Duplicity in High Places
Revealed by the Ghost of Omega

by Roger Steele

The adage about the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing sometimes applies to our adored Prime Minister, Norman Kirk, particularly when his right hand is being manipulated by Uncle Sam. Norm was caught unawares a while ago when the US State Department let it slip that they were expecting him to visit the US in the near future. Anxious to look as though he was designing to visit and not just being pulled there by his puppet-strings, Norm put on quite a show of annoyance.

Now he's likely to be embarrassed again, if a report in the Otago Daily Times of September 15 is accurate. And if it is it should also rekindle a debate that flared up many New Zealanders a few years ago - the Omega debate. The report quotes from an interview with the US Navy Secretary, Mr John Warner, on the Navy and related topics. Omega is one of them. "Mr Warner said the Omega Navigational system was not an essential part of US Naval operations in the Pacific," runs the report. "A station in the South Island of New Zealand which was keyed into this system was closed some months ago..."

In Salient March 14 we reprinted a correspondence between Mr Kirk and Owen Wilkes, Chairman of the Committee Against Foreign Military Activities in New Zealand (CAFMANZI). Mr Kirk declared "US military detachments operate in New Zealand on the basis of intergovernmental agreement and other formal written approval. As you know some of these exchanges were published while others dealing with the administrative matters or containing classified information remain confidential to the two parties..."

In the event that both the Navy Secretary knew what he was talking about and that the NZPA got it down right, Mr Warner has certainly let the cat out of the bag as far as Norm and that other apostate for US Imperialism, Keith Holyoake are concerned.

It was Holyoake who mishandled the Omega debate from the outset in 1968, when it was announced that the US Navy planned to build in the Southern Alps an Omega very low frequency (VLF) radio navigation transmitter. This transmitter, in connection with only seven others, gives a world-wide coverage. This is very useful if you happen to have submarines armed with Polarus missiles busy roaming the world, with the Omega system they don't even have to surface to assist their position. With characteristic disregard for people's credibility, "Kiwi" Keith and his Yankee mates tried to pretend that the Omega system was mainly used by fishing boats.

After a national outcry in June and July 1968, and after numerous physicists had discounted the fishing boat explanation and confirmed the Omega's military use, the then Prime Minister claimed that the outcry came from "the twilight world of science fiction and political mumbo jumbo."

Credibility was further bent when the government attempted to play down an objective report by the Royal Society on the Omega system. The Department of External Affairs compiled the media a very biased summary of the report with the covering note "drawn on freely, but it is not for attribution."

After various investigations by NZ and US military and political personnel, it was eventually announced in 1971 that the Omega station would not be built in NZ after all. It later transpired that the US made this decision in 1969, but Holyoake despite repeated requests never let on that he knew anything about it. Perhaps he didn't - the final announcement about the siting of Omega actually came from Australia.

Now with this latest revelation from the US Navy Secretary, it is rather confusing to try and work out when, if ever, the truth has been told, and to work out the actual history of the Omega nuclear warfare subsystem in New Zealand. Only two things are clear. First; that we have never been told the full story by our politicians, National or Labour, and second, that the only people with all the facts up their sleeves are the Americans, who reveal things to us poor, dumb Kiwis when they please them.
Exams - A smokescreen for inequality

by Graeme Clarke (FOWSA Education Officer)

It's the exam time of year again. Many students are in the process of revising and warping their brains by indulging in the prac-
tice of cramming. And what for? It is all to get that little scrap of paper which tells an
employer you have made the grade.

The degree awarded after successful completion of studies is meant to be proof that a person has acquired a certain level of prof-
icency in a field of study. Underlying the success of a student in any given field is the
assumption that the degree of success obtained is a reflection of the student's native intelli-
gence. Thus, in a society where jobs are stratified into hierarchies of complexity, success at school and university ensures the
student of a complex top job. As well as this, when he leaves university, the student who succeeds will get more status and material
rewards than the failure will get. The failures in the great educational system get low level
jobs in the hierarchy and are subject to the authorities of the successes.

The tables show that between universities and between years in the same university, there is considerable variation in pass rates. This
means that there is a corresponding variation between years and between uni-
vities in intellectual ability, or at least the degree does not accurately specify levels of
intelligence between students who have not studied the same courses in the same uni-
viersity in the same year. It is unlikely that IQ varies to such an extent that in VUW's Account-
ancy Department pass rates for stage three could change by 25% in one year. Employ-
ers hire graduates on the basis of their de-
gree. If the preceding reasoning is correct then it is unimportant for that degree to reflect accurately either ability in a field of study, or IQ. This being correct, what de-
termines the pass fail rate, and why is it
necessary to have exams?

Beyond the Students' Control

Does something external to the student
govern the pass rate fluctuations? One possibility is that the demands of employers for graduates affects pass rates. At VUW this
could be done through the Business Studies Advisory Committee and the Careers Ad-
visory Committee where company directors are heavily represented. The other possibility is that students pass or fail according to the
needs of the department. If a department wants few graduates to enhance a reputation for producing quality, pass rates may be low. Or if a department wants lots of students in order to boost staff numbers or research
capabilities, pass rates may be high.

If these are some of the reasons which govern success or failure in the university, why bother
to have exams at all? The answer is that they claim to be objective measures of a student's
ability. And it is important that a person who passes must believe he has passed because he is su-
perior, and that the failure recognise his inade-
quacy.

Privilege in Society

The exam signpost which students suffer
is no more than an elaborate smokescreen to
hide the perpetuation of privilege in society. A look at who goes in university confirms this
statement. There is a disproportionate rep-
resentation of the middle classes at the university. For example, only 5% of university students in 1969 had parents who held unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Yet this category constitutes about
40% of the labour force.

Success in education is determined not by the
intellectual ability necessary to pass exams, but primarily by one's class background. The
person who works down the hier-
archy of jobs is primarily required to follow orders. He transfers this to his family life.
The family is also run in an authoritarian manner with the head-advisor being the opressor. The children of ordinary workers grow up in their first five years learning to believe and conform to the rules laid down from above. Schools are
therefore large in scale to reinforce class children in the same way. This is what the children themselves accept.

The middle class family operates differently. The headmaster is high up the job hierarchy. He generates the orders which achieve the
organisations goals. The middle class man is able to generate the correct orders and behave in the correct manner because he has internalised the norms of the firm.

Rewards for Conformists

This situation is transferred into the family.
By indulge the child is trained to adopt the
norms of behaviour the parents requires, and thereby regulate its own behaviour without constant recourse to rules and discipline.

At school, the middle class child finds its own family conditions reproduced. Our education system values and rewards this ability to conform to certain norms of behaviour and to internalise them while retaining flexibility and critical reflection within those norms. Obviously, the children of the middle class have a head
start in the exam stakes. It is hardly surprising that the kids with all the advantages succeed. Their peer groups support this ability openly that they reward those who internalise the departments norms. For example, the Sociology Department's list of criteria for marking some exams at 101 level was the following: "Marks will be awarded for identifying what the question requires, then providing it." This approach requires the internalisation of the assumptions of the questions. Within that framework, 'independent' thought was also rewarded.

Thus, exams are not really important, as
the level of IQ is not an important requirement for being a success in the economy. The important
ability that is required to be a success is a class characteristic learned in the home. One of the major function of education and exam-
ations in society is to obscure this fact and throw a smokescreen around the inequalities
of status and reward that are perpetuated in our society. Ability is not of major importance in
determining the success of the individual, but one need not be hierarchial and rewards unequal. You suffer exams to help hide their facts.

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(1) Source: Vice-Chancellor's Committee, "Statistics of University Student Performance", 1972

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(2) Source: Vice-Chancellor's Committee, "Statistics of University Student Performance", 1972

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Right-wing crash in MSA elections

by Peter Fink

The political struggle among Malaysian stu-
dents on campus reached a high point on Sat-
urday as right-wing forces were decisively de-
nated in an attempt to regain control over the
Malaysian Students Association (MSA). The
Annual General Meeting of MSA was one of
the liveliest and most chaotic meetings on
campus this year. The lights were switched on
and off, paper darts of meeting papers were
thrown across the room and frequent bonging
and procedural wrangles interrupted the de-
s manoeuvres. Underneath the chaotic atmos-
phere an intensive political battle was fought out
at the retiring president of MSA, Steven On, was
forced to seek right-wing influence to defend al-
most all his executive actions over the last year.
MSA was set up four years ago as a breakaway
group from the Malaysian-Singaporean Students' 
Assn (MSSA). As Krishna Menon observes in an
article in this issue there is a lot of evidence that
this move was the result of pressure from the
Malaysian High Commission, aimed at strengthen-
ing the links between the High Commission
and Malaysian students.

