

## YOUNG MAORIS PROTEST AGAINST RACISM

The size of the demonstration at Parliament on Monday wasn't large, but the spirit behind it was strong. About 30 or 40 young Maoris and a few Pakeha supporters gathered in the cold and occasional rain to protest about Muldoon's recent outbursts on the subject of race.

A delegation of three was allowed into Parliament to see the Minister of Maori Affairs, Matiu Rata. He told them he agreed with their protest, and said he would come out later to talk to the other demonstrators. However, he was too busy, and his off-sider Pat Hohepa came out instead.

The demonstrators were drawn from various groups ('gangs' as the right-wing call them) and from Nga Tamatoa. They were supported by members of a recently organised youth group called Kia Ngawari.

A press statement from the Kia Ngawari group read: "To members of Parliament and the New Zealand public:

"We have no hesitation in supporting this protest. We don't see why there should be two laws for two different races. In our opinion Muldoon's statement supports racialism. It is our strong belief that there should be only one law for all New Zealanders. We also believe that Mr Muldoon, the former Finance Minister for the previous government, should stick to financial

matters and not shit-stir and single out a certain group of people to pick on.

"When the Treaty of Waitangi was signed, Queen Victoria said; 'Treat my Maori people as you would my own' — to our way of thinking, the statement made by Muldoon can only do harm and cause friction amongst all races.

"How can we, the young Maori people of New Zealand, put our trust in a man who from his statement seems to us a bigot, a blowheart, and a shit-stirrer. It is our belief that Muldoon in making that statement is out to win votes for the next election. We who are on this protest will not support and put our trust in Muldoon.

"Tama tu, tama ora: tama noho, tama mate."

Another statement handed out amplified the views of Kia Ngawari:

"The Maori and Pakeha people present at this demonstration are reacting to comments made in the press by Mr Muldoon and others of his National Party concerning the Maori and Polynesian people of New Zealand.

"We feel that the National Party behind Mr Muldoon and Mr Marshall have shown intolerance and lack of understanding towards Maoris and Polynesians.

"If implemented, Mr Muldoon's statements in his book concerning sending Maori and Polynesian offenders

home could only be likened to South Africans Group Area Act 1950 which limits black people to "reservations".

"In the past he has said that teaching Japanese is more important than teaching Maori in schools. If Mr Muldoon really wanted an integrated society he would let Pakehas learn Maori, and so understand us, as we for successive years have had to learn English.

"We say we do not want to become assimilated as brown Pakehas but to live in a truly integrated society — understanding each other.

"Mr McCready, National's spokesman on Maori Affairs said: "to be Maori all you need to do is ride past a marae on a pushbike". This shows the lack of understanding and unawareness of Maori needs and views.

"We are not asking for handouts but recognition to do our thing as Maoris. We feel a Pakeha cannot represent the Maori people and we put all our faith in the present Maori leadership in Government.

"We also call upon New Zealanders to hear the words of the National Party and think twice before casting votes in the next election."

A spokesman for the Kia Ngawari Youth Club said the club had been formed out of the need to give young people some meaningful activity. Some of them have been wandering the streets, sleeping at the Railway Station, and often they had nothing to do with their time. "They've all been hassled by the police," she said.

The words 'Kia Ngawari' meant humbleness and togetherness. The group would be independent of any church group, but would work in closely with Nga Tamatoa: "We're out to help young people."

One of the youths demonstrating, a member of the Mongrels, was hopeful that a group like Kia Ngawari would work. A large number of the people at the demonstration had been beaten up by the police, he said. He wanted older people to know that the media painted a picture of young Maoris which wasn't true. They weren't out to scrounge or to beat people up. They wanted to do political and cultural work for their people. "What right has Muldoon got to demand the upheaval of Maoris and Polynesians?" he asked. "Muldoon's got the law to back him up — what have we got?"



# Worried about workloads ?

by Pat Martin

At last the matter of increased workloads is being looked into. The last meeting of Arts, Languages and Literature Faculties discussed the faculty assessment committee's interim report about student workloads and the changes brought about by internal assessment. The report cites evidence to show that the amount of work expected of students has increased over the last few years, and that this increase has had a detrimental effect on student life. What the report sets out to do is to set limits regulating the amount required of students in particular courses and levels. These limits were based on certain assumptions, which were:

- 1) It was assumed that a reasonable work-load for a student, including formal contact, averaged over the lecturing year might be 40 hours a week (the average academic year being taken as 25 teaching weeks).
- 2) That each level has had its limits set. Those were (for each 12 credit course): At the 100 level, 13 hours per week = 325 hours per year. At the 200 level, 14 hours per week = 350 hours per year. At the 300 level, 16 hours per week = 400 hours per year.
- 3) Maximum requirements have been established, both of formal staff-student contact, and of set work. These requirements were based on the following assumptions.
  - (i) That a lecture required two hours of support work (writing up notes, background reading etc.)
  - (ii) That tutorials, practicals, laboratory work etc. require NO extra support work. (Where this is not the case, allowance should be made, and the course requirements adjusted accordingly).
  - (iii) Time for preparation of a major essay (including time for relevant reading, drafting and final writing up) was estimated as:
    - 100 level: 8 hours (1000-1500 words)
    - 200 level: 12 hours (1500-2000 words)
    - 300 level: 16 hours (2000-2500 words)
  - (iv) Four hours preparation was allowed for each minor exercise or test.
- 4) Work which is optional is omitted but work that is required to be done before

a course begins (including vacation reading) has been included.

With the above assumptions in mind, the following conclusions about maximum workloads were reached.

1) Three alternative maximum workloads at 100 level: (for a 12 credit course, with maximum formal contact hours per week = 5)

- (a) 3 lectures per week  
1 tutorial per week  
6 essays per year  
6 exercises per year  
322 hours per year

OR

- (b) 2 lectures per week  
2 hours language lab per week  
1 prose translation per week  
3 essays per year  
324 hours per year

OR

- (c) 3 lectures per week  
2 hours practical per week  
2 essays per year  
6 exercises per year  
323 hours per year

2) Three alternative maximum workloads at 200 level (for a 12 credit course, with maximum formal contact hours per week = 6):

- (a) 3 lectures per week  
3 hours practical per week  
2 essays per year  
8 hours field work  
Report on field work  
3 tests  
348 hours per year

OR

- (b) 3 lectures per week  
1 tutorial per week  
8 essays per year  
346 hours per year

OR

- (c) 2 lectures per week  
4 hour language laboratory per week  
1 prose translation  
350 hours per year

3) Three alternative maximum workloads at 300 level (for a 12 course credit course, with maximum formal contact hours per week = 6)

- (a) 3 lectures per week  
3 tutorials per week  
4 essays per year  
2 seminar papers per year  
398 hours per year

OR

- (b) 3 lectures per week  
3 hours practical per week  
3 essays per year  
12 exercises per year  
396 hours per year

OR

- (c) 4 lectures per week  
2 hours practical per week  
2 essays per year  
20 hours field work per year  
402 hours per year

As the committee stressed, this report is by no means final, but rather is intended to serve as a basis for further discussion. It was agreed by those present at the faculty meeting that some regulation of workloads is required, and noted that already 35% of courses are exceeding these tentative limits. Further discussion is proposed, this time including a number of student representatives, whose names are given below, who would appreciate very much some ideas from other students about this whole question. Some of the following points about the report might serve as a basis for further comment.

