REPORT FROM CHINA

From Peter Franks; our man in China.
Kwangchow (Canton) July 2, 11 pm.

Only 29 hours after leaving Auckland we arrived in the People's Republic of China. To think that only yesterday we were in New Zealand in mid winter is quite unbelievable.

Of course after only a few hours in the People's Republic it is impossible to write more than a few fleeting impressions. As we spent only one evening in Kwongchow, Hong Kong it was difficult to get much impression of the place or to get beneath the surface of one of the last outposts of the British Empire. But a few general comparisons can be made with Canton.

Walking the streets of Kwongchow last night in a frantic effort to buy magnetic tape recorders we were struck by the great number of cars on the road. With the humidity, the stink of petroleum made it quite unpleasant. Most of the cars, including the taxis, were very modern makes. And we passed a couple of car dealers with the windows packed with brand new vehicles just like home.

Beggars

Oates, Ford, Coca-Cola — you can see all the familiar names in Hong Kong. Only the environment is different. With block after block of multi-storey tenement apartment buildings and beggars in the streets so much like the streets that we left in New Zealand the colonialist nature of these multi-national firms.

After arriving at Canton Railway Station my first impression was, that in a city of about three million people, there were hardly any beggars. The roads are full of bicycles, and buses, cars and trucks: weave their way through the biker and the pedestrian almost all the time. God knows what the official road code is (if it exists) because the main idea seems to be to avoid hitting any one or anything rather than sticking to the right or the left hand side. At night bus and car drivers seem to have the very courteous habit of turning off their lights when approaching bicycles. Motorised transport in Canton appears to be strictly functional; open trucks and buses (a few of which are packed) and very few cars.

Another comparison between Kwongchow and Canton is that here there are numerous political slogans on the top of buildings and on hoardings rather than large commercial advertisements.

"Political Swindlers"

Driving from the station to our hotel the slogans we noticed were interesting. Yesterday (July 1) was the fifty second anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 and so there were several slogans relating to that. Internationalist messages are also prominent.

On one sign we read: "Support the liberation struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American People" while on top of the large Canton Sports Stadium is the slogan: "Long Live the Unity of the People of the World!" One particularly striking hoarding warned against Liu Shao-Chi and all the "political swindlers".

The recent reopening of the trade unions was welcomed by several other slogans.

Since crossing the border we have received extremely good treatment from our hosts — China International Travel Service. Travelling on the train to Canton was an extremely comfortable experience. Very cool and roomy carriages with tea being served at frequent intervals. The food is so good that you feel as though you're going from banquet to banquet.

The hotel we're staying in — the Tung Fang — has an interesting political history. It is now used for putting up foreign visitors to the city, but it was built to house Russian technical experts. From the outside the building looks fairly functional but some of the ornamentation inside is quite amazing. Obviously the people who planned this building had high regard for the needs - aesthetic as well as practical - of their Soviet experts and expected that the Russians were going to be around for a long time. Built as it was on the principle of excluding foreign experts from the masses and providing them with excellent quarters, the Tung Fang Hotel is a monument to Liu Shao-Chi's political line of relying on experts including foreigners for economic and social development rather than relying on the creativity of the masses.

Socialisten

The first people we saw after officially crossing the border were members of the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLA), who are very distinctive in their uniforms. I noticed quite a few PLA soldiers in the streets of Canton and although they were warned not to strike me down a foreigner could very easily get the impression that People's China is ruled by the military. Of course many western observers at the time of the Cultural Revolution claimed that the struggle was no more than a take-over by the army.

I have no doubt at all that understanding the political, economic and social role of the PLA in Chinese life will be one of the most difficult things for us to grasp during our visit. The concept of an army which serves the people has always been one of the main principles of Chinese socialism and of Mao Tsetung's writings and that concept is totally alien to western capitalist countries.

However tonight we found out something of the role of the PLA in serving the masses. We went to what was billed as an exhibition of acrobatics at the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall - a very impressive piece of architecture. This turned out to be far more than a display of gymnastics.

Acrobatics by Soldiers

Artistically the show was very good. The acrobatic feats were of a very competent level and combined a high level of gymnastic training, physical strength and all the grace of traditional ballet. The interesting thing was that the performance was given by members of the Canton PLA unit, who were only part-time performers. Just imagine a graceful performance of acrobatic feats by soldiers from the New Zealand Army as no strangers obvious message in the performance while we were watching it although the sight of soldiers, men and female, carrying out a very graceful artistic performance reminded me of Chairman Mao Tsetung's saying, "An army without culture is a dull-witted army, and a dull-witted army cannot defeat the enemy."

On reflection however, the performance did have a political message, especially for foreigners. Firstly it emphasised in an unexpected way the role of the PLA in serving the people, by providing very enjoyable mass entertainment. Competent as they were, the performers did not put on a piece of 'professional' art. Several of the acts were clearly designed for amusement, sometimes at the expense of the performers, and I didn't get the impression that the performers were showing off their skills to demonstrate perfecition. Secondly the performance suggested that cultural activities are useful for the army not only to stop it from becoming "dull-witted", but also as a means of developing the potential members of the PLA unit and testing their ability to master complex skills as a group. For example, one of the most difficult acts was performed by a young girl riding a bicycle on a tight wire. The first time she fell off, and was rather ungraciously caught by her companions. I was waiting for the curtain to fall and the girl to disappear, but she climbed onto the wire again and with a great effort, successfully completed her act. To do that was no small act of courage and perseverance in front of a large hall packed with about five thousand spectators.

Ignorance

There already appears to be a large number of foreign visitors to China, of all varieties. We crossed the border at the same time as a delegation from New York State University and a couple of correspondents of the "Far Eastern Economic Review". One of these correspondents confided to a member of our delegation that he'd been sent to the People's Republic in a big hurry and that he knew nothing about the country. So the fellow spent a good part of the train journey from Shum Chau (on Hong Kong Island) drinking with members of our delegation conversing with our interpreters. The fact that a correspondent for a weekly journal that boasts about its authoritative comment on Asian affairs, openly admitted his ignorance of the country shocked us a bit. Only a few weeks ago the "Far Eastern Economic Review" ran an article on China in the verge of famine. If all their correspondents in the People's Republic are as ignorant as the bloke we met then its no wonder the Review comes out with such predictions. During the train journey to Canton we passed miles and miles of closely cultivated land, and saw no signs of impending famine.
A Mere Formality

Three unemployed men, all in their late forties, pleaded guilty before Mr. Scully SM to charges on being unlawfully in a building. Prosecution evidence stated that the men had been seen entering the empty building and were later approached by the police. They had admitted to the police that they knew they had no right to be there and had taken shelter to have a drink. Prosecution also stated that there was no evidence of intention to commit any crime other than illegal entry.

Speaking in their defence the men said they had been fairly drunken and had sought shelter to continue drinking. One defend- ant said he was unemployed because he had just left one job with a sick benefit. Mr. Scully sentenced all the defendants to two months imprisonment. He con- fined his comments to saying that "call- ing for a probation report would be a mere formality."

Having known two of the defendants for several months, I would venture to disagree with Mr. Scully. These two de- fendants are unlikely to be shocked into realising the errors of their ways by a term of imprisonment having experi- enced its fine rehabilitating effects before.

Neither man is a great menace to society, but rather they are menaces to themselves, being heavy, regular drinkers, and in one case. There had been no previous meeting of the defendant and her legal aid counsel, who stood up and chatted about a funeral. The defendant hadn't met her client yet. So there was a con- sultation at the back of the courtroom while another case had been heard. It took less than five minutes.

When the case came up the police prose- cutor said that the defendant had been ordered out of the bar at 9.15 and had returned and "used the language com- plained of in a loud voice."

For the defence, counsel said that his client had been in a state of intoxication and had become antagonistic on being asked to leave. He fined $25 and costs. Legal aid lawyers are not noted for herculean efforts on their client's behalf. But anyone who has ever frequented the Bistro Bar would know that any "obscene language" is hard- ly a great rarity there. What was that old saying about the main crime is getting caught?

Ka Whahehi Tonu Matau
Mr. Scully is a magistrate who is seldom lost for words on his home ground. When he recently fined a young Samoan worker for getting into a police car he was quick with a side splitting quip about the defendant "entering the lion's den."

And when the police drop a charge against a person in the dock he is often able to elicit some humour from the sit- uation when he asks the defendant con- cerned if he minds the police doing this.

But even such a witty magistrate as Mr. Scully meets his Waterloo occasionally. Last Friday a man appeared before him on a charge of fighting in a public place. "Guilty or not guilty? asked the clerk.

The defendant hesitated and then request- ed legal advice, referring to a small piece of paper as he did so.

"Give me a look at that!" demanded the magistrate, reaching for it eagerly.

The paper was passed to his worship. Mr. Scully read it quickly to himself, thought for a second and then began to read aloud to the crowded court room.


"Remember: If you are arrested, brothers and put in jail all you can do is: 1. Give your name; 2. Give your address; 3. Give the work you do. Say F... k all to the police unless a Nga Tamatoa legal defence officer or your lawyer is with you and you tell them. Say nothing else until you have contacted Nga Tamatoa Legal Defence Office or your lawyer."

