THE SAME OLD STORY:
People Or Profits?

by Roger Shirley

Blythwood Flats on the corner of Willis and Ara Streets is an impressive old block of 30 flats. Each flat has two or three tenants in it, making a total of about 60 people in the block. And all of them have just received notice to leave by September 24.

While some of the tenants are young and have only been in the block for a short while, others are elderly and have been living there for up to 30 years. They have paid their rent on time and have made improvements like repainting, repapering and laying new carpets. They don't intend to take their eviction lying down, and last Saturday held a planning meeting at the flats. It was attended by over half the tenants and several members of the Wellington Tenants Protection Association.

Blythwood flats are on the extreme edge of the Island Bay electorate so MP Gerald O'Brien turned up too. He immediately showed his sympathy for the tenants and his confidence: "It will be a fight but I think we will achieve something in the long run. We've got to convince the government of the urgency of the matter." He also got to the root of the trouble in quick time: "I'm going to start a ferment within my party because this is a perfect case of people being manipulated by speculators. And I'm going to look into getting laws changed so it doesn't happen again.

The speculators are at it again, all right. The property was formerly owned by the Druids Grand Lodge. Apparently they are a so-called 'friendly society', so selling it to Waitangi Trading Co. for $160,000 seems a bit out of character. The new owners intend to boot the present tenants out, slap a bit of paint over the cracks in the building and knock the flats off at about $26,000 each. Next profit - a cool two hundred thousand or so.

Amanda Russell of the TPA said at the meeting that the older people should have the right to stay in the flats for as long as they like. "They can't easily adjust to a new environment and shouldn't be expected to." The tenants themselves echoed this. Their flats are handy to buses, taxis, and shops. Making a shift, particularly in Wellington would be considerably inconvenient if not impossible.

Not that the flats are perfect by any means. They are made of concrete, and cracks in the roof have let water in, with disastrous consequences for some ceilings. The Druids have been far from perfect landlords. For four years they have promised repairs and have not done them. One tenant said that once the Druids lawyer, Mr Blake-Palmer, rang her to say that he had a cheque to pay for repairs to her ceiling. But months later the work has yet to be done and flaking paint and not still drops into her food.

Another tenant has cooked all her meals out of an electric frypan for six months because her gas stove has never been repaired, despite repeated requests. An elderly couple spent a considerable amount carpeting and painting their flat, but the whole effect was marred by a mildewed ceiling black with rot.

These, however, are the exceptions, and almost all tenants want to hang on to their flats. They have formed a committee to get advice on their rights and to disseminate it. And they are working out tactics for when the crunch comes. Support is coming in from many quarters, including some unions.

In the light of Labour's plans to crack down on speculators it was a bit incongruous to see a member of the government helping to organise tenants against speculators. But his sentiments were not misplaced. "Let's make this issue one about which we can bring about a crisis," said Mr O'Brien. "I would like to see the situation where housing was taken out of the area of private investment." This was greeted by a round of applause from the meeting.

Just before going to press the major shareholder of the aptly named Waitangi Trading Company, Mr J.R. Hastings was contacted on the telephone. Asked whether his company had bought the Blythwood property for $160,000, he said "I don't know whether I should talk to you, you can get in touch with the company solicitors." But he did admit that the price was in that order.

When asked about the fate of the tenants, he referred the question back with "you know the legal position and that's all there is to it." He mentioned that a few of the tenants who were in the flat before 1961 are protected under the Tenancy Act whereby new accommodation must be found for them if evicted.

Mr Hastings said he could not say what the company's plans for the building were. It was too early to estimate how much the done-up 'own your own' flats would sell for. But he did say that the company intended to spend a 'six-figure sum' on renovations. "The present services are obsolete," said Mr Hastings. "Put the present tenants don't agree."
Two Sides of Malaya

Dear Sirs,

Verity Jones is insidious, arrogant and patronizing in the extreme if she is attempting to tell me that her "social and political correctness" exists in Malaya. Does anyone know that? The reader who wants to judge is to say to yourself: "This is a back with a sigh: "Sure, I am right, my country is"

Sugestions please! Since Verity professes to understand Malayan society having resided in Malaya No. 19, May I pour her and you into Mr Fairbairn's (five Frank) the following two problems facing Malaya. (You, toter) are easily better comes of sliver ointment of your oyster of the Eastern Cultural Congress.)

1) Redistribution of wealth. How are you going to do this? By the New Zealand formula, the Indian formula, the Malaya formula or the Chinese formula? If you opt for the Chinese formula, be sure to your picture, you must carry it out in NZ in a NZ, it must now organize your armed revolution. We don't want any huckebery, political or social, tawdry and silly ointment. Am I correct in thinking that the Chinese are a separate race? If conditions in NZ are different, may it not be possible that conditions in Malaya are also different and need different solutions?

2) The social or racial inequality, this, to my mind is the major social problem that this country will face today. Solve it if you can. At the moment, there is a controversy in the Malayan constitution that the appointment of the" special positions" of the Malayans and the Chinese in the public services, the government, the corporations, etc. For the present, this is an impositional racism in Malaya. I would work out a serious and untidy solution to any advantage if they are left to compete on an equal basis with the so-called" stronger races", the Chinese and Indians. (See Report of the Federation of Malaya's Constitution Commission 1953. Rana 163, (2 ed. Chairman Lord Reith). Fortunately or unfortunately according as you may think, your racial feeling are so strong, this principle is now recognized by the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

I should be agreed on all sides that such a provision is only a temporary device. The problem now is when we should agitate for the deletion of this provision. By what means are we to use to test the ability of the indigenous races to tend for themselves? (For the sake of analysis, perhaps you may be able to draw some analogies from the Israelite situation in NZ.) Quite a few of the non-Malayans in Malaya, at least as far as I remember, have this provision. It may have been the sole cause of the bloody race riots in 1958. Although I recall you, a race riot, by definition, is a conflict based on race, religious, economic, unequal social feelings. No doubt too, some of the indigenous races want the retention of this provision and a few others are "ashamed" of its presence in the constitution.

But I believe the highly explosive climate of race-political current situation, what is your suggestion that the constitutionality is jeopardized by these problems? I hope to hear from you soon. But for God's sake, please don't suggest a revolution because I don't know what it really is. I think Verity, if so, is not seriously to criticize the Malayan Students Union, for showing the good side of Malaya in a cultural exhibition. After all, I would rarely be called to show the bad side (if any) of New Zealand which came into my country.

Yours,

Bie King.

An Educative Concert

Dear Sirs,

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and heartfelt congratulations to the Chinese Language Club for putting up this excellent Eastern Cultural Concert. Their performance is definitely up to professional standard if not better. I am deeply moved and heartened by the efforts put in by the members concerned. Being students themselves, they are very much aware of the importance of preserving our indigenous culture, in a homogenously mixed society. They are very conscious of the need to preserve our culture, and devote their efforts to the furtherance of the benefit of all other students from the School.

One of my friends stated that too much emphasis was laid on the sorrow of the Working people. We went on to say that a more suitable song would have suited his feelings. However, I wish to say that I agreed more with the song "Yesterday" by The Beatles. The main purpose was to reflect reality, the life and work of the majority of people in these regions; to be understood by overseas students and the NZ people.

To show fishermen, rubber tappers, peddlers, etc. the feel of happiness when they could hardly rise up for living and their families. The organiz- ing society would be far from reality and according to those who were not acquainted with the real facts of the Malayan, Sarawak and Sabah.

Finally, I will confidently conclude that the Eastern Cultural Concert is a success in its many aspects. The performance itself is first-class; the numerous hard-working and realistic; each and every audience whether a Malay or a white, lady or man, we had acquired a greater appreciation of the life of the Malayan, Sabah and Sarawak. The concert ends with a flourish, more of this sort of cultural concert will be put up in the near future.

Yours,

Ex MSA Member

In Search of Bucks

Dear Sirs,

It seems some time since I was brought back into the context of Salient. Let me give the background. I was one of the first up to take on Bunkership work, being asked about a few quiet bets on the horse races. Let your money work for you and enjoy it at the same time.

For those of you who are not avid punters let me give you the inside word on likely winners in the next few weeks.

For a small but sure dividend, Fords Order is a must. Chopper is bound to impress in the first up Tassie Bunkership event, Master Morgen (too relation to Birk) a promising three year old last year must be win after running good races at Riccarton. Raglan is assured of winning on the second day at Wanganui. Diamond Fiji a sure winner from down South must go close to his hat-trick in the Tauranga at Awabushi this Tauri. The outsider that will pay a fortune before long is Dicko, a speedy class 5, 8 year old trotter now trained in Addington. He has a great deal of trouble getting away but when he does, must run into the money.

At the start of the hurried hour about a few Australian Lobena shares. With rumours rife that they are ripe for a takeover and 72 cents they are a bargain.

Good punting, will be back with more tips.

Blue Arrow

Apathy Attacked

Sirs,

I am concerned with what writer A. Rimbaud (whether from the he/his/it) is. At last he packs the storm of vigorous and resistless force. "Happiness" has been exposed. I have personally known about these events for a long time. Even more student I have been too apathetic to publicize this; I can only remember one or two. You can be apathetic, he think that is a "civility, a meaningful, non-condemning". I think is about to happen. You are not always going to like something. The apathy is his/her it is a criterion, a non-violent, peaceful, and non-violent. The apathy of the "bubbling" hordes led by the mighty Rimbaud. Where are you Rimbaud? When do you launch your campaign to bear us out of this noble irony tower? I suggest that you are about to do fire-fighting (as usual). You will still sit on your own apathetic arm and gripe and bitch all day about the apathy, commerce, law and AsianUCKet, yet do nothing to rectify the situation. You are sitting in your pious firing hypocrites, come and get us... we're waiting.

Yours,

Tommy Gun (Ed)

A Fairy Tale for NZ Children

Dear Sirs,

"Wake up Whity" they cried, but Whity didn't wake up. He kept on dreaming "We are one people..." Dreamed that a people. So one day they each said "We are one people" dream and split down the middle: the white and the non-white peoples. One nation in two worlds in white, all the power be divided. All the kids in the schools were white, and white language, whiteness was left - culturally and politically. Many teachers said "The main point of the New Zealand system of schooling stills, supporting families and armed forces."

Surely we could pause a scoll from the "Running Red Dragon" and change it to run along similar lines. On her that possible?

Yours in revolution,

Duncan Wise.

FRENCH CLUB WEEKEND

Bridge Lodge, Otaki, September 7-9. Transport arranged. Non-students $10 for two nights. Reduced costs if staying only part of weekend. Register Student before September 5.
Dear Sir,

While attending the Gay Liberation Front dance in the union cafeteria on September 1, I became aware of a well-dressed black and Indian fashion model herself. Madge Babington among the crowd, and I was very much interested in seeing her. After half an hour or so later came a young lady and I entered the room where the model was sitting. She was the one who was smoking the cigarette. She asked me if she could have a picture taken of her. I agreed and asked her to come back in a moment. She then handed me a cigarette and sat down. We talked for quite some time, and I found out that she was a model for several advertising campaigns. She showed me some of her pictures and told me about her experiences. I was very impressed with her knowledge and passion for the industry.

Yours faithfully
E.L. King
YOU'RE ALL INVITED TO A MASSIVE BOOK SALE!
LAW • ARTS • COMMERCE • SCIENCE • GENERAL • ETC ETC

Even books for aspiring elephant trainers! Something for everyone and all very cheap. Titles include: Delinquent Days by John A. Lee; The Social Contract by Robert Arneby; Educating New Zealanders by Jack Shalcock; The Scoundrel by T.E.V. Scobie; Reluctant Genius by M.H. Holcroft; In Praise of Silliness by Bertrand Russell; The Scope of Anthropology by Claude Levi-Strauss; Modern Witchcraft by Frank Smyth; Astrology by Christopher McIntosh. Don't miss out!

NEXT WEEK (10-14 SEPT.) AT THE UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE
15 MOUNT ST. PHONE 48911
New Dean for Law Faculty

A senior lecturer has become the new Dean of the Faculty of Law after a keenly contested election.

Mr. James Thomas, a forthright and in some ways radical personality, has clearly pulled off a coup. His election to the prestigious position of Dean will mean a change of direction for the Faculty. It will almost certainly lose many of its traditions in favour of a more liberal outlook.

Many professors and senior staff had realized this, and there were attempts to preserve the status quo made by the Dean-elect. However, misgivings, particularly about students' interest, had been raised by the outgoing Dean.

Thomas, with a good deal of good sense and a more than adequate grasp of administration, was able to hold a position of influence in the Faculty.

He was determined to stand irrespective of any opposition, a fact that alarmed several of his colleagues.

One professor, who would have been an obvious candidate, was not prepared to run the gauntlet and withdraw his nomination. The way looked clear for Mr. Thomas to become Dean but just two days before the closing date for nominations, the name of Mr. P. F. Palmer mysteriously came forward as an opposition candidate. What seems certain is that Palmer is currently in Australia and has been in the country for some time. This has raised questions about the validity of his candidacy.

Theelead admitted that he had noticed the defendant in his dress prior to the arrest because he had earlier suspected that he was responsible for breaking a window.