- 1) The questionnaire about student workloads on which the report was based was sent to members of the staff. Instead of directing it to students themselves, the staff were asked to estimate how much time they thought students spent doing their work. The results in some cases were quite ridiculous, e.g. a high proportion of staff thought that student at 200 and 300 levels in doing major essays would spend five to eight hours! That's including background reading and so forth.
- 2) It is assumed in the report that no time is spent preparing for tutorials — yet surely this is not the case. Admittedly, two hours is given for support work in lectures, which seems to be excessive, but on the other hand, almost any tutorial that is to be successful requires a certain amount of preparation. In fact it is frequently the case that regular tutorial

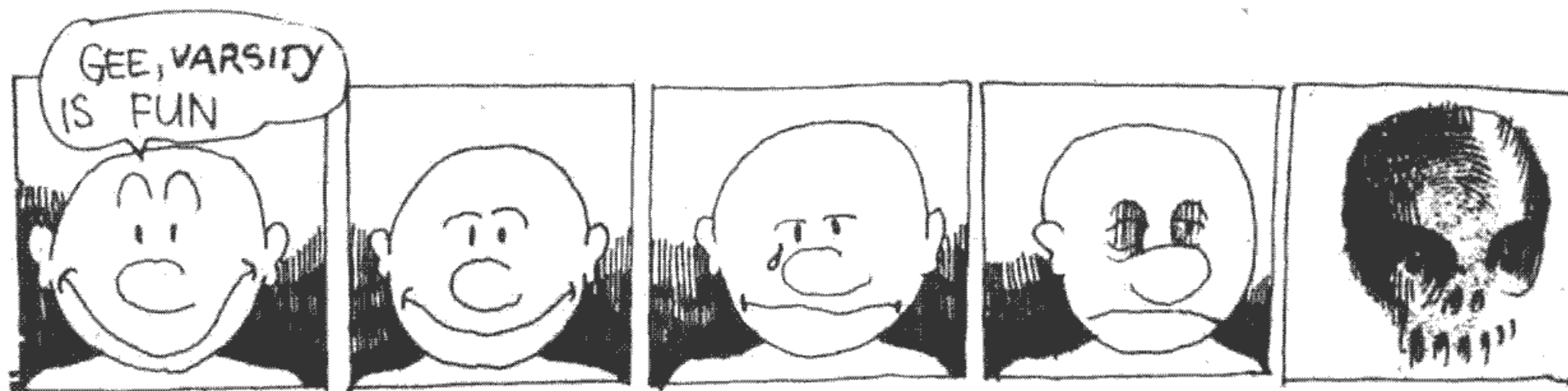
assignment are demanded. Thus, allowing no time for preparation surely understates the amount of time students spend on tutorials.

3) On a different level the assumption that a reasonable work-load for a student might be 40 hours a week can be challenged. Why 40 hours? Surely this is quite an arbitrary sort of figure, and in fact relates only to the wider idea that knowledge is a commodity, itemised and dished out at university between the hours of 9-5. It was mentioned at the faculty meeting by a staff member that this whole process of setting limits to teaching and teaching hours, is attempting to quantify something that is essentially unquantifiable. It seems in many ways that the university is getting itself into an increasingly deeper and more farcical situation when the whole process of learning is being regulated, and dissected in such a fashion as is attempted by this report.

Some students already feel that the suggested maximums are excessive. For instance, if a student was doing two 200 level courses, and one 100 level course, quite a common situation, then he would have 22 essays in that year, and would therefore be churning out essays at the rate of almost one a week. Fortunately, however, at this stage the report has not been finalised, and further staff-student discussion is to follow. The following student representatives on the faculties of arts and languages and literature would welcome any sort of suggestion or co-operation whatever:

Roger Miller 795-327, Pip Desmond 49-797, John Ryall UP86395, Pat Martin 557-661.

They may also be contacted through Contact or the Studass Office.



## WORKERS ON UNI COUNCIL

Victoria University would be the first university in New Zealand to include non-academic staff representatives on its governing body, the university council, if an appeal from the non-academic staff is accepted.

At its last meeting the University Council deferred until September a resolution supporting in principle non-academic staff representation on Council.

In submissions already made to the Standing Committee of Council the Chairman of the Victoria University of Wellington Branch of the Association of University Non-Academic Staff, Mr A.A. McNaught, points out that there are some 380 non-academic staff as against 410 academic staff.

"Among the non-academic staff there is a wealth of experience based on many years of service to the university."

"It is our belief that this experience could, if represented, result in a valuable contribution to Council's work."

Included among the non-academic

staff of the university are a wide range of staff working as librarians, technicians, groundsman, administrators and caretakers.

The current appeal for representation came from a special general meeting of the non-academic staff association held in May.

Speaking to the branch in May the Personnel Officer, Mr Derek Shouler, argued that the idea of worker representation in management is one that has strong advocacy outside the university, in industry and in public administration.

"The trustee from the toolroom is now an accepted figure.

"A good deal has been said over the years of the democratic nature of the university, and the need for representative government of the institution.

"You read about it in the student newspapers, and have heard about it in speeches and papers delivered on various occasions.

"Indeed we would be hard pressed to find anywhere in this university anyone who would publicly argue against this

concept.

"Yet it seems to have been overlooked by even the most vocal advocates of university democracy that in a democracy everyone is involved not merely those who by long custom and traditions have exercised a pre-emptive right to have their views considered.

"I am sure that those who carry out the day-to-day burden of making the university work, from manning the telephones to preparing laboratory classes, from controlling parking to administering exams, would be able to be of real assistance."

Lindsay G. Wright  
Information Officer.

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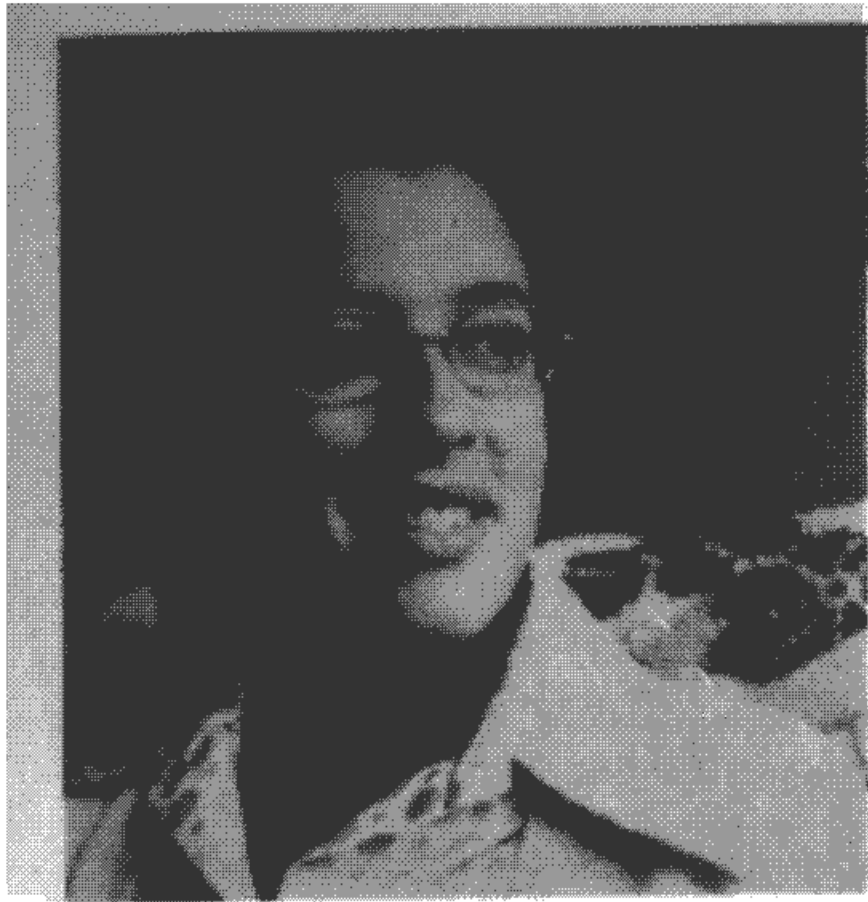
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INTERVIEW:

# STARR ON ABORTION

Salient talked to Jessica Starr, an American who is currently making a tour of NZ, speaking and debating about abortion.