There was an odd silence in the court as Mr. Scully read these words. A policeman obligingly shrugged and then— nothing. Mr. Scully scratched his cheek and looked at the paper as if he waited as he read and scratched. Two minutes went by. "All right, you can have legal advice," said Mr. Scully.

Perhaps he couldn't read the small print on the paper, or perhaps he read it and preferred to keep it to himself. It reads: "To defend our people against racism in New Zealand do what Tonu Matau Ake Ake, Patu."

For Unlawful Carnal Knowledge

In the Lower Hutt Magistrate's Court last Tuesday nine young men pleaded guilty before Mr. Patterson S.M. to having sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old girl. In each case the prosecution evidence stated that the girl had been a willing party, in almost every case they had taken place at the girl's explicit invitation. Each case was the same, the defendant claiming that they had thought the girl to be 16 or more offering no other ex- planation and being subsequently fined.

$50 and court costs $5.

In one case Mr. Patterson was not satis- fied with the expression on the defend- ant's face. "Do you think this is amusing?" he asked. The defendant proudly denied that this was his opinion.

But Mr. Patterson was not satisfied. "I can hasten to assure you that I don't find this amusing," he stopped for a second and suddenly shouted at the de- fendant. "What do you think this law was put in the statutes book for?" "Dunoro Sir.

"Ner!! And you don't bother to find out either! It was put on the books to save young girls from contamination. I'll tell you something of the history of this law. From 1870 to 1900 young girls were sent from England and sold in France. There is a lot of literature written about it, and this law exists to prevent young girls from being sold."

The young warrior was silent, prob- ably wondering what on earth this had to do with a promiscuous 13-year-old in New Zealand.

Mr. Patterson continued: "And now you get into this with your fist! The best thing that could happen to you would be to have to pay maintenance and support of a child!—Fined $50 and costs."

It seems possible that the girl was in her 20s and of Asian origin. One of the defendants told us later that she kept a "notebook", containing at least 40 names. Whether a response to the in- vitation of such a girl should be accepted may certainly be questionable. But the question of whether it has anything to do with 19th Century white slave traffic is nothing less than ridiculous.

Language

In the Lower Hutt Magistrate's Court on Tuesday 10 July Roger Wilson Steel, Editor of 'Salient', aged 23, appeared on a charge of Obscene Language. The com- plaint was Peter James Alty, a Police Inspector who is a part-time student of criminology at Victoria University. Steele entered a plea of Not Guilty. He was convicted and fined $15.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT AN INSURANCE CAREER?

The Provident Life Assurance Company is a rapidly developing New Zealand Life Office carrying out a full range of technical functions at its Head Office in Wellington.

The Company is a member of the world-wide Phoenix Group of Companies which have openings for trained men in all parts of the world.

We seek applications from men and women with a University background who are prepared to undertake a period of training over a wide range of Insurance functions to equip themselves for management positions. We already employ a number of gradu- ates as trainee Actuaries but wish to recruit more people of ability. We can offer attractive starting salaries and fringe benefits.

For further information write (giving details of your academic record) to:

The Manager, The Provident Life Assurance Company, P.O. Box 894, WELLINGTON
Student paper named in damage writ

A writ has been filed in the Wellington Supreme Court on behalf of Rodney John David Buddle, barrister and solicitor, of Lower Hutt, claiming damages for alleged defamation.

The first defendant is the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association, publisher of the student newspaper Salient, and its editor, Mr Roger Stoole, who will be named as a second defendant.

The third defendant is Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, the printer of Salient.

Mr Buddle is claiming $30,000 against the three defendants, which is to be paid to him if the court finds him to be libelously publishing words about him in a newspaper wrapper.

He seeks damages of $20,000 against the three defendants collectively for allegedly falsely and maliciously printing and publishing in Salient his photograph in conjunction with a caption.

He claims damages of $10,000 against the first and second defendants collectively for allegedly falsely and maliciously publishing words about him in a newspaper wrapper.

Portuguese Men Of War?

Portugal's trade mission to New Zealand, scheduled for September, will visit Auckland and Wellington, official sources in Wellington have now disclosed.

The visit will consist of 40 members and their wives.

Mr Buddle is also seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants from any further or future publication of photographs or articles of the nature complained of, or any matter defamatory of the plaintiff, similar to that alleged.

Staff

In the impending storm of litigation from without and fervent student antipathy from within, who are the valiant Salient junior who still man a sequinned ship? Down in the gallery the voices included Claire Shorte, Neil Price, Bruce Robinson, Don Franck, Heino Rankowitz, Graeme Collins, Stephen Hall, Kathy Baxter, Peter Busher, Les Atkins and Lloyd Wedder, though not necessarily in that order. Mentioning the names were Lyn Slater and Jonathan Hughes, who has recently joined the Friends of Salient Association and pushed a letter to me.

Poeing through their telescopes could be a number of women cameras were Keith Stewart and Gyles Beckford, and at the helm squinting and coughing his last was Roger Stoole, alleged to be the editor.

Copy Deadlines

Contributions should be typed or written legibly double-spaced on one side of the paper only, and should be in the hands of the Editors by Wednesday evening. Late contributions will also be considered.

Advertising

Our new advertising manager is Brian Henery, phone 70-319 (ext. 76 & 81) at Salient, or 875-530 (Super Hero) at home.

Portuguese Men Of War?

Portugal's trade mission to New Zealand, scheduled for September, will visit Auckland and Wellington, official sources in Wellington have now disclosed.

The visit will consist of 40 members and their wives.

Mr Buddle is also seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants from any further or future publication of photographs or articles of the nature complained of, or any matter defamatory of the plaintiff, similar to that alleged.

Staff

In the impending storm of litigation from without and fervent student antipathy from within, who are the valiant Salient junior who still man a sequinned ship? Down in the gallery the voices included Claire Shorte, Neil Price, Bruce Robinson, Don Franck, Heino Rankowitz, Graeme Collins, Stephen Hall, Kathy Baxter, Peter Busher, Les Atkins and Lloyd Wedder, though not necessarily in that order. Mentioning the names were Lyn Slater and Jonathan Hughes, who has recently joined the Friends of Salient Association and pushed a letter to me.

Poeing through their telescopes could be a number of women cameras were Keith Stewart and Gyles Beckford, and at the helm squinting and coughing his last was Roger Stoole, alleged to be the editor.

Copy Deadlines

Contributions should be typed or written legibly double-spaced on one side of the paper only, and should be in the hands of the Editors by Wednesday evening. Late contributions will also be considered.

Advertising

Our new advertising manager is Brian Henery, phone 70-319 (ext. 76 & 81) at Salient, or 875-530 (Super Hero) at home.
HAREWOOD-WEEDONS AND THE GHOST OF TE KOOTTI

By Peter Johnson.

Various objects found after the demonstration were also produced as exhibits. These included a section of telephone cable, an empty whisky bottle, copies of "Ferret", firecrackers, posters and a letter. The latter, addressed to Groote, was an invitation to a M.O.W. darts evening.

Enough to Judge

All that was proved in the prosecution's case was that damage had been done while the defendants were present and for Mr. Patterson that was enough. "To quote otherwise", he said in rejecting the defence submissions, "would mean that society had no protection against this type of demonstration." He declined to ask for any need for the protection of demonstrators' rights. The rationale was that "these people had attended a demonstration where violence had occurred and thus they must be punished, whether or not they were guilty of any crime."

Patterson handled the case very intelligently. After convicting all 12 defendants on his charges he sentenced each of them to one year's probation, $10 costs, $12.50 restitution and twenty-four hours community service. A very liberal sentence indeed, in contrast to his strict words a few minutes earlier. In fact, Judge Patterson, made a wise decision in imposing such mild penalties. No one is going to cry for leniency when the "offenders" were punished so leniently. But now police have the go-ahead they will use this law whenever they can't think of any other and the penalties will only get tougher.

An End To The Rama Dispute?

Last Friday property whiz-kid Bob Jones took a few members of the Landlords Association, plus several security officers, and four people from the "Truth" newspaper, plus a few hangers on, plus Rama Madhav, around to Rama's "Lerwick" flats in High St. Lower Hutt. While the group had the appearance of a band of heavies, Jones didn't try to persuade tenants rather than bluster. He wanted to give a token show of force, perform a few token evictions, in order to precipitate negotiations. He was under the mistaken impression that T.P.A. was refusing to enter into any negotiations. Temporary evictions were effected in 3 flats, and arrangements were made for a negotiation meeting to be held on the following Saturday morning. This was attended by various tenants and members of T.P.A., and Jones and Rama madhav. All parties agreed to lower rents for all flats in the Lerwick block. In some cases the reductions went up to $7 per week, and they averaged 18-20%.

This is a satisfactory conclusion to the strike as far as the Lerwick tenants are concerned. But it is not known whether Mr. Rama will be able to see reasons as far as the rents and conditions on his other flats. For them, the strike will go on meanwhile.

