is available throughout the Western world. Already thousands of New Zealanders from all walks of life are practisingmasturbators — not as a religious belief but simply to improve their efficiency and handling of everyday affairs.

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

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

Another case history: P.S. was a sixteen year old necrophiliac shunned by his own age group, apparently heading for a nervous breakdown when he decided to learn T.M. Within a couple of weeks he had developed a positive approach to life. He flew through college gaining a large circle of friends and finally achieved his boyhood ambition of becoming a coroner. These are just two of the many that have been helped by T.M. But this is not the end of the battle. Many more wait to be alleviated from the pain of our complex times. As Mr. P. Nuss the Public Relations Officer for IMS puts it: ‘the job is well in hand but there is more to come. It is an uphill struggle but we must not give in. We must pull together for the task at hand and thus enable our generation to live life to the full.

Money... when you haven’t got much of it how you handle it counts

Maybe John Macfarlane of the BNZ can help you to sort it out

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The two new films released in Wellington last Friday do little to compensate for the quality of the movies running with them. Both of them, ‘Stand Up and Be Counted’ and ‘Man o’ La Mancha’, invite strong reproach, not only because they are based on themes by impulsive critics. The serious nature of their subject matter fails to conceal their cinematic shallowness, and collectively they restate the confused triviality of their makers rather than their depth of understanding.

The problem with "Stand Up and Be Counted" is that it tackles the feminist evolution movement in a stock and barrel. Rather than concentrating on one plausible example of a girl’s battle to cover the whole field by presenting a gallery of stock heroes, it makes women more easy to identify with characters. An improbable plot, which consists of the lady for a period of the Institute in the form of a good dose of Women’s Liberation, cannot hide the fact that the real purpose of the film is to make us laugh at the back of the audience, with a precious side effect. The men converse in a shorthand for male chauvinists, the women write love letters to eminent personalities, and by Gro’s Playboy interview, a nazi, and the inscrutable character of the film (written by G. Mann), the film is as rich and complex as a picture book of the 1960’s. That is not exactly what is meant to be seen from the outset, and which refuses to explore the film behind the surface. The film is instead a travel along a pot-pourri of the argument. The insultingly predictable conclusion (no surprise) is that the film has to show female dweebys, but the trumpet of such a triumphant has nothing to do with a wholesome film.

It is with some regret that I have to report that this film was not well performed and perverted by a woman, the Jackeether. Whether it is an un inhibited exasperation or downfall as the happy ending; the only thing in common, of course, is that someone should have been kind enough to talk to the world just don’t turn like that. Admittedly, her leading ladies, Japanese, at least, seem to have really some social consciousness. Brod and Stella (who do get my necks off) Stuems, seem so thoroughly convinced and its no joke, I don’t think if there was anyone woman enough to persuade her to quit. She should have it’s a fucking bad film.

"Man o’ La Mancha" has no time for reality, and all its frailty is almost directed against the priests of the 'Standing Up' - two priests are the worst enemies of the world. The only thing that can be said of this Don Quixote inside out, is that it does not strike him as odd that an eight hundred page novel cannot be comfortably accommodated in two hours of high blown cinema. The material is dense to the point of being harrowing, very little of it is touching for it is a quasi-autobiographical. Unfortunately such a rot of philosophical speculations are embroidered gowns in a musical, that gentle genre for these in each of one, de Vere. The sheer inactivity of man’s desperate purpose hand hand holds the viewer. He doesn’t know much about their transcription from stage to screen. If we must use music, let it be a musical that is not a musical. The teeth in this one too.

The first indication that Stone TheCrows would be able to escape the average purveyor of heavy rock came with the release of their first album. The first side was a collection of competently written blues, but good not exceptional. “I Saw America,” which occupied all other side with its impressionistic collapse of an outsiders view of American Society, served notice that here was a group capable of bigger and better things.

The premiere displayed on that first album was not, unfortunately, extended to its successor “Ode to John Law,” and by any standards, the second album, “Teen- age Licks,” was a regression. Still the three albums contained just enough ideas to tantalise, and this together with the recognition the group enjoy as one of the most potent and memorable live groups on the English circuit, nurtured the hope that one of these days Stone TheCrows would produce a real shirketker, “Continuous Performance” isn’t quite it, but it’s two steps on the way. It has to be seen at a transitional album, following the death of their lead guitarist, Les Harvey, who exhausted himself at a college gig, and to whom “Continuous Performance” is dedicated.

Harvey plays on five out of the tracks, but his former overpowering approach has been mollified by the bringing forward of pianist Ronnie Leeby, resulting in more balance over which Bell’s voice out-Joplin Janis. The opener, “On the Road,” highlights the group’s tendency towards the excessiveness, and should be composed of “Pennicillin Blues”, a not-so-sublime sexual metaphor written by bluesman Sonny Terry and Brownie Magher, has Harvey sympathetically recording Bell’s atypically nostalgic: “I promise not to scream or naggle I want it to last all night long”, becomes more obvious and organic as the lyric progresses.