The description given was “long-haired and wearing a greatcoat.” But one defence witness had countered that eight people were seen near the greatcoat in the crowd. Even Theelead had admitted that there were those who matched the description of the defendant, who had been seen leaving the pub, lighting a cigarette with matches, and who had been seen to go off in a bombastic manner with others.

The magistrate however ignored the defence evidence in this case saying it was generally not reliable enough to refute or throw doubt on what Theelead said.

The magistrate obviously had more sympathy for the type of people who went to American Independence Day Balls. He said that he was satisfied that the defendant threw the paint bomb and that it was not an accident. To avoid any risk of the one of the greatest problems that came from the war being shown this to be true.

He also held that all the damage was willful because Murphy must have known that others would be affected. In conclusion he sentenced Murphy at “If you have done this you must do no help anything to someone other than you by this conduct.”

Murphy was ordered to pay restitution for the paint-damaged (S161,211), fined $100 and $5 costs on the distress of the people, and $27 and 55 cents on each of the four charges of willful damage.

Secondly the affair showed that professors are not demagogues whose judgements can never be questioned. The election was political, it involved a choice between two different styles, and students have the right to know and how a particular candidate is going to be perceived by the institution. The effect of such an event will not only affect the outlook of most of the students’ production, but also the qualities that politics can be totally avoided. To continue oneself to the strict University curriculum is disastrous. When decisions have to be made on wider issues, the ability to act effectively is essential.

P. F. Boileau

Sports Handbook Sells Racism

A trend has recently arisen among sport administrators to lie about involvement with apartheid sport and South Africa. The trick is to sob off accusations while keeping their real plans and activities secret until it is too late for any campaign to do anything about it.

A recent case was the New Zealand Women’s Hockey Tour to Europe. There were strong denials by officials that the tour would take place, with evidence that they had in fact been taken in the five weeks before tournament even though they had been advised that it was not a matter of dispute. The story of the New Zealand Women’s Hockey Tour was due to be told by VUWA officer Don Carson. Reps that the teams had not been taken, Staples may not have known but nevertheless the ad did appear. The handbook was quickly disinterred before the Universities Sports Union Meeting.

The purpose of this was that the only action that could be taken was a resolution that future handbooks be produced by the universities themselves. Fail to accept for South British and Staples.

By Don Carson

The President Said Today

By Peter Wilson

Few students, least of all the candidates themselves, can have been pleased at the lack of participation in the recent election. Disappointing as this may have been, it cannot be treated as a surprise. For although Victoria remains the most active campus in the country, which may be hard to believe in the environment in which curricular activities in general have been markedly down for most of the year. As the demand in the academic calendar for academic, race in order to participate more fully in other affairs.

Which implies that the University administration prefers students to choose is hardly in doubt. For example, in 1967, the home economics students put forward with great approval the President of the Australian Students’ Union. In 1968, the President of the University said that “if students were more involved in the excitement of learning, they would be less concerned about the working of the system’s policies and power and student politics.” Presumably the rising incidence of mental and nervous illness among students is due to the many benefits that flow from being involved in “the excitement of learning.”

One other “benefit” that is antagonistic between students are accentuated – inside the competition, and outside, the growing mental healthiness prevails. And outside the classroom where some who play a full part in sport and activities to be found only from those who, because of other deprivations, need to find another outlet. Clearly holds a different set of priorities; there are few opportunities for them to move in the world of recognition or just silent hostility creeps in.

In essence then, the credit system and internal administrative pressures are very effective means of student control, of divide and rule. Which is not to say that students don’t have other problems. Rather the point is that the work output now demanded makes it more difficult to cope with other things, and that one normally finds easy to handle.

Moreover, in the face of staff complaints about the standard of work falling off and student feeling that work is not so much for grades as if it had come out of the road, it seems difficult to argue that all the extra work produces a better intellectual product. What it does produce is a system of control whereby the student, forced to work hard, works himself even more firmly into a state of submission to the University as an institution. This situation, however, is already producing its own response. The initiative taken by students in the English and Economics Department is to improve their conditions of work point the way to other students who have similarly attacked the system for a welfare management committee with a student majority of which I shall write more next week. The student welfare committee is now fully convinced that a student committee with a more effective ability to consult with departments to alter conditions of work can produce a willingness to push back. This is a good trend.
DEMOCRATIZATION: The Games is Over

The first major test of the Labour Government's line on demonstrations, the Hartwood/Wendons protest, was in the distant past of last March yet it was only a short while ago that the last court case was settled. The story of the massive police action and subsequently the innumerable prosecutions have been covered in previous Salients. The Labour Government's alliance with US imperialism and the police's use of various around laws has been made clear. By July 11, 21 people of the 23 arrested had been tried on charges ranging from obstructing constables and roadways to willful damage and unlawful assembly. The police had begun to get the legal precedents necessary to uphold Labour's Law and Order stance. Here Murray Horton looks at the last three cases and draws some conclusions about the state of social democracy.

On July 11 Tony Currie appeared in the Christchurch Magistrates Court on a charge of willful trespass. He'd been the first person arrested at Hartwood airport, being picked up in the carpark after distributing leaflets and attempting to do guerilla theatre inside the airport. Witnessed at his case was Maurice Hayes, Christchurch Town Clerk - he quoted Christchurch City by law no. 55 (Airport) paved in 1973. "No person shall hold or participate in any reception, parade, exhibition, display, demonstration, protest march or organised assembly held elsewhere than in rooms or areas set apart for the purpose and with which first obtaining a written permit or specific authority for such event given by the council... or airport manager." He said all airport property was owned by the Christchurch City Corporation and the demonstrators had no authority to be on airport property. He had given the police written authority to remove the demonstrators. So much for the Labour City Council. Currie was convicted and fined $25 plus $5 costs.

Owen Wilkes, main spokesman for the Committee Against Foreign Military Activity in NZ and driving force behind the whole campaign against the US military presence in NZ, became the 24th defendant when he was summoned, in May, on a charge of encouraging disorder. The case was heard on July 24 and centred on a speech made by Wilkes through a megaphone on Memorial Avenue on the Saturday afternoon. Wilkes is appealing to the Supreme Court and at his appeal centres on just exactly what he said, any discussion on that in sub judice and cannot be reported.)

MARCHER OF SUPPRESSION, John Dayfoot with flag Chief Inspector Burrows said he had previously discussed the demonstration with Wilkes but deliberately didn't tell him that roadblocks would be set up. Wilkes said he felt the police had breached their faith. Mr Evans SM reserved his decision until August 13. He took the opportunity to make a high sounding speech advocating peaceful change in "that favoured land", described Wilkes as "intelligent, energetic, an influential figure and a natural leader"... who genuinely wanted the demonstration to be peaceful, but accepted police evidence that Wilkes was aware of those withotive violence and that his speech had encouraged disorder. He said Wilkes misjudged his duty, over-stepped the bounds of lawful protest, although he hadn't meant to do so as he found himself in a situation in which to some extent took him by surprise and which was not wholly of his making. Wilkes was convicted, given a two-year suspended sentence and ordered to pay $45 costs.

The last case, that of Mike Murphy of Wellington, was heard on August 15/16. Murphy was arrested at Hartwood on the Saturday afternoon and charged with obstructing a constable, possession of a restricted poison - a plastic squeeze bottle of chloropicrin - and possession of an offensive weapon (i.e. the chloropicrin.) Just after the demonstration Taui had claimed that the substance was strong enough to incapacitate 300 men. A DSIR analyst said chloropicrin, also known as "vomiting gas", was one of the nerve gases used in World War I, and gave various figures to prove the lethal properties of the paint. The jury found Murphy guilty of the three charges and remanded him on $1000 bail for a prosecution officer's report and sentence. On August 23 - after some gratuitous comment from Mr Boxer about how Murphy's work in the "Affairs" magazine and the Mt Victoria Peoples Union would be better left to the "experts" - he was fined $1000 on the offensive weapons charge, $50 on the obstruction charge ($10 plus $50) and given one probationary sentence on all three charges. The fines had to be paid immediately, in default 90 days prison. There was no appeal and Murphy went home that day.

The two themes were dominant throughout all the cases - police, Crown and magistrates stoked the fire of the State had been caught with its pants down at Mt John and therefore the security measures put in place by the US military and/or Woodhouse justified a prevention of all reports. Secondly, the heavy emphasis put on the "resistance" writing were cited by the police - leaflets and posters for instance. Mr Evans SM noted that the police were worried about the "kicked-back demonstrators who were coming. But "Ferret" was the bogeyman. When Pete Dainel said his reason for being at Hartwood was to take photos and to sell them to "Ferret" - among others, Crown Prosecutor Bill Williamson questioned him as to why published "Ferret" - wasn't it Resistance bookshop he was. Mr Evans, in his decision in the Wilkes case, saw fit to give a literary critique of it, describing articles in the Pagliara case and the Labour Government as "stupative". (Neither had anything to do with the case at hand or the general context).

Refereence was made to an article by Wilkes on the US military in Christchurch as being reasonable in tone. But it was an article entitled "The Bad Bombers Handbook" in which the bombing of the Downer's building was discussed. Mr Evans said only the most naive would take the article as an indication of the introduction which said "We DO believe in violence against property (military installations)". Chief Inspector Burrows constantly cited it as a prime reason for the security measures he took, particularly in the Wilkes case.

The results of the State's measures were pitiful - Murphy's chloropicrin, a "home-made" bomb (or smokebomb) found at Hartwood on the Saturday night and the laughable array of deadly poisons produced at the Wendons case (reported in Salient 16). Some property was damaged, a few policemen were slightly injured by crackers and stones; an equal number of policemen got dysentery from their weekend at Wendons. The State reacction was massive and onious - Labour Government, Labour City Council, police, RNZAF, technology, 1890's laws, 1972 regulations, 1973 by-laws, roadblocks (to keep cops from the "Catch 22" reasoning), disciplined police violence euphemistically called "crown control", "law and order". Then the Water Office and Crown Prosecutor in every paddling charge. All of these were used and misused. The "Caught Out" show has drawn that New Zealand's military alliance with US imperialism must be proscribed at all costs and military mass demonstrations crushed. The State has signalled that the game is over.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT LETS IT ALL HANG OUT

On Monday September 10, the English Department will answer any and all enquiries about its policies, intentions, motives, ideals, disappointments, frustrations, problems and anxieties. Professor McKenzie and Ian Jamieson will represent the department. Also taking part will be Gordon Young and Jim Allsup. YOU ARE INVITED. Union Hall September 10 between 12.30 and 2.30pm.
Economics in the Land of Zog

Over the last few months there have been various murmurings of discontent coming from the Economics Department. Students at more advanced stages have been complaining about the amount of work that is demanded in limited credit courses. There have also been complaints about the excessively high failure rate for Econ 201.

At a meeting on Tuesday of last week of staff and students, and an earlier discussion at the end of last term between course students and the chairman of the department, Professor Sloan, these problems were raised, and a fair degree of change was achieved. A new Econ 201 has been arranged for those who failed Econ 201, and a reduction of workloads and extension of deadlines has been arranged for Econ 301, the compulsory 300-series paper.

But this is far from all of what students in the department want. There is a feeling that terms requirements are useless under the system of continuous assessment which is currently operated. Students suspect that staff have been mechanically prescribing textbooks, regardless of the cost, although the department may now try to remedy this. Moreover, there seems to be no certainty that the situation will not be allowed to worsen once again; and to this end, students are pressing for some permanent channels of liaison between themselves and the staff.

Another source of disagreement, perhaps among a smaller proportion of students, is over the gradual indoctrination of students in capitalist thinking. Some staff members pretend to have academic objectivity, yet they can consistently support capitalist ideology. When students begin to study Economics, they start with Samuelson's e.g. "A parallel on the reasoning of efficient pricing. There were in Flanders two kingdom. In one, good King Jean commandeered the food to the city in time of famine, paying the peasants a just (though progressive) and rationing supplies in fair shares for all. As the famine persisted, the dining citizens blessed the dining king. In nearby Zog, at a time of plenty each of a dozen merchants stealthily built (and stocked with cheap grain) a warehouse of food. When famine came, they sold the food at double the usual price, stripping people even of their watches and jewels. Some (but by no means all) of the jewels they then gave to less hard-nosed peasants to cox out still more food, and as the news spread, peasants would travel from as far away as Zog. The longer the famine, the higher the price Zogites paid for food, until finally the market rationalized them to a minimal diet. By the time the famine ended the whole city was in debt to the merchants had, and each merchant was replete that competition from his colleagues had kept him from increasing his fortune on a scale, rather than only fourfold."

This quotation from Samuelson's "Economics: An Introductory Analysis" demonstrates the basis of the Economics course at this university. It also has implications for the whole of the teaching of Economics. The whole line of approach constitutes an apology for the capitalist free enterprise system. As is stated elsewhere in this famous book: "All economic life is a blend of competitive and monopoly elements. Imperfect competition is the rule; perfect competition is the exception. This is a fact, not a moral condemnation." of monopoly. Students were asked to comment on it and to assist them, they were referred to a series of readings glorifying capitalism. The quotations from Schumpeter referred to his doctrine of perfect competition, and students were expected to denigrate perfect competition and to worship monopoly capitalism instead; to admire the role of monopoly in forcing lower wages for workers, in charging higher prices for products, and other abuses. The association between the concentration of economic power and the concentration of political power was to be ignored. Socialism, as the alternative to both the mythical perfect competition, and the very real monopoly capitalism, is not considered.