For most of its existence MSA has been con-
trolled by right-wing Malaysian students who
have tried to get all other Malaysian students to
join it. Because subscription membership of MSA
has been restricted to Malaysians the association
has not been affiliated to VYUSA.

Just after MSA moved slightly away from the
right with the election of Steven On and his sup-
supporters, the association's committee. Stephen
On showed that his frequent statements that
MSA was an independent body were not more
than phrase-mongering when he criticized the
Malaysian High Commission's allegations about
"communist subversion" of Malaysian students
in New Zealand.

In a presidential report to the AGM Steven
On repeated this criticism and stated bluntly
that "the sympathy of the Alliance Party (which
governs Malaysia) can be manifested only by its
willingly listening to the Malaysian people
and not just to its supporters." The right-wing
students are quite clear about these remarks.

What was wrong with the High Commissioner's
statement students not to take part in
community activity, asked Michael Lim, a former
president of MSA. The High Commissioner didn't
attack MSA, with Thomas Iblis, one of the leaders
of the right-wing group standing for the MSA
committee as a former secretary of the associa-
tion. "All he did was to express his concern."

Steven On stood his ground and refused to let
his opponents force him to take an anti-
government position. He repeated time and again
that he was concerned about the High Commis-
sioner attempting to infringe students' rights
of free speech and action. The majority of
students present strongly supported his stand.
They rejected an attempt by Thomas Iblis to
pass a motion to criticize De Silva and harassed
down another member who claimed that the
High Commissioner was the guardian of Malaysian
students.

One of the most surprising decisions of the
meeting came during discussion of the associa-
tion's finances. A motion to donate $200 to
the Vietnam Aid Appeal was carried with over
whelming support despite Thomas Iblis's cry
that it would be spending money in the "wrong
camp." A furor about constitutional law followed
when Michael Lim attempted to make a
motion binding on the incoming commit-
tee.

The question of the association's links with
the High Commission was again brought up
during the discussion of finance, when right-
wing forces attacked the committee for receiving
assistance from High Commission staff in the
preparations for MSA's recent ball. Steven On
admitted that the High Commissioner had
donated $100 to pay for the band and that
members of the High Commission staff had
helped with the cooking. Relying on Michael
Lim's claim that it wasn't proper for the associa-
tion to receive the High Commission after asking
for its help, another suggestion that the MSA Ball
should have been called the High Commission Ball.
Steven On and the High Commission staff had acted
as individuals not as representatives of the Malaysian Government.

Although the right-wing dominated most of
the meeting they last heavily on recommendations
for the MSA committee. A group of independ-
ents, supported by Steven On, were elected to
every position they stood for, and only three
candidates on the right-wing ticket were
successful (they were elected unopposed).

In the elections for president Ken Lim got 121
votes (66% of the members present) to
Chong Yu's 53 (24%). Ken Lim promised
that MSA would resist political interference
from the High Commission (or anyone else),
that it would not try to dissolve MSA, and
that it would immediately seek affiliation to
VYUSA. To this end the meeting amended the
MSA Constitution to remove a clause which
discriminated against non-Malaysian members.

When the Malaysian High Commissioner
made his outburst about "communist subver-
sion" of Malaysian students in New Zealand
he made no doubt expected that he would frighten
the majority of them into obediently taking their
government's line. It is ironic that the after-
math of the controversy De Silva created should
see the Liberal Policy in control of both MSA and
MSA.

Sallent Note

This issue of Sallent is dedicated to Colin
Chin, Garry Head, Brian Farrington and
the workers of Wanganui Newspapers, the
winners of this paper. Colin is the treasury of the
N.Z. Federation of Publications, and is the
man who meters out wages at the mon-
sters and then raises an hour. He also
earns $50,000 a year. We beg the
people and the people and the people and
the people... Gary is the house of Wanganui Newspapers
and Brain is the president of Wanganui. We do not
understand the situation to us. They
are the people and the people and the people
and the people and the people and the people and the people...

But our dedication is largely frozen, as those
membranes that it would be to them.
As we're probably going to be a
political leaven to be gained from the paper
shortage. It's all an international imposture
on the people and the people and the people and the people
at the press of Wanganui and the people and the people
at the press of Wanganui... Wanganui Corporation has a
virtual monopoly on printing ads in NZ and they've
declared that there will be a shortage of newspaper for
at least ten years. If you prefer to believe
that they're just waiting for the bees to
grow fast enough (when we're told that we'll
get the ads on a good deal) we'll get
no choice but to get a little bit自此.
If the shortage continues for a
decade we start a writing
station on dried-out Retrieved toilet
papern you'll have to know that the capitalists have
decided to give up the soap so rather than the bees.
As the poisonous televised gull in the
university greets us on a.m. we're told to
monotonous Ted Sherkan, who was
speaking to us at the recent New Zealand
Publishers' Association's AGM in Auckland. In next week's
issue we should have the title of three attempts to
instruct NZ's scribes in South Africa. Behind them
they have Karl Pearce, Brian Roberton, Clive
Smith, David Bryer, Stephen Harvey, Donald Busby,
Dennis Rankin, Arthur Proctor, Judy Baxter,
George Waddell, Peter Small, Peter Wear,
Les Atkins and Les Slater putting the final touches
on the front page issue of Sallent.

Next week is your last chance to get your words
given to Sallent this year. So send in your letters
and articles by the end of the week. We'll print
all that fire.

ADVERTISING

Inside the red band of Brian Hargrave who can be contacted at Sallent (phone 70-319, ext 75, 83 & 84) or at home (phone 87-530 Upper Har)

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SALIENT SEPTEMBER 26 PAGE 3

10 OLD OXFORD COLOUR BOOK
Two views of the recent United Women's Convention

Sisterhood takes shape

— Kate Clark

As you walked into the YMCA on Saturday morning for the beginning of the United Women's Convention you were immediately struck by the diversity in age, race, language, and nationality of the attendees. Front seats were left for officials, delegates and conventioneers. A similar contrast in style of dress was evident among the thousands of women who were all dressed similarly to their counterparts who wanted to make use of the creche facilities - they were asked to pay an extra fee for use of these facilities at the convention present at the convention. However a resolution adopted to the convention by the Wellington Newtown Community Centre group was successful in suggesting that creche costs be paid for by all members at the convention.

When Cherry Raymond (a columnist for Women's Weekly) was introduced to the audience her slogan was "Sisterhood is the theme - so let's not disagree about anything. Other euphemisms for "let's keep politics out of this", were indeed also heard.

Women's general statements were only a small section of those present, and their political affiliations were not discussed, nor were they to be released. Marcia Rusell, who was introduced as editor of "Thursday", who but would not admit to being acquainted with any "Woman" in front of the convention, told us that women's role was any type of social change, fast or slow.

However, with over 1500 women present, a sense of sisterhood did emerge, which may think have resulted in heightening the personal strength of some individuals present.

Saturday's programme was formal and there was little participation of the audience because of the line-up of eight speakers. It's worth briefly mentioning some points raised by speakers. Phyllida Bank from WVC, saw women's movements in the USA and NZ today, as a reaction to the limited role of relationships within the family (e.g. mother - child, husband - wife). Women are asked to question the asertions that men are superior and that aggressiveness and dominance are characteristics of women. She described how she saw the changes which have occurred in the western family structure, for example in this century changes in life expectancy and fertility patterns have led to child rearing being a small part of a man's or woman's occupational life yet it is still often the focus of her existence.

Similarly in the 19th century the separation of work from home led to middle-class women centering their life around the home, whereas working class women went outside the home. Both Phyllida and herself believed that workwoman had to be seen in terms of a woman's economic disinfunctioning and her place in the home. (An extension of this analysis would ask how the working class woman's role was seen.)

She ended by asking (but not answering how we can use the women's movement employed in New Zealand today. Phyllida was attacked for criticizing women (especially their role in the family in the last 100 years) rather than criticizing society. Her analysis stressed the subordinate role women have played and how this has led to a call for sexual equality, without first talking about the causes of such familial subordination.

Margaret Wilson from Auckland University spoke of the legal and legal aid facilities for women. She said that it is not recognized that women need to work, but that women's removal much more discrimination do exist, such as the provision of maternity leave from work and the exemption of child care facilities for restrictions are placed on women because of their lower educational status, through legal agreements and even through the softening of legislation in some countries,

Not countries must be suspiciously received.

She also pointed out that the Superannuation Scheme being introduced by the Labour Government's Ministry of Finance discriminates against any full-time housewife, whether male or female.