However, on songs such as “McCool” and “Continuous Performance,” this is not the case. The former, written by Allman Brothers, is a straightforward rock and roll number, while the latter is a tribute to Stone’s originality. This album is an excellent example of how a band can develop without losing its artistic integrity.

Roger Hauro, a reviewer for the Rolling Stone, praised the album, saying: “The Crows remain one of the most exciting bands on the scene. Their sound is a mix of blues and rock, with a lot of energy and passion.”

Great Circles: How to Build your own Domed Home. By Rupert and Felicity Le当初. Reviewed by Mark Heumann

The Geodome Dome created by Buckmin- ster Fuller has proved to be one of the best alternatives to the modern house. Made of polyethylene and foam, the geodome combines low cost, approx $1,500, with easy building. This book sets out simple to follow instructions on all aspects of building, including choosing a site, ventilation, insulation and roofing. It provides such incidental information as the fact that the hatching of a geodome is a big job. Due to the roof, creates a stereo effect. Published by Alster Taylor the book is almost worth the $3.25 it costs.

Songs of Peace, Freedom and Protest by Tom Glazer (36pp. $1.25) Reviewed by Judith Neale

“Those innocents victims of oppression everywhere; to those who rot in jail all over the world because of their love of freedom and democracy; to the sufferers of those battered homes that lack freedom of worship; to the human victims of war and want, to the hungry, the starving, and the poor without hope— and to the makers of these songs, this book is dedicated”: Tom Glazer.

A history of social protest in song, SONGS OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND PROTEST, collected and edited by Tom Glazer, contains over 129 selections which reflect the social growth of the political and social movements and issues of our time. There are union songs, civil rights songs, anti-war songs, spirituals, parodies, contemporary bits, old regiment tunes and a sprinkling of foreign songs, many of which have strong echoes of the time. Among those included are: “The Ballad of Mama Rosa Parks”, “Ballad of the TVA”, “The British Workman’s Grave”, “The Clockmaker’s Union”, “Come Away, Melinda”, “Dust Bred Rag”, “Elva Cottin”, “A Horseman’s Lament”, “Labor’s Endless Tide”, “London Johnnies Told the Nation”, “The UAW-ClO”, “Sixteen Tons”, and “Joe Hill”.

Tom Glazer has published two previous folk anthologies and has appeared on TV, radio, and in hundreds of concerts. He has performed in the United States, England, West Germany, and Japan. He is an experienced teacher and has written aomesn for the Free Press. Mr. Glazer has written “On Top of Mount Shasta” and “Big Rock Candy Mountain.” Among his hits for adults was “A Man’s No Good”, written with Dave Guard of the Kingston Trio.

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The South African Connection

Written by Ruth First, Jonathan Steele and Christabel Gurney, Published in Great Britain 1972 by Maurice Templeman, Ltd., 61 South Africa House, London by Alister Taylor, and available for $2.95 from H.A.R.T. Books, Box 2359, Wellington.

The debate over South Africa and apartheid is often a confounded one. Black South Africans are internationally the real issues at stake are often lost sight of in a sea of rhetoric about "separate development", the need to preserve "civilization" (i.e. white minority rule) in South Africa, and references to the "inability of the African to rule himself". Groups like the "Stop the Seventy Two Campaign" in Britain and H.A.R.T. and C.A.R.E. in New Zealand are accused of "self-righteousness", "arrogance", "blatantly ignoring South Africa's own moral judgments" as moral judges of other people. The critics of South Africa and apartheid are accused of using South Africa as a convenient "whipping boy", a country which needs to be bashed and poked in doing so, at the same time as one ignores the social, particularly racial problems in one's own country. And at the very worst such critics may even be accused of never having lived in South Africa.