**What were your principal reasons for coming here?**

I am representing the Woman's National Abortion Action Coalition in the States. We have sister organisations in NZ and Australia — one of the main thoughts behind this tour was to emphasise the internalism of the anti-abortion movement. As we won a victory recently in the US, the women here thought it might be valuable to find out how we did it and how we organised for it.

WONAAC was formed in 1971 at a conference of over 1000 women from throughout the States. We have fought for the repeal of all abortion laws, no forced sterilisation and no restrictions on contraception. We tried to change public opinion by holding teach-ins, debates, street demonstrations, going before legislative hearings and filing court suits. In 1973 the Supreme Court decided that a woman has the right to choose abortion through to the 24th week of pregnancy. There are no restrictions for the first three months at all, and for the second three months there are only qualifications on where the abortion takes place.

**Since this legislation was passed there has been a substantial increase in the number of abortions in America. Is it possible that with the legalisation women feel any more pressure on them to have abortions?**

Absolutely not. No matter what the laws women have always found ways to end unwanted pregnancies, and if abortion is illegal this forces them into illegal activities. Here in NZ you can face up to seven years if a woman, 14, if a doctor. This is no longer so in the US — women can now decide how many children they want and when they want them. They can be mothers in the best way possible.

**Have you ever found any doctors or nurses who don't wish to be associated with abortions? How do they have to react and adapt?**

There definitely is a problem and I personally respect the right of people not to perform abortions because of their religious views. However, hospitals should hire staff who will be prepared to take care of women's needs. Saying that a hospital won't have people willing to perform abortions is like saying that it won't have anyone who believes in giving blood transfusions. Besides, no woman wants to have an abortion done by a doctor who believes that it is murder and doesn't really want to do it. We want to have it done by people who support our rights.

**What do you think about the argument that abortion is murder?**

I feel that the foetus is a potential human being, but it has never been considered as having full rights and I don't think that we should begin to think of it this way. The people who say abortion is murder and should therefore be outlawed are trying to simplify the matter — they're trying to see everything in black and white, saying that it is wrong under any circumstances. Even if a woman is raped, or has five children and cannot cope with another, or is 45-years-old and has already raised a family, she should not have an abortion. Some even think that if a 12-year-old became pregnant she shouldn't have one. I don't think that it's a cut and dried issue like that. It should be the choice of the woman, that she weighs her life and the potential human being inside her. If we just say that a fertilised egg from the moment of conception is a full human being that should never be tampered with, we're totally overlooking what it does to the woman's life, to her future, to her family.

**Are there any statistics of the psychological effects of a woman carrying through an unwanted pregnancy against having it terminated?**  
I don't have any figures, but I do have the testimony of many women who ring up the talk-shows and say "I felt relief, not trauma". The trauma involved in an abortion is the illegality of it: you know that it is illegal so immediately you are thrown into the criminal world, and have to find someone else to be a criminal with you. Many get so desperate they try to do it themselves — taking scalding hot baths for example and burning themselves in the process. We should not advocate an abortion for a woman that doesn't believe in it, who feels it is murder — it is very good that some clinics have counselling where women can be helped to decide whether it really is the best thing for them.

I totally abhor this theory that women are so neurotic and depressed through the first few months of pregnancy that they can't make the decision for themselves. We're always told that we are so emotional we can't make decisions, that every time we have our period we become useless for a few days. We have to reject those sort of ideas, we're the only ones who can say whether abortion is right or wrong. Our husbands, doctors, or psychiatrists certainly can't — we can get all kinds of input from them and get their ideas on the matter, but the final decision must lie with us.

**What about other forms of contraception?**

I'm not at all satisfied with the birth control pill, I've heard too many stories from doctors who aren't sure what's going to happen to the millions of us taking it in 20 or 30 years time. The medical profession has to come up with something better but until they do we must still have the right to end unwanted pregnancies.

**How complex an operation is abortion?**

I have discussed this matter with female doctors in favour of liberalising the abortion laws. They feel that it is quite possible to have early, safe abortions done in outpatient clinics by paramedics, perhaps, but not necessarily under the supervision of doctors. Whether this is possible depends on how the law is changed.

**You have tried in the States to help black and poor women. How do you get in touch with these people?**

First of all you have to understand that poor people do not have the time to be active in the movement. They are so wrapped up in surviving on a day-to-day level that you're not going to get them out for a meeting every night. You can get their support by being visible on TV, on the radio, in their local newspaper. The activists in the movement remain those with time on their hands — university women or housewives, but lower class women do support us. They support abortion not from any intellectual point of view but from common sense. They know they want the right to limit their own family.

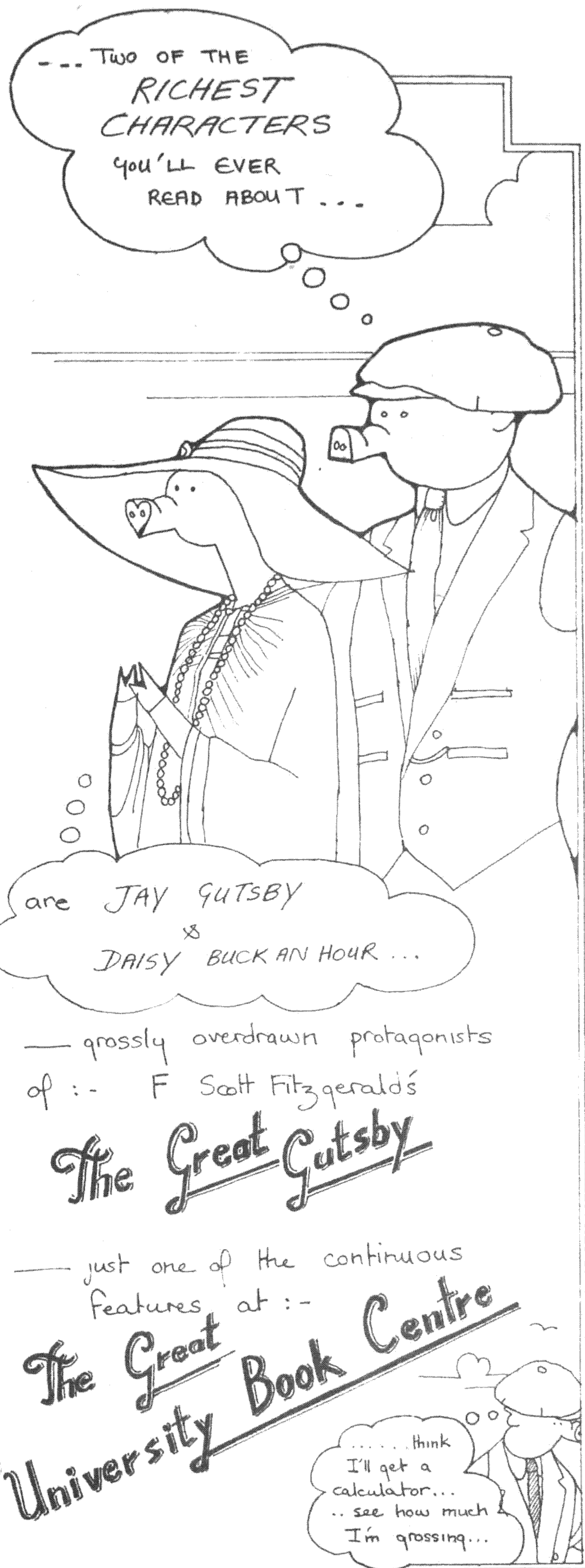
**What do you see as the most important tasks facing the abortion movement in NZ?**

I think it has to try to get as much publicity as possible to push the abortion issue out from under the carpet into the forefront of NZ politics. One of the things that WONAAC is trying to do in the near future is to organise a national tribunal which would deal with the suffering undergone because of the illegal abortion situation, and illegal nature of under 16 contraception in NZ. This can include testimony from women throughout the country, involving all kinds of women. Also, I was impressed with the response on Radio Windy — people seem to listen to talk-back quite a bit. Use this and try to get into newspapers as much as possible.