Some economics teachers believe we are not always fond of considering reality. If the practical examples of what they are teaching might tend to tarnish the image of capitalism, the practical examples are not given. A case in point is the discussion of "price discrimination" as a facet of monopoly power, which is, again, a topic in the Microeconomics course. At Economics II. Perhaps an example is given of the foreign dumping of surplus product - the EEC butter, for example. But is monopolistic price discrimination ever considered in the context of the factor market? Of course not. And why? Precisely because the ability to definitely, irreversibly separate the working class by the colour of its skin is the basis of institutional racism in Southern Africa. How could it be acknowledged that monopoly capitalism was the basis of that deservedly loathed doctrine of apartheid?

This is part of the role that capitalist economies has taken of glooming over all the evils of capitalism. One of the worse examples of this is in the role that generally is accorded to advertising. Orthodoxy economics views advertising (a facet of imperfect competition) as a minor cost which is outweighed by the advantages thereby afforded the consumer who is enabled to choose between one brand of soap and another. Naturally the increased price that must be paid to cover the costs of all the advertising and unexplained packaging is ignored. The role of packaging in environmental pollution is conveniently forgotten. Economics is not a science, and social sciences is also used to defend the structure of capitalist society against outside attacks. Some illuminating insights into this practice can be gained by looking at the orthodox views of the works. Samuelson in an example the attitude adopted by Marx's prediction of the increasing misery of the proletariat. In Economics, Marxian Economics is discussed, students are told that when statistical data are examined, this prediction is found to have been grossly false in reality. But Econ 326 students were taught that there is a widening gap between the rich and the poor. The inference is that it is all right to tell the truth unless the truth is shown to blacken capitalism.

Despite Samuelson's claim that the price system can resolve everything, quite obviously it cannot resolve the problems of economic fluctuations. Bourgeois economists are forced to accept that alternating slumps and rising prices are inevitable. They refuse to admit that the cause of economic fluctuations is the price system and the anarchy of capitalist production. This conclusion has to leave problems unresolved because the cannot risk damaging their sacred ship of capitalism.

That is a brief outline of some of the faults that may be observed with respect to what is taught as economics at this university. But economics students should not give the subject up. Given a different perspective (that is, if the student is prepared to attack capitalism), the subject can be quite instructive. Just be prepared to remind your lecturers when they are blurring.

By Simon Langton

WELLINGTON TENANTS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
Annual General Meeting
Matauranga School
50 Aro Street
Wellington
Thursday, September 27 7.30pm

ANYONE WANT A CAR PARK?
There are twenty car parks available for part time students in the Waitere Road car park. Students wanting a park can fill in a form at the Student Office. Allocation will be on a first come, first served basis with a proviso that anyone not having one or her car park permit after lectures will lose the right to use it.

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WORKERS GO TO THE TOP

DEMAND FOR ACTION
FROM TIMBER TOWN

By Peter Franke & Roger Steele

At 2 a.m. last Wednesday morning 15 people left the timber town of Kaingaroa in a convoy of cars for Wellington. It was an urgent mission. Chapter 1 of the Forests, Colin Moyle. Stopping only at Foxton for a hastily cooked breakfast, the delegation arrived at the Timber Workers' Union offices in Wellington at 9 a.m. After receiving a assurance of support from union officials they called at NZUSA to discuss tactics for seeing Moyle. Salmon went on to explain that they had arrived.

Outside Parliament Buildings the group explained to us that they were a voluntary delegation of workers who had been to Wellington by a meeting of Kaingaroa residents on Monday night. This meeting followed a mass meeting of residents in July, which had led down demands for a democratically elected council and improved community facilities. Dissatisfied with the response they had received from the Forest Service, which runs Kaingaroa, and fed up with years of futile letter-writing to Government, the local people decided to come to Wellington to put their complaints on Colin Moyle's doorstep.

We accompanied the delegation into Moyle's office where a couple of rather shaken private secretaries told them the Minister was "very busy" and manoeuvred the delegation to make an appointment. "We're busy workers" was the immediate response, and the delegation stood fast waiting for Moyle to return to Parliament. After about twenty minutes they were told that the Minister would see them and we all trooped into Moyle's office.

The spokesman for the group, Willie Wilson, began by saying that he and his wife had worked at Kaingaroa for 10 years and had tried to get facilities for the community. There had been a breakdown in cooperation between the community and the Forest Service. The idea of elections for a local council should be to give the people of Kaingaroa a voice in running their community and solving its problems.

There were community elections forthcoming but Kaingaroa residents had no confidence in them as they appeared to be top-heavy with the bureaucracy of the Forest Service which had a strong grip on the town. People thought it futile to stand in such an election, and they remained silent because the Forest Service, with all power in its hands, was very persuasive to intimidate people.

Wilson referred to the way the Forest Service was organizing the elections at Kaingaroa, i.e. there would be a 7 member Council, 5 members of which would be elected from the general community, 1

member from the Single men's camp, and 1 member from the Woodsmen's Hostel. He pointed out that this set up was a contradiction in these arrangements because a few staff personnel who were single men were sheltered quarters and were thus entitled to vote for 5 members for the council. But the great majority of single workers at Kaingaroa could only vote for one member. "We are one community and in this election we are being broken up into three parts". Willie went on to state that the Forest Service had neglected community facilities and activities at Kaingaroa. He mentioned the local swimming pool, which was started with money they'd raised. All the Forest Service had to do was to paint the pool and provide a filtration plant. But the swimming pool lies empty. Similar trouble has been encountered over the provision of a children's playground. Members of the group cited the lack of parks in the town. As Wilson said further complaints about the lack of maintenance of rental housing, one woman who had been living in the town for 17 years commented that residents had been left like babies in the wood. "We've the right to gain community services for our children", Willie Wilson said.

Instances of class discrimination at Kaingaroa were mentioned, where entry to particular clubs depends on one's occupation. A young woman in the group later confirmed that the forest services had been more interested in the forest than in the land of the local people. Wilson summed up the group's feeling and said that as the Minister has ignored the community's feelings and adopted the proposals of the Forest Service, we're here to point out that the facilities be upgraded and we base this on the wealth which comes from our hands and our toil.

Talking about living conditions, a married man in the group who had two children said he had lived in a Forest Service home at Kaingaroa for two years. When he moved into his section was so overblown with rats that he had to hire a tramp to clean up. The forest service, he said, would have to hire to clean up. He said an Executive Officer had told him this was a short time to wait. "There are rats running wild on my section, and if any rat gets one of my kids I'll know who to see about it." Moore said he wouldn't be happy for a council to be elected that didn't have the confidence of the people of Kaingaroa, or fully represent them. He said he would find out what the situation was, and added that he was unaware that there was a differentiation in the elections between different groups within the community and that there was a barrier to some people standing. It was pointed out to Moyle that the residents had produced an eleven member council, with three members coming from the Forest Service to represent the Service.

Wilson said that there was a need under current in Kaingaroa. The only families that were put into the old mill houses in 1965's had been appointed as the group hammer house their case.
Red Dawn At Victoria?

Degrees and terms will be abolished, $1200 will be given to the Vietnam Aid Appeal, $500 will go to Te Reo Maori Society, another $500 to Nga Tamatoa, and the price of tea and coffee in the cafe will be lowered from 10c to 5c if the Student Representative Council has its way. Motions including these items were passed at its meeting last Thursday.

Students should not look for a red dawn tomorrow, however, as power over exams rests solely with the union. Students’ Association money is controlled by its executive and not SRC. The executive is likely to follow the direction of the Representative Council, if they can be found. Members of the Union Management Committee are reported to have brought up the matter in disguise, hearing of the price of tea motion.

SRC Education Officer, Graeme Clarke moved:
1) That all of those who ‘pass’ be abolished in favour of certificate or statement indicating the number of years they had sat the Union exams.
2) That for courses only a pass/fail/dis-

SAINTLY SEPTEMBER 5 PAGE 9

all.” It was quickly established that it was indeed a registered charity.

Student association president, Peter Wilson, left the chair to make a few observations. While he was sympathetic to the cause, he said, he wanted to stress that the giving of money should be a political act that should be seen as such. It was not so important to give this ‘drop in the bucket’ as to raise the political consciousness of New Zealanders. It was a matter that might control the excellent efforts made in raising money during Aid Week. One speaker said that With amotion had been made like Walter Nash, except that he also sounded like George Fyson.

Another speaker, John McCaffery, said he was giving the matter some thought. The students, he said, was very good at giving money to groups outside New Zealand. “It was reported to Peter that the union might consolidate the efforts made during Vietnam Aid Appeal Week. The total amount would just about purchase a mobile surgical unit (or perhaps a new bivouac).”

by Roger Sterie

by R.H. Brown

Last weekend NZUSA moved its offices from 1 Marion Street to a multi-coloured concept in central Wellington. Very well, in both colour sense and modern capitalist mis-management. Although this new home for the elite of the country’s students is rather tawdry and expensive and although no one is happy with the new office this is not the major problem for those bludgers who are paid by NZUSA to waste their own time or cause trouble.

NZUSA is fraught with difficulties at present, lack of finance and lack of sound political principles. It is not surprising that bad that the lefites in NZUSA had in- dicates that there is no one to see who was going to pick up the crumbs after the rest of the council had thrown the association’s funds away. Those that were set by the May Council. The lefites are squabbling over the relative importance of International Politics to the organisation and the employment of Bunny Wilson’s dream, a sort of undergraduate Bill Stitch to be a National Research Officer. However the right wing and the factions of the left are united on one thing. That is the unsuitability of Neil Polonius Newman as NZUSA’s next President. Things look so

by Roger Sterie

oughas about one another. I think the only way to satisfy everybody is to make sure that no one gets any more of the committee’s work. I’ve talked about this to Mr. Mata and we don’t want you to feel, even after we’re in New Zealand to feel we’ve got a dictatorial attitude. I’ll come to Kaingaroa but I can’t give you any promises.

Mr. Corrigan then asked Moyle if he would give the delegation an assurance that the committee of the union was not to be addicted. Moyle said he thought the election wasn’t immediately. Several of his critics told him that the election started on Sat- turday and that was why the delegation wasn’t prepared to sit down. Several nominations closed and no ballot papers would be sent out. Moyle said he would look into the matter, and said he was now much more concerned about the council election, he didn’t think it would be any skin off anyone’s nose if the election was postpon- ed for a month.

Although none of its members had had their way, New Zealand Government felt susctiptual about what Moyle would actually achieve, the delegation left Parliament feeling satisfied that it had forced Moyle to take notes of the Kaingaroa people’s desires. The delegation member also felt that other working people could learn from their example of taking direct action with- out being put off by any government official.

The dispute between the Forest Service and the local people at Kaingaroa is by no means over. But last week’s action by the Kaingaroa workers was a clear warning to the government that it must take immediate action to satisfy the people’s demands for a democratic form of local government and decent housing and facilities for the community.

by Roger Sterie

It is true that appealing against the election was desperately considered by all officers of the National Body. However they found to their dismay that it was not on. Their first step, for at least one of the officers of NZUSA was to tender their resignations to take effect from December 31 this year.

The next question to ask was how did it happen? The election was being contested by three candidates. First was Waikato President Carl Gordon and two of his scruffy mates, standing as a triumvirate. The SRC Education Vice-President, Graeme Clarke was a candidate, and finally last was Russell Barrister, who stood as an unaffiliated candidate.

Graeme Clarke gave a campaign speech that ensured that he would not be elected and gave as much credence to his attempt as Nixon would have in seeking students’ executives of the Senate Committee investigating Watergate. Clarke attempted to withdraw from the contest after telling the assembled multitudes that Ballrett was a shit and Newman a fool and that he would resign as EVP if Newman was elected...therefore do not elect Newman or else. A few of the constituent presidents were sufficiently pinned off with Clarke to turn around and elect Newman.

What of Neil Newman? Stephen Chan referred to him as the election was a fudgit and the director of Student’s Art Section of the University of Auckland, maintains that New- man’s ability is less impressive than that of another student. One of the new looks known about Newman apart from the fact that he is sentientious and incompetent.

He proposed the introduction of an equal pay at the Auckland cafeteria and explained this in his speech at Council. He mentioned that the worker was a pack of lazy sods and as soon as equal pay was introduced he knew that the existence of absenteeism would rise. He claimed that the women in the caf had displayed a lack of laziness.

Hopefully the fact that just about every- one is united on the issue of Neil Newman will mean that for once NZUSA will achieve something. And in this case the obvious thing to do is to get rid of him.

KAINGAROA

(Continued from previous page)

by Roger Sterie

Salient Notes

This Thursday is closing date for publications applications to be completed. Applications are open for the following:

- Salesian Library
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by Roger Sterie

The rising flood of revisionists and right-wing groups suffered a heavy setback this week with the deaths of two officers of the student movement, Neil Prater, Bruce Robinson and David Titre.