Mrs Sazavny is President of the Maori Women's Welfare League and she berated the presentation to the Auckland Feminist magazine for its simplistic picture of women in classical Maori society. She pointed out that many aspects of Maori society seem to have had the extended family, dilute the effects of a sexist society. She commented that if Pakeha women and Maori generally are second class citizens in New Zealand, then Maori women are third or fourth class citizens and that, identical in the various circle of poverty, poor education and low occupation, the response of some Maori women had been to go out to work. But here they landed the most menial jobs with the lowest pay usually $35 - $40 per week according to a survey done recently.

Are people pollution? Margaret Shields asked us to. She stressed that poverty is a cause of over-population, over-population is not a causal factor in itself, and that the situation of wealth and health of the main problems in the world today. Until that is recognized any extermination for population control from rich countries to poor countries must be suspiciously received.

The convention allowed women to express themselves as individuals, in a way not often available to some. Also, because of the tremendously wide cross-section of people (reflected in some of the resolutions passed), it stressed the question of why and how do you fight for women's rights?

Lastly, perhaps it is worth mentioning Marion Lopeman's speech on alternative styles of living. She spent some time describing the place where she lives with about 23 other adults and eight children. The main disadvantage she listed was that this means living closely together so that much energy often goes into inside interests rather than external activity. However the advantages she listed were, the opportunity to work together on political activity.

Sunday morning, everyone divided into work-shops - it seemed that most present enjoyed this opportunity to offer their own ideas which were preferred more time spent in this way. On Sunday afternoon leaders of workshops reported on work done. That became rather tedious.

Many there were that the SPEL walk-out over the abortion resolution, once more brought this issue to the fore, when previously it had occupied only a small part of the convention's time.

The convention allowed women to express themselves as individuals, in a way not often available to some. Also, because of the tremendously wide cross-section of people (reflected in some of the resolutions passed), it stressed the question of why and how do you fight for women's rights?

Hogwash & sexism

by Christine Scott

There was possibly little at the United Women's Convention to stir the blood of a revolуюон, with Marcia Russell's eight point plan for resolving on attacking the elite at dinner with smoking 'women only audiences' in public, and Katherine Whetton's conception of sexual changes being seen on their own bottoms. There was however, much to heave and encourage the flinging, libber and left-wing, and volumes to unense and enlighten the leagues of Federated Federations of the feminist's division and forgotten in the definition of "feminists."

The most potent quip of the weekend was that "democracy to the women there that women are intelligent, articulate, superb, organized, resourceful and able to deal with likeable and human.

In so far as only stating that in so many of us grow up believing that women have nothing to do and are useless and are taught to describe those outgoing aspects of ourselves as "marshmallows" and to line up to form the distasteful lines. And many of these that, the convention was abandoning its self respect and the, the society's self respecting and disturbing men.

The perception that the convention was disgusting. All over the country, male advisers, TV critics and journalists have been showing their colours. Racism has reoccurred for a while, but regret from the women's view. The first newspaper response, on the speech of the first day was a photo of a three-month-old in her mother's arms. It stated, "Poor Oliver is in a bit of a twist. He was one of the few females to front up to 1500 women at the United Women's Convention today. It's a pity Oliver use too small to stand up to his mother and tell her he would other have been at the start with the boys." Obviously, no one would voluntarily choose the company of women. Only a fool would be weak enough to be coerced into the presence of 1500 of them. So poor three-month-old Oliver met his first battle face to face.

The TV columnist for "The Dominion": commenting on telecasts of speeches on Monday day said: "There's a certain TV personality's too tight a sampling of the hogwash poured down the United Women's Convention at the United Women's Convention." Is the concoction of the history of women's struggles, the description of the legal discrimination against women, the analysis of women's role in advertising, abortion laws, wages, the participation of alternative lifestyles, education and social practices which might encourage equality of the sexes, and the reported (claim equal human rights for all, women, men, and boys?"

Typically, the most over-rated quip of the President of the Maori Women's Welfare League, and then those parts of it which deal with the problems of Maori women at Maori. Racism became safe for up to 1965.

After all, it's 1965 and people generally think of change. So we ignore all our nearest neighbours, regardless of race. It is a bit harder to ignore all women.

Women journalists have generally reported fairly on the addresses given. Phyllida Bunkle's opening address was an accurate assessment of the history of feminism. She was a welcome relief from the line of "Thursday". It got everything off to a good start by horrifying us not to be "silly women." Phyllida was subsequently to be the subject of a vicious attack via anonymous note, which she turned to good purpose by speaking compassionately on the "women's" Margaret Wilson followed, discussing the role of the law on women in industry and the labour market. An agitated speaker, she exhorted women to make more use of information available to them by becoming active in, and using to their advantage, the information available.

Mira Sazavny was a moving address. She spoke about the pre-European role of Maori women, describing their many roles much greater than theirs or ours since. She painted a picture which helped explain why Maori women have coped so badly with the isolation, overwork and all of the stress of pride and discrimination and the women's role demands today, reasons why so many Maori women suffer mental breakdowns. Katherine Whitehorn was the last speaker of the morning. She was witty, a good after-dinner speaker, in a way a relief from the evocative emotion of Mrs Sazavny. Unfortunately, her address became merely fabric to her unselected jokes, and she sacrificed a developed argument to her flat, tedious belaboured, she showed herself support for the family as a social unit, while eschewing the role definitions it usually entails. She sounded a warning to the self-procreation of some feminists and urged us to consider the wider social implications of our actions. Elizabeth Reid was the best speaker of the day. Her analysis of reformism and revolution, of the impossibility of working through the system to achieve social change revealed her frustrated position. As Mt Whiteman's special adviser on women, she met with nothing but condemnation from the men with whom she works. Her description of the myriad ways in which men cope with intelligent women, where their cognitive maps are telling them we are inferior, was so accurate that it made many women, who in many ways in which women are taught, expected and made to be so stereotypes, to believe in their intuition and to seek a way beyond their influence and control. Elizabeth Reid was absolutely right all the way to where we really were and encouraged us to take up the struggle on our own behalf.

After other speakers, the remainder of the speakers involved a panel of six women, eight speakers, which was interrupted midway by the delivery of the "Auckland Star" and Oliver's "Continued on opposite page"
And now for a new Aro Street...

by Stephen Hall

The aesthetics of Aro Street are to be improved and a new mall is planned. The development is the name of the most of the game. The Wellington City Council will build council flats and other areas will be destroyed and rebuilt by private developers. Properties will be bought under compulsion, land is not bought and then sold to private developers.

The council wants to alleviate the housing shortage "by injecting an increasing supply of housing into the area" and also wants to decrease unoccupied housing in the area.

Some residents, realising the implications, have attended the last two meetings on the issue. The first meeting included an outline of the plan by the town planning section. It became clear during the meeting that the council wants to develop an area of high density housing. Up to 10 storey blocks are envisaged in some areas. An interesting comment by one planner was that in high rise buildings young married couples don't "require luxury to ground the ground is others do theirs." It seems that the prime factor is cramming as many people as possible into as small a space as possible (at 80 people to an acre).

The project is to consist primarily of private development for private ownership. Private development is not for flats. In 20 years if you buy a flat in Aro Street you will have the choice of a council flat or a council flat.

At the first meeting the council neatly sidestepped questions on private development which will increase the area of the flats, and most of the present residents. At no time did the council state that pressure on landlords to improve their neglected premises would increase the area.

Also involved is the process that the council calls "relocation of residents." When CRPapper talks of the ease of "relocation" and one remembers the motorway destruction, one wonders just how easy it will be.

The council is not totally insensitive however. At the first meeting it was stated that local council could upgrade their own homes but no priority would be given to them. At the second meeting, held last Monday night, Chi Shand stated that such residents would be given priority. This meeting involved a more detailed explanation of the scheme, including a slide-show of the exteriors of Aro Street and the interiors of beautifully furnished council flats — which incidentally are let unfurnished.

The total plan, involving a little mentioned motorway fence, will drastically affect the area. How sure is the council that the residents want to live in council blocks? Divided into single blocks, blocks for married couples and blocks for the elderly? Admittedly the housing in the area needs renovation. The improvement can start right now if the council enforces their housing regulations.

Objections to the scheme can be made and legal help is available at 48 Aro Street on Tuesdays from 9.30am — 7.30pm.

The council has been surprised by public interest in their plans. They should be further surprised by the residents uniting to actively voice their views on the future of their area.

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1) Copies of the plans are available at — Central Public Library leaflet in the NZ Room, Room 6, upstairs — Brooklyn Branch Library — Room 8, 6th floor, Municipal Office Building (behind Town Hall). Use the Wakefield Street entrance and take the lift.
2) You have till 4pm Wednesday October 24 to register your objection to the proposal.
3) Sometime after October 24 the City Council will hold a public hearing in the "Public Notices" of the Evening Post a summary of the objections they have received. If you think you might want to support or oppose someone else's objection, you can inspect that summary in the City Council's offices. You will have one month from the date of publication in the Evening Post to send in your notice of support or opposition to any of the objections already made.