I would just like to comment on the situation in NZ. I think there is a real potential here, from the response I've received anyway, to build a powerful movement for a woman's right to choose. I think that it's up to women who believe in a woman's right to choose to take on the anti-abortionists, to expose what they are trying to do, which is to control us, our bodies, our sexuality, and our reproduction. We really have to put our foot down, and demand that the government change these laws. The only way we've been able to do that in any country is to be a visible and really powerful movement for this kind of change.

**How much of an answer is abortion?**

WONAAC is not a substitute for the women's liberation movement — it is centering on one point, dealing with a woman's right to end an unwanted pregnancy. Abortion is not a complete answer. It doesn't solve the problems of poverty, housing or economic hardship. The women's movement as a whole works on these issues, pushing society towards giving women real choices and real opportunities, challenging the traditional role of women in the nuclear family. WONAAC as a group concentrates on the right to safe and legal abortion. Even if there is total economic equality, even if she lives in the best house, has a good job etc etc, a woman might still choose not to be pregnant. That's the crux of this thing. Do we have the right to make this choice?



# At last - price control?



About three weeks ago, the government finally introduced its grand new scheme for the control of prices, the scheme which it has been promising to introduce ever since its election nearly two years ago. To maintain a pretence of fairness the government had to introduce some form of price control to keep up with its blanket wage controls. However, the new price controls are not like the wage controls which prevent wage increases other than those officially sanctioned by the government; it is very doubtful whether they will affect prices at all.

The basis of the new scheme is to limit the profits that a company may earn. Companies will not, in general, be allowed to earn more, as a percentage pre-tax profit, than their average over the previous four years.

This sounds, on the face of it, like a fair approach to a stabilisation policy by the government. It sounds as if the relative shares of the country's produce are to continue to be divided between capital and labour in the same way as they have in the past. It sounds as if the conflict between capital and labour may be forgotten, as neither side will be able to cheat the other.

But it is all an elegant deception. The profits that a company earns are only the residual between what it receives for the sale of its produce and what it pays out as its costs, a substantial proportion of which are labour costs. Thus, if a firm is in a situation where it might be going to earn increased profits, these increased profits can be quite readily eliminated by simply increasing the firm's expenses. Since the government won't allow wages to be increased, the firm's extra income can in general only be dissipated by such techniques as increasing the expense allowances of the company's executives - providing them all

with new company cars, and that sort of thing. Such a scheme to control profits is in no way a scheme which is to be effective in holding down prices, and will merely serve to increase the perks for the people at the top, while workers' wages continue to be held down.

That is what would happen if, in actual fact, the government was to impose a freeze on the level of profits. However, to undermine the whole scheme, there is a section which allows for circumstances in which firms may earn increased profits. If the firm wishes to expand it may earn larger profits, which in practice will mean that if a firm earns larger profits it can tell the government that it wishes to expand. And anyway, under a capitalist economic system, a firm must either expand or allow itself to wither away. A firm may also be permitted to earn larger prices if it has had a productivity increase: the boss gets the whole benefit if the worker works harder, while the worker gets none at all. Another reason for which a firm may increase its profits is if it needs a larger profit for its own survival. If the firm has changed its activities, it may also earn a larger profit than before. And finally, if a firm cannot use any of these excuses (and that would be unusual), any other relevant matters may constitute an adequate basis for an increase in profits.

It is obvious that this so-called scheme for profit control is no scheme at all. All it allows for is for the owners to earn more at the expense of workers. In economic terms, it promotes inefficiency, not lower prices. And such a scheme which is obviously of assistance to the employers has not come from a National Government: it has come from a Labour Government which is supposedly concerned with the interests of workers.

-David Tripe

## Staff free from fees

by Don Carson

As students once again contemplate a fee rise, it is interesting to take note of a recent decision by the University Council which exempts staff members from paying any Students' Association fee at all.

On July 22, the council resolved, on the recommendation of its standing committee that:

"A student who is a full-time member of the academic or non-academic staff of the university shall be exempt from the Students' Association fee, provided that if he is eligible to join the association and wishes to do so, he shall pay the Students' Association fee."

Prior to 1972 the University Regulations treated all people taking units equally. Except where the tuition fees payable were under \$30, or there were grounds of hard-

ship, then at least in theory all were required to pay a Students' Association fee. The regulations permitted anyone who was taking a course but paying under \$30 in tuition fees to join the Association if he wanted to.

Two factors worked against this theoretical equality. Because staff have their tuition fees paid for them by the university they considered that actually paying no tuition fees brought them under the \$30. The criteria for all but staff was the fee for the unit, not the net payment. Secondly the Students' Association prevents academic staff above a certain salary from being members of the Association.

This situation prevailed for some time until the introduction of International ID cards. These cards meant that staff thought the opportunity was wide open for them to fly round the country on half fares as

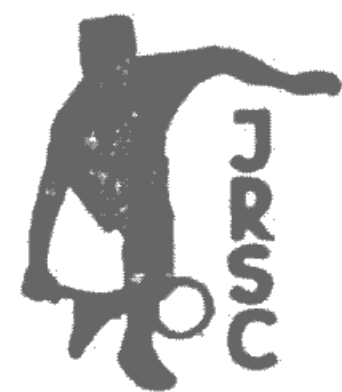
students and approaches were made to the Students' Association to amend its policy.

In 1973 confusion reigned, some staff joined the Association and paid fees, others did not. A clarification was needed and various motions and opinions entered into the committee structure that is the life blood of the university bureaucracy. The matter was referred to the Joint Committee of Council, Professorial Board and Students' Association for a recommendation. This body duly met and deferred until there was a clarification of Students' Association policy. Dasant, the Registrar also recommended an agreement from the Students' Association on any decision. The Students' Association notified the administration that there would be a motion at the last SGM-that wasn't repealing the clause in the Association's constitution prohibiting membership. This would mean that all students would have equal status under both university and student regulations.

Other opinions had also been solicited. The VUW Staff Association wrote to Professor Slater that it opposed the Students' Association policy "on the basis that we cannot concur in a cancellation of a privilege (or fringe benefit) which has been enjoyed by staff for many years. Not part of the basis for our view, but, we think reinforcing it, is the fact that exemption of staff from payment of the fee is the universal practice in all other New Zealand universities." This is an incredibly flimsy argument. It claims privilege on the grounds of a mere precedent which existed on a misreading of regulations concerning the existence of another privilege of having tuition fees paid for them. Also the exemption from fees at other universities is simply not true. One university requires staff taking courses to pay a portion of the fee and at least three others have some restriction on the use of student facilities until staff have paid association fees.

Another opinion was that of the Wellington Branch of the Association of University Teachers. They unanimously passed a resolution "that the Wellington Wellington Branch of the AUTNZ would welcome the opportunity of any staff member, who so wished to join the VUW students' association but rejects the suggestion that an academic staff member who attends courses should be required to pay

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## Rugby player's case adjourned

Rotorua (PA). - A defendant appearing before Mr P. J. Trapski, SM, for sentence on a blood-alcohol charge and a dangerous driving charge, had the blood-alcohol charge adjourned till September 2 - after the Rugby season, in the Rotorua Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Appearing before Mr Trapski was Andrew Ivor Wilson, 19, contractor, Rotorua, who had previously pleaded guilty to the blood-alcohol charge (185 milligrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood) and dangerous driving. His counsel, Mr H. K. Hingston, told Mr Trapski that Wilson was a key member of a Rotorua Rugby team, and, anticipating a periodic detention sentence, requested that the blood-alcohol sentence be adjourned till after the Rugby season.