Exploiting contradictions as well as the 1984 trident, the Nationalists have achieved a major breakthrough in their attempt to bring down multination corpora- tions. This week the Nationalist stand-in parlia- mentary figure was Gordon Campbell, Peter Tyers, Brian Atkinson, and Lindsay Dey. Helen Pankhurst, Jonathan Hughes, Katherine Bevan and Gillian Sc Transparent (the name of the group) and Wong Ah Fong (a man in- terested in transparent issues) took the principal communist in his place and was joined by future people’s court people, the future.

Frustrated through the 13 volumes of their work, the Nationalists have seen the workers with a correct line was Peter Franko, who assisted him with his book in editing the issue.

ADVERTISING

In the capable and correct hands of Brian Bridges, the national magazine is getting better. On pages 74-75 or 81 and 180 (above 74-75 and 8100).

SAULITE OFFICE

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This article, about the weird practices of the anthropologists who study American Indians, is condensed from "Custer Died for Your Sins" by the famous Indian writer, Vine Deloria. It is a commentary on all anthropologists, if not all academics...

Every summer when school is out a stream of immigrants head into Indian country. From every rock and cranny they emerge, as if responding to some primeval fertility rite, and flock to the reservations. "They" are the anthropologists. Social, historical, political and economic anthropologists, all brands of the species. They are the most prominent members of the scholarly community that infests the land of the free, and in the summertime, the homes of the braves.

The origin of the anthropologist is a mystery hidden in the historical mists. Indians are certain that all societies of the Near East had anthropologists at one time because all these societies are now defunct. But while their historical precedent is uncertain, anthropologists can readily be identified.

Through An American Indian's Eyes

Anthropology

Tied to, go into any crowd of people. Pick out a tall gaunt white man wearing Bermuda shorts, a World War II flying jacket, an Australian felt hat, tennis shoes, and wearing a large knapsack incorrectly strapped on his back. He will invariably have a thin wire with string hair, an IQ of 91 and a vocabulary in which even the prepositions have 11 syllables. He will also have a camera, tape recorder, telescope, hula hoop and life jacket all hanging from his elongated form. This creature is an anthropologist.

An anthropologist comes out to Indian reservations to make observations. During winter these observations will become books by which future anthropologists will be trained. After the books are written, summaries of the books appear in scholarly journals in the guise of articles. These articles serve as a catalyst to inspire other anthropologists to make the great pilgrimage next summer.

The summaries are then condensed for two purposes. Some go to government agencies as reports justifying last summer's research. Some go to foundations for financing next summer's expedition west.

The reports go round agencies and foundations all winter. The only problem is that no one has time to read them. So $5000 a year secretaries are assigned to decode them. Since the secretaries cannot read complex theories, they reduce the reports to the best slogans possible and forget the reports.

The slogans become conference themes in the early spring when the anthropological expeditions are being planned. The slogans turn into battle cries of opposing groups of anthropologists who chance to meet on the reservations the following summer.

One summer Indians will be greeted with a joyful cry of "Indians are bilingual!" Next summer this great truth will be expanded to "Indians are not only bilingual, they are multicultural!"

Biculturality creates great problems for the opposing anthropological camp. For two summers they have been bickering at each other's expense and their funds are running low. So, in a do or die effort the losing anthropologists adopt the cry "Indians are a folk people!" The tide of battle is turned!

Thus go the anthropological wars, and the Indians unfortunately, are the lives of Indian people.

You may be curious as to why an anthropologist displays a writing instrument. This is because he already knows what he is going to find. He need not record his expenses, because he has found all the answers in the books he read the previous winter. No, he only does "field work" to verify what he suspected all along -- Indians are very quaint people who bear watching.

The anthropist is devoted to pure research. This is a body of knowledge totally devoid of useful application and incapable of meaningful digestion. Pure research is an abstraction of scholarly opinions about some obscure theory first put forward in pre-revolutionary days and systematically checked each summer since then. A 1973 thesis involved a theory of 1773 complete with footnotes to all material published between 1773 and 1973 is pure research.

Some anthropists however are not so clever at collecting footnotes. They go on field trips and write long adventurous narratives in which their personal opinions are used to verify their suspicions. Reports, books and articles of this sort are called applied research. The difference is one of footnotes. Pure has many footnotes, applied has few footnotes. Relevance to the needs of Indian people, is not discussed in police company.

I am sure that if we had been given the chance of fighting the cavalry or the academics there is no doubt about who we would have chosen. A warrior killed in battle could go to the Happy Hunting Grounds. But where does an Indian laid low by an anthropist go? To the library.

The fundamental thesis of the anthropologist is that people are objects, things he can use, inhabitants of his private zoo. People are objects to be observed, expertly, mesmerized with, manipulated, and exploited for ever-lasting profit. Behind Indians avoid the task of thinking out their place in the white man's world.

Indians, like the Oglala Sioux, perhaps the most famous, finest band of Indians in history; among their past leaders was Crazy Horse. His "pacification" the Oglala made a fairly smooth, relatively prosperous transition to farming. Certainly his spirit was strong. But over the years immigration by other Indians caused over-population. The government allowed white farmers to encroach on the reservation and take the best land. Reservation wars were fought, the Indian was reduced to a small business man when he was only waiting for the wagon train to come round the bend.

What use education, roads, houses business income or a people everyone expected would soon depart on the way or warpath.

And so the real problems of the reservation were treated only as by-products of the failure of a warrior who had become domesticated. Past exploits became elevated to a demonic spiritual force. The real issue, white control of the reservation, was ignored completely.

Would not perhaps an incredibly low per capita income, virtually non existent housing, extremely inadequate roads and domination by white farmers and ranchers also make some difference? If this little Sioux boy or girl had no breakfast, had to walk miles to school, had no decent clothes and place to study in has one room log cabin house, should his level of education be expected to equal white middle-class standards?

What is needed is a return to real life. A lumping together of a tribal problem and seeking the demonic principle at work may be intellectually satisfying, but it does not change simple realities. Anthropology tends to abstract away every problem that faces the Indian into some vague theory about the nature of man. But regardless of theory the Oglala and Piautes and
Further to my letter of last week in Salient I have been receiving many letters from readers in English and in Maori. I believe you would enjoy reading them. I have attempted to publish some of them in this issue. I hope you will enjoy reading them.

The local Maori people are bilingual.

This is principally in the colloquial Maori, but among their students, as you may know, some of them speak Maori among their students.

There are still many of them who speak Maori among their students, but I have found that many of them speak Maori among their students.

The Reverend Hemi Poatau, author of this article.

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LIN PIAO:
A smile to the face—a stab in the back

This week we are continuing our series of reports on life in the People’s Republic of China with a report sent from Peking by Wilfred Burchett about the downfall of Lin Piao, a key figure during the Cultural Revolution and once the number two man in the Chinese leadership.

Lin Piao had been the subject of much speculation in the western press. While it has been generally known that Lin died in September 1971 while trying to flee by plane to the Soviet Union after failing in a plot against Chairman Mao, the background to Lin’s plot and the details of it were unclear.

Last week the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party expelled Lin and another former member of the five-man Secretariat of the CCP, Chen Po-ta, who also disappeared in September 1971. In his report to the Congress on behalf of the party’s Central Committee Chou En-lai said the “Lin Piao Anti-Party Clique must be removed from power. The Soviet Union should not support it, and to go against Chou En-lai individually. Referring to the clique’s practice of pretending to be Mao’s most loyal supporters while secretly plotting against him Chou En-lai said: ‘They never appeared without a copy of Mao’s Quotations in their hands. They never spoke without shouting “Long Live!” They smiled to your face, but stabbed you in the back.’”

Chou En-lai’s report substantially confirms Burchett’s story written in August. Burchett explained that Lin launched his plot against Mao on September 8, 1971. This fact suggests that there was probably an atmosphere of suspicion surrounding Lin by September 12 when, as Burchett relates, several minor functionaries involved in the plot buried out and others prevented to Lin’s escape.

Feudal-tyrannical

Lin Piao seems to have decided, probably correctly, that his hopes for supreme power were ended. So from the heir-apparent, as he appeared in photos and paintings with his perpetually wagging little red book, Lin turned into a classical, feudal-tyrannical conspirator from that moment. Although the drama played out in 1971 have been revealed piecemeal by the Chinese press, the full picture follows, as confirmed by most authoritative sources.

In the late summer of 1971, Mao made a tour of some of the vital military regions, explaining the military strategy on which he had always known that his “heir-apparent” was hatching, securing the loyalty of commanders of key military units. Lin had used the May 16 Movement to discredit veteran commanders such as He Long, Chen Yi and others. He had also put his own men in many of the key posts at the top where they were relatively easy to guard the secrecy of the plot. It was not the same with the commanders of field units. As the deputy commander of the PLA’s 179 division stationed in the Nanking area told me in regard to Lin’s influence: “Quo is a people’s army created and led by Chairman Mao. It was as it is and will always be so.” In other words, Lin could not only out to a top-level plot, but in any confrontation of loyalty towards himself or Mao. Lin knew he would never stand a chance.

On Sept. 12, 1971, Mao was returning to Peking from Shanghai by train. Lin had arranged to blow up the train somewhere north of Nanking. If anything went wrong, a second attempt would be made further along the line.

Lin wanted to have impressed by the way the Japanese blew up the Manchurian warlord, Marshall Chang Ching-chin, in view of the December 1931, thus precipitating the Japanese takeover of Manchuria, as there is a reference to this in some captured documents relating to the plot.

Lin however ran into just those sort of difficulties that could have anticipated once details of the plot had been decided on. As a result most of the key personnel involved.

Mao however ran into just those sort of difficulties that could have anticipated once details of the plot had been decided on. As a result most of the key personnel involved.
Peking, as a result of the officer’s misgivings. A few stations before the second charge was due to be fired, one of the gunners on the Manchuria was urged to descend rapidly and move into a car, ordered by Ch’en En-fai to bring the officer back to Peking with an appropriate escape. Thus the first two assassination attempts were failed.

Ch’en En-fai called upon Lin Piao (still not suspected as being behind the attempt) to attend a meeting. Lin Piao, the generalissimo of a group of right-wing perverts in Peking where Lin Piao, his wife and "genius" son and some top staff people, were supposed to be living.

Lin had used his connivance about the "political base," especially at the time to seek the sour's rapid promotion to Deputy Director or the Air Force at the age of 24. His "expertise" may well have been a decisive factor in the disaster that followed.

Ch’en En-fai’s Phone Call

A daughter of Lin Piao from his first marriage, aged three years, was staying with her aunt in a hotel in Tu Yuen Peking. She was lying on a night flight for an unknown destination. Ch’en En-fai, still not knowing Lin with a pilot, telephoned to Principal to ask whether his wife was seeing. According to an account from a high cadre, his intention was simply to advise that Lin should not take off on any night flight trips because of the importance of facilities for night takeoffs and landings. Lin Piao was a secret but his wife Yeh Ch’en took the call and assurance Promised Chien that he was entirely mistress. She said they had no children. They were later on the flight. Ch’en En-fai’s suspicion were aroused and they immediately started an inquiry. The plane was to be grounded unless authorization was produced and signed to three people, including Lin Piao and his wife.

Another incident in that drama flight was the absence of an officer at Chang-chun’s Peking head quarters, urgently demanding and in charge, to attend a "safety" meeting. The plane had just flown over rough ground and in order to take off was on the left of the runway. The plane had to be grounded on the tarmac because of fueling

The plane, later ran out of fuel and crashed in Ch’ang-chun, killing every man aboard still by the time it crashed. It seems there was a punctured on board, according to leaks from Steve’s talking people which flew without warning were found in some of the charred bodies.

On the plane took off, a helicopter with three of Lin’s top staff officers and several cases of a ‘bank clerk’ took off to the "ban." It circled several times around Peking airport until the pilot was advised to return safely to Lin by Peking. By 9:00, one of the helicopters started on top of the plane, before the other police were forced to return. Later, the three police officers were dropped to the airport. In the event of police was to be found. Two officers did not get off the plane themselves to road towards the helicopter. The third succeeded only in seizing a head wound. He was pumped and the documents, including some revealing

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diaries of Lin Piao and his wife were seized intact.

We have been able to check and re-check all the abhorrent details of these diaries which emanate from authoritative sources but there is one tantalizing detail which I was not able to verify. Legend has it that Lin Piao was the pilot of the Air Force, the head of the Navy and other officers of the general staff with him, is generally incorrect. One of my informants assured me that Lin Piao was indeed a pilot but that he left behind a pilot and the second plane never did take off. Had the plan been carried out, Lin Piao would have all his general staff officers at his side during the Peaceful Revolution. They could not be sure that they would join him at the time of the original departure. Either way, just days before the Peaceful Revolution, the only way to clear up doubt - in the case the assassination attempts failed.

This was the situation. The same story of the September of the Soviet Union was informed and ready to ensure the fleeting pilots only be clearly drawn to close when the artificial ripcord be pulled. If this account seems to refer only a personal obsession of Lin Piao to strike power, Chinese party members and the public are encouraged to it as a part of the mental "reactor between the two," a son of Lin Liu Shao-chi’s plus to dump the Chinese revolution.