Sports Council A.G.M.

It looks as though the whisperings heard in the cafe and library recently about the district's attitude of sports committees over grants are unfounded. At the Sports Council A.G.M last week at least one committee member were re-elected for another term to administer the affairs of the Annual Sports Club grants.

For the most part, and most expensive sports clubs on campus didn't think the AGM was important enough to attend. The only people to go were those clubs — cricket, soccer, rugby, and tennis — that have current graduate and receive 50% of the Sports Council 1973 budget.

Are these clubs actions to go unnoticed or will we see some positive moves to ensure that these clubs do not become so ensnared in their own little world, who will pop their bubble?

Back at the fray chairman Mike McKinley delivered the annual "state of the union" speech, on the past year's activities and questions the place and activities of some so-called sports clubs on campus. But despite the meaning speech a set of ideal officers up at a warning of criticism of past sports committe and its actions.

Just as the meeting looked as though it would lapse into oblivion, Don (I really play sport) Carson exposed his views on the equality of sportsmen, and how sure it would be if we left it up to the individuals to decide how good they were, instead of setting it all down on a piece of paper and giving it to some else's type sportsman. What the matter was put to the vote it was lost.

With little other verbal business left the meeting continued quietly and finally died a quiet death. Members of sports committee for 1974 are: Mike McKinley — chairman, Chris Haddrill — secretary, Geoff Ted — treasurer; Andy Wright, Marion Kohon, Warwick Dewer and Dick Orgain.

Café Changes

The Union Management committee has decided that it is now time to announce the planned alterations to the catering services offered in the Union.

Nationally we will not be managing catering in 1974, and the practice of finding outside contractors will be discontinued.

The University through the Union will be taking over catering and will be employing a manager. The person appointed is understood to be highly qualified and experienced both as a chef and as an administrator.

Student representatives on the Union Management committee understand that this is not going to guarantee an automatic increase in the quality of catering, but believe that the path is now open to a radical reappraisal of the types of meals, hours of opening, and prices which will be changed.

David Cunningham

HANDBOOK '74

The easy double the cafe section next year is November 1. This should con- a short description of your club, its aims, activities and achievements, include photo of your committee, your officers, a list of committee members resident in Wellington over the past year, and also a list of their last meeting in term. Sports clubs are advised by Don Carson to do the same. Now is your chance to benefit from this.

Maori Studies Accorded Priority

The establishment of a Maori language course at Otago University will be a priority in the next quinquennium (five-yearly) budget, which begins in 1975, the Vice-chancellor, Dr O. R. H. Scott, confirmed last night.

He said that submissions for the next five-yearly up of such a course at Professor McGregor Mitchell this or next week, and for a Maori language council meeting that an agreed budget would be sent to the Maori Language Council. The meeting is for the appointment of twoMaori to represent the faculty. The Dean of the faculty, secondly began by 1976.

Two Maori budgets will be considered at the first faculty meeting on the new two budgets will be considered that the budget is for the appointment of two Maori to represent the faculty. The Dean of the faculty, secondly began by 1976.

Handout from the Otago Daily Times, 20/9/73, about a university with its priorities in order.

OTAGO UNIVERSITY BUDGETARY PLANNING

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The Dean of the faculty, secondly began by 1976.
CHILE: Rampages, Breadlines & the Black Market

By Bob Jones

On Tuesday September 11, the Chilean Armed Forces finally carried out the ghastly blunders that so many people feared might be expected by the Chilean Socialists Party in Paris, 500 marchers in Paris, 100,000 marchers in Paris, the governments of Mexico, Venezuela and surprisingly Costa Rica (the last barely para- doxical in view of the fact that three days prior to the present event the predictable forecasts from Castro and fashionable movements from the revolutionaries had waved juggling by Whittam and even as we write the accords had been signed outside the Chilean Consul’s office in Wellington.

Clearly there are a lot of people unhappy in the world at the turn of events in Chile but one can only wonder if their combined sorrow outweighs the joy that I confidently feel exists in Cuba, the end of the Allende nightmare administration.

When I was in Chile a few weeks ago, I observed a situation of a ghastly misery, an atmosphere of disheartened, disorganized, hopelesslessness.

We had flown into Santiago at five in the morning from La Paz in a Lockheed Electra and found ourselves to be the only passengers in the cabin. The weather had come and met us and engulfed us if I was staying long. I realized that it was going to be a long tour and promptly bought some soap for washing there where we were barely able to get a shower - the weather was right - there wasn’t rain. When I expected surprise, we went on to explain the numerous other services that were available. We got our food parcles, for Chile’s sake, that she was catering in for Lufthansa group, so that we could stay. Now I will endeavor to make expert judgment on Allende’s Chile, nor am I qualified to do so, but I will make some observations of my stay and dare some obvious conclusions.

Arriving at Santiago’s top hotel, the Sheraton, opposite the Presidental Palace, Which I had been booked for two months (the hotel not the Palace), I found my room still not ready from the previous day’s occupant. A complaint to the reception desk furthered a maid with fresh linen who proceeded to make the beds. The peculiar greasiness of the sheets caught my attention. The maid in charge was not merely dumpy, but literally wet through. I suggested to the receptionist to please give me a nonchalent receptionist at the desk. The manager was quoted. “It’s” he said about a situation I was to encounter often over the subsequent days “we don’t care anymore”

This was sentimentalist.

The Chilean escudo a year ago had an exchange rate of 1:1 to the U.S. Dollar, a rate that has weakened badly itself past the year over 45 to 100. It is merely ten times that; but, from the 1 to the 100, it is still a relatively large rate. I was constantly humoured by its relative or official rate. They wanted the foreign exchange to purchase such necessities as food, clothes, drinks etc., on the huge black market in foreign commodities that has developed in the Allende era. A colour Kodak film would ordinarily cost the equivalent of $20. I paid in black market exchange, and it cost me 500,000, cheaper than anywhere else in the world. Needless to say not too many Chileans are taking colour photographs.

 свое солище от мировой изобретательности, 2022 год, автор: Владимир Смирнов

ABOVE: Presidential Palace burning after attack by Chilean Airforce jets during the coup.

Red meat was almost totally unavailable and a late arrival, snowed in a hotel in the deep south for three days, I was fairly certain we ate macaroni for each meal. In this same hotel no service personnel and glasses for breakfast, for high up in the Andes as we were it was bitterly cold and there was no heating fuel. An American sociologist postgraduate student who was a prisoner in the hotel with me and who had come to study the new world (in a little less disenchanted at this point) fortunately spoke Spanish, and was able to make the arrangements that we would not be paying our bill unless heating was provided. Some fresh trees were chopped down and firs let at as a result.

I saw few controls in Chile and I suspect that the group of a half dozen soldiers who were more than benevolent with me in the hotel were typical of the foreign visitors. They were all young enthusiastic socialists who had come to sympathetically inspect the Allende experiment - a French school teacher, two Puerto Ricans, one a doctor and the other a lawyer, two US sociology post-graduate students and others of similar ilk. We staged an international chess tournament with New Zealand sharing the honours with Chile in the final.

Santiago was a more impressive city than it had been led to believe with fine buildings in the important area of La Moneda and the magnificent back-drop of the Andes. There was little new construction activity, unlike most South American cities (even La Paz and Lima), with a certain building boom) and the few new structures being erected were usually blocks of luxury flats being built for army personnel, presumably indicative of a reassurance or preparatory weapon of the military which reached few posters in the last fortnight of his Government. Chile is a modern, sophisticated country with a long history of democratic institutions and is one of the most stable and prosperous countries in the world. The government, headed by President Allende, has been democratically elected and is committed to the principles of human rights and social justice.

At the same time, the military has played a role in Chilean politics, with several coups taking place since the late 1970s. The most recent coup occurred in 1973, when General Augusto Pinochet seized power and established a military dictatorship.

The coup was the result of a long and complex series of events. The government of Salvador Allende, who had been elected in 1970, was facing a series of economic and political challenges. The country was facing a financial crisis, and there were growing social tensions, including protests against inflation and political repression.

The military leadership, led by General Augusto Pinochet, was convinced that Allende’s policies were leading the country towards social and economic disaster. Pinochet and his colleagues believed that the only way to save the country was to overthrow the government and impose military rule.

The coup was carried out on September 11, 1973, with the participation of several military units. The coup leaders arrested Allende and other opposition leaders, and established a military dictatorship.