Mr Hingston said this deferment of the sentence would enable Wilson to play Rugby on Saturdays, instead of going to the periodic detention centre.

Mr Trapski adjourned the blood-alcohol charge and on the dangerous driving charge released Wilson on 12 months probation and disqualified him from driving for nine months.

the Students' Association fee." This particular group seeks four privileges: not paying tuition fees, not paying Students' Association fees, International ID Cards, and joining the Association if they want, without even taking any courses.

The recent decision as a result went through Council. Only P. Malcom McCaw spoke in opposition to it from the non-student ranks. Such a decision shows the noises made by senior university administrators about the university being a community of equals as the product of forked tongues. Staff power will act to defend its privileged position to permit staff taking units to enjoy the subsidies of other students while taking in salaries far in excess of the return on most student jobs. Just as the New Zealand population can do nothing to prevent parliamentary salary increases, students can do little to alter the power of the university administration to decide who may declare themselves exempt from the membership of the Students' Association.

# Tuhoe—then and now

Last Thursday, the lounge in the Student union became a marae for an hour or so when John Rangihau, an elder of the Tuhoe tribe, (in the Eastern Bay of Plenty and the Urewera



Ranges) spoke to a receptive audience on social changes in Tuhoe. The meeting began with welcoming speeches by three members of Te Reo Maori Society who ended their speech with waiata, traditional songs supported by other group members. John Rangihau then spoke to the large number present who included members of the Te Reo Maori Society, the Department of Anthropology and Maori, and many other students.

John Rangihau traced the tribe's history from the end of the last century when the death of Te Kooti forced the Tuhoe people to look for a new leader. The emergence of Rua had great impact on them. Rua the prophet, the man with many wives, was a respected and revered leader, not just because he talked of the Ringatu religion, but because he carried into action some of the things his people had wanted to do, but had been unable to. Pakeha values and habits had started to creep into the culture as the people moved from their hinterland fortress to the coastal areas. Rua stemmed this tide.

Between three and five thousand people lived in his community at Maungapohatu. They had their own highly developed society with prosperous farming, good health facilities, a bank and a police force selected from their own people.

In 1916 Rua was taken to jail. His people were forced to sell their assets to pay legal and other expenses. With their leader gone and their assets dwelling the people began to drift away.

When Rua came out of jail, he did not seem opposed any more to the large scale selling of the Tuhoe land. Possibly this was part of his "pardon agreement".

The sale of land had a great effect on the

Tuhoe people. They went through the doldrums of the 20s, the land schemes of the 30s and by the 40s things were at a standstill. The economic pressures after the war had the greatest impact on the people.

The small dairy farmer could no longer survive and the lands were virtually left overnight. The farms were deserted and dilapidated and morale lowered. There was no reason for the move except to "get out and get work". There was no planned relocation. Those who remained at home simply couldn't maintain all the home maraes, which had previously been thriving communities.

The people were seemingly without leadership. They began to draw their strength from the whole group rather than individual elders. This, Rangihau believes, has been the greatest social change that has taken place. People of all ages were involved in making decisions. Previously a young man couldn't speak on the marae if his father was still alive or if he had an older brother. Now they have what they call a Young Planning Committee to participate in running Tuhoe matters. Young men and women responded to this challenge. The old began to listen to the young and put the ideas into action.

More recently, another effort has been made to bring the young people in the region together, with cultural festivals. Last year 1700 people attended - this year 4000. Next year more than 6000 are expected. Similar Tuhoe cultural groups have started in Gisborne, Hawkes Bay and Tokoroa which compose their own action songs and haka. They learn their own people's culture before borrowing from others.

"What is this doing?"  
"I believe it is giving some meaning to this whole question of identification."



Rua Kenana

Rangihau described the recent history of the Tuhoe tribe, from the days when they were the 'Children of the mist' as Elsdon Best described them to today when they are divided between town and country. He covered the transition from a tribe led from the top by prophets to the democratic, all-involving reconstruction going on today.

What John Rangihau didn't talk about was the large role he has played himself, in helping to lead the Tuhoe people in the often difficult bi-cultural society, and in helping both young and old, Maori and Pakeha, to regain and retain the positive force of Maoritanga.

## Doing business with the colonialists



The Managing Director  
ICI,  
London.

Dear Sir,

In a recent film I saw on the fight of the guerillas in Mozambique to free themselves of Portuguese oppression, ICI was named as aiding the government there to build a large dam there.

Could you please tell me what your policy is as far as doing business with the government of Mozambique and other Portuguese territories in Africa. I'm sure you're well aware of the cruelty, and massacres of the Portuguese there and their damnable record in health, education and welfare for black Africans.

(Dr) C.S Withers.

"...essentially political decisions should be left to Governments."

Dr C.S. Withers,  
New Zealand.

Dear Dr Withers,

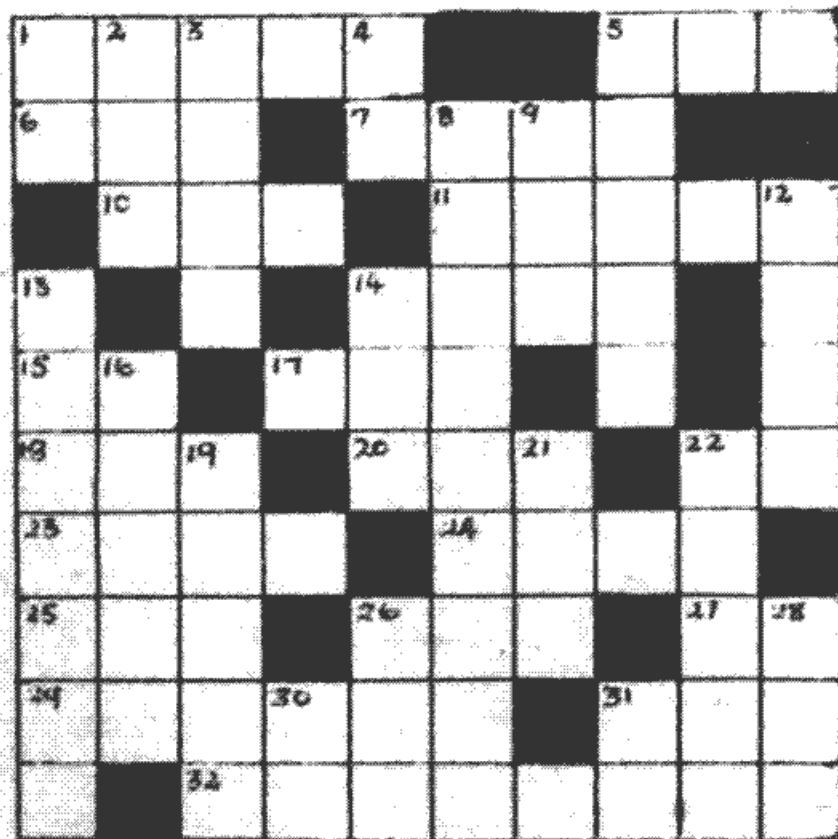
Thank you for your letter of 14 August.

I assume that the dam project referred to in the film you saw is the Cabora Bassa Dam. An associated company of ICI, AE & CI Ltd, supplies industrial explosives for the construction of this dam, in the ordinary course of its business. AE & CI is a South African public company in which ICI has only a minority interest, the majority interest being in the hands of South African nationals, and ICI does not control its trading policy. The manufacture of industrial explosives is only part of AE & CI's activities: chemicals, fertilisers, plastics and paints are also among the products which it distributes throughout Southern Africa. Whether aspects of the Cabora Bassa Dam project which have aroused criticism outweigh the benefits which are bound to flow from it, is a matter on which each person must come to his own judgement.