However, the plan for personal power emerged as a machinery for the Lin Piao of the Soviet Union in that of Liu Shao-chi. In any case it is one extra ominously large epic as the dynamics of the Chinese revolution.

To Flowers Durocree

by Terry Aydd

Late on the night of August 20, 1968, Whe- paw Pact countries led by the Soviet Union, dispatched large numbers of aircraft, tanks and ground troops to invade Czechoslovakia. The invasion had no support from any leading body in the Czechoslovak Communist Party or Government and was opposed by the overwhelming majority of Czechs. One Czech newspaper wrote: "We have been deepening our friendship with the Soviet Union for 20 years, since they have our rock bottom." What has been ridiculed "socialism with a human face" ended with the Dubcek group being removed to Moscow where the Khin-shushinovites dictated to them their new policies.

Counter Revolution within Counter Revolution

To justify its naked aggression, the Soviet Union demagogically claimed that it had occu- pied Czechoslovakia in order to "defend socialist states" and to "prevent the spread of cosmopolitism." But at no time was socialism involved. In the Soviet Union itself a new bourgeois stratum has seized control of state power and turned that country into a new type of monopoly capitalist state. Dubcek’s program was one of capitalist restoration driven as the "Czech road to socialism." What was at stake was whether Czechoslovakia would return to the Soviet Union, or whether there would be a West-German-Western US economic collaboration.

At the time of the Soviet invasion what threatened was a second Prague ‘counter-revolution’ - that had arrived with Novotny - but this time in the guise of the so-called Communist Party which would have entrenched the Dubcek group in power. As a consequence Dubcek would be brought to heel and the entire economy would be controlled by monopoly capital.

The Czechoslovak political situation was the existence of which was the introduction of bourgeois democracy (allowing a free hand to all old and new oligarchies from the old Czech political parties).

What Happened in Czechoslovakia?

The November 1968 ‘counter-revolution’ in Czechoslovakia, economic reformers intensified the trend to cap- italist restoration: control of enterprises within the framework of a traditional socialist economy, coordination of the economy by the market, widening income differentials and control of the means of production by the monopoly capitalist class. For example, "Rudar Pravo", reported on a company in the Czechoslovak chemical industry which involved senior non-executive em- ployees had risen by 6.2 percent while white worker’s wages had risen by 1.4 percent.

When the Soviet invasion on August 20-21, 1968 by the Czech Communist Party, mirrored the Soviet invasion on August 20-21, 1968 in Poland. The anti-Communist resistance movement occurred. Its anti-Communist core is most apparent in this statement: "Anticommunist classes no longer exist in Czechoslovakia. The development of the modern emerging Czechoslovakian society is the basis of social groups in the society at large. (Information from Bulletin of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia)." In all socialist and how it had occurred. The "socialist" class struggle. The struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road in all spheres: economic, political and ideological - will com- mune and at times become acute.

Czechoslovakia in 1968 is a valid illustration of

I was a year in which the new bourgeoisie forced from political degenerates in the party and government organs, of which Dubcek was the foremost representative and the old bourgeois elements of the former exploiting class re-emitted to establish capitalism in all aspects of Czechoslovak life.Departing from Marx- Engels, Dubcek extensively used state censor- ship of publications, radio and TV. In reality, those who were advocating capitalist restoration openly or covertly, were given a free hand, while those who advocated the socialist road were suppressed.

In particular, the works of Mao Tuntung were forbidden. Party and government organs, who had fought fascism and who defeated the arm of advanced capitalist countries, in as much as it is constituting more of work- ers' conditions than as an arm of the state or a political party. One indication — in May there were 20 strikes against mismanagement, com- pared with 28 for the whole of last year. Thornton reported that the Communist youth organization had been deprived of leadership by a new, diversified youth movement "with several centers according to separate interests." He thought the revival of the Boy Scouts was "an interesting development."

With Czechoslovakia being rapidly turned into a capitalist country like those of West Europe, no wonder Dubcek was more famous that Mickey Mouse. The US loved him!

What Czechoslovakia needs is a return to Dubcek’s capitalism, a "socialist" society through a thoroughgoing cultural revolution which will be under the control of the working class and its allies enacting "democratic rights and the bourgeois-suppressed."

Aftermath of the Invasion

The "Guiding line of the party and the government" is the most dangerous of all. Under this doctrine, the Soviet Union invades the Czechoslovakia. The party and government is in any case taken as the "socialist international" of national socialism. In, in the case of the so-called "internationalism" in "Truly, July 8, 1968...in a true determined! Very much! Very much! The ICO leaders in the country as a whole were "the international" and from this point the Soviet Union has been involved in the country's control. Another consequence of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was the further control of the Soviet Union as a country which is "socialist" in words but imperialist in deeds. The Czechoslovak Workers Party ceased to exist as a separate political party and the name "Soviet Union" was adopted. From this point on, the international" and from this point the Soviet Union has been involved in the country's control.

The Spirit of Dick Whittington

The fall of Dubcek provoked a profound crisis in the pro-Moscow “communist” parties. Because Dubcek’s Action Program was essentially designed to transform the Soviet Union into an alliance against “imperialist actions,” the party leadership, especially in Poland, was split between the “internationalists” and the “politicists.” But the crisis was not limited to that. In August, the Chinese Eastern Union Party devolved a two-page pamphlet of the Action Program of the party ("democratization") in "Truly, July 8, 1968...in a true determined! Very much! Very much! The ICO leaders in the country as a whole were "the international"

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Who Will Benefit From Caboira Bassa?

In northern Mozambique the river Zambezi flows into a gorge 2000 feet deep. An international consortium with workers from ten nations is attempting to dam the Zambezi at this gorge called Caboira Bassa. A hundred miles upstream and strung back along the borders of Zambia and Tanzania, seven thousand men are training under arms. Their mission is to bust the Caboira Bassa dam before it is built. Sixty thousand regular troops stand between the dam-builders and the dam-busters.

The dam-builders with the 60,000 men represent Portuguese colonization in Mozambique. The dam-busters are African freedom fighters organized into a liberation movement (Frelimo) fighting for national independence and freedom from foreign oppression. The Portuguese have a history of savage barbarity and repression in their African colonies of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. The Caboira Bassa dam is a play on their part to keep their hold on Mozambique in the face of mounting guerrilla insurgency by Frelimo forces.

The Portuguese claim that the dam will irrigate four million acres of barren land, generate 45,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity per year, and render the Zambezi navigable from the borders of Zambia and Rhodesia to the Indian Ocean. Also the industrial consequences of Caboira Bassa will provide a tremendous boost to the Mozambiquan economy. This is their justification.

But the dam-busters (Frelimo) don't see Caboira Bassa quite this way; they would rather see it through the sights of a rifle.

Just who is this dam going to benefit? Certainly not the Mozambiquan people. It will be used by the Portuguese as a vast instrument of colonial oppression. As a spokesman has said "Yes the dam will make for fertile fields, but a million white settlers are being brought in to farm them while African peasants who have scarred subsistence from this land for centuries are being shunted off into reservations. Yes, the dam will discharge huge voltages of electric power, but most of it will be sold to South Africa's apartheid industries. Yes, the dam will make the Zambezi navigable, but the chief beneficiary will be the land-locked and sanctioned regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. And yes, the Portuguese will be in disguise and economic expansion, but this will only mean, as in the past, that the dam makes a black peasant's life worse while the white peasant stays thin."

But these are not the only arguments which made the dam site at Caboira Bassa the most prominent site of land in all of southern Africa. At both sides know, the huge dam across the Zambezi is the focal point of a strategy which could change the whole face of southern Africa.

Portugal is the only one of the old colonial powers now remaining. The Portuguese dictator Antonio de Salarz ignored all United Nations special resolutions on demobilisation. He maintained Portugal had no colonies, "We exist in Africa," he said. Geographically may not have been Salazar's strong subject but he well knew which side of the Mediterranean his bread was buttered.

Portugal is poor; its colonies are rich.

Mozambique is positively bulging with minerals. Angola is said to be floating on oil. The exploitation of these natural resources for their own profit is the basic underlying aim of the Portuguese in their presence in Africa.

Portugal is itself a poor country. It has a pet capita income of only $220 per year. It has 40% illiteracy and lost 170,000 refugees to other Portuguese colonies last year. Yet it spends 40-50% of its annual budget on its wars in Africa to keep hold of colonies twenty times the size of Portugal itself.

Portugal has found itself now in a desperate situation. Previously they had no trouble suppressing any African dissent. In the fifties the black reform movements were forced underground only to reemerge in the bills with guns in their hands. Between 1954 and 1967 liberation movements mushroomed in the colonies. Since then Guinea Bissau has been virtually liberated and the war in Angola is being waged in a manner certain to give eventual victory to the Angolan people. Frelimo's own strength in Mozambique has increased from 250 ill-equipped partisans in 1964 to 9,000 armed guerrillas in 1970. The Portuguese economy is being crippled in the process of hanging on to the colonies for their wealth. Thus they have been forced to invite in foreign investment to exploit the resources. Portugal will share the profits with the other foreign companies and governments which can help pay for its war operations this way.

There was, of course, a second reason for opening the doors of the colonies to foreign capital. Companies and governments have a well-known habit of protecting their investments, often by force. So by recruiting Portuguese capital to help build the dam they hope to pay for their war operations in the colonies, they are preparing the way for other foreign companies and a military scale. Notably South Africa and the USA. Portugal gets most of its arms from NATO. As one estimates large scale loans and military deals directly from the USA. Particularly since government has so far committed over $215 million and already there are four battalions of South African troops in Portuguese Mozambique. The French Government is involved in financing Caboira Bassa and Britain, through its 600-year old alliance with Portugal, is the reason Portugal gets supplied with NATO arms, bombs, napalm and defoliants.

The Portuguese case for Caboira Bassa is clear. Four million acres of citrus fruits, cotton plantations, cut for the beans, sugar cases and forest lands will, with the help of the dam, pour their rich harvest into Portuguese war chests. For Portugal's answer is to plan for a complex which will be financed, built, owned, managed and defended by interests other than the Portuguese and white settlers.

Previously the Portuguese troops garrisoned a line to the north of the Zambezi; but in 1965 Frelimo troops broke through the line and captured the town of Tete, a fifth of Mozambique and a third of the population.

A new line of defense had to be created to hold back the Southward thrust of the freedom fighters. A white dominated, economically weak, and easily defended industrial zone along the Zambezi could block Frelimo's drive southward and guarantee the stability of Mozambique. The power point of the plan is the Caboira Bassa Dam.

Portuguese citizens are encouraged and financially aided to move to the colonies. Two hundred acres of fertile land is given to every Portuguese soldier who volunteers to remain in Mozambique when his military service is over.

White immigration, though, is but one part of Portuguese policy. Portugal stands condemned for selling off the resources of Mozambique to foreign countries in order to lay the foundations for a strong white dominated class and protected by foreign interests. One hopes, for the sake of the poor, that the 9,000 Mozambicans who have learnt their lesson from Vietnam and if they interfere here as well, they will be defeated again by a protracted and bitter struggle. There is certainly no doubt that the US is actively aiding and abetting with the Portuguese in the mining, agriculture and trading concession have been made to Portugal.

One of the most glaring examples of the justice for Frelimo's case lies in the labour policies of the Portuguese. In finding labour to work on the dam the Portuguese have adopted policies consistent with their savage brutal actions used to defend the dam. The 1,000 black Mozambicans working on the Caboira Bassa construction and the consequent industrialising (Contd on opposite page)
For the South African apartheid regime, Caboira Bassa is also a long term political investment. Vorster's fear is that if Pretoria overran Mozambique, there could (and probably would) be a link up between Frelimo and the ZAPU-ZANU freedom fighters in Rhodesia. This would bring the two liberation movements nearer on the borders of South Africa itself. Caboira Bassa is the first (and vital) line of defense to that possibility, and so the industrialised white buffer zone to the north of Mozambique is of just as much interest to South Africa as it is to Portugal.

The conflicts at the Caboira Bassa gorge are symptomatic of the sort of major conflicts in the world today. Colonialism against independence, black against white, international capitalism against liberalism, apartheid against liberation movements. Your stand on Caboira Bassa depends on your stand on each of these questions.

Now what of Frelimo? To quote Samora Machel, "A mango does not become a great tree in its first day but like a growing mango tree, we are deeply rooted in the soil that is our people, and the masses are now tasting the first fruits."

Sept 25, 1970. In the liberated regions the first steps towards national reconstruction are beginning. Land which had belonged to foreign owned concession companies has been redistributed and agriculture is being organised on a cooperative system. Though short of supplies and equipment, both

### Rotting In Portugese Cells

José Tavares Magro, a 53 year old former office worker, has been in prison continually since 1951, thereby earning the unenvied distinction of being Portugal's longest serving political prisoner. He was originally accused of being a leading member of the Communist Party (which does not advocate violence, but only propaganda and strike action) and served six years (1951-57) in prison. In May 1959, he was arrested and convicted on the same charge for a further ten years. In December 1961 he escaped from the Funchal fortress prison, but was rearrested by the PIDE (Security Police) in May 1962. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment which would end in 1975, at which time he would commence Security Measures. These are the result of a legal provision which enables a sentence to be prolonged by a decision of the PIDE for from six months to three years, for an unlimited number of times. They are regarded, even in Portugal, as imprisonment, as being of doubtful constitutional legitimacy.