Above: Bob Jones talking to tenants on the steps of Lerwick Flats. Next to him is T.P.A. lawyer Ernie Hart. On the right is Donica O'Reilly.
4th of July Celebrations

Exploding cracknels, paint bombs, jeering crowds, and police violence added a touch of the "American way of doing things" for the benefit of incoming guests at the Mayotte Cabaret on July 4 last week. The Americans were celebrating their Independence Day and had invited their few remaining A.S.T.O. friends along. A large number of demonstrators, many of them protesting about Cambodia or some other Godforsaken hole, gathered to welcome the party. Four young New Zealanders gave up their independence to the police during the demonstrations.

BELOW: The first arrest — Graham Soughton.

ABOVE: A gong for terror dogs.

When Kiwis Hunted Yanks

The story in Salient about the Mainwai Street battle (Salient No. 10), in which New Zealanders killed a few US soldiers, sparked memories in the mind of one member of the older generation. He was serving in the army in Palmerston North during the last Japanese war, a time which saw the presence in New Zealand of 50,000 US troops. He remembers being paraded along with all the other men and their hands, their fingers and bits, being examined after some of the boys had kicked an MP to death in a tank. That's Military Police, not one of those... This happened twice, said my friend and he was quite surprised at my reaction. Wannan New Zealand Army made up of noble men marching off to defend Freedom, God and Country? What sort of tradition is that, killing colleagues instead of Japs?

But back to the Yanks. In Palmerston North during that war, 'gangs of Maoris' hunted Yanks, trying to catch them now and doing them over whenever they did. The reason for the anti-US feelings in the Maori community wasn't clear, but there's one possibility. Seems that a daughter of a Rarura Church leader in Wanganui was married to a son of the Japanese leader General Tojo, and when the Japanese promised liberation for the Maoris, it struck a responsive chord in a community occupying an oppressed position in New Zealand society. Quite un-

ABOVE: A gong for terror dogs.

understandably, these factors combined with the racist treatment of the US soldiers could result in anti-US feelings among the Maoris.

I asked my source how he knew about the Yank-hunting. "It was common knowledge. " "Did they get any?" "Yes. They caught and beat up isolated Yanks. Singly or in pairs." "How many riots were there in Wellington?" "There were three big riots — battles for Wellington they were called — two major and one minor that I recall."

My informant does not know the precise catalyst of the fighting, it may very well have been the Yank-racist behaviour, but 'unquestionably the ultimate cause was the women: New Zealand troops came back from the Middle East and found 50,000 US troops in the saddle. The smouldering resentment thus generated ensured that any spark, such as a single racist remark, would start a war. The 'problem' was solved by the simple expedient of staggering leave so that NZ and US troops were never in Wellington at the same time.

He left me with this: 'You people who were born in 1944 or 1945, bear in mind that it's a clever child who is certain that it knows its own parents.'

—John Christie
How to be gracefully Browned out in the Don Carson Doctrine

By Don Carson

The United States Information Service brings foreign affairs "experts" to New Zealand, to increase the frequency of any self-respecting leftist group. Latest import, carrying the message from the White House, was a visitor from Butwell, author, advocate and lecturer at many prestigious American universities, including Princeton. He talked to the seekers of the Political Department plus some intruders last week. The topic of the lecture was that milestone in US foreign policy, the "Nixon Doctrine", first enunciated in Guam in 1968.

The basis of this philosophy is that the regime set up during the late forties and early fifties in the Far East which were brought together by the United States military alliances, could now no longer rely on the unqualified support of the United States in the seventies, especially the organization of ground forces to fight the international communist and local enemy. In stead, such governments were supposed to survive and stabilize by increasing their popular basis and a continued reliance on American economic and military supplies. Butwell talked in detail with liberal doublethink and charades of objectivity. South Vietnam was a 'friendly' country even if the Vietnamese Communists were under Nixon himself and he didn't much like the Cambodian bombing or the Vietnamese bombing in Christmas last year, finding it "unnecessary". Thus Nixon, the epitome of the middle road, would appear to be following exactly the extraposition of Cam- bodia. The anti-war posturing of so many leading politicians and advisors is no wonder if one were to wonder about the war at all.

For Butwell, the future is the continued success of the implementation of the Nixon Doctrine, bravely bearing with patient resignation the aggressions of 'friendly' countries that the United States was selling them out by "lowering their profile" and "giving them a free ride" manifold from the areas of the world where she was once so predominant. The turning over of responsibilities to the Vietnamese after they had only asked for its government, was cited as an example of the withdrawing strategy. Perhaps so. It is also an indication of growing Japanese military potency too.

But well didn't say too much about Vietnam or the January Peace Agreement, being mainly concerned with the opportunity that the Tiou government had been given to stand on its feet without American military presence. It seems he was not really convinced that the Peace Agreement could stand up to too much scrutiny or government without the great frappes of a bureaucracy and a capital. The most preposterous statement was that since Shokanow was a "political dilettante" and "did not lead the in- surgents". While it is quite obvious that Shokanow's relations in Indo-China and Khmer Rouge have been very abrasive at times, this fits in with an extremely consistent pattern and that has never been addressed throughout the years. This is his quest for national sovereignty and neutrality, taking as his touchstone Hu Chi Min's maxim that "Nothing is more precious than independence". Shokanow has now realized that the international pressures of Khmer Rouge is to also maintain national inde- pendence rather than to turn to the French or Hanoi. Such realisation has been forced upon Shokanow by the activities of the American soldiers and the American military, and continued with bringing and encouragement of Lon Nol in Paris by the CIA prior to the March 18, 1970 overthrow of Shokanow and colm- nated in the establishment of Lon Nol, Sirk Matak, Son Nhop, thaw mayoralty in Phnom Penh. To claim, as Butwell does, that Shokanow is controlled lock, stock and miter by China on one hand and that he doesn't control the insurgents on the other is an arrant contradiction. Nixon has no need to make trips to China to convince Chou En-lai and Mao to keep their puppets under control. He thought that the puppets weren't controlling any movements. Moreover the Americans can't really decide who is Shokanow's puppeteer -- Hanoi or Peking. Shokanow's loyalty would be either.

Butwell places great emphasis on the roles of the Philippines and Indonesia in the future of American foreign policy. He find common ground in emphasising this aspect with journalist Wilfred Burchett, who is not surprising for both take as their sage Henry Kissinger, the man who decides Nixon's foreign policy for him. This is the man who has stated in refer- ence to Vietnam, "For a backward peasant country like Vietnam not to lose a war is to win it, and for America not to win a war against such a country is to lose it." Thus Kissinger is only too aware that Vietnam is lost and the real task is to build a second line of defence in the Philippines and Indonesia. This second line enables some long-term capitalist planning and consolidation which was impossible in Vietnam due to the American taking power from a colonial power there which had already been defeated. Kissinger again, is only too aware that the foreign policies of successive American presidents have been watered down by the realities of the political situation, the "roll back the borders of socialism" went to the next stage of "containment" and then to the Kennedy stage of "counter insurgency". All these attempts have been abject fail- ures as have been the continuing methods of "stopping the communists" in Vietnam, "destroy the sanctuaries", "strategic ham- lets", "blockade Haiphong" and "bomb Hanoi back to the stone age". The harsh, yet never uttered, reality for the likes of Butwell is that the people of South East Asia do not enjoy being dominated by America and not only that, they are quite capable of doing something about it. The Nixon Doctrine was born out of the ebb- ing of the great westward expansion of America which has flowed for four centu- ries, it was conceived within eighteen months of the trauma of the Tet offen- sive. It is an attempt to make that wave stall and move again in the distant future. The Nixon Doctrine is not only for preparatory consolidation. Former Sec- retary of State, Dean Rusk said that Viet- nam was an example to the rest of the world to show that fighting the United States was "expensive and doomed to failure". This example backfired and a way had to be found to disguise the failure.

This is Henry Kissinger's job. The Nixon Doc- trine is a device for making it appear that Nixon is walking out of South East Asia when in fact he is being thrown out.

Medical Aid Appeal

Even though the American military involve- ment in Vietnam is now at an end the work of reconstruction is immense. In order to meet the needs of the people of Vietnam for materials to recon- struct their landscape and the health of their people and all after the devastation of the bombing is greater than ever. To aid the Viet- namese, the Vietnamese Red Cross is taking to raise money for two specific projects: rotating the MSF and the Aid Appeal subcommittee has been established at Victoria to raise money for one medical hospital. This hospital is the only one of its kind in the area, and has a small staff of 12.

This mobile unit is entirely self-sufficient and contains 140 -150 items such as: Complete medical library, $260; operating, $260; medical and emergency supplies, $20; one microscope, $300; one x-ray machine, $100; equipment for eye surgery, $80; Reanimation and anaesthetic equipment, $50; together weighing 1,350 lbs and the total cost of the mobile hospital will be $12,000 (Z$) and it will be assembled in Brit- ain.

It should be pointed out that the health service at PRG is free and is freely available to all civilians Vietnamese who live in South Vietnam, including those under the Tiou administration.

A programme to raise the finance will be be- gin at a variety on July 16 and the support of students both in active work and in making contributions is absolutely vital.

Lunchtime Concert: Lunchtime concert in the Union Hall. Thursday, also. Carl Thorpe, an American expert on the PRG will speak. The Fair: "All the fun of the carnival in the Hamline Brown courtyard". White Elephant, the chance to get rid of all the old clothes and whatever items you may have around the house sometimw, raffles, and various "guns of skill". Have your for- tunes told by Madame Zazaa the Sino Soviet Gypsy recently returned from the Cold War in Karlshämen. All tickets if you are keen.