It is always difficult for companies such as ICI, with an export trade, to pick and choose between countries they supply on the basis of their internal policies. Companies therefore tend to adopt a neutral position and, unless specifically prohibited from doing so by their own Governments, trade with other countries on their commercial merits, believing this to be in the interests of the company and its stockholders as well as in the interests of the receiving territories. I feel sure that this is the right policy to pursue and that essentially political decisions should be left to Governments.

P.S.G. Flint  
(Assistant Secretary)

## CROSSWORD



### ACROSS

1. Mammal
5. Whose religion gave him boils
6. Great leader of the Chinese people
7. Toki (English)
10. RSA's radical counterpart
11. End of joint
14. Shines in Mount St.
15. Victoria is where it's ..
17. Threatening Cromwell
18. Leader of Chinese People's Liberation Army
20. Cheapest trip of all
22. Transcendental Masturbation
23. Cave dweller
24. Bowl a maiden ....
25. Sex (anagram)
26. Warrior (Maori)
27. S. American 3 toed sloth (anagram)
29. Fix up shoes
31. Maxwell Smart
32. Incarcerated for defending workers.

### DOWN

1. Hippie incantation
2. What the Brig does to phones
3. Knick-knacks
4. Egyptian sun god
5. Whose junction?
8. Hydrofoiler
12. With Norm at the ... the country's ship-shape

13. Assault and .....
14. ... West
16. Curt
19. Albanian leader
21. Plural of ovum
22. To be found in Salient's columns
26. Famous British yachtsman
28. ... Ram, US novelist
30. Half an em
31. National's police

## SALIENT NOTES

### EXCESSIVE WORKLOADS CONTINUED

Have you read "Worried about work"? Do you know about the committee of staff and student reps that has been set up by the Faculties of Arts, Languages and Literature to investigate the question of workloads? Maximum limits are going to be set by the university on the amount of work required by all courses. Now is your chance to change your destiny.

- Are you overworked?
- How many hours a week do you spend writing essays?
- Are you working more than a 40 hour week?
- What do you consider to be a fair workload?

The committee's investigations so far have found that a great number of courses in this university have excessive workloads. Maybe they have missed yours out. Come and tell us on Monday, August 5 - 12pm - Union Hall.

After a whole week's wrangling with Wroger as the who should edit this edition of Salient, Roger emerged the victorious contestant winning by overwhelming the majority. This can't be said of the forthcoming elections which have thrown staff members into a state of turmoil and uncertainty as to the future of this paper should the featherweight politicians get in. Students according to the latest opinion poll are rumoured to favour a sheep as president as he would in all events say "Baal" to everything happening around campus like the silent majority.

The election candidates have been arranged in alphabetical order. Salient staff are arranged in betaalphabetical order. Those who fought with Roger for the privilege of being mentioned this week were: Audrey Young, Lloyd Weeber, Anthony Ward, David Waghorn, David Tripe, Claire Smith, Graeme Simpson, Richard Slegart, Brendan Smith, John Ryall, David Rutherford, Robert Pui, Arturo Pomeroy, Lynn Peck, Pete O'Neill, Allison Mackay, Stephen Hall, Christine Haggart, Colin Feslier, Ellen Forch and Diana Falloon (blame them for the crossword), Mark Derby, David Cunningham, Don Carson, Meg Campbell, Margot Bourke. The photographer is Keith Stewart and the editor is actually Roger Steele.



# 'Uncharged and untried'

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDONESIA

*TAPOL* — *tahanan politik*: political prisoner

Since 1965 a new word has been added to the Indonesian language — *Tapol*. Today, seven years after the establishment of President Suharto's New Order, the arrest of political suspects remains a continuing feature of the Indonesian scene. After years of consolidation and a general election (1971) which provided it with powerful Parliamentary support, the Indonesian Government still sees those in detention as a serious threat to its stability. The prisoners number remains in excess of 50,000. Up to the end of 1972 only about three hundred political prisoners had been brought to court; the vast majority have never been tried and

the Government has itself admitted that it has no intention of trying them.

In the first years after independence, Indonesia was virtually free from political imprisonment. Then in the late 1950s, after regional rebellions had taken place in several parts of the Republic, several thousand political arrests were made; by the early 1960s, most were released under a general amnesty.

During the 1960s Indonesian politics underwent an increasing polarisation between left and right; in October 1965 this came to a head with the army defeating a left-wing coup attempt, the gradual replace-

ment of Sukarno's Cabinet by a military administration, and the onset of a massive and violent anti-communist purge in which more than 300,000 died and 250,000 were arrested. Under General Suharto the army moved rapidly to crush the coup attempt, claiming that the entire communist and left-wing movement had been implicated in it. Army raids and mass assaults were launched on communist party (PKI) and left-wing organisation offices which retaliated only in isolated areas, and arrests of their leaders were soon under way.

During the course of 1966, some of those who had been arrested were released but the numbers under detention still remained very high. In March 1966 President Sukarno, who had tried to stem the tide of persecution and who had begun an investigation into the massacres, was forced to sign over his powers — though not yet his position — to General Suharto. A day after the order was signed, 13 of Sukarno's Cabinet Ministers were placed under arrest and a new cabinet was formed.

## Death Sentences

During the first months of 1966 a communist leader, Njoto, was brought for trial and accused among other things of having organised the recruitment of members of pro-PKI mass organisations to support the coup at Halim. He denied the charges but was found guilty and sentenced to death. Later that year, other trials took place, notably that of Dr Subandrio who had been President Sukarno's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. He, too, was sentenced to death.

Meanwhile, the PKI and all its mass organisations had been declared illegal and those of its leaders who had escaped arrest went underground. During the last months of 1966 and the first months of 1967, a new wave of arrests was launched against PKI members who were working to revive the party. When the underground movement in Jakarta was effectively crushed, efforts were made to create a PKI base in Blitar, East Java. This, too, was suppressed, and in 1968 there followed yet another wave of arrests.

While some of those arrested are alleged to have broken the law, a large number were detained simply because of their past association with the PKI or its mass organisations at a time when these organisations were still legal. Prisoners are classified into three main categories: the 'A' group, against whom there is enough evidence, in the Government's view, to warrant their being charged and brought to trial; the 'B' group, firmly believed by the Government to have been PKI leaders or activists and therefore 'traitors' but against whom no charges can be laid because of lack of evidence, and who are to be detained indefinitely without trial; and the 'C' group, composed of followers of the PKI and who, according to the Government, are scheduled for release. In addition, there is an 'X' category, consisting of those who have not yet been classified as 'A', 'B' or 'C' or whose former classification is up for reconsideration.

## Prisoners of circumstance

Thus, the prisons and detention camps are filled not only with communists but also with leaders and rank-and-file members of the host of mass organisations connected in some way with, or generally giving support to, the Communist Party. Many such people have been arrested merely because they had left their houses during the massacres that swept the country during the last months of 1965. Added to these, there are numerous prisoners who were arrested merely because of extremely tenuous or purely social relationships with persons who were thought to be communists. Others were arrested merely because they happened to be in a particular house when someone there was arrested. Persons who insisted on accompanying an arrested relative simply to know where they were being taken often found that they too were placed under arrest.

One extraordinary case is that of the youngest prisoner known to Amnesty on Buru Island. When he was 11 his mother and father were both arrested. Too young to survive alone, he accompanied his mother to prison. She died some time later and the boy was taken to the father in detention at Nusakambangan, the prison island in Central Java. The father was scheduled for transfer to Buru, but died before this happened. Nevertheless, the boy was sent to Buru camp where he is now held as a 'B' prisoner, the category reserved for 'committed Marxists and traitors'.

## How the prisoners live

The welfare of the prisoners is at the discretion of local military commanders and the officer in charge of a prison or detention centre can regulate things very much as he likes and determine how much of any official allocation for prisoners is actually spent on them.