When there is a possibility of a prisoner being released he is first 'heard' (interviewed), and this is usually followed by a proposal for his release. Magro was 'heard' in January 1970, but, contrary to what normally happens, he was not released. This procedure, by raising hopes in the prisoners and their families of a forthcoming release, has had a serious detrimental effect on the prisoners' morale and mental condition.

At present it is understood that Magro is held in Caxias prison where he is suffering from serious physical and psychological ill-health. He has, for many years, suffered from a duodenal ulcer, and in 1966 it was seriously ill that he was transferred from Funchal fortress prison to the Caxias prison hospital. The following reports indicate, however, that only the granting of a release from imprisonment would have any substantial beneficial effect on his health.

### This Is Amnesty International

Amnesty was started in 1961. Today it is a focal point for international action against political and religious persecution. There are Amnesty Sections in 21 countries, 700 local voluntary Groups and thousands of members all over the world.

Amnesty's first concern is to obtain the release of prisoners of conscience. It also campaigns for humane prison conditions, raises money for prisoners' families and informs public opinion. Nearly 1,500 prisoners of conscience adopted by Amnesty have been released.

Amnesty is an impartial movement with no political or religious affiliation. It has consultative status with the United Nations, UNESCO and the Council of Europe.

**OBJECTS**

The objects of Amnesty International shall be:

- (a) to ensure for every person the right freely to hold and express his convictions and the obligation on every person to extend a like freedom to others; and in pursuance of that object to secure throughout the world the observance of articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see below);

- (b) irrespective of political considerations, to work for the release of and provide assistance to persons who in violation of the aforesaid provisions are imprisoned, detained, restricted or otherwise subjected to physical constraint or restraint by reason of their political, religious or other conscience-held belief or expression of their ethnic origin, colour or language, provided that they have not used or advocated violence (wherever referred to as 'Prisoners of Conscience').

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

**Article 5** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**Article 9** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 18** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

**Article 19** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression: this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Amnesty International, New Zealand Section, Box 3579, Wellington.

The Grand Wazo has all the best elements of Frank Zappa's last six or seven albums blended with the new Mothers' music in the totally innovative and unique manner that has made Zappa so fantastic. The first track - "For Calvin (and his next two hitchhikers)" - is a must-hear document of music that reaches the best or worst of Zappa's masterpiecе "Uncle Walt." Besides composing and arranging all his music, Zappa is an excellent guitarist and the folksy-wash effect which made the 1976 "Hot Rats" album so unattractive gives the second track - "The Composing of" set on its sometimes chaotic course. The new Mothers comprise 22 members and are particularly strong in their horn and woodwind sections and it is interesting to note that some of these musicians are from jazz groups. Zappa has found "decorum and order under control". He has certainly created the best from three old professionals as Bill Reyser's brilliant trombone solo on the song "The Groove" will testify, with its fusion of jazz and Zappa's occasional style.

In arranging many of his compositions Zappa begins with a simple catch melody line gradually building in adding new additional melodies to it and building up a Fairground-like activity. On the side "Two" this question is answered when he uses a great plan Bills from Fairground music, a grand finale reminiscent of the best of one of his later songs "Momma Berrie Sandwich" in his recent hit "Skeeter's Intruder".

Frank Zappa is a genius but in recent years many have come to wonder if he had not reached his artistic peak. Happily, the "Grand Wazo" strategizes that notions and predictions were made of Zappanese, the sound of contemporary music rock or otherwise, and in addition it is a true sixties sound and a music that many have not since heard.

It is difficult to summarize the Mothers of Invention's "With a handful of eggs, butterflies, and the sun - in short, the whole blue sky - to our musical benefit", the story of a group which witnessed and related to Alice Cooper, and today's fashionable pop music. The Mothers have a great age without even trying, but in sixty-five minutes, we find every type of music that exists.

"Flamingo's - the right place to see for the right young people for the right price". Things have changed now and Zappa's back in his own head and you're still left with the music. The album of course is one of the best selling and deserves a special mention with its imitations and sound effects.

G. Wayne Thomas: G. Wayne Thomas (Warm & Genuine 29070). It is not yet Jon English (Warm & Genuine 29070) reviewed by Richard Best.

I thought the Singer-Songwriter-Messy Get Sassy syndrome really did the last year with Cat Stevens and a bit too much trashing. I'd had music-wise diaries and Jackson Browne and Soeur. Before Using all your lifes left off last year anyway.

Enok half a cup of your milk yesterday and the TV got tuned off at 10 the night before and two Warm and Genuine it's a far cry. And I had to listen to and evaluate and try and say good things about 'em. OK so I see and I realize that's very much inside and outside. The idea of having our own label gives us a free hand to record exactly what we want and we've got the whole thing to have an artistic application. But rather than a business deal, it's more of one - ever so slightly and signed by G. Wayne Thomas.

Nothing new though - ten mostly original cuts on G. Wayne Thomas and most totally plugged on Wine Dark Sea, And who really wants to hear, and Gladstone again? On Carl Crim- simon to Downes, "Share the End", against us. Nothing new either. Sweet Baby James' and a bunch of great stuff about 'I'm here and I wanna try out my new label'.

More than another drink for the Timeworn readers - it's American Pie you buy - you really don't need Warm and Genuine.

Dixie Chicken: Little Feet. WBS 208. Reviewed by Gordon Campbell.

While there's still plenty of time for you to buy, sell, bargain and consume and generate the Christmas spirit, we think it's time to pick my record of the year. This is it. The best of the Box, the very best things about De- lancy and Bonfire, and add in guitar and vocals at which times sound suddenly like the Free and you have Little Feet. Unbelievably tight playing, recital written, filled with rock'n'roll arrangements, magical lead work from Lowell George, this is what we're talking weak moments on the record.

Little Feet have got one other LP out, another masterpiece called "Sailing Shoes" which you've probably already bought and you didn't but don't pass this one up. The current "Little Feet" policy adopted by their pro- ducer companies makes it impossible to keep abreast of releases and hit at a group like this.

We have moved from a record business dom- inated by the hit single to the other extreme, where anyone can get an album and to see the wheel has come full circle. A group has a hit like a double, the Double Brothers, or endorse- ment by a Beatle. A group is too hot to last long. Little Feet line in both directions. Not sure enough to make the Top Twenty and too hot to be in public with Ben Sidran. The future of the best rock band in America is in your hands, any friend.


The record sounds like an attempt to em- barrass the listener, and it sounds like a re- sponse to the question what exactly do we want? The whole thing has to have an artistic application rather than a business deal, it's more of a free hand.

"Red Rose" is a real pop version of "She Said She Said" and in fact the intention is to have it as close to the Beatles as possible. All of the Beatles' hits, the least, and even those may be rather unsatisfactory on this remarkably hit on past as Paul does here.

Ringo's version actually has been to dubbin in the verses. He's finished a new version of "Wine Dark Sea" and "Dead" of Bennett, of nervous girls, tear their hair and weep their pants just like in the old days of Beatlemania. The problem of course is that he's still as buxomly handsome as ever. Our "Love" is here, and under the title of "Wringing Road" and "Yesterday" because Paul couldn't get a hit with the other sixties stuff. "Little Lamb" shows us his enduring childish sim- plicity; Rodgers does a fine imitation of Easy and who could satisfy "Sing Pentagon".

On the other hand, the album is nice and there are tracks like "Jealous of No One" that's really a beautiful ballad. If he could be more serious and try the other tracks on his hit song, the result might be something wonderful.

All the other tracks like стандард repossess of "Why do you do it in the road?" and the title song and the love songs like "The Mae West of rock, an old woman still trying to save her face?"

Of course I would be wrong. Maybe all this is just a minor quibble in the wee town of downhome folk simplicity. You have to check that out yourself.

The Dark Side of the Moons: Pink Floyd SHUL 804. Reviewed by Pat O'Dea.

"The Dark Side of the Moons" explains why Pink Floyd have finally cracked the world's most lucrative market, why their songs reach the masses and the albums sell in millions. Their songs don't even really exist. From "Unconsistent" onwards, the Floyd's approach gets absolutely tendency towards perfection. But "Dark Side..." represents a step further from past musical structures and patterns.

The Floyd's insensitivity, the dehumanization of the people, and no real understanding of the audience looks set to become a hit single now that the NFB has received its for- mation out of hand. It balances David's weighty song solo against Dave Gilmour's shimm- ing guitar solo, an excellent rhythm section, and the lyric, according to Gilmour, "some fairly clever words". "I don't know what they say...it's the cost of all we've built, it's all for one, you ask for a rose, they give you a rose, and you delivery is some sort of poetic or poetic, no sense..."

Despite the overall conceptual unity, other tracks are still strong enough to stand alone, notably "Brain Damage". The Floyd's approach makes the album a hit worth listening to, but the length of the song is a disappointment. This is a record which the album title was lifted. It is composed of six parts on a latent beat, and the beat is not the only thing that makes them stand out. The sound is not the only thing that makes them stand out. The sound is not the only thing that makes them stand out.

Previously, Pink Floyd had mixed up the initiative and the sound, but the Floyd's album shows the result of a different approach. Now the lead idea is the result of a different approach. Now the lead idea is the result of a different approach. Now the lead idea is the result of a different approach. Now the lead idea is the result of a different approach. The Floyd's approach is much more complete, they take the music fabric, give the effect of greater complexity, the sound is not the only thing that makes them stand out. This is the sound of the Floyd, the Floyd's approach is much more complete, they take the music fabric, give the effect of greater complexity, the sound is not the only thing that makes them stand out.

"There is no dark side of the moon. As a matter of fact, it's all dark."
China's Foreign Policy Analysed

Unite the Many to Defeat the Few:


Available at Sage Paper Market, Box 2359, Wellington.

It's been a long time since a concise summary of China's foreign policy from 1949 to 1973 has appeared from a Western source.

In 1972 Jack Smith, Managing Editor of the American weekly paper, "The Guardian," described his six-week sojourn in the People's Republic of China. The result is a 38-page pamphlet which presents a logical and straight-forward picture of her international position from a revolutionary viewpoint, pointing out that the precepts which have caused controversy among international observers are 'the left.' Smith shows in fact terms how China approached each situation in detail.

The pamphlet is important reading for three reasons. Firstly, it traces the consistent principles of Chinese foreign policy since 1949, while explaining the reasons for the new tactics adopted in the present period. Secondly, it analyses the reasons for the new emphasis on medium and small countries such as New Zealand, to the exclusion of medium and medium international and affairs, and the method used to try and achieve this. And thirdly, it shows the theory and practice of developing a broad unified front in the world today.

Smith explains that in order to appreciate the present foreign policy of China it is necessary to understand the history of Sino-Soviet relations over a long period. Simplistic and logically, without logic, he traces events, dealing in turn with CPC and CSSU relations, Hungary, Korea, and what the term the 'third great debate in the world communist movement in this century, that of modern revisionism versus Marxism Leninism.'

Step by step, the reader gains a clear picture of why China firmly believes that the situation has now been reached, where the world is dominated by two superpowers, the US and the USSR which collude and contend with each other in dividing the world into spheres of influence which each would control and exploit and why China urges the formation of a broad united front consisting largely of third world countries but also including any country not under complete domination of the US and the USSR.

For those people who perused China for her role in the Pakistan and Ceylon crises, "Unite the Many, to Defeat the Few" will be illuminating reading. Smith quotes his frank discussions with Chinese officials from the Foreign Ministry. He sheds new light on the strength of the true revolutionary forces as opposed to the Aways League in East Pakistan and why they had to be defeated. He analyses in considerable detail the background to the Ceylon question, particularly pointing out the advent of role of the Trotskyist movement in that country.

From his discussions and observations, Smith concludes that "People's China was in a distinctly disadvantageous position in 1969 - diplomatically, politically and militarily." How China extricated herself from this position, without giving away principle or making any 'deals' is expandend in the chapters on "Building a united front" and "Relations with the United States." Smith argues cogently against a number of the criticisms from both right and left quarters of China's policy at this time. The relationship between a policy of peaceful co-existence of states and continued support for the people's revolutionary struggles is clearly spelled out, not abstractly, but always in relation to events as they have occurred.

"Unite the Many to Defeat the Few" is a 'must' for any serious student of both China and New Zealand affairs. At 75 cents it's a bargain.
The Go-Go Girls of the Avant-Garde

by Roger Steele

I dropped into the Memorial Theatre the other night to see "The New Dance" put on by the Modern Dance Company. It was the Modern Dance" put on by the New Dance Company and featured in the first half, but it can't have been too bad, because the house was still full.

The first item I was confronted with was "Ergon" which began with the house in darkness. Then the curtains opened and a shaft of light from above revealed three people of a variety of sexes jumping up and down with unbridled energy. The first impression that came into my head was "This is dementia" and though I tried was unable to rid myself of the feeling throughout the piece. (Moody buggy.)