The military government lasted until 1990, when it was replaced by a civilian government under the leadership of President Patricio Aylwin. The military dictatorship was marked by widespread human rights abuses, including disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial killings.

The legacy of the coup and the military dictatorship continues to be felt in Chile today, with ongoing debates about the role of the military in Chilean politics and the impact of the coup on the country’s development.
**Most Regrettable**

**STATEMENT BY THE CHINESE LANGUAGE CLUB**

A movement described as "violent communist propaganda" is similarly unfounded. As was stated in the concert programme, our main aim in staging the orginal "The Street" was to provide a platform to the students of our motherland and let them reflect upon the culture and the people in our country. We believe that culture and art should be one which reflects the culture and the people, and not that of the feudal minority. The "The Street" is what Chinese culture is about, and it is an attempt to distort the theme of the Chinese language. The items of the concert are representative of the Chinese culture and should be related to the life and culture of the Chinese population in our country.

The "Beethoven Harvest Dance" reflects the life of the growers of the three races. "The Street is an item which depicts the suffering of the Malay fishermen along the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. "The Bamboo Dance" portrays the life of the Chinese people. These items are all suitable for the concert, as they can be related to the life of the Chinese people.

Finally, we wish to add that a concert of this nature is not uncommon in our country. Most of the Chinese people are related to the Malay people, and we are all Chinese. As for the "apparent hybridization" of the concert, it is because the concert is an attempt to bring the Chinese culture and the Malay culture together.

The message of the concert is clear: we are all Chinese, and we should not allow any differences to come between us.

Chinese streets - the centre of People's G

Perhaps the greatest difficulty facing a visitor to the People's Republic of China is the shift in mental attitude needed even to get an approximate understanding of what is observed.

For a visitor from a small, western-orientated, capitalist country such as New Zealand, the problem is even more acute. Adjustments have to be made to a vast, Asian, socialist nation whose economic development was based on communal, labour-intensive agriculture to heavy industry plants that dwarf anything this country has to offer.

One of my major interests while in the People's Republic was to attempt to gain some understanding of the human relationships engendered by a socialist means of production. Accordingly, I considered Shanghai, the largest city in the world with its population of more than ten million, should be able to provide me with some answers to the questions I was asking.

Naturally, in a city that size, one quickly adjusted to the sights of hundreds of thousands of people thronging the streets at most times of the night and day, engaged in virtually every form of human activity, with the exception of one or two that might spring easily to the reader's mind. The significance of this common sight, and its relevance to my interest, did not become apparent to me until much later, after a visit to a Shanghai housing resettlement area and after much reflection on what I'd seen.

At the housing settlement, a vast residential area filled with high-rise blocks of apartments (though not to the same heights as western apartment blocks), three or four of us were invited into the home of a woman who had just finished her shift at a nearby cement factory. She told us that her husband was still working at the cement factory, that her teenage son was due home from work any minute and that her younger daughter was still at school. That comprised her family and she freely gave us details of the family income, cost of living expenses and other household details.

Looking around the flat, I could not suppress a feeling of surprise and some disappointment. Although it was extremely tidy, with colourful decorations, books on the shelves, bright curtains and a generally airy, cheerful aspect, it was small. There were only two medium-sized rooms, with toilet facilities and a kitchen that appeared to be shared with the family in the next flat. I couldn't understand it. It all appeared far too small for a family of four.

Having been raised in a family of 13 and subsequently having lived in various flats with populations ranging from two to ten, I had some understanding of the domestic disagreements and petty irritations that can so easily sour close relationships. What about the obvious one, the housework? Who does that? "No trouble," she said. "Whoever happens to be in the apartment just does it.

"No rosters, no assigned duties, nothing like that?"

"Oh no, whoever happens to be there. Sometimes the family next door does ours and we do theirs and we all help to clean the hall, etc."

"Does your husband help?" A bright laugh. "Yes," she said. I was left with the impression that sometimes the old man was a bit slack about cleaning up but his wife looked quite capable of keeping him up to scratch. On another occasion, I was told of one woman who objected to her husband's laziness about housekeeping. She solved the problem by leaving home to live on a people's commune. The husband complained, the neighbours told him a few home truths and eventually he realised where he'd gone wrong and managed to persuade his wife that she needn't return home without being forced to do more than her share of the housework.

"What about the cooking? Does each family cook separately or is there a communal kitchen?" Another laugh and the information that each family cooked separately. (At least another bizarre western myth about China had been disposed of.)

The problem still appeared to me to be unsolved. It was apparent that little or no cooking existed within the family, but that didn't square up with the apparently cramped home. It was only later that I realised where the extra living room was. It was the street.

Since the weather in China is generally warm and humid, there's no need to spend much more time outdoors than New Zealanders do. It's a common sight to see whole families eating their evening meal out on the footpath. Washing in a basin and many other domestic chores are frequently done on the front doorstep.

The community feeling this fosters is very strong. Street lighting is not needed to read or play cards by, and neighbours and friends stroll up and down the footpath, stopping for a chat now and then.

Since every home has its own electricity, there's no need to use a flashlight while reading. I concluded that the companionship of neighbours was the reason so much time was spent outside the house.

This sense of community, so vital in such huge cities, is strongly reinforced by the Chinese system of local government. The basic unit of local government is the street revolutionary committee. Elected by the community, which can number around 50,000 people, this committee employs staff who organise the study of Marxist classics by the people. And it organises study and discussion of national and international policies and the implementation of Chinese Communist Party decisions.

It establishes small factories and other enterprises that fit in with the state plan. It also operates nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools to supplement those run by factories, restaurants and household service shops which do laundering, mending, hair cutting and other tasks. The workers on the street revolutionary committee spend at least one day a week working in a local factory or other unit to keep in contact with the people.

Apart from that, they go out as much as possible into the street to talk to the residents and find out about local conditions.

Working under the revolutionary committee is the neighbourhood committee. This is a people's organisation, not a unit of government.

Generally, the most active on the neighbourhood committee are those who work in local enterprises and are what the Chinese call "neighbourhood people." They are either old, retired or have to stay at home to look after the kids. These neighbourhood committees cover over one to eight lanes, about 2000 people on average. They act as a link between street revolutionary committees and the people. They inform the people of the decisions and policies of the Government and organise discussion on how to carry these out.

The neighbourhood committee also passes on the demands of the people to the street revolutionary committee. It translates all this structure into terms of human relationships and one begins to see how flexible it is. It must be difficult to become alienated and remote from your neighbours and friends when the person working next to you may be the chairman of the street committee, when the shop where you take your laundry is run by the same committee, when the old man sitting in the sun as you go to work may call on you in the evening to ask you to a meeting to discuss some point of China's foreign policy.

In addition, friendship and understanding must arise between you and your neighbour if you have a chance to chat each evening as you both eat the evening meal or play cards under the street lighting. If you have a complaint about the way things are being run, it's not necessary to write a letter or call at any office, you're more likely to meet someone who'll pay serious attention to your complaint.

Just walking in the street or working just down the road.
Govt. aid to Portuguese trade
By Peter Funk

Despite Mr Kirks recent criticisms of Portuguese colonization in Africa, and his statement that Colonels Ministers will steer clear of the Portuguese trade mission currently visiting New Zealand, the Government is quietly encouraging trade with Portugal.

Replying to criticism from "The Dominion", Mr Kirk stated on September 8 that the Governments policy of not embracing Portugal too enthusiastically was based on "our opposition to Portuguese colonialism as a whole, diametrically opposed as its philosophy is to that which we have pursued in our small territories in the South Pacific, now almost all running their own affairs."

But an article on Portugal in the July issue of "Expo News", a hardhat produced by its Trade and Industry Department for New Zealand exporters, gives quite a different impression and encourages exporters to trade with Portugal.

There is no hint in this article that the Labour Government does not want to embrace Portugal too enthusiastically. Nor is there any suggestion that the Portuguese are, in Mr Kirks words, "swinging down by force the legitimate wishes of the people of several large territories to have a choice in their own affairs and shape their own future."

In fact thearticle paints a very favourable picture of current developments in Portugal. It glosses over the fact that the country is governed by a fascist dictatorship, and, adopting Portuguese terminology, describes the countrys colonial policy as "Portuguese sovereignty in overseas territories."

The article claims that Portugals economy is developing slowly but steadily, and states that the country's Third Development Plan is meant to "enable a more equitable distribution of income, and progressive promotion of regional integration in its development..."

The people of Portugals African colonies would regard this statement about the development plan as no more than a cruel joke. Because it is almost completely lacking natural resources.

Guinea-Bissau, on the west coast of Africa, has been neglected by the Portuguese, while the wealthy colonies of Angola and Mozambique have been ruthlessly exploited. The article says nothing about the Portuguese Governments policy of forcing its African subjects to work for starvation wages, and its total failure to provide those people with any sort of education or medical services.