In the prisons, accommodation is grossly overcrowded, unhygienic and forbidding. In Tangerang Prison on the outskirts of Jakarta, three prisoners are confined to a cell 1.4 metres by 2 metres. In Padang Military Prison, Central Sumatra, cells built for four persons are used for between eight and 12 prisoners.

Accommodation at detention and interrogation centres is generally worse than at prisons. These units operate in converted old houses, and prisoners sleep in tiny, un-ventilated rooms or along half-exposed corridors.

The standard diet for political prisoners consists of two plates of rice a day, but this can vary in quantity. At the Padang Prison, the prisoners get only two handfuls of rice for each meal. With the rice the prisoners receive a small dish of watery vegetables, one minute piece of soybean cake and occasionally a small piece of salted dried fish.

Medical facilities are seriously lacking in all places of detention. There are no visits by doctors and no medicines are available at detention and interrogation centres. In cases of sickness the prisoners must rely on what they themselves or colleagues receive from outside, and if a visit to a clinic or hospital is required, this must be paid for by the detainee who has to pay transport expenses and give his military escort a good tip. Some prisons have a rudimentary medical service and some an ill-equipped hospital block, but doctor's visits are rare and medicines are scarce and difficult to obtain. When prescriptions are issued by the doctor they must be bought and paid for by the relatives. Prisoners who have no relatives to visit them must rely on the prison stock of medicine for an occasional dose.

## Release

In a memorandum to President Suharto and the Government of Indonesia submitted by Amnesty International, it was noted that 'the continued detention of vast numbers of persons who are uncharged and untried clearly contravenes the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the norms of the Rule of Law'. The Government is urged to reassess the cases of the 5,000 prisoners in the 'A' category, with a view to the release of those against whom there is no evidence and of those who, even if guilty of some offence, could be regarded as having purged their offence by the five years they have already spent in prison. Similarly, the Government is urged to release all the Category 'B' and Category 'C' prisoners who have not been tried.

The Kelburn Group, Amnesty International, is petitioning the Indonesian Government on the basis of the memorandum. The petition calls on the Government of Indonesia to grant the release of all untried political prisoners.

**Support the campaign for the release of Indonesian political prisoners — sign the Amnesty petition.**

Further reading:

'Indonesia Special' — an illustrated bulletin. Available from Kelburn Group, Box 11-192, Wellington — 80c.

'Indonesia's Political Prisoners', Australian Left Review, August-September, 1970. Petition forms available from Box 11-192, Wellington.



An 11-year-old "political prisoner."

# The arrogance of student power

by Michael Law

As reported in last week's 'Salient', plans are again well advanced to create a National Union of Students. But until the release of a press statement by Jim Crichton, President of the New Zealand University Students' Association, 12 days ago, less than 12 university students in the country had an inkling that this proposal was in the wind.

In brief what is proposed is that NZUSA should merge with the Student Teachers' Association of New Zealand. University students will have varied initial reactions to this proposal and those that are not completely dulled into permanent apathy by the detached manner that NZUSA deals with national student issues, will probably want to examine the pros and the cons before committing their local association to supporting or opposing the scheme.

With typical arrogance however, student politicians have decided that a National Union of students will be imposed on students by the beginning of next year without any opportunity for effective campus debate. This article deals solely with the reason why the scheme should not be proceeded with this year. In the next Salient I will argue the pros and cons of the proposal.

In the last 10 years there have been four attempts to forge an NUS. All have been defeated. In 1972 a scheme was cooked up by Lindsay Wright for STANZ and David Cuthbert for NZUSA. A large amount of student money was spent pushing this around campuses and training colleges. Opponents of the scheme were subjected to vitriolic ad homine attacks, as the scheme's promoters toured the country attacking detractors and pushing their views. Notwithstanding the tactics used, the scheme was rejected on university campuses. That year Crichton was sitting in the wings waiting to be NUS's first president.

Now as NZUSA president he is at it again. But neither he, nor his flatmate, STANZ president, Benson-Pope, have learnt any lesson from the 1972 experience. We now have a situation where a proposal has been foisted on students at short notice, without any prior debate and without any opportunity being given for on-campus discussion before the scheme is bulldozed through NZUSA's August Council meeting.

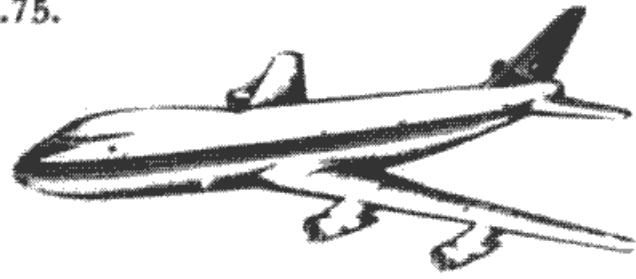
With almost conspiratorial stealth, but without any mandate from NZUSA, Crichton and Benson-Pope devised their scheme in the six months January to June. At an NZUSA executive meeting in June Crichton raised the question under general business. Despite the fact that he had been talking and plotting with Benson-Pope for months, no advance notice of this subject matter was disseminated to out of town or local executive members before the June meeting. Crichton asked if he could keep talking to Pope - which was pretty hard to deny him since they live together, and the NZUSA donkeys said 'yes'. No one on the executive asked for details, or a timetable of likely moves, or what stage the discussions had reached or if/when students were going to be told of any proposals.

No attempt was made by anyone of these heavies to tell any student that the subject was again under discussion. In early July I raised the NUS business of 1972 with Crichton and said that he would face hostility if it raised its head again. I was led to believe that nothing could be further from his mind.

However on July 24, I got a letter enclosing a draft report and was invited to submit comments by August 9. In a covering note Crichton pretentiously described me as a coherent opponent of the last proposal. A view I know he does not hold; important however, is that it was only after some internal NZUSA bickering that Crichton let the report out of the hands of the small elite who form NZUSA's office and the constituent presidents.

Crichton and Pope have proposed a timetable which avoids any student debate on the proposal. The report that has been circulated is a draft one.

That it is biased, one-sided and prepared in secret is just one aspect of its unacceptability. More important is that it is clearly intended that once 'criticisms' of the scheme have been forwarded to Crichton he and his flatmate will prepare a report for August Council of NZUSA. Crichton and Pope want that council to endorse the merger to take effect from 1.1.75.



In my view the manner in which Crichton has approached this whole question is good ground to have him ousted at NZUSA Council and I would hope that the Vic delegation will lead a concerted attack on his secretive anti-student approach. But the NZUSA underlings must also be condemned. In June the executive members acted like donkeys. No attempt was made to seek details from Crichton, his oral report was endorsed unthinkingly. But the Shaws, Clarkes, Cuthberts etc allied themselves with Crichton's whole approach when they deliberately participated in the conspiracy of silence to avoid any campus discussion. All are now manufacturing excuses for their role in this business - none can provide an explanation that holds water.

My first objection to the proposal proceeding at this stage therefore, is the complete lack of student participation in the decisions to date. Crichton from NZUSA's side had no mandate for his discussion up to June. The mandate he did get was obtained by springing the suggestion on an executive meeting. Neither Crichton nor any other donkey-student politician attempted to inform students either directly or through the student press. One can only conclude that all the members of the NZUSA executive went along, deliberately, with Crichton's proposal to bulldoze this through without student debate.

My second objection relates not to the proposal but to the near corrupt way in which NZUSA is operating at present. The dwindling group of students that take even a mild interest in national student affairs have become well aware that NZUSA has degenerated into a self-perpetuating elite. Completely and quite consciously divorced from the broad mass of students. Its leadership likes to posture a left-wing pressure group but this in fact is just a guise. NZUSA is more like the Tory clubs of London where those 'born to rule' meet in a self reinforcing environment, heaping scorn on the student masses and discounting the student press with arrogant disdain.