I was warned that the next piece featured Jack Bode's "dance", so I anticipated it with a heavy heart. And sure enough it amazed. As it had been composed one rainy night in a swamp, I'm sure I heard somebody moaning. Then my eyes focused on a lumpy carpet of black plastic on the stage, and a red table with foam disembodied heads stop it, and in the background a tall tube of loose cardboard. And everything began moving, the music jazzed up, hands appeared and gestured from an unseen orgy. Eventually from the cardboard bubbles were spewed, and ribbons and streamers and knives cutting holes. And eventually everything self-destructed. The audience was bemused but uncomprehending in the previous piece, now their applause had a ring about it that said they had grasped something - there's often a moral to be drawn from wanton destruction.

One of the reasons I had thought the "Ergon" piece demented was that the dancers appeared to be no more go-go girls, but boys dressed up for the avant-garde. They confirmed this in the dance "To P.J." which was to the pop song "Killing me softly". I think it was during this piece that I observed a well-known young cultural entrepreneur declare "I can understand why this goes down well at schools it's so puerile".

The finale of the show had such a droll title: "The Incredible Adventures of Reginald A. Anthwhistle and other Nostalgic Dancers" that it had to be a scene and it was. Well, everybody laughed, and clapped for three curtain calls.

So what can I say? The culture vultures and the bourgeoisie loved it, they turned up in their hundreds and thousands and some of them found clipping inadequate so they stomped on the floor. Kids would get a laugh here and there, and a big gig in the finale that would make them forget the heavy bits and go home happy. Hell, even your workers would be tickled more than bored.

But would anybody learn anything? Would the New Dance, liberated from the constraints of the classical ballet, inspire people to enjoy their own bodies and other people's better and more? Not for me, alas the whole thing was so contrived and pungently "cultural" that it reminded me of a poem which I looked up after the show. The poem turned out to mean something a bit different:

"Shame without form, shape without content, Paralyzed gesture, gesture without motion, Those who have crossed With their long legs, eyes to death other Kingdom Remember we if at all not as lost Violent souls, but only As the hollow men The buffed men"

There was motion all right, but it was rather form without shape, and colour without taste, that turned me off the New Dance show. It was paralyzed force all right, ineffectual because in its guts it had nothing to say, if it had guts at all.

by Carole Welle

Amarus' recent production, Pictures, redeems them utterly from their travesty Christmas. Whereas the latter was little but slick stereotypes, and Pieces, it communicates a deeply humbling sense of humanity. The press packages state that 'For the script we have borrowed madly from Peter Weiss. Discourse on Vietnam and Notes on the Cultural War of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,' written by Freedom, US, 'The New Testament'. But it is not an anti-war play, it is not written for intellectuals but to have their faith bolstered by horror shows. Just as Theatre Action worded last year to distance the audience, while simultaneously putting away ego barriers, Amamus set them in play in a world of schizophrenia. Using the mentally ill to reenact man's inhumanity to man in the world outside has become a popular theme, almost a device, in contemporary theater. But Amamus forgoes wallowing in picturesque insanity: the characters are honestly portrayed, and seem to stem from the actors' personal experience rather than a cursory reading of e.g. R.D. Laing. In fact, what happens as the characters explore themselves through portraying the continual struggle for autonomy of the Vietnamese peasant, is, in a sense, irrelevant. It is the manner of portrayal, intense and yet humble, that moved me. The first time I saw the play, I was bothered by the sterility of its voices, the repeated violation of their actions, which ceased to have any effect - and yet felt that they had touched on very fundamental experiences. The second time, these criticisms were irrelevant. Afterwards I felt as if I had made a journey to a very important place, but that the impressions were made at such a deep level that they were not amenable to conscious analysis. At such rare moments, the critical faculty is more of an obstacle than ever.

Hopefully Amamus will revive this play, their best. However, I'm not sure that the surreal will work for everyone. Not that it is important - it's useful to remember Goodale's desire to reach an audience to whom his art, or creativity, was necessary, rather than a mere adjunct to life, as theatre often is. The Bed-Stuy Room, by Spike Milli- gan and John Antrous, and playing at Downstage, is a good example of what I mean by 'adjunct to life'. It's really nothing more than a loose collection of parodies and skits, with a very solemn and ill at ease last act. The topic is purported to be Brit- ain after the third world war, but it's just an excuse for the authors to parody the usual mostly assortments of jokes (not good enough to merit the label 'satire') of the English comic-strip writer. These ones are ten years stale, and rely heavily on sexual innuendos, usually camp, and lave- tory jokes. It's interesting to note here that both the daily papers' reviews which made use of very similar phrases anyway, have given the play the 'plastic-mac- man's superb perversion', said R.M. in the Daily Mirror: "the perfect perversion" in the Evening Post. Well, perhaps I'm being harsh - there may well be an audience to whom this kind of theatre is truly necessar- y.

Resistence


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ACCOUNTANCY

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We have vacancies now, and for those wishing to start employment either after finals, or Christmas, do not hesitate to contact us.

If you are interested in joining an expanding firm that recognises achievement, please phone:

Mr R. A. Waddell,
At 51-899, Wellington
or write to
P. O. Box 490,
Wellington.

Young Ideas are Important

If you work at the Department of Labour most of your fellow workers will be recent graduates under 25 whose ideas are listened to.

The recently expanded Research and Planning Division offers graduates the opportunity to work on vital social and economic issues -

industrial relations
manpower planning
wages policies
worker participation
women’s employment
employment policies
labour turnover/absenteeism/industrial accidents.

We would particularly like to talk to graduates - at all levels - and near graduates in economics (especially labour economics). However, we are also interested in those with psychology, sociology, geography and mathematics and/or statistics.

Contact:
Mr Green or Mr Jones or Mr Gummer or Mrs Fuller
Research and Planning Division,
Department of Labour,
Phone - 555-949
BP New Zealand Limited

**SHAPING TOMORROW'S WORLD TODAY**

**Five who point the way**

Tim Coney says that when he appeared in Oxford Street in central London wearing shorts and t-shirt he shattered the normally reliable Londoners' sang-froid and introduced an unconventionally well-dressed element. But for Tim and his wife Margaret this is all part of the job of settling down in a new job overseas.

Tim, 27, is on his first overseas posting. He joined BP five years ago after graduating from Victoria University of Wellington with a degree in commerce. His first job with the company was as a systems analyst. He then moved over to the Sales Department and among other things gained experience as a sales representative in Hawkes Bay.

Now he is at the BP group's headquarters in London to gain wider experience of international marketing. His first attachment was in the International Sales Department where he was involved with the problems of marketing marine lubricants. Then he moved to Area Supply Branch and more recently to Automotive Branch. When he returns to New Zealand he will be responsible for the co-ordination of the company's forward planning programme.

Does he think this two-year tour will be worthwhile? "Since I have to do a job and not merely attend a series of courses I believe it is very worthwhile. Seeing things from this vantage point in London helps me to see how apparently obscure decisions in New Zealand are sometimes quite explicable."

**Oil development**

Duncan Simpson, 26, joined BP in 1969 after obtaining a B.Sc in chemistry at Victoria University. He worked in the company's laboratory at Lower Hutt and has also spent some time as a sales representative in the north. In 1973 he was posted to London where he is attached to the industrial lubricants and section of Technical Services Branch in which he is working on special lubricants for jet engines. This is the group that developed the oil for the Concorde's engines. Duncan's visit to the United Kingdom is something of a home-coming because he was born in Scotland. "We are drunk with power," he says, because we can send home advance news about Coronation Street."

**Market research**

Philip Oliver, 26, and his wife Elizabeth are on their way back to New Zealand after their two year tour in London. Having worked overseas they are entitled to a generous period of leave and can thus take their time on the journey back if they wish.

A maths graduate of Victoria University, Wellington, Philip has been doing market research in London, thus gaining experience which he will be able to apply in New Zealand.

**FOR MURRAY, VARIETY CAME EARLY**

If Murray Law hoped for variety in his job he undoubt-edly got it. In less than two years with BP he has worked in the Operations Department at head office in Wellington and five local installations out in the field.

Murray is 22 and joined the company straight from the University of Waikato, where he read economics and social psychology—a rare combination of subjects which he reckons could have been a gateway to a variety of jobs. He chose BP because it seemed to offer the kind of openings where he could use his academic interests in applied economics.

At BP's Mt. Maunganui installation he did six months initial training handling almost every job there except that of superintendent. Later he did temporary relief duties as superintendent at Taumarunui and Pukeko. When the company introduced a new domestic heating oil delivery system Murray went to Auckland to supervise the programme there.

Back in Wellington head office he next found himself doing feasibility studies for lubricants blending plants at two large depots, examining data from widespread sources.

Murray is now a distribution planner in Operations Department and is currently working on road transport costing. He says he enjoys the work because of the significance of transport costs in the overall operations of the company.

"Flexibility is a primary personal characteristic we seek," says Kevin Miles, BP's Personnel Manager. "When we recruit a graduate we have two problems to solve. First we have to project a path of employment two to three years ahead. Then, together, we have to examine the areas of mutual interest—what the graduate is capable of doing and where he can be progressed in the New Zealand group of companies. However, his first job is normally related to one of his university subjects.

"Our aim is to find people with flexibility. For example an engineer may be expected to use his training in hope to develop marketing operations as well as doing design work in the drawing office. "Our operations are a vital challenge to those who can adapt to change in occupation, location and outlook."

A beer at lunch time in an old London pub. Left to right: Duncan Simpson, Philip Oliver and Tim Coney.

**STOP PRESS**

The company seeks graduates with degrees in commerce, engineering, science, arts and law.

For further details contact:
Mr Healey
Ph 50899
or write to
BP NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
BOX 892, WELLINGTON

Anthea Foster represents the new generation of graduates who have proved that they fit very well into many of the jobs traditionally done exclusively by men.

She joined BP a year and a half ago with a degree in economics from Victoria University of Wellington. Starting in the cost accounts section she is now one of a team in Operations Research working on a new planning model embracing the whole of the company's operations. The teamwork aspect especially appeals to her, as does the fact that the work has significant implications for the company's development.

"An expanding role for women"
WHAT NOW?

"What now?" is a question many students ask themselves as they near the completion of their degree. A job, a world trip, a higher degree... What now are the job opportunities for graduates, and have they changed since starting some three, four or more years ago?... What now are employers' attitudes to graduates... In the Business School, we are concerned that you make the right choice. We are also concerned about the statements various politicians have made on the value of university education and the criticisms of employers that the graduate has to be "retrained" before he or she is useful.

We also know that many New Zealand businesses need intelligent young people with new ideas in order to cope with the challenge of change - generalists with a broad understanding of business rather than narrow specialists.

Thus we designed a one-year postgraduate diploma course in business with the main objective of giving graduates in non-Commerce fields (Arts, Science, Engineering, Law and so on) the basic skills, knowledge and understanding to prepare them for careers in business management.

The course covers such subjects as marketing, production, organization and human resources, economics, finance and accounting, quantitative methods and computer systems and applications. Study is also made of the New Zealand social, political and legal environment in which business management must operate. The course culminates with a practical project in a business organisation so that practical experience is an integral part of the course.

When you ask "What now?", perhaps the Postgraduate Diploma in Business is a worthwhile answer. For further information, write to, or call on, Lyall McLean, School of Business, Otago University. He will be pleased to help.

Mobil

B.C.A. STUDENTS

Why not talk with Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited about a job? Find out now, rather than when you finish your degree what type of work is available.

Mobil can offer young qualified or near qualified accountants positions in which they will combine their present skills with skills to be acquired from on-the-job training. They will, in addition to their usual accounting and financial work, undertake special investigations, feasibility studies and, as a member of a task force investigate and install new procedures or systems. Salaries are competitive, promotion can be rapid and the ceiling depends on you.

Why not telephone Mr. G. F. Birkett at 47-030 and talk about the prospects?

COMMERCE GRADUATES

We will have vacancies in our Wellington office at the close of the varsity year for persons who intend to pursue careers in Accountancy Profession.

Our practice is one of the larger national ones and is actively engaged in all aspects of Accounting, including Management Accounting, Secretarial, Taxation and some Auditing and is therefore able to offer a wide range of work of an interesting and challenging nature.

Generous salaries are offered and time off is granted for lectures and examination study in cases where a successful applicant still has one or two subjects left to complete.

Our firm has overseas associations and we are installing our own I.B.M. System 3 Computer in September.

Applications are invited at any time before the end of 1973 from students who are partly qualified or who expect to graduate this year.

Apply in writing stating age and giving details of academic achievements to date and if possible supply a telephone number to the.

Managing Partner,
Hogg Young Cathie & Co.,
I.B.M. Centre,
P.O. Box 10340,
WELLINGTON.
Graduates...

Ford has openings for Graduates to commence in the New Year on its 1973 Graduate Training Programme. Opportunities are particularly great for those qualified in the Mechanical Engineering and Commerce fields and we would also like to interview Graduates who have Science and Arts Degrees with emphasis on Mathematics or Accounting Units.

Opportunity is virtually unlimited in this large international Company which is greatly expanding its New Zealand operations. Graduates of initiative, intelligence and ability will determine their own rate of progress either within New Zealand or on Overseas Assignments.

We offer an initial three months training and orientation programme with special research or study assignments followed by appointment to a specific position. Permanent opportunities could be available in Auckland as well as Wellington.

Generous salaries and fringe benefits apply.