"The Portuguese economy is strongly dependent on external transactions," states "Expo News", without going on to say why. It is not surprising that a country which spends over 50% of its annual budget on maintaining an army of over 250,000 men in Africa badly needs overseas trade to support its economy.

While the outlook for trade with Portugal "may not be encouraging at present, New Zealand exporters would be unwise to dismiss Portugal too quickly."

The article helpfully details the three most promising areas for New Zealand exporters: agriculture, machinery and equipment, hotel and catering equipment (for the growing tourist business), and beef and lamb.

Contracts between New Zealand and Portugal are at present very limited. Apart from honorary consuls in Auckland and Wellington neither country has diplomatic representation in each other's capitals. In fact our main ties with Portugal are through trade. So if the Labour Government is at all sincere in its opposition to Portuguese colonization it might be expected to point out some of the negative features of the country in its handouts to exporters.

Making money from death

by Don Carson

Remember George C. Prill, the top man from Lockheed International who was here at the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) Conference last year? He was very emphatic that Lockheed was rapidly moving out of the nasty armament business and into the field of nice things like pollution control.

"Sainted" has just received the listings from the United States of the top 100 defence contractors to the Pentagon for last year. At the top of the list, pouring out military supplies to the tune of $704 million, is good old Lockheed. This prime spot has now been reached after a long haul up from the number five place in 1968, not too bad for a firm with a policy of "withdrawing".

The next in the list are McDonnell Douglas with $1693 million, General Dynamics with $1276 million, General Electric $1258 million, and Boeing $1170 million. These five companies make up over 20% of the Pentagon defence contracts and thus comprise a considerable political lobby in Washington. "Scrap" Jackson, a contender for the Democrat nomination in 1972, is known as "The Gentleman from Boeing."

The top five are not the only interesting listings. Raytheon holds number 12 place with $500 million. A man from Raytheon was at PBEC. Fridge makers Westinghouse fill the number 16 slot and Honeywell Corporation which makes air conditioning and anti-personal weaponry are in number 18 place.

Twentieth is IBM, currently having a financial problem, with fines of nearly $400 million imposed on them for violating the antitrust laws. The ubiquitous International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation involved in the pre Watergate Nixon scandal and attempts to overthrow Allende in Chile are next on the list in 21st place. Standard Oil of New Jersey (now renamed Exxon) is 25th in position.

Number 30 is Standard Oil of California which has direct Pentagon contracts of $9 million. The general manager of Standard Oil's listed subsidiary, Calfor New Zealand Ltd, is bridge builder of the Rugby Union, Jack Sullivan.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology sells $127,257,000 worth of knowledge to the military while John Hopkins University sells a mere $71,717,000.

Perhaps Nixon's recent plea to the Senate not to cut next year's military expenditure were not so much to protect the shores of San Clemente from alien hordes but to keep the wheels of commerce turning and to foster the "unofficial pursuit of knowledge."

Tests, torture, repression on

"The end of French Nuclear Testing for another year does not mean the end of French Colonialism in the Pacific," said Mr Robert Reid, Associate Secretary of the South Pacific Action Network (SPAN) and South Pacific Officer of the New Zealand University Students Association.

"SPAN and NZUSA believe that the damage caused by French Colonialism is far greater than just Nuclear Testing. The economy of French Polynesia is being ruined by French military presence. France is stealing hundreds of thousands of dollars of nickel from New Caledonia every year. And in the assassinations and disappearances of the New Hebrides the indigenous people are refused citizenship of their own country," Mr Reid said.

SPAN has called on the New Zealand Prime Minister to support the action of Ratu Sir Kameamea Mara, the Fijian Prime Minister in taking steps to end French occupation of the Pacific.

"New Zealand must oppose all other aspects of French Colonialism and not just Nuclear Testing if it is to be seen as sincere," said Mr Reid.

"As France and the United States of America are the only powers not moving towards self-government for their territories in the Pacific they must be brought to the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation."

"If New Zealand does not do this it shows that it has no genuine concern for the people of the Pacific but only a dubious concern for the wealth of New Zealanders," said Mr Reid.
According to labour

"The Nation": Labour Party monthly tabloid newspaper — the first two issues reviewed by Michael Law.

Along with just about everyone else on the political left of Tom Smitker (and that’s no mean outlier when you come to think of it) I could not see much harm in the pinks of the Labour Party turning out yet another tabloid. Of course, the Labour Party’s publishing record is pretty dismal when you think about it. The old granddaddy remembered John A. Lee’s leaflets but where did that get him? — ripped out on his nose when the Nash/Agar gang didn’t need him. Then there was the “Southern Cross”, a Labour Party daily, FDL President Finnan Wish always insisted that his statements were printed in full on the front page. Thus assured of an audience, his writing was even more infuriating than usual, and so it came to pass that not even the best racing column in New Zealand could save the “Southern Cross”.

A few years ago, some of the Auckland activists in the Labour Party published the insufficiently descriptive “Statesman”. A sort of house journal for the converted, even that failed in church liberal old Norm Douglas burned a whole issue which contained a few words he didn’t like.

Now they are at it again. The Norm Kirk Hoskyns, Hunt and Moore, aided by the unimpressed Wybrow, have formed a little company to publish “The Nation”. Major partner in the company and editor of the paper is Graeme Colman, who was an ardent campaigner for Moore on the last election. Little is known of Colman except that his journalistic career has some time on the Rotorus “Post” and the “Auckland Star”.

With predictable arrogance, Hunt made it clear that Labour NZ Ltd would be more than happy to help with trade union journals and similar ventures. After the dismal achievement of “The Nation” so far, it’s my guess that there will be no repeat of Moore’s trip to the Prime Minister.

“The Nation” must be the most appalling publication to be produced in the last ten years. I remember back in the 1920s my young friend Vicky that “Socialist Action” was neither read nor used as a point of reference. The same is true today.

Essentially, it is a mere mouthpiece for the established party line. It completely lacks imagination in its content and its layout represents a muddle in journalistic history. Furthermore, there is a dangerous attitude to working people produced by the trade unions in particular which reflects the true class interest of today’s parliamentary Labour Party.

This urban manufacturing class arrogance is blatantly clear in the second issue. The August 10 performance of Hugh Watt is recounted in the most laudatory terms. ‘Mr Politics’, he is called, the man who saved New Zealand from Industrial Anarchy. The Nation’s centre spread, while nominally rejecting the right wing thesis that wages cause inflation, actually reinforced the class-warrior, union pressures, and by the established media, the Employers’ Federation and the National Party goons. No call is made on the Labour Party for effective pricing control, profit control and rent control. No attempt is made to analyse the causes of inflation, or any other crisis of capitalism. Not even a hesitant return to the old Social Democratic canard of nationalisation is attempted. No. ‘Mr Politics’ saved the nation by asphyxiating, albeit in a slightly more balanced way, the remedial techniques that have failed the National Party for so long.

The question springs from this: “Why? The answer is simple. The Labour Party today represents one of two main trends existing among the ruling class in New Zealand. While the National Party represents the rural and urban dependent and servicing industries and the large financial institutions, the Labour Party represents the industrial bourgeoisie, those elements that got their start during the war years and require steady protection to ensure their continued growth. They are also the industries of mass affluence and a party with a working-class base of redistribution ensures steady market of a fairly large mass with some surplus disposable income. It’s a fine balance and if Labour should slip up too heavily in favour of war workers, then the Trotzkyites will be brought back to remedy the situation. ’The Nation’ concentrates on this political programme. No power cuts are featured in the first issue at Terry miasmatism. We are not told why some burglar off my wife heating while the Japanese run Tino-Camalot plant maintains production. Nuclear tests are another feature in the first issue. Again, the monotonous interview with the monotonous Fraser Colman. Most of us would have been far more interested in learning why Colman’s attitude to immigration is proving more racist than ex-Minister David Thompson’s. Many of us would like to know why the Becha, droughted from Botswana back to South Africa, their mother unable to find work, their father in prison, have not been allowed to enter New Zea- land. Beck was a good trade unionist — perhaps Labour is afraid he might discover how the New Zealand worker is being conned.

But the anti-immigration approach in “The Nation” takes an even more sinister turn when one looks at the thunderbolt of the Engineer’s Union. Probably the most right wing union in the country and usually the one more normally compliant to the political needs of the Labour Party, the engineers are viewed patronisingly by records. Jim Booker’s golfing holiday, while not condoning the Kaweroa dispute, “The Nation” evokes just a tinge of sympathy for poor overworked Booner. This investment in sympathy will return a handsome profit when Booner votes in Labour’s interest on the FDL execu- tive and when his union owners will thousands of card votes at the special FDL conference next month. By licking Booner’s boot at this time, “The Nation” implies disapproval for the militant sections of the trade union movement which are forthrightly for disassociation from the savage anti-immigration legislation which Labour has recently imposed.