Watch the noticeboards for details of activities.

Add your name to the Students Office list or see Ken Howell, Geoff Woolford or Don Carson if you can help.

Indochina After the Agreement to End the War and Re-establish Peace in Vietnam

Speakers include Carlyle Thayer U.S. Vietnam expert and Walter Pollard from Auckland University. To be held in the Union Hall, Victoria University on Saturday July 21.

Topics to be covered include:
1. Past and future wars in Indochina
2. The formation and present nature of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam
3. The negotiations and the contents of the Peace Agreement
4. Political Prisoners as a violation of the Agreement
5. The role of Non-Signatory Nations in the implementation of the Agreement

All inquiries to the Committee on Vietnam, Box 534 Wellington.

Medical Aid Appeal

If the government is to make it appear that it is not the war that is the problem, then it has to be replaced with something else. The Medical Aid Appeal is one such scheme. It aims to raise money for a mobile medical unit which will be sent to Vietnam to provide medical assistance to those in need. The unit is self-sufficient and contains a range of medical equipment. The appeal is being led by a subcommittee, and is supported by a variety of individuals and organisations. The aim is to raise money to support the Medical Aid Appeal and to provide much-needed medical assistance to those affected by the war.
Advertising -- The Corrupt Art

By Brendan Smith

Ad agencies, according to Ogilvy and Mather agency, must offer the consumer a "promise" and "get the whole hog in delivering it". In their four-page full-page spread in the Dominion, Ogilvy and Mather, Construction House, Kent Terrace, gave every indication that the rights of women and artistic creativity would not be allowed to stand in the way of greater selling success and higher profits for their firm. The ads are cleverly contrived and quickly get sound to their door. About the "Mice of life" -- Handy Andy to the rescue type of ad, Ogilvy and Mather state: "These posters are cutes and most copywriters". But they have sold a lot of goods and are still selling. So they give approval to the continual churning out of this mindless rubbish. The Consumer Institute has fought blatant advertising blunders since its inception. In its magazine of January/ February new thinking, the Institute states: "We have become very angry at the constant barrage of lies and half-truths, inflating claims to several worthless and nearvalueless points. A city councilman, for example, of bus developers, slimming aids, attachments to car motors, hair restorers, etc. What motivates the people who create the advertisements which amount to actual lies? I will not even try to speak for themselves. In the Ogilvy and Mather "plush"

How to develop a Beautiful Bustline
- takes only a few minutes a day
- costs you nothing if not satisfied

You're liberated.

You lead a woman's march for equality.
You carry the biggest placard.
You wear Ma Griffe.
A respect and carries your placard for you.
Ma Griffe apologizes for unliberating the liberated women.

Write for FREE. Brochure Today:
Personal Sale Ltd.
Dept. 1, W. 4210, Auckland.

1/9/5

You can add up to 3 inches to your bustline in 3 weeks or it costs you nothing "Aloue" -- the new scientific formula for bust development is simple so use, takes only minutes a day.

The results will astonish and delight you. Write for full details. Mention in a plain weapon sticking "Aloue" helps you achieve new beauty quickly and safely.

Let's start in S.A. Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

SALIENT JULY 12TH PAGE SEVEN

Great bed.

Advertising, in doubt, without an art form. But it becomes increasingly commercialized, with no standards except profits. As so does the case in the Lesbian scene, we see the manipulation of uncontrolled businesses to work disfiguring and distorting its proper purpose. Our awareness of, and reaction to, what it does or tries to do needs to be stronger. Advertising should be no colourfully informative, yet it is an art form almost totally corrupted.

Ad

SALIENT JULY 12TH PAGE SEVEN

The entire student body at South Africa's University of the Western Cape was expelled en masse on June 11 in response to angry campus criticism of the newly appointed Rector. The University, with an enrollment of some 1,600 students, is reserved for members of the nation's mixed race (so-called Coloured). But the newly-appointed Rector, Professor C.J. Kriel, is white and the students regard this fact as one more example of minority oppression under apartheid.

Trespass on Campus

The wave of protest that led to the declaration of a university and the expulsion of students had followed upon the arrest of Student Union President Henk Basson, a mixed-race student. But this was only the latest in a long list of incidents that have kept the University in the headlines, especially as the exams are due to start. The students have consistently complained that there are on the whole, that at best, patronising attitude of the white staff towards the Coloured, Indian or black students.

Incas is also President of the national students' union, South Africa Students' Organisation (SASO), which refers to all "non-white" students as black, believing that they should be concerned only with securing their civil rights. His activities and demands earned him a stiff fine which he refused to pay; this act of indiscretion led to his suspension. But Incas continued to protest, and was finally arrested by a security officer on charges of trespassing lodged by the Rector. More than 500 students then staged a demonstration, boycotted lectures, and demanded the resignation of Professor Kriel.

Incitement by Students

At this point, the Rector closed the University, ordered the students off the campus and announced that only those would be allowed to return who reapplied for admission. The next day, June 12, the Minister for Coloured Relations, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, defended the Rector's actions, charging that there had been "signs of incitement" by students bent on destroying the institution. Security police were out in force to keep the students off campus. But they needn't have bothered; the students voted overwhelmingly against reapplying for admission on the Rector's terms. They adopted a motion expressing "abhorrence" at the "racist nature" of education in South Africa. They insisted that all students be readmitted at once.

When the incident came up in the South African Parliament, a member of the Opposition contended that the students had "a real case". After 13 years, he said, there were only 12 Coloureds on the University staff, compared with 79 whites. This could not be far or right. The students, he insisted, should not be regarded as agitators. The Minister of Coloured Relations then announced the formation of a commission of inquiry to look into the students' grievances.

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.

Women in Doubt, Throw them all Out

No standing in S.A.
STIRRINGS IN THE ENGLISH DEPT.

BY GORDON CAMPBELL

The English department, long one of our more reactionary departments, is currently going through some changes. With the retirement of Professor Smith, a member of the faculty has begun considering changes both in the range of courses offered and in the prerequisites and corequisites for an English major.

No Contact with Students

A staff/student meeting has been held, in which the department and faculty have discussed major changes in the curriculum and course requirements. The meeting was attended by all members of the department and was well-received.

No Word on the Course

The department has decided to implement changes in the curriculum and course requirements in the upcoming semester. The changes will be discussed in further detail at the next staff/student meeting.

The Plot Conclies

The plot concludes with a resolution of the conflict between the two main characters. The resolution is satisfying and leaves the reader with a sense of closure.

In the end, the story is about the struggle for power and the consequences of one's actions. It is a cautionary tale that serves as a reminder of the importance of integrity and honesty.

The English department, long one of our more reactionary departments, is currently going through some changes. With the retirement of Professor Smith, a member of the faculty has begun considering changes both in the range of courses offered and in the prerequisites and corequisites for an English major.

No Contact with Students

A staff/student meeting has been held, in which the department and faculty have discussed major changes in the curriculum and course requirements. The meeting was attended by all members of the department and was well-received.

No Word on the Course

The department has decided to implement changes in the curriculum and course requirements in the upcoming semester. The changes will be discussed in further detail at the next staff/student meeting.

The Plot Conclies

The plot concludes with a resolution of the conflict between the two main characters. The resolution is satisfying and leaves the reader with a sense of closure.

In the end, the story is about the struggle for power and the consequences of one's actions. It is a cautionary tale that serves as a reminder of the importance of integrity and honesty.
SALIENT: Could you start by telling us something about the forthcoming Commonwealth Vice-Chancellor's Conference?

TAYLOR: Well, as from today, there's no South African or Rhodesian universities going to attend.

Or Rhodesian?

TAYLOR: Yes, that's right. It's through on the BBC news this morning.

Well that's news to me. I'd only heard about the South African Universities withdrawal.

How did you react to that?

Well, I must say the minute I read it up was wrong for the invitations to the South African Universities not to attend. It’s in two minds about Rhodesia. It seems to me there are a dozen of them, or however many universities there are. And I ask; the question is whether you acknowledge the difficulties they are working under, or whether you just want to keep the conference going.

Do you think that the African universities should have a role to play to break down the racial structure of the universities and the universities themselves? Is other words do you think they should have a political role?

Well, now that's a difficult one. I think if they're true to their principle of admission being free of colour, creed etc. etc. I think they should do whatever they can to oppose legislation that would prevent that. Just from the very nature of their existence. But how far should he go this?

The question of the tone, I think, is a difficult one. It's always easy to sit here in New Zealand and say, ‘we should be out in the streets marching and getting our heads knocked in’ and that sort of thing. One should be opposing it on every possible way. But to be in South Africa, knowing what the South African policy is, and having done, it's different kettle of fish.

We would be interested in clearing up the report we wrote on last year's conference, which I imagine you've probably read. Would you be willing to comment on that?

Look I dislike calling a list. I am not a list. The impression given is that there is doing our best to concentrate, to delay and delay, so that the delegation would go forward before the issue was settled. I don't know what experience you have of Council but I think it an extraordinary, if good Council here in Victoria. Some of us may be building a bit but I don’t think that we’re the awful fuddy-duddy that you try to paint us.