In all of this, the job of sorting out fact from fiction becomes harder and harder, not least the academics and members of the anti-apartheid organizations. One where the immense value of "The South African Connection" lies is in these two hundred and ninety seven pages of thoroughly researched and documented argument, it rears the very real fact that the South African and western investment in it, conveying, as it does, the real nature of a "true" meaning, which, in my reading at least, has not previously been expounded, and one which is like a kick in the guts. And it is this way because the word in the title, "connection", is repeated itself in your head as you read. Not that New Zealand's actual investment in South Africa in any way compares with that of Britain (two thirds of all foreign investment in South Africa is British), the EEC, the countries, the US and increasingly Japan. But it does not follow on account of this that we in this country are not involved and caught up in the web of exploitation which the book details. For their own part, First, Steele, and Gurney are right in their conclusion. "Trade with apartheid, investment in apartheid, have wide-ranging consequences for deepening British and western complicity in all aspects of the schemes. The defeat of the apartheid system will in turn have profound consequences for the position of the white South African people, but of the African majority who will have an essentially profound significance for those in Britain and the EEC and the US and elsewhere. We need to understand how inextricably correlated and policies interwoven and white South Africans in fact the committed search for radical solutions in Britain, in the West and in South Africa is the same search". (Maylasis - p.296) This is not a third world country. They are encouraging the reader to accept. It is the central thread of the "connection" itself. The logic of the argument is inescapable: the kind of economic system we live under and which links us to the rest of the white world, has its need for profits fulfilled, in the case of this country and, at the cost of the misery and degradation of the vast bulk of people in that country, do not provide abundant evidence of this fact and in so doing they present the reader with a simple yet profound message - if you wish to express genuine solidarity with the black people of South Africa, you must recognize that their suffering and poverty are caused by economic and political structures. Therefore an attack on this suffering and poverty must appear on these structures and those clans and groups in which interests they have been devoured and whose interests they continue to serve. This argument the fact that Rio Tinto-Zinc (R.T.Z.) the and refused by First, Steele and Gurney, that the "Black Poor Get Poorer" we find this summary of their findings: "The truth is that South Africa must be one of the few countries in the world - perhaps the only one - whose population has become poorer during the last decade. Africans in South Africa are being driven off this land; by comparison with other countries. It is the 20 years ago they are worse off by compara- tion with their own standard of living ten years ago. And this develop- ment has occurred in spite of boom conditions in the economy and a growth of South Africa's exports for prices of roughly six cents per annum" (77). These facts indicate that blacks, state, and industrialists, who are and in South Africa and what they are actually doing is focus on one in particular: the chapter on the real detail of "The Companies Image" 1975, Lloyd, have all been out to South Africa as Foundation guests. Recently the Foundation has been subject to considerable criticism from South America, and in 1971 it in- volved M. Platow, a former Gaullist leader and Minister who was at one time tipped at a future contender for the French Presidency. The Dutch Editor-in-Chief of the offi- cial NATO publication, Fifteen Nations, invited M. Platow to a day seminar in Johann- esburg, after which the American Management Association, at which industrialists from the United States, Canada, Chile, and the West European were invited "to make a first hand assessment of business opportunities in South Africa". (224-3) From the propaganda activities of the Foundation through its corporative police apparatus existing in South Africa, and down to the UNESCO report which, by 1966, was quoting surveys showing that 60 - 70% of African children suffer from mal- nutrition. The thread which parallels these things together is that they are all part and parcel of a system whose essence consists in the drive to maximum profits and to extract the highest possible return of capital invested in South Africa. If the coffers of firms such as R.T.Z, Ford, General Motors and the like are to be kept full, then the African working class and the dependent white workers and farmers which keep in their totally depressed condit- ion. The notion that apartheid is an absolute contradiction to the need of the other. In the South African context it is of course apartheid, apartheid in education, law, religion, culture and in every field of social activity, which ensures that the interests of international and national capitalists are upheld by the system of segregation of non-whites into a condition of subordinate status.

Yet First, Steele and Gurney do not underestimate the ability of the apartheid mechanism to adapt and change. Thus it is necessary to stay the same and to leave the base distribution of power and social structure. Here are two considerations. Firstly, to continue its growth rate, the South African economy requires that some non-white labour be intro- duced into the factory in a fashion which has been previously excluded. Hence, sophisticated apartheid mechanisms such as one millionaire Harry M. Oppenheim- er see the apartheid structure of the future as pyramids with the richer whites occupying the many bottom positions and highest positions being higher up the pyramid one goes. This scheme, however, allows for a more mobile "floating" middle which can accommodate non-whites where needed. White capital, of course, remains firmly entrenched in the system. This view is contrasted with the tradition of the Afrikaans leaders, who used to be representable as a cross section of two steps - a tall dominant white step existing on top of a subservient non-white one. Needless to say, neither alternative can be expected to win the support of the South African masses. Secondly, however, in a more flexible scheme such as Oppenheimers there is a recognition that certain concessions will have to be made in the attempts to preserve apartheid in the long run. Apartheid, because of the way it deprives the South African masses, is ceaselessly pushing them towards revolt. It generates the very con- ditions that lead to revolution. And though there can be no escaping this, fact, though revolution in South Africa is inevitable, it is equally possible that the Oppenheimertype manoeuvring can postpone the destruction of apartheid for some time and at great human cost. It is important therefore to understand the process of reforming as Oppen- heimer is proposing. Now, First, Steele and Gurney, clearly show, the actual effect of such reforms would not be the erosion of apartheid, but rather the same. The clearest messages in the book as a whole, is the impracticability of any reformist solutions to the South African situation, the impossibility of breaking down apartheid by piecemeal measurement. For example, after considering how deeply Brit- ish and western investment are grafted into the politics and economics of apartheid, the authors state: "It is not only aggravating a leg or an arm from business, the whole body of economic involve- ment is corrupt.