Much of “The Nation” is Ministerial Press statements, the rest apology. Take the David Shand story. Here’s your young Dave, offt to Bowness to sell the “rol” of fruit distributors while in the same issue Fruit Distributors Ltd have a nice feature ed. As the revenue drops, it is David Shand’s export (if he ever is over) rather than that ad that is likely to go.

“The Nation” is doomed. Founded from within the Labour Party establishment, there is little possibility of it becoming independent from the day-to-day needs of the Labour Government. As such, it will continue to be an apologia, and with the Labour Government already in the shit up to its neck, apologists for its policies face an uncertain future.

End.

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

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

John understands the sort of mind-splitting financial problems students face. He can explain BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, travellers cheques and so on. In fact, specific BNZ services a lot of students have found useful:  
1. BNZ Education Loans
Short-term, interest-free for several years. These loans are personally tailored to fit your needs.
2. BNZ Consulting Service
Free, helpful, financial advice from people who understand money and how it works. Call at the BNZ on-campus agency and fix up a time for a free consultation. Ask for John Macfarlane or phone direct at BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr Lambton and Customehouses Quay. Phone 44-070 Ext. 823.

A Saga of the NZ Revolution


Stead’s dream has recurred again in paperback form, which one supposes must indicate that it is for your Mum or Christmas. It deserves that success, and even rises to some literary merit in sections where the “great New Zealand” syndrome drops from the author’s sight. Reviewers (at the first publications) are kind about the novel, though many have found the ending, to use Stead’s phrase “less than satisfying”. In response to this Stead has changed the ending of the book (you can see the boldness of the type changes) in a way that he regards as more honest.

Stead’s dream is a personal saga on the beginnings of a New Zealand revolution, centering round a character with whom one suspects Stead sympathises. He is a rather vague left-winger who derives most satisfaction from the contemplation of his own reactions to situations around him, cuckolded but reassuringly still virile enough to get it away with a farmer’s daughter and even with his wife in the story. As opposed to him the security forces (in neo-fascist New Zealand) are head-pretending champion he-men, and the guerrilla’s door, but brave and dedi- cated. The occasion for the surreptitious which Smith gets caught up in, is the rise to power of a dictator, aided by the quiescence and docility of the New Zealand people which Stead so obviously despises.

Some of it has a fairly real and exciting ring to it, and anti-imperialist youth will enjoy descriptions of US Marines getting their beads shot off by good Kiwi guerrillas. The Marines have been sent in (in an advisory capacity of course) to protect democracy from rising again, and the New Zealanders, remembering how the yanks got at their women in World War Two, are under- stanbly pissed off. The yanks use helicopters like Wicker’s Television show on deer cullers, throw bombs all round the place and appear to defoliate the Coromandel. Its quite a bit to pack into 140 pages, especially for a Professor of English, and it fits for your Mum for Christ- mas, and bring a little bit of Vietnam home to her.

WOOLSEED RESTAURANT
Wanted — Wine steward for Friday and Saturday nights. Must have smart appearance.
Contact Arthur Williams Junior Phone 40-987

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

Bank of New Zealand
Is Rock Music Art?

By Jeremy Templer

Too many rock musicians, too many rock fans and too many rock critics are minted. They are misled in believing that rock music is art. They believe, as one misguided critic has said that "rock is an established art form" because it has lasted "long enough" to qualify as such.

Rock emerged in 1954–55 as a distinctive new sound. It was not merely a white version of black music. Although rock combined many other music forms, the end combination was new and original. Although some rock musicians imitated the older blues masters and the great country stars, there was not a slavish imitation. Black music made a parallel development. Rock music was wild and primitive. It liberated the young. It was, at its best, unpretentious, hard, simple, body music. Nobody needed to be told to get up and dance.

It wasn't long before the second-rate imitators appeared. With little exception, pop radio in the early sixties was nothing but the worst kind of garbage imaginable. And then the Beatles came along. The rest, as they say, is history.

The Beatles revived the spirit of the earlier days in rock. Although many of their predecessors of the earlier songs were not very successful, they did remind everyone where it all had come from. The Rolling Stones were doing much the same thing but they managed to improve on the originals. They modernized as they interpreted.

Early rock was never intended to be reflective or profound. It was simple and unassuming, and was not thought of as art.

But for some, it wasn't good enough. They didn't want to sing about cars, balling, dances, school and summertime blues. They felt they had to say something big and new.

Rock became cerebral. Dylan, Simon, Cohen and others brought poetry to rock. Fair enough, they had the artistic ability to do it. But there are too many lyricists who feel that they must be "Wishbone Fouche", and to read them is a good way to learn to speak a foreign language.

"I want to tell you about my good thing I learnt during shortness - but she is a good friend. I am from a river where you come from. If I tell you won't come again I am not going to tell you won't come again. If you should I know now tell me you'll be told. If you'll be good, try to name and see my sister at me and when she tells, we'll walk and when she talks, she talks and-

Poetry".

The Elton John/Bernie Taupin partnership suffers all the more because of Taupin's self-confessed inability to write poetry. His best lyrics are those he writes when he forges himself a method for the words and melodies. They don't ask to be judged as poetry. But the lyrics to "Tony Dance". "Rock DJ" and "Rock N Roll Flight" are pretentious, naive and trivial.

There is nothing wrong with being serious if you keep it all in perspective and if you have the artistic ability to be serious. Most rock lyricists are banal, amateurish and insipidly stupid when they try to express their philosophies of life in rock music. If rock is submitted as serious art, then it will be judged as such. Someone's hearing for a fall.

Greetings from Ashbury Park N.Y.: Bruce Springsteen (CBS 474 118). Reviewed by Richard Best.

"You were sort of fooled that I said something like 

1) No - the dictum today is keeping the white 

2) I asked the pertinent question: is Bruce Springsteen the new Dylan - or a counterfeiter 

And then I thought: True. I don't even like 

Dylan. 


Seriousness, folks, the world doesn't need another Dylan - and with that, Greetings from Ashbury Park could be the last by the best. So from anybody.

I know nothing about Springsteen, don't want to. With a small tear in one eye I remember 

"I want to tell you about my good thing I learnt during shortness - but she is a good friend. I am from a river where you come from. If I tell you won't come again I am not going to tell you won't come again. If you should I know now tell me you'll be told. If you'll be good, try to name and see my sister at me and when she tells, we'll walk and when she talks, she talks and-

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be given to one of the editors. From the box outside the Salient office or posted to Box 1347, Salient prints all the letters except those of these which bring the letters relating to race and defamation, because of this letter has once, and that I have had to decline to print letters on various subjects by J. Hlatu, Kompa, Doug Waddell, and other authors about a certain notorious and despicable organization which should remain nameless. A written communication about a "Mr. Areclichades" transpired over both of these. Is that fine?

Ka Ora te ra moari
E te Rehua, Te Arowaroa.
E te Rangatira, kia tawhia.
Rua kore, kia taura kotau, tino tau mai, tino tau ko, tino tau ko, tino tau ko. Ko ka ora te rehua, e te arowaroa, te arowaroa, te arowaroa, te arowaroa, te arowaroa.
Kia tawhia te rehua, tino tawhia tau ko, tino tawhia tau ko, tino tawhia tau ko, tino tawhia tau ko, tino tawhia tau ko. E te arowaroa, te arowaroa, te arowaroa, te arowaroa, te arowaroa.

Letter to the Editor
To the Editor, Salient.
Dear Sir,
I am writing to address all of you, both men and women, who are currently engaged in the production of a newspaper, the Salient. I have been involved in the production of newspapers in the past, and I have observed that the quality of newspapers can be very variable. Some newspapers are well written, with clear and concise language, while others are written in a much more informal style. I believe that it is important for newspapers to present news in a way that is accessible to as many people as possible.

I am writing to you today to express my concern about the current state of the newspaper business. In recent years, there has been a decline in the number of newspapers being produced, and many of those that are still being produced are not doing well. I believe that this is due to a number of factors, including the rise of the internet and the decreasing interest in print media.

I would like to propose some ideas for improving the state of the newspaper business. First, I believe that newspapers should focus on providing high-quality content that is relevant to the readers. This could be achieved by hiring experienced journalists and editors, and by investing in the development of new and innovative ways of delivering content.

Second, I believe that newspapers should consider diversifying their revenue streams. This could be done by offering paid subscriptions, selling advertising space, and offering a variety of other services, such as events and workshops.