What about the details of the sending or not sending of the actual letter?

Well there was this substantial amendment that the procedure be that those interested in being changed so the letter didn't go. I think rightly and properly so.

Could it not have gone before another meeting of Council?

Well, I suppose it could have, but the momentum in the original form, one of the members of our delegation said ‘Well, I'm just withdrawing, I'm not going to protest’. The sense of the change was that the delegation tabled to protest at the presence of the South African universities. The man who is the head of the delegation, was that the universities should protest. Not that he thought whether it was appropriate to, and then the latter anyway, I suppose, if it was simply that the delegations go and protest when they get there. And actually, it's no secret, John Smith wrote to me and said that if you want someone to protest why don't you send a student to do it: it's not part of our contract. Peter Frank sent me a letter he said you implied or said that the matter was under 'under continuing discussion'.

My letter has been discussed, yes, I didn't imply that but it was obviously. Now I'll tell you why. Before Neville Phillips as chairman of the NZ vice-chancellors' conference sent to London I gave him a copy of our resolutions as they stood at that moment. Now he had that in his possession and knew that Victoria was going to protest against that information went there. But there was no attempt to lie and also annoy me intimately and I take great exception to that particular account Frankly. You people write rather cruel things at times about people. I am as sensitive as the next man. I didn't lie and I didn't try to cover up and I've already told you. The report does say that the ACU had considered the Council's letter. Now let me explain all this to you. What happened was this, there was a meeting of the Council at which the matter was discussed and as a result I was sent a confidential memorandum from the Vice-Chancellor of Canterbury, saying this is how things stand, you must not say anything about it. Now what was decided was that it was left to the chairman of the ACU Council to contact with the vice-chancellors of the South African Universities and the University of Rhodesia and see if he couldn't persuade them to withdraw their acceptance.

Now that's what I mean by discussion is continuing. Well I couldn't get Council an account of the things that were in here. And then I was asked when the whole thing appears on the back page of the Times Higher Educational Supplement so I could have, and not appearedfavoured as I suspect people thought I was at Council.

What generally do you hope to gain from the Commonwealth Universities' Conference?

The only thing I think of the last of the conference. They've got to big with the number of universities increasing that their usefulness is decreasing. But the important part from my point of view is that the opportunities are taken for, simply, vice-chancellors to get to know each other after the conference, suppose we rejoin on each other shoulders to a certain extent which is a rather pleasant thing. I understand that American universities attend as observers.

No, I think one or two of the American universities are asked to send a delegate and such people are invited as Allan Pirce who's the President of the Carnegie Corporation. We'll suppose that we all got the idea we could nibble a bit of money out of the Carnegie. We're two or three other bodies of corporations are involved.

How do you see the role of the university in relation to big business?

Well, Business Administration, Economics, and that area, are valid subjects for study in a university. It's an activity in the community. If there's a demand from you people to learn more about it, I think, it's up to us to provide it. But we should not be in the hands of big business, if you're suggesting that. Quite the opposite. I strongly resist that. But if they're prepared to contribute a certain amount of money, we should accept it as long as it has no strings. This must be always the most important thing in accepting money. Even, for example, Frank Holmes' chair, in Money and Finance is partly funded by finance houses and banks. But it was made abundantly clear that you paid your money, and took your chances. The characteristics of a university must always be that people have the freedom to say what they like. After due consideration, it must be responsible comment. Would you like to talk about the role of the University in relations to the government? Well I'd be happy to, very happy to. I don't know if you realise that I go along with an awful lot of things that you students are saying. At the bottom of the problem is this, we haven't got a penny of our own, it comes from the Government. But the Government says Victoria University to produce the people they want, medics, scientists, teachers, etc. Now if I was to say, now look, the University at the bottom is not really for the producing of degrees, really its role is not this certification thing, they'd say 'Johnny, on your way boy, we don't pay good money for that sort of thing.' See you've got to move toward cautiously all the time.
What Future For the University?

The note by Mr. Gordon reproduced on this page is currently being circulated among staff of this university. It is emphasized that it is by no means a full report, but it does raise an issue which we consider should be discussed by all students. Also reprinted is the article from the Saturday Review of Education that Mr. Gordon refers to.

TO: The Faculty of One

SUBJECT: Toward a Student/Lab

At a recent faculty meeting I suggested rather than a smaller one. Because we consider the matter with the partial response to that invitation.

My proposal has two major elements:

1. What to mean by performance in this unit you will know x, or this "Killing" test against these performances - what our students learn is also what they know and can do. Consider for a moment you will now be inhomogeneous or equal to any.

Collections of such statements directly reflect those he prefers. The invariance is not easy to write a perspective in learning resources used by student to sources. Since this memo is not something to suggest some suggestions for your consideration. This memo is about technology, in fact, on Saturday Review of Education. A view much of which is devoted to "educate" I chose this article to present my own lower than average cost per student in the millennium, I know, a chimera, but if I see the technology as an aid to the investment?

Where do we place a sequential submission and to bring:

Robert M. Gordon
Information Science

This is how a freshman learns introductory biology at Golden West College in Huntington Beach, California, each semester.

At his own convenience, the student, one of 500 taking the course, goes to a large, air-conditioned room called the Audio-Tutorial Biology Laboratory. He punches in on a time clock, then checks out an audio-cassette player and a study tray from an equipment desk. Entering one of 60 study carrels equipped with slide viewer, microscope, and biological specimens, he sits down and switches on the tape.

"This is Course Objective Nine," the recorded voice of the instructor Lou Mikelson greets him. "It covers the body's internal control and balance systems. Open your lab manual to page 150 and put the first slide in the viewer. Look at the part marked 'A.' It shows in diagram form the central nervous system of the body."

For the next 60 minutes of tape Mikelson tracks the student through an explanation of the voluntary and involuntary nervous systems, the spine, the cerebellum, the hypophysis, and the major parts and functions of the brain. He covers each point in detail and orchestrates all the equipment at the student's elbow, telling him when to change the slide, when to look into the microscope, when to go to one of the lab tables at the back of the room to conduct an experiment, and even when to ask for help from one of the para-professional "instructural assistants" on duty at the lab.

On one tape, with a cheery "You're in ten minutes or so,

he even suggests that the student get up and take a walk before reviewing the entire slide series and going on with the lesson. The student can stop the tape, repeat it, go as fast or as slow as he pleases, and quit after 15, 30, or 45 minutes, or whenever he has had enough. Typically, he stays in the carrel for about two hours before turning in his equipment and punching out the clock.

On the other side of the campus, some of Golden West's 1,000 students stand in line to use the Computer Services Center. Inside, they sit at one of 30 terminals linked to an IBM Model 155 computer and "interact" with any of 500 teacher-prepared "segments" - drills, lessons, and reviews - stored in the computer's memory bank. The computer prints out questions, and the student types back answers in subjects from spelling to algebra. A "magnetics" hook-up, which allows stored miniaturized visual materials to be projected on the computer's screen, even enables art history students to view Old Masters while the computer asks questions about them.

Elsewhere at Golden West the "Golden keys" - typing lab hours with the sound of video and audio cassette. Would be bypass operate almost completely on their own, using the tape for speed drills which are directed at a gradually increasing rate. Engineering classes employ sound-equipped slides to teach prospective technicians how to use a slide rule. In freshman English, students practice syntax and paragraph structure with a tape playback - and get back their compositions accompanied by a tape cassette of the instructor's pronunciations.

Golden West's "Electronic U" extends beyond the perimeter of the 122-acre campus.
are or than 1,300 fully enuited residents of the community college district nown or in its here in residence, and psychology, enuited more, or physical geography via the district's enuited faculty in the MIT television channel, the "Jemima University." Each half-hour course is re-named the "Television University" and is offered as a free or reduced-cost course. The courses are taught via satellite, and includes many face-to-face meetings, on the blackboard as they need them. Their own contact with the college otherwise is to drop in for seminars and finals. In September, the college plans to add credit courses in horticulture and zoology.

Golden West has been pioneering in the tech- nological approach to education even before it opened in 1966. Along with its wet student welfare system, range College, it has deliberately attempted to redesign its program around hardware. Of the 50 courses in the Coast Community College Dis- trict open to the public, 50% of them are non-collegial courses open to all students. Many students feel that the traditional col- legial concept of learning is that the college is for you and that you need to attend college to get what you want. The college has its students to show that they don't need just good grades, but they also need to be creative and think of new ideas.

The Golden West approach goes beyond most of the other community colleges in the state because it is more open and gives a chance to express themselves. In the case of the students, they can express themselves through their own ideas and work on their own projects. This is a radical change from the traditional educational system where students are forced to fit into a certain mold and are not given the opportunity to express themselves. The Golden West students are given the chance to be their own teachers and learn from each other.

The students at Golden West are not just learning from books and lectures, but they are also learning from each other. They are encouraged to be creative and think outside the box. The students are given the opportunity to experiment and learn from their mistakes. This is a revolutionary change from the traditional educational system where students are forced to fit into a certain mold and are not given the opportunity to express themselves.

The Golden West approach is also more personalized. The students are not just learning from the teachers, but they are also learning from each other. The students are given the opportunity to learn from each other and from their own experiences. This is a revolutionary change from the traditional educational system where students are forced to fit into a certain mold and are not given the opportunity to express themselves.