In planning future strategies, this is all those involved in the anti- apartheid movement have to consider that in the words of the authors: "...it is not a racialism as such that is the source of South African capitalism incorporating a particularly virulent strain of racial oppression and one that is increasingly part of a world economic system." (296) Implicit here is the argument that the former irrelevance of the black minority between white affluence and black poverty is evident within South Africa, it simply a mirror of the global condition existing between the white, western societies and the countries of the so-called Third World. In this global system the anti-apartheid movement and the former irrelevance at the cost of the poverty of the latter, just as is the case within South Africa. In this system, the apartheid movement is able to move into its forces whose white those class interests are directed opposed to the interests of people like South Africa and firms like I.C.I, General Motors and Ford. It must therefore, out necessity, to the working class.

First, Steele and Gurney have shown how the system is connected. The critical question for us in New Zealand whether the anti- apartheid movement can be effective in assisting the oppressed masses of South Africa find their natural allies in the working people of New Zealand.

Reviewed by Peter Wilson

The Archbishop of Canterbury, defender of apartheid and head of the Anglican Church which owns 70,000 shares of Clinton-Dow chemicals, B.J. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa.

huge international, British run mining company extracted 43 per cent of its profits in 1970 from South Africa. Palabora Mining, in fact, was set up by the South African government specifically to ensure that labour is available to them in constant supply and to maintain a surplus. It was the coming together of interests like those which led to the formation of the powerful business propaganda groups such as the South African Foundation which its own words, aims to propag- age the "strategic, political and economic ideas of the RSA community". It began in 1960, a few months be- fore the Sharpville massacre, when it announced its intention of "stem- ming the tide of ignorance, errors and misinformation against the Republic". As the authors point out, the Foundation has proven to be one of the most effic- ient propaganda organisations in the western world. "To make the Effective of the Foundation's tech- niques is its larval infiltrations into influential foreign politicians and industrialists and to come to South Africa as a tourist. Known within the Foundation as 'the treatment', these generous and well-informed tours are cleverly set up to introduce the best of the very best propaganda for South Africa. In the last few years, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Chancell- or for the Bar for the Bar of the House, Mr Sel-
The Cultural Revolution is coming!

All those clubs, societies and individuals who are concerned with culture on campus are urged to attend the

CULTURAL AFFAIRS AGM

WED 11TH APRIL 5.30 BOARD ROOM

Everyone who wants to fleece bread from the Cultural Affairs Coffers should be there.

MUNSTER CHOIR - This tribe of 50 German students will sing their thing (being Bach, Madrigals, Purcell, Handel etc.) in the Memorial Theatre on Monday and Thursday Tuesday next week at 1.10pm. Admission 50c.

visual arts

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

This year the club will offer tuition in pottery, screenprinting, painting and drawing with excellent tutors. For the sum of $10 students may take one of these courses - each course consists of approximately 20 two-hour sessions. Tutors vary their tuition to suit the individual needs of students. All classes are run in space provided by the Department of University Extension as there is no arts centre on campus.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS ARTS COUNCIL PRESENTS

THE AIR NEW ZEALAND FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

THEATRE FOYER MARCH 16 – 25.

The original 1-voche coochie man, and arguably the finest exponent of the style of music loosely termed the Chicago Blues, Muddy Waters, will play three concerts in New Zealand during the course of an Australian tour. According to Cashbox, the tour will take place during the first two weeks of May. Waters and his entourage will play Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch under the auspices of hip entrepreneur, Robert Raymond, who is as usual extremely secretive about the details. Hence no definite dates, but it's understood that Raymond may follow this tour through with one by Chuck Bern.

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

On Saturday 24th March 8.00pm, Union Hall the Blues/Rock Society will present the freakiest camp concert yet allowed. From Hamilton, the 1963 Memorial Society Rock and Roll Band will perform all your old favourites — "Leader of the Pack", "Tell Laura I love her", "Teen Angel", "Lollipop". This group starred at the Ngaruawahia Festival and have a unique stage act (motorbikes and drag).

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

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

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

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

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

If you are interested please attend.

This man has just rigged up his Salient. Our photographer Bob Good caught him at it last week. Why did he do it? Do you feel the same way? Well, what do you want to read in SALIENT? Drop us a note in our letterbox outside the Salient Office, middle floor, Union Building, or post it to Box 1347.

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