Finally, I believe that newspapers should consider partnering with other organizations to increase their reach and influence. This could be done by forming alliances with other media outlets, or by partnering with local businesses or organizations.

I hope that you will consider these ideas and take action to improve the state of the newspaper business. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

MSA 15 Minutes used as Toilet Paper?

Dear Sir,
I was disturbed to discover at the MSA Annual General Meeting held on Saturday 22/7 that some of my fellow students had used MSA AGM minutes as toilet paper.

From my understanding, the only thing that the MSA AGM minutes are used for is to make the people attending the meeting feel important. It is not worth 15 minutes of anyone's time to read it in its entirety. Moreover, I am sure that most of the AGM attendees would agree that the meeting was a complete waste of time.

I believe that it is important for MSA to reflect on its own practices and procedures. Perhaps it is time to consider new ways of engaging with the students, such as online surveys or focus groups.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

An Open Letter to the VUSWA Executive

Dear Sirs,
In the interest of upholding the common values of the University, and in the spirit of the constitution of VUSWA, the Executive of VUSWA hereby affirms its support of which MSA AGM minutes are used as toilet paper.

At the MSA Annual General Meeting held on 22/7, it was noted that voting rights are granted to all members of the meeting. This motion was carried by a vote of 8 members present and 2 by proxy.

The motion was then passed unanimously, with none opposing.

In conclusion, it is the opinion of VUSWA that the use of MSA AGM minutes as toilet paper is unacceptable and a breach of the trust placed in us as representatives of the students.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

Buchanan Replies

Dear Sir,
I am writing to respond to the letter published in the Salient of Friday, 29/7. I would like to express my agreement with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Buchanan in his letter. I believe that the use of MSA AGM minutes as toilet paper is completely unacceptable and unacceptable.

I would like to add that the use of MSA AGM minutes as toilet paper is not only a breach of trust, but it is also a waste of time and resources. The minutes are meant to provide valuable information to the students, and they should be treated with respect.

I believe that it is important for MSA to take steps to prevent the misuse of its minutes. This could be done by implementing stricter measures to ensure that minutes are treated properly.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

Eratse & Co

Dear Sir,
Peter Russell in "The Age of 'Old' American" (September 19) made a valid point. While perhaps not original, the reminder does us no harm. I feel his arguments can be developed further to demystify the causes and reasons for this small anomaly. This point is sure to be a waste of time and resources. The use of MSA AGM minutes as toilet paper is not only a breach of trust, but it is also a waste of time and resources. The minutes are meant to provide valuable information to the students, and they should be treated with respect.

I believe that it is important for MSA to take steps to prevent the misuse of its minutes. This could be done by implementing stricter measures to ensure that minutes are treated properly.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

Food for Thought

Dear Sirs,
I am writing to address the issue of whether or not the University is providing adequate food services for its students. I believe that the University should be providing a variety of food options that are both nutritious and affordable. I am concerned about the quality of the food being served at the University and the lack of options for vegetarians and those with dietary restrictions.

I would like to propose some ideas for improving the food services at the University. First, I believe that the University should consider offering more plant-based options, as this would be beneficial for both sustainability and health.

Second, I believe that the University should consider offering more options for vegetarians and those with dietary restrictions. This could be done by offering a variety of vegan and gluten-free options.

Finally, I believe that the University should consider offering more options for food delivery, as this would be beneficial for students who have busy schedules or who prefer to eat at home.

I hope that you will consider these ideas and take action to improve the food services at the University. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Long Live the Communist New Zealand (V.G. Milcox, General Secretary)

Sex, Dynamite and Law

Dear Sir,

I am a member of the Communist Party and write to protest against the prosecution of Comrade A. of my local party branch for possession of dynamite. A. has been convicted of this charge and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. I believe that this action is unjustified and I write to ask you to reconsider the matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

De Silva's Motive

Dear Sir,

The real object of Mr. de Silva's evidence is to bring the public into the temple where the sacred, under the guise of a legal process, is degraded. De Silva's motive is, no doubt, the urge to suppress "(Mr. de Silva) and his fellow workers are no enemies of the state." But let us hope that this is not the case.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Power of Jack's Library

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a check for £100 to the Jack's Library fund. I believe that libraries are an essential part of any democratic society and that Jack's Library plays a vital role in providing access to knowledge for people from all walks of life.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Revolution is the Main Trend in the World Today!

Dear Comrades,

The situation in the world today is such that a revolutionary movement is developing in all parts of the world. The primary task of the Communist Party is to participate in this movement and contribute to its success. I urge all comrades to work diligently and strive to bring about a revolutionary change in our society.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

White Man?

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern about the treatment of white men in our country. I believe that every man is entitled to equal rights and opportunities, regardless of race or ethnicity. I urge you to consider this issue carefully and to take steps to ensure that all men are treated fairly and justly.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Blue Arrow Knows

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my support for the Blue Arrow campaign. I believe that this campaign is necessary to ensure that the voices of ordinary people are heard and that the rights of all citizens are protected.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Revolution

The New Zealand Music Theatre Ensemble

Stravinsky's

"The Soldier's Tale"

Monteverdi's

"Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda"

Two exciting production stages with a professional company of actors, singers, dancers and musicians.

ST JAMES THEATRE — WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 4th at 8 p.m.

Bookings at the D.I.C. Tickets: £3.50, £3.00, £5.00. Students half price.

A Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc) production with the support of the Queen Elizabeth Arts Council.

Travelers in

COFFEE LOUNGE

40 WILLIS ST, WELLINGTON

OPPOSITE DOMINION ARCADE

SALISBURY SEPTEMBER 6 PAGE 13

Mr. Escher — Yes Certainly

Who is the artist of the drawing

[Drawing of a man with a mustache]

What do you think of this picture?

[Drawing of a woman with a toothbrush]

Do you know anyone else who

[Drawing of a cat with a hat]

Thank you.

Join Darron and her friends in their

[Drawing of a group of children playing]

Long Live the Communist New Zealand (V.G. Milcox, General Secretary)

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my support for the Communist Party in New Zealand. I believe that the Communist Party represents the interests of the working class and the poor, and I urge all people to join and support them.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

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Dear Sir,

I am a member of the Communist Party and write to protest against the prosecution of Comrade A. of my local party branch for possession of dynamite. A. has been convicted of this charge and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. I believe that this action is unjustified and I write to ask you to reconsider the matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

De Silva's Motive

Dear Sir,

The real object of Mr. de Silva's evidence is to bring the public into the temple where the sacred, under the guise of a legal process, is degraded. De Silva's motive is, no doubt, the urge to suppress "(Mr. de Silva) and his fellow workers are no enemies of the state." But let us hope that this is not the case.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Power of Jack's Library

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a check for £100 to the Jack's Library fund. I believe that libraries are an essential part of any democratic society and that Jack's Library plays a vital role in providing access to knowledge for people from all walks of life.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Revolution

The New Zealand Music Theatre Ensemble

Stravinsky's

"The Soldier's Tale"

Monteverdi's

"Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda"

Two exciting production stages with a professional company of actors, singers, dancers and musicians.

ST JAMES THEATRE — WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 4th at 8 p.m.

Bookings at the D.I.C. Tickets: £3.50, £3.00, £5.00. Students half price.

A Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc) production with the support of the Queen Elizabeth Arts Council.

Travelers in

COFFEE LOUNGE

40 WILLIS ST, WELLINGTON

OPPOSITE DOMINION ARCADE
The adventures of the Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers

Letter for you, Fat Freddy!

Uh-oh! It's from the Superior Court Jury Commission!

It says that I am impaneled!

Why me? What did I do wrong?

It's all right! It only means they want you to serve on a trial jury!

Wow! It says they pay you $6 a day plus room and meals!

Fat City!

There's just one thing, though...

Prosecutors are known sometimes to disqualify prospective jurors like you just because they don't like their looks!

Well, I'm not gonna let that happen to me! I'm gonna look super straight!

Slick back the old hair...

Shave the lip...

Tuck hair into collar...

Clip on necktie...

Clean, pressed, dark suit...

Brightly polished shoes...

Report to courtroom...

There's the prosecutor! What a pig!

There's the defendant! It's some poor hippie!

He's innocent, I can tell!

You can dismiss that one, Judge. I don't like his looks!

(Gasp!) Don't you recognize me?

See? Hair? Fuck t-shirt?

Rip Whiff.

Hey! It's that guy who lives in the same building as us, who always has such good weed! I didn't know he was a lawyer!

The cat is asleep on my good suit!

"Out" you go!

Oh no! He took the suit with him!

My my! A perfectly good set of apparel!

Please!? What did you do with it?

Fat Freddy's Cat

The end