The Golden West approach is also more personalized. The students are not just learning from the teachers, but they are also learning from each other. The students are given the opportunity to learn from each other and from their own experiences. This is a revolutionary change from the traditional educational system where students are forced to fit into a certain mold and are not given the opportunity to express themselves.
In Academy in the People’s Struggle

By Stephen Hall.

Many people may believe that adventure, escape and the rescue of prominent women are the focus of some stories, but Professor James Bertram, of the V.U.W. English Department, who was deeply involved with the Chinese -- and the Thirties and Forties seem to have found them in fact. In a recent public lecture he outlines his experiences and impressions of China amid wars both civil and international.

Until the Thirties there had been growing discontent with the foreign influence and finance that controlled the Nationalist regime in China. This was highlighted by the embryo intellectual revolution of the ‘May 4 Movement’ and the formation of the Communist Party in 1921. The left grew and certain units in the Nationalist Army who were inspired by Russian models and the work and constructive policy of Mao Tsetung detached themselves and the Red Army began to build and grow.

Watershed

In the late Twenties and Thirties opposition to Chiang Kai Shek was mounting. Many Soviets (workers councils in charge of a district) were formed in south east China, Mao had already become known as a capable and experienced organiser. Chiang Kai Shek, described as an “indifferent, weak and well-liked office holder” by the Thirties in countering the growing political and military opposition.

The struggles of the forces against Chiang Kai Shek had their watershed in the “striking and heroic effort” of the Long March. The March which had started with 300,000 people and ended with 30,000-50,000 miles and took twenty months to complete before ending in Yenan. This area in north west China was in the advantage of being impossible to blockade.

A Student in Peking

By 1935-36 the various armies which had marched to Yenan from the south were united. It was at this time that James Bertram arrived in China. While at Peking University studying literature and philosophy, he became aware of the student movements against the Japanese. Chiang Kai Shek, now involved with the large problem of the Communists, could not thwart the movement as he had been able to in the past, and the cry came out to fight the invading Japanese. The Communists had already declared war on the Japanese while Chiang Kai Shek had been “passively avoiding”. From the middle of the situation Bertram saw that the cry of all students and patriots was to fight the Japanese. The Communists were doing this but the Nationalists were not.

A Russian Agent?

At this time Bertram James joined a corps of extremists and as a result was once mistaken as a Russian ‘agent’, as the Russian agents were trained to speak in the BBC fashion. The Communist 8th Route Army had given the Japanese their “first serious defeat” at the end of 1937.

Professor Bertram of the V.U.W. English Dept.

Yenan became the centre of resistance with Mao as Chairman and teacher. A university was set up in the district and it became a goal for students throughout China. Every student in China wanted to get to it.

Having written ‘Crises in China’, the first of his many books on China, Bertram was present in Peking with the famous writer Edgar Snow when the Japanese occupied it. They took a train connecting with a ship to the south with their serving carrying the baggage. Getting through surveillance was difficult but it was accomplished. And so they and the ‘servant’ (actually Chou on La’s wife) escaped the Japanese.

First Meeting with Mao

Bertram then got the opportunity to go to Yenan. And after having to hide under rice sacks in a truck for part of the way he arrived in the Autumn of 1937 at the Foreign Office of the liberated district. His first meeting with Mao was the graduation day of the Military Academy. Mao was described in the lecture as a “speaker of racy colloquial Chinese, full of wisecracks and promises”. He is also a man who-door to door offers money to buy or sell. In the 1930s he was a man who-door to Bertram and wrote out an I.O.U. for $100 and got him to sign it, saying that if he were to reclaim it in 100 years that there would not be enough money in the British Treasury to pay for it.

Army Related to the People

Only one other foreigner was in the area at the time and they both reached the same conclusions about the conditions then prevailing. The mobile Communist army could defeat the Japanese and he, Bertram, could confirm the Communists’ position by the slogan “The Army did all the things that you read in Mao’s comments”. He moved in the countryside and organised the people. When they moved in the people did not take to the hills as they did when Chiang Kai Shek’s forces arrived.

Unlike the nationalist army which had become corrupt in the warlord period, Mao’s forces stole nothing from the people for they were an altogether new style of army. They discussed all plans in detail at all levels. “I never met anything like this before” said Bertram.

In 1938, while Chiang Kai Shek’s forces were being rolled back, Bertram went shanty to Hanchow. In Hong Kong he formed the China Defense League to get medical supplies to the north west area. After travelling to England to win support he returned in 1939 to Hong Kong. Meanwhile all supplies for the “united front” was going to Chiang Kai Shek’s forces, one convoy of supplies for the north west ended up in Haiphong.

The war then broke out over a much wider front and Bertram returned to New Zealand, continuing to do further work for the Chinese Defense League. The direction of the Japanese war effort changed to Manchuria and northern China. The United Front came under stress with Chiang Kai Shek keeping his best troops away from the front to blockade the 8th Route Army. The troops ‘guarded’ trucks from Russia so that material did not reach the Communist forces.

At the end of the war the Kuomintang appeared to have the upper hand for on paper at least, they had won.

Civil war broke out with “America thinking Mao had only a few months”. Chiang moved into Yenan after the Communists had voluntarily left the area. But, for all their foreign aid, the armies of the Kuomintang had no supplies.

As for the inevitable clash between Mao Tsetung and Chiang Kai Shek, Professor Bertram put it aptly: “History has given its verdict.”

---

**The National Bank of New Zealand Limited**

of New Zealand Limited

—Your Friendly Bank

---

**don't be short of money**

Need a loan? Or perhaps a little advice? We are helping hundreds of students complete their studies with a simple, flexible loan scheme which provides assistance when they need it most. How about a cheque account that looks after your money, makes payments easier, and keeps a record of your expenditure — all for less than 15 cents a week on average? We specialise in banking for undergraduates (let’s call it an investment in a lifelong customer). So when you need a bank, why not choose one which works for your business. And shows it.

as a first step phone Mr. T. M. Corrigan at 49-410 or call in at any of our branches.
Teach-In

Open to the Public

Why should abortion laws be changed?

Who in the community is working for change and how do they see these changes taking place?

What are the aims and objectives of the organisations which consider the abortion laws unjust?

These questions and many others will be discussed on Saturday July 14 at the teach-in session of the National Women's Abortion Action Conference.

SPEAKERS
(Full list yet to be finalised)

Dr Margaret Sparrow  Student Health Service, Victoria University
Isabel Stanton  President, Abortion Law Reform Association (ALRANZ)
Anne Davidson  President, Wellington Branch, Abortion Law Reform Association
Nita Keig  Women's Abortion Action Campaign (Sydney)
Kay Goodger  Convenor, National Women's Abortion Action Conference.

Panel Discussion: Political Parties

Women who oppose the abortion laws will give their views:

Jonette Elder  Pol-LINK (National Party group)
Vicki Buch  Labour Party Youth Advisory Council
Helen Smith  Valori Party candidate for Porirua in 1972
Spokespeople for the Government and the Opposition have been asked to address the meeting.

The Saturday Teach-In will begin at 10.30am (Registration begins 9.00am) and will be held in the Union Hall, top floor, Student Union Building. Lunch will be available in the Cafeteria on the ground floor.

Conference

Open to Women Only

Starts 10.30am, Sunday, July 15, Union Hall.

All over the world, in Europe, North America, Asia, and Australia, women are joining together to wage a campaign against laws which restrict their right to choose whether or not to end an unwanted pregnancy.

Women in the USA won a victory in January 1973 when the Supreme Court ruled that women have the right to decide whether or not to have an abortion. This victory is an inspiration to women everywhere.

In this country, opponents of abortion are mounting an aggressive campaign in defense of the existing abortion laws. They are attempting to terrorize people with horror stories and cries of "murder" of the "unborn child". This irrational onslaught, designed to frighten women into acting against their own interests, must be answered clearly and firmly.

The Women's Abortion Action Committees are seeking to involve women in an active campaign for repeal of abortion laws and freely available contraception. They have organized national marches and educational activities over the past year to this end.

This conference will be the first opportunity for the local Women's Abortion Action Committees to get together on a national level, to discuss and plan ways to further the abortion action campaign.

ALL WOMEN ARE WELCOME!

Workshops will be held to discuss ways of publicising and organising the campaign. In addition, women from various areas, such as high schools, unions, churches, etc., can get together to discuss their particular fields of activity.

A full session will draw together reports from these and project the future course of the campaign.

CRECHE  — Available throughout both days.
SOCIAL  — To be held Saturday evening.

TRANS TASMAN SUMMER FLIGHTS PROGRAMME

NZUSA's Student Travel Bureau (STB), with the Australian Union of Students (AUSU) Travel Service, is offering a programme of 35 student charter flights between New Zealand and Australia over the coming summer vacation.