For further particulars please contact:

THE SALARIED PERSONNEL MANAGER,
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED,
SEAVIEW ROAD, LOWER HUTT.

PO. BOX 30-012, LOWER HUTT. PHONE: 66-909.
WHICH NICHE?

Groping for the job in which fate decrees you will eventually find yourself is very difficult if you are unaware of its existence. Without recourse to the Delphic Oracle, those who are uncertain as to where their interests lie should first establish the range of work open to them.

While by no means exhaustive, the following notes should provide a broad outline of the type of graduates who take up appointments in the Public Service each year. There is no attempt made here to cover degrees which are directed toward entry into specialized professions such as law, engineering and forestry.

For those unfamiliar with it, the Service comprises thirty-four departments excluding Railways, Post Office Broadcasting and the Teaching Service.

Science degrees

The various branches of science are too extensive to treat in any detail, but in general it is true to say that for substantive scientific research work, the major employing departments such as the D.S.I.R., the New Zealand Forest Service, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries usually seek first or upper-second-class Honours degrees and competition is keen. In these Departments there are fewer opportunities at bachelor level, although some occur in technician, library, editing and information areas.

Arts degrees

Subject to vacancies arising, arts graduates in most disciplines are placed in almost every Department. The work they do is usually of an advisory, investigating, research or clerical nature (at least not to be confused with filing, typing or sorting invoices). The emphasis in the selection of any arts graduate is placed on his or her ability to assess proposals and problems intelligently, and to be able to write clearly and coherently. The majority of positions occur in Wellington at Head Office level and it is rare for appointments to be made in Christchurch, Dunedin or Auckland.

For some careers, majors in specific subjects are required (e.g. vocational guidance, town planning).

Economics and Accountancy

Graduates in both fields will find that their degrees are directly relevant to the work of most Departments. Positions are mainly in Wellington.

Mathematics

Mathematicians are employed in most Departments in a variety of fields from biometrics and statistical analysis to operations research and meteorological research. In certain areas, a particular combination of subjects may be necessary (e.g. mathematics and physics for meteorology) and in others a postgraduate qualification (e.g. some research positions in the New Zealand Electricity Department).

Although departments naturally take account of good level grades, they are equally concerned with personal acceptability, as most graduates work in small sections in which a congenial environment is essential.

ALAN SOLVED OUR PROBLEM

"ALAN", WE SAID, "MAKE INVESTMENT IN BUILDING SECTIONS PAY"

We gave him an office in a desk and a telephone

ALAN MADE INVESTMENTS IN BUILDING SECTIONS PAY

We were pretty sure he would, otherwise we wouldn't have asked him to.

When he wanted it Alan had the advice of Lawyers, Accountants, Investment Analysts, Valuers, Systems Specialists, Economists, highly skilled Actuaries, and other specialists employed by NATIONAL MUTUAL. But only when he asked, Alan knew he had a progressive company behind him. But he also knew that he would have to ask people for their assistance. Because NATIONAL MUTUAL have a policy of encouraging their employees to use their own initiative and ideas to solve problems, while at the same time making available all the advice and assistance they want.

NATIONAL MUTUAL BELIEVE THAT THEIR PERSONNEL POLICIES ARE THE MAIN FACTOR IN MAINTAINING A FANTASTIC GROWTH RATE

If after completing some studies you feel you may like to respond to the challenge of working in a progressive company which will have room for you to grow along with the company then call on the Personnel Officer at 153-161 Featherston St, WELLINGTON, or Telephone 71-688, or write:

The Personnel Officer
NATIONAL MUTUAL GROUP OF COMPANIES
P.O. Box 1692
WELLINGTON.

Spare a few moments to think about your career

If you are reviewing your career and examining your future prospects, there could be an opportune moment for us to give you a few facts.

As a large national firm of chartered accountants, we offer wide experience, early responsibility, rapid promotion, good salary, training facilities, opportunities for specialization and gaining experience overseas.

We suggest that you arrange a meeting with our staff partner in order to discuss the facts and your personal prospects.

Please write or telephone—

David J.O. Macdonald,
HUTCHISON, HULL & CO.
Chartered Accountants,
Challenge House, Wellington.

P.O.Box 1900
Telephone 71-549

If people interest you, become a Probation Officer and . . .

* provide a professional social service to the community
* face the challenge of helping offenders and their families
* use your initiative, and exercise personal responsibility.

The work is demanding but satisfying. The Probation Service is responsible for the administration of all forms of penal treatment undertaken within the community. The Probation Report is a detailed personal history of an offender to assist the Court to come to the best decision possible. The Probation Officer supervises those persons released on probation by the Courts or on parole following a sentence of imprisonment. The Probation Service has expanded rapidly in recent years and will continue to do so as social work involves not only personal casework but also group work and community work.

QUALIFICATIONS. If you are 22 with a degree (or study towards a degree) preferably in social sciences, you may apply for an appointment as an Assistant Probation Officer. At age 24, you may apply for a position as a Probation Officer. There are more opportunities for men.

TRAINING. Officers are encouraged to work towards a degree and some study leave is available. After experience some bursaries are available to study full time for 2 years for the Diploma in Social Work at Victoria University. All recruits are expected to participate in service training.

PAY AND PROSPECTS. Assistant Probation Officers receive between $325.00 to $385.00 depending on age and qualifications. As a Probation Officer the minimum is $3919, advancing by annual increments to $5263. It is necessary to work some overtime, which is paid. Thereafter promotion is by merit, experience and education. Opportunities exist for promotion to Senior Officer and District Officer level up to a salary of $8000 p.a.

If you have the ability and motivation to work with people, possess a mature and warm personality, and are interested in joining the Probation Service, contact your nearest District Probation Officer or write giving brief details of age, education and experience to the Secretary for Justice, Private Bag 1, Government Buildings, Wellington.
Desirable jobs
Salary based on effort (63%)
Opportunities for bonus (60%)
Competition within company open and encouraged (63%)
Salary based on performance (59%)
Company involved in heavy competition (58%)
Job security less important (46%)
Good salary but risk of failure (53%)
Automatic salary increases based on defined standards of excellence (51%)

Jobs to be avoided
Promotion based only on seniority (81%)
Eating, unintelligible work (70%)
Emphasis on carrying out clearly defined company policies and rules (59%)
Routine work with a high salary (56%)
Secure job with low pay (55%)
Close supervision by supervisor (52%)
Routine work with high company respect (50%)
Persons are disliked for failing to continually improve performance (48%)
Automatic salary increases based on seniority alone (47%)
Civil service (40%)

NOTE: Percentages indicate the number of students who expressed strong agreement with the statement.

The good conceptual grasps of business problems and are eager to discuss their decision-making and problem-solving processes. It is with graduates who have computed this programme in mind that this article now turns to its main theme: what does a business administration graduate look for in a job?

General characteristics. The university student has been widely publicised as being radical and seeking change. There is evidence that some students meet this description, but it does not apply to the typical business student. Research into business students at Victoria University shows them to be highly conservative, particularly regarding their actions upon entering the business world. While this tendency mirrors overseas experience, it also raises important questions about the impact of graduates on New Zealand business.

Two common questions asked by managers about the B.C.A. graduate are (a) what does he know about business, and (b) what does he want in a job. These queries are especially relevant to the business administration major because the degree in this field is relatively new and also because it is still in the process of evolution. The first question can be briefly answered through a summary description of the programme at Victoria University of Wellington, where the Department of Business Administration offers the most comprehensive course to the largest number of students in New Zealand.

The programme at Victoria provides the student with a comprehensive background in the essential elements of business while stressing a decision-making orientation. Problem-solving, case studies, and practical exercises are extensively used to interweave theory with actual business situations. Each student studies the following subjects during the three-year programme: administration, accountancy, economics, quantitative analysis, marketing, two courses, marketing, organisational behaviour, two colour management, business research and operations management, personnel administration, management theory, and management planning and control. Most graduates see recognition of their limitations in practical experience, but they feel that they have a good conceptual grasp of business problems and are eager to discuss their decision-making and problem-solving processes. It is with graduates who have computed this programme in mind that this article now turns to its main theme: what does a business administration graduate look for in a job?

Challenging opportunities
Clarke, Matthews & Co., which is a progressive national firm of Chartered Accountants, is able to offer you the broad experience and early responsibility that a university career has not directed towards, whether your ultimate future is in public practice or in commerce.

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Prospects:
Are dependent on your own ability. Your progress will be remarkable, based on challenging work delegated to you as soon as you are able to accept responsibility. Completing salary is competitive and future rewards made in line with your progress and experience.

Overseas experience:
The B.C.A. is a long standing member of a major international accounting firm and opportunities are available for both temporary and longer term transfers for persons of proven ability. To obtain further information ask for a copy of our recruitment brochure which is available at the Careers Office or alternatively you can write or telephone:

Roy Cowley, Staff Partner, Clarke, Matthews & Co., Chartered Accountants, PO Box 9201, Wellington, Telephone 70-879
FIGURES AND FIGURES
There are the numeric sort that are written and the human ones that come in all shapes and sizes. A chartered accountant offering services to the public must be equipped to deal with both sorts in order to function properly. Business is people and the chartered accountant is working with business.

PEOPLE AND PEOPLE
Involves as the chartered accountant is with people, he audits and prepares accounts for all types of business; for government, semi-government and local bodies; for unions and clubs; in fact wherever there are people who earn, or spend, or pay tax, there are chartered accountants.

ACTION
Chartered accountants and their staff are spending less and less time in their offices and are to be found out where the action is. They may be inspecting a client's farm production line or business generally; they may be reviewing financial prospects and affairs; they may be discussing and actively working on problems of taxation; or carrying out an audit; or advising on long term business or product development; or attending meetings; or assessing aspects of administration, production, marketing, or financial management; or farm management.

QUALITIES
Firms of chartered accountants require applicants to hold a commerce degree, an accounting qualification or at least be approaching their final year. Some firms will nonetheless provide employment and training for students with only a few degree units. Apart from these educational qualifications the general qualities which must be part of a chartered accountant's make-up include:
* general high intelligence
* ability to concentrate on the job at hand yet switch rapidly from one situation to another
* integrity
* independence of both action and thought
* a creative flair and imagination
* a pleasant outgoing personality
* leadership and the facility to control
* a blend of flexibility and drive
* a facility with arithmetic, or simple figures
Some people have all these attributes and others do not. They are basic to chartered accountants in their business dealings with other people. Some characteristics are inherent and others are developed from maturity and experience.

INTERNATIONAL
Accountancy is an international profession. Many recently qualified chartered accountants travel to other countries to further their experience. Those firms which are associated with overseas accounting firms are able to offer their staff opportunities of gaining such overseas experience. New Zealand trained chartered accountants are accepted throughout the world.

Should you wish to join the current intake you are invited to contact: The Secretary
The Wellington Public Practice Committee
New Zealand Society of Accountants
Phone 40477
Wellington
Phineas finds himself applying for emergency relief money from the welfare department...

...in order to receive money from this agency, you must be actively engaged in seeking employment!

...so I have to pretend I'm looking for a job, huh?

...and I'd be terrible if I screwed up and actually got one!

I'll put on my most comfortable clothes...

...and hire myself down to the tallest skyscraper in town.

Where's the line for the jobs?

What was your last job, Mr. Freex?

What was your last job, Mr. Freex?

Er, uh... I was the managing editor of the underground newspaper in Zilch, New Mexico, back in 1963!

What were your qualifications?

Well, I can type fifteen words per minute!

Do you have any problems with alcohol?

Oh, no! I can drink 36 cans of beer without barfing!

Do you use drugs?

No, not really...

Do you mind if I light up this joint?

I say, you seem to be an honest young man! The job is yours!

Er, what is the job?

President of the United States!

We haven't had an honest one in a long time!

Here's your hat!

No! No!

I just had a terrible dream...

Don't tell me about it.

Fat Freddy's Cat

How would you like to go for a nice walk in the park on your new leash?

Come on! Come on!

Whoof! Whoof!

No! No!
B.C.A. GRADUATES

We have an opening for a Graduate in Accountancy.
The company operates to the latest American Accounting standards.
An above average salary is offered and promotional prospects are assured to the right person.

W.R. Grace (N.Z.) Limited began operations in New Zealand in 1958 and is located in modern premises at Elsdon, Porirua.
The company is active in the following areas:
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Hear Earl Nightingale tell you how you can reach broader, more rewarding goals in a new high-income career.
Hear Earl Nightingale tell you how you can bring to individuals and to industry the personal development and management motivation programs already successfully proved in more than 300 of Fortune’s top 500 corporations and thousands of other large and small businesses.
Hear Earl Nightingale tell you how the Nightingale Distributor Opportunity can take you to your goals with only a small inventory and training investment on your part and complete help in all directions on ours.
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We are a firm of Chartered Accountants with Offices in the main centre and affiliations overseas. Our practice covers a wide field and we are able to offer bother graduates, and students who have almost completed a B.C.A. degree, practical experience in both auditing and accounting services, which will provide a sound foundation for a future career in the accountancy profession.

An interview may be arranged by contacting our Staff Partner.
Morris, Patrick & Co.
10th Floor
Challenge House
Telephone 50-469