To SYDNEY

CHRISTCHURCH TO SYDNEY

November 19
December 5, 20, 24, 27
January 22, 24, 29
February 13
FARE ONE WAY $54

AUCKLAND TO SYDNEY

November 12, 28
December 8, 14, 21, 24, 28
January 8, 15, 26
February 8, 12, 20, 27
FARE ONE WAY $54

To AUCKLAND

SYDNEY TO AUCKLAND

November 12, 28
December 8, 14, 24, 28, 28
January 8, 25
February 12, 30
FARE ONE WAY $54

To CHRISTCHURCH

SYDNEY TO CHRISTCHURCH

November 19
December 5
January 5, 13, 19, 26
February 5, 13, 19, 26
March 5
FARE ONE WAY $54

To MELBOURNE

CHRISTCHURCH TO MELBOURNE

November 27
December 4, 11, 18
January 1, 16
February 2, 5, 19, 26
March 5

AUCKLAND TO MELBOURNE

December 26
FARE ONE WAY $59

To PERTH

CHRISTCHURCH TO PERTH

January 26
FARE ONE WAY $115

MELBOURNE TO AUCKLAND

January 15
February 6, 27
FARE ONE WAY $59

BRISBANE TO AUCKLAND

September 21
FARE ONE WAY $59

MELBOURNE TO CHRISTCHURCH

November 27
December 4, 11, 18, 24, 27
January 1, 24
February 2
FARE ONE WAY $59

PERTH TO CHRISTCHURCH

December 19
FARE ONE WAY $115

NZUSA
STUDENT TRAVEL BUREAU
Spurred into action by student dissent and demonstrations over the past decade, a number of Asian governments have introduced new programs in the field of youth affairs. They range from the participation of youth in the decision making process to involvement in community development projects. Almost every country in Asia has set up a new programme of some kind for its discontented young people during the course of the last year. And yet, all of these efforts have been undertaken on an ad hoc basis, mainly to meet immediate demands, rather than in fulfillment of carefully thought-out policies.

In the complex effort to determine the most effective youth program, many initiatives have brought dividends while others have clearly failed. With their limited resources, the nations of Asia can scarcely afford to rely upon trial-and-error methods in working out their priorities and projects, especially in so new a field as youth affairs. As a way of benefiting from one another's experience, top-ranking government officials, heads of universities and youth activities from 13 Asian countries gathered in Jakarta this spring to take part in the Asian Conference on Youth Policies, sponsored jointly by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture, and by the International Institute for Educational Studies (IIES), Brussels, Belgium. The meeting provided a unique opportunity for all those directly involved in the youth field to hold free and frank discussions on the developments that have occurred in the participating countries. The Conference recognized from the very outset that adverse conditions faced by young people in every country are so similar that even the best ad hoc programmes would fail to provide durable answers to the problems at hand.

The participants agreed that the inability of societies to provide hope and opportunities to the younger generation into the mainstream of national programmes must be overcome, and that anti-establishment agitation has now become one of the regular activities of a youth leader. If one fact that youth leaders need to feel, their leadership would be threatened. On the other hand, the problems of anti-establishment groups and the young people in decision-making have been outlined more as of secondary concern. The common and commonality of the groups and the need for direct discussions have been developed. In fact, just what the aspirations of rural youth are, since they represent the large majority of the young; and, second, to assure their direct participation in the formulation of national policies.

To give effect to a policy of participation, the governments would have to set up administrative apparatus which is both wide and targeted to deal with all segments of youth, including rural youth, young workers, white-collar youth, and others. Several countries present at the Jakarta Conference - Thailand, India and Cambodia, for example, have already created strong, high-level agencies to handle youth problems which actually come under the supervision or direction of different government departments or ministries. In fact, Malaysia has gone further; about two years ago, it set up a separate ministry to handle youth affairs.

The Conference devoted a great deal of attention to projects which involve the young in the tasks of national development. As some of the participants put it, "National development is inseparable from the direct involvement of our young people." In this connection, there were those who argued that since students enjoy the benefits of their expensive education as well as the relatively easy tenure time - they should be given every opportunity to take an active role in national or community development tasks. Thus they would not only have a chance to help solve some of the problems of the poor and underprivileged, but also gain valuable educational experiences. On the whole, such activities would bring the students closer to the realities of life and its hardships. In the context of the developing nations, it was felt that student and youth organisations should play community development programs more than the list of priorities.

The Jakarta Conference was also concerned with the immensely critical problem of youth unemployment. It suggested that, in addition to traditional remedies, the governments should assist efforts by youth organisations to create more and better opportunities for self-employment among the young.

The need for closer regional cooperation in implementing youth programmes and policies was another point that came up for detailed debate. The Conference proposed that efforts be made to set up an Asian Clearinghouse for Youth Policies and Programmes. This would enable individual countries to learn from one another's successes and thus avoid repeating them. At the same time, information on successful programmes carried out in one country would encourage others to undertake similar action. Preliminary discussion of the possibility of establishing an Asian Youth Foundation has already received a generally favourable response. Because of its recognized expertise in youth matters and its wide contacts in the field, the Indonesian Institute for Educational Studies (IIES) was asked to pursue further this and other ideas broached at the Jakarta Conference on Youth Policies.

In Hamilton, June 16, a meeting was held of representatives from anti-war bodies which support the U.S. Nuclear Freeze movement for the anti-war movement. The meeting was unanimous in taking a number of proposals aimed at stepping up activities in the coming period. These proposals have since been endorsed by the Australian, Christchurch, and Wellington groups, and will be considered by the other New Zealand anti-war coalitions.

This meeting was prompted by the fact that despite the Vietnam Peace Agreement signed almost six months ago, the war in Indochina has not ended. The US continues to bomb Cambodia; fighting rages throughout South Vietnam as the Thieu regime attempts to "mobilise" the area controlled by the liberation forces. Extensive US remains in South Vietnam through thousands of "diplomatic staff" and "civilian adviser"; and hundreds of thousands of political prisoners remain in Thieu's jails. Furthermore, the US is still pouring millions of dollars worth of aid into the corrupt dictatorships in Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam. Despite the withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam, the US Government is still committed in the war of aggression against the Indochinese people. And, as long as the aggressors remain in the aggressive military alliances of SEATO and ANZUS, they will continue to recognise the Thieu regime as the 'legitimate' government of South Vietnam, and it still has military interests in S.E. Asia.

In short, the tasks of the anti-war movement are far from over. The decisions coming out of the Hamilton meeting include:

1) To organise a national speaking tour by Ken Keck, US Vietnam Veteran. This tour will start in Auckland on July 12, and during his stay in this region he will be one of the speakers at the Auckland Indochina Day Teach-in, July 14.
2) To organise nationwide pickets for Friday evening, July 27. National publicising is already out for these actions; demands 'Stop Bombing Cambodia, End Support of the Thieu Regime', 'NZ out of SEATO and ANZUS', 'Release All Political Prisoners in South Vietnam', 'US and NZ out of South East Asia, NZ', and 'US out of South East Asia Now'.

The meeting also adopted the principle of national coordination of the above activities, and the formation of a national coordinating body to initiate future actions and educational activities. This national body has been named the National Mobilisation Committee for Out of South East Asia. Its central aims are:

1) US Out of S.E. Asia Now.
2) NZ Withdrawal of Support for the War: NZ withdrawal of support for the Thieu Dictatorship.
3) NZ Withdrawal from SEATO and ANZUS
4) Maximum unity in action of all forces in the NZ anti-war movement.

This newly formed National Mobilisation Committee represents an attempt to bring all the organised Out East forces in the anti-war movement into national coalition. With the current down turn in the movement on an international scale, along with the immense tasks which the movement still has the duty to carry out, such a coalition is as necessary now as ever before.

However, this body is not projected as an 'out of NYU' organisation representing all sections of the anti-war movement. It is an attempt to organise just one section of the movement (though a significant one), and is based on an open recognition of the deep differences which exist among the anti-war forces in NZ and on an international scale. At present these differences tend to revolve around the question "Which demand for the anti-war movement - Out of NYU or the Peace Agreement?" Salient has already carried some articles this year which reflect this debate. The National Mobilisation Committee’s attitude towards these differences was summed up in one of the reports adopted by the Hamilton meeting "...in an open, non-factional recognition of these differences will in fact do more towards producing unity in action of all the anti-war forces in NZ than a blind pretense that there are not different analyses and strategies. Despite differences, the strategies of all the anti-war forces overlap on a whole range of questions. And here we must openly work towards the maximum possible cooperation and unity in action."

In its coming activities, the National Mobilisation Committee plans to follow the general guidelines established in that report.

Jorgen Rostvold, Co-ordinator, Wellington Mobilisation Committee

P.LEMERS STEPS LAMPTON QUAY Phone 556-476

WHERE ARE WE? Opposite the BNZ on the corner of Wills Street/Lampton Quay
Next to Barrette Hotel - upstairs.

Plummers Emporium

JULY 14

Count Christian de Nicolay in association with
President Pompidou
invite all interested to show their commitment to their Pacific nuclear test programme.

At the residence of the French Ambassador, Easdale St.
(Off Brotton St.)
This Saturday 14 July
Cocktails at 5.30 sharp B.Y.O.G.
Smash French Imperialism
Wellington Front Against Imperialism

JAZZ & JAZZ ROCK
Sunday, July 15 - 8pm. Students 50c.
Public 75c. Four groups Local groups NZ TRIO TRIO GO
40 WATT BANANA
who were on show at Tauranga National Jazz Festival.
Plus: AUTO-GLASS MANEGRIE
from Palmerston North

RECORDS
Cassettes Permanent Sale

PLUMERS STEPS LAMPTON QUAY Phone 556-476

WHERE ARE WE? Opposite the BNZ on the corner of Wills Street/Lampton Quay
Next to Barrette Hotel - upstairs.

Where are we? opposition.
**Rolling Thunder: Mickey Hart. Wrathers. Reviewed by Redmer Yska.**

Mickey Hart was a drummer in the Grate-
ful Dead, but he's more than just a rock drum-
er—other than his other two roles, he developed the unique style which brought to him the Hall of Fame. Hart has been active in various music projects and has written several books on music. He is also known for his contribution to the band "Rolling Thunder," whose album "Cold Hands Cold Feet" was reviewed in this issue. Hart is quoted as saying, "The music is a way of life, and it's a way of expressing yourself."

**Turkey: Wild Turkey. (Chrysalis CL 4717). Reviewed by Richard Best.**

Quite satisfying this. Wild Turkey feature the song that is called "Jelly Bean."

**True Stories and Other Dreams: Judy Collins. Elektra 75053. Reviewed by Gordon Campbell.**

Judy Collins has built a career on intimate, introspective singer-songwriter's music. Her new album, "True Stories and Other Dreams," features songs that are deeply personal and reflect her own experiences. This album is a must-listen for fans of her earlier work and for new listeners. The songs are accompanied by thoughtful and engaging liner notes. Overall, it's a fantastic release that showcases Collins' continued growth as an artist.

**Lotto Stock Just Arrived.**

London at rock bottom prices

$447

There's a whole big world out there, and it's yours while you're young. If you're under 26, you're a Qantas Pacesetter.

You can jet to London for only $447. And you have a choice of ways to go—fly via Bangkok and Athens or via Singapore and Vienna. See some of the East, some of Europe, then onto where it's all at—London. Come on, get into gear and put your Levi's on a Qantas seat. Get into any Qantas travel agent, now—they have all the details. You'll find them where you see the big red 'Q'.

QANTAS
TREATS YOU BETTER ALL ROUND
Dominion Versus China
Dear Sir,

The following paragraph was not included in the "Dominion" that I wrote recently to question charges of illicit dope dealings on the part of the Freihmich Brothers. The accusations were originally made by the National Chinese Minisitry of the Interior and further "evidence" was produced by one Osce Sonner who is a letter to the editor of the "Dominion". There was no mention to the editor of the "Dominion" that this letter had been edited or abridged.

If Mr. Summersell wants further details of CIA and US ally involvement in the South East Asia Opium trade I refer him to the "New Opinion War", a study originally produced in Ramshur and republished locally in "Salient", July 1971. Further evidence of the complicity of the Central Intelligence Agency, National Chinese and other US agencies in illegal transactions was suggested when President Nixon in his recent clamdown on opium targeted attention on the Middle East poppy fields and completely neglected the South East Asian area. I believe this was done deliberately to avoid embarrassing the US and its remaining "friends" in the region, and bringing the Indochina war into even greater disrepute.

Regards,
Paul Burns

Readers Guide Queries
Dear Sir,

Don Franks in the first part of his "Readers Guide Queries" in "Salient", June 27, 1975, inquired of us regarding the subject of this article. I am taking up his offer by submitting the following points.

Franks states: "These commodities are sold for a profit, all of which the workers receive as part of wages" (1st paragraph). It is not clear to me what Franks defines as profit and by what means by the word profit what "capitalist economists" mean it is to them by saying it is wrongly. To "capitalist economists" profits are not distributed to workers but to entrepreneurs and suppliers of capital either in the form of wages for their services (which should not denote Franks would deny them) or in the form of added value for the monopolistic element of their market position.

Possibly Franks is using Marx's definition of profit, but according to Marx, "the surplus value or that part of the total value of a commodity in which surplus labor or unpaid labor of the working man is realized I call profit." (K-Marx and F. Engels, "Selected Works" Vol 1 London:Lawrence and Wishert, 1971). This is Marx,workers do not receive profits.

Vague Beatings About Courts
Sir,

In its coverage about the exacting task of court reporting, Salient has chosen to highlight the views of two anonymous persons - both claiming experience in court reporting.

As yet another journalist, I thought the readers of the "Dominion" would have something more substantive to offer on the subject. But I notice his correction was marked across the letters page (beneath the picture of the little Victorian lady lacquering over her nails). In most cases an experienced journalist will give more weight and therefore more prominence to the remarks of a source who is prepared to be identified.

By vague beatings of two anonymous persons, it is not known whether the piece is of the same sin which the popular press is accused of. Is this touching its own tail court reportage? Sure, court coverage in newspapers leaves a lot to be desired. But the remedy to a very large extent lies in the hands of the court reporter himself.

I hope to provide the defense counsel to check evidence, just whose fault is it.

Mark Metherell

H. W. L. Moss Ltd.
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
OPEN SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
Ph: 70-697

The Grand Hotel
Redeck Lahr
Waikerne draught
Red Band on Top

S. J. Quash Centre

Students Concessions
S.S.C. 35c per half hour
Normal half fare
GOL: 30c and 40c
Butter of balls
Concessions
9-12 and 2-5

Brent Layton
Trots Exploit Students

Dear Mr Ed.

It has come to my attention that the "Trots of the Scottish "Youth League" are distributing posters in certain educational institutions. These posters contain seditious political views and aims. I wish to draw your attention to their existence.

The actions of these groups are a direct threat to the stability of our society. Their activities are illegal and I believe it is the responsibility of the authorities to take action against them.

Yours sincerely,
A Student

Pissed Off

Dear Sir,

Having recently failed the two exams for which I am to be imprisoned, I am sure that my unfortunate results upon the rigid system of internal assessment. However in order to do this I would be dishonest and I am forced to admit that I just haven’t worked as I should. Perhaps the conclusion also fits other citizens who are all too ready to realize that our chances are obtained through the pockets of ordinary working citizens who, like ourselves, expect to see some good results when hard worked is done.

This brings me to the main reason why I am pissed off with this place. I am pissed off with the social stigma attached to university students. I have never been told that all students are wankers and lazy bastards. I have and of course I didn’t like hearing what I believe to be lies. But it is becoming increasingly obvious that student is indeed a label which is more and more the social and irrational worship of all that begins with a capital D and ends with a capital A.

Yours sincerely,
A Student

Nuclear Hypocrisy

Dear Sir,

The notion of nuclear hypocrisy! You criticize France for atmospheric nuclear tests, yet you support the Chinese, "People’s Republic’s" right to carry out this same effort. It seems to me, that you are saying that an atom bomb in itself is not right and wrong, it is just a question of who commits it. An act is done in the South Korea Government is planned to begin nuclear tests in the South Pacific, whether atmospheric or not.

Some people can see differences only in terms of their own personal gain, while other people are stupid. I say that the class system is destroying the personal gain for the people, chauvinist and nationalist. We cannot talk about the same thing by using US, China, Japan, North Korea, etc... in this sense.

This issue of atmospheric nuclear testing highlights this in a sense you named your own hypocrisy – it’s the actions in themselves that are right or wrong, it is not dependent on who does them.

Yours,
Vaughn Westmoreland.

Jokes out of Context?

Dear Roger,

My first reaction on viewing the publication of your interview with me was one of surprise at the absence of hostile editorial comment. Further reading, however, dispelled my fears that you had not achieved the same expected end in a somewhat more obvious manner.

I wonder how many of your readers will pick the sentences in the article, and, forgetting for the fact that my remarks regarding Mao and China's human rights were published in a book entitled, and because of the access to the article, so that they may be seen in their actual context. As you know, the subject area discussion which brought about my remarks regarding Mao's degree of forbearance of human rights and were swallowed down copies when we encountered reference to an article in the Chinese 

I then told you that I had corresponded with Ewykront on the relationship of Catholicism to Irish genetic patterns and from that we launched into a discussion on New Zealand racial patterns which I argued that the propagation of Moorsheath (sud) was a rationalisation for, and normalization of, an early human occupation of the Pacific generally similar to Europe. I commented to NZ Samoans in this regard to NZ Matri futures. If anything, your own comments on the topic of nuclear testing in this case are more likely to be hazardous.

Yours,
R.J. Jones

Trots a la Carte

Dear Sir,

I just had to write to you about a dish which comes in handy when you’re trying to thin someone out. The dish is called “Trots a la Carte” and to those who don’t read the contributor to toilet walls it is commonly termed “nauseating became.

Here’s the recipe:
1. Go down Willis Street on Friday night with a small bag of sugar and a knife. If they struggle them over the head with a pick axe
2. Go home and empty them into a large bowl. Rinse thoroughly with water to get a refund. Then (shhh) stir them for two hours until they are fully cooked
3. Add unseasonable noodles
4. In a couple of Social Action toilet tissue paper issue to add sauce of flavour and a pinch of salt
5. Let them sit for five minutes. If they re

Undoubtedly

Dear Sir,

I thought you might just like to know the results of the survey we have just conducted. Basically it is all from the reformist press because of the small amount of feedback.

Yours sincerely,
Mira Fullop

Bank of New Zealand

The only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.