NZUSA needs to be thoroughly cleaned up. Six years ago the structure of meetings etc was changed to provide a constitutional basis for student participation by discussing proposed policy before it was decided and by including local presidents on the executive to ensure regular feed back to local executive and SRC members, the student press and students who attended general meetings, forums etc. Over the last couple of years this has fallen into disuse and I maintain it is a direct result of the arrogance that has crept into NZUSA and its leadership.

Some of the executive members have argued that merging with STANZ will change this because their outfit is more democratic than ours. Again this reflects the arrogant attitude adopted towards students, by suggesting that merger rather than campus debate will make NZUSA more democratic.

One indication of what is wrong with NZUSA is the development of a 'trips for the boys' mentality which has gripped its hierarchy. There was a time when NZUSA had a policy which precluded current student politicians from taking the perk trips that come up from time to time. But in 1971 NZUSA reversed this and two of the then executive went on

the first China trip. A second example of this is the way in which threats to cut off travel and other services are used as a weapon to stop affiliates that might consider pulling out. In the last NUS debate this argument was frequently used at Victoria when it was suggested that if NUS was imposed against the will of the students at Vic we would consider withdrawing. Our constructive arguments were ignored and the heavies simply relied upon threatening to chuck us out of the NAC standby scheme.

A merger will at this stage, have the effect of postponing and making more difficult a debate on the role of NZUSA, its structure and policies - a debate that is long overdue. A merger will entrench the present methods of work and the elitism that is discrediting the organisation on several campuses.

My third objection relates to the lack of opportunity for all the issues to be examined even if the proposal is delayed. A tremendous amount of NZUSA money is spent flying the heavies around the country. If that means that they actually front students on issues relating to NZUSA then that would be a good thing. But it also opens up the possibility of a repeat of the 1972 gerrymandering when the proponents of the scheme used our money, our fees to travel around pushing their point of view. We who oppose this proposal - or any other major upheaval like this, can't argue with students around the country and debate against the heavies pushing the scheme. This amounts to a biased use of everyone's money to push one point of view. It is even worse when those in authority try to cook the whole debate so that students are presented with a fait-accompli.

It is impossible to conduct a full discussion on the pros and cons before August Council. Furthermore to attempt to do so would be to play right into Crichton's hands, for he could then claim that the matter had been fully debated. I don't discount the possibility that a majority of students may eventually support the merger. I personally believe the alleged benefits to be a hoax and my views on that will be in the next Salient. I certainly don't intend to fall for Crichton and Pope's tactic of presenting false arguments just to knock them down. This is a sham objectivity and the inclusion of this tactic reflects the lack of goodwill of the proponents of the scheme.

Victoria should attempt to introduce an element of democracy and student participation into the debate by proposing the following at NZUSA Council:

First as a matter of policy no decision should be taken before 1976 unless there is unanimous support both in STANZ and NZUSA. In view of the secretive manner in which the whole question has been approached no constituent of either body should be forced into this shot gun marriage.

Secondly, no decision should be made before at least August 1975 even if there is unanimous support. At least two full terms are required to debate this matter out.

**BILLETS REQUIRED  
BILLETS REQUIRED  
BILLETS REQUIRED**

Several hundred students from other NZ universities are coming to Wellington to compete in Winter Tournament, from August 18-23. We need as many Vic students as possible to help with billeting them, for about six nights. If you haven't got a spare bed it doesn't matter - spare floor space will do. You will not be obliged to provide any meals, just somewhere for them to stay. As hosts, any people taking billets will be entitled to come to all social functions with the competitors, and are also welcome to go and watch any of the games in play. There are to be 17 different sports including badminton, basketball, fencing, golf, judo, karate, soccer, netball, rugby league, table tennis, shooting, hockey, squash, billiards, car rallying, harriers and motorcycle racing. Please help us out and fill in a form at the Students' Association Office. Take as many billets as you can. There is very little effort involved on your part, and you could probably have a good time in the second week of the holidays.

**TAKE A BILLET OR TWO  
TAKE A BILLET OR TWO  
TAKE A BILLET OR TWO**

Thirdly full NZUSA facilities should be given to opponents to visit campuses and circulate their point of view. This is especially necessary if the NZUSA leadership intend to continue to play the strong advocacy role they have played to date.

Fourthly Victoria should move to have Crichton thrown out of office for his undemocratic approach to this question and for the money and paid time spent developing this proposal when, until June, he had no mandate and when he also knew that the previous scheme had been so overwhelmingly rejected.

Fifthly Victoria should propose the establishment of a special subcommittee to thoroughly overhaul NZUSA's procedures to ensure (i) That all delegations to councils have a clear mandate for policies and remits and (ii) That NZUSA leaders and constituent presidents report back after executive meetings and that students are given an opportunity to debate policy matters before they are adopted by the executive, (iii) That there be a full investigation into NZUSA's national and international tripping and expenditure. This should be done before any rise in levy.

Victoria SRC has already expressed its dissatisfaction with NZUSA over the China trip. The above suggestions are designed to ensure that at August Council Victoria initiate a complete overhaul of NZUSA's method of work rather than just try to correct one symptom as manifested in the China trip selection.

My final suggestion is for Victoria to consider voting against any current member of the NZUSA executive who stands for office. Their performance at the June executive meeting clearly shows them to be completely manipulated, lacking in either the ability or the desire to examine critically important questions such as this merger and so lacking in commitment to a principled method of work that they should insist that students participate in the debates on questions as important as the STANZ-NZUSA merger.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL LIAISON

Last year a group of students got together to discuss their ideas about education, especially the university and felt that it would be worthwhile to take this discussion into senior high school situations so that more people may have some introduction to the university and questions about its purpose, function etc. Some of the people within SCM who initiated this action last year are interested in meeting with other students who would like to be involved in a similar project. Its aim is to be both a reflection group for those involved, helping them analyse the university and what it is doing to them; and an action group which is involved in the first instance with initiating discussion in schools, but may also choose to be acting within the university on some area. A preliminary meeting of interested people will be held in the Listening Room, on Monday August 5, at 1pm. All people are welcome.

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Mail Bookers: Write "Sonny Terry Brownie McGhee", P.O. Box 1394, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope plus payment in full (add 3c on cheques).





## SIMONE, JEAN-PAUL, & ALICE

The following interview with Jean Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir appeared in the April 1974 issue of the "Kursbuch", an independent leftist magazine published in West Berlin, comparable perhaps to Sartre's own "Les Temps Modernes" or Sweezy's "Monthly Review". The interviewer, Alice Schwarzer, is a well known activist, writer and journalist. The translation is by Tom Appleton. His feeling was that one could probably assess the scope and meaning of this interview much better if one bears in mind that: a) those people are almost two generations older than probably most readers of "Salient"; and b) that despite certain finikerty or prejudicial intellectual traits, and although their intellectual reflections are primarily based on a distinctly European situation, their experiences might be of some interest to men and women attempting emancipation in New Zealand.

ALICE: Let us begin with two quotes from you Simone. You once wrote: "My most important work is my life," and: "The understanding experience of my life is the encounter with Sartre." You have now been a couple for some 40 years, but you have attempted to challenge the concept of "the couple", to not live like the others, to overcome things such as possessions, jealousy, fidelity, monogamy. You have been criticised by many for your life style, but many have tried to emulate you. Whether consciously or not you have become something of an ideal, an idol for many couples, especially for women. They have oriented themselves after your theory, your practice, after your life. In this perspective I would not like to ask you, Jean Paul Sartre, and you, Simone whether the fact that you have never lived together wasn't perhaps more important for your relationship than the fact that you never got married?

SIMONE: By all means. Because if what is called a "free relationship" is run under the same conditions as a marriage — that is to say, if one runs a common household, with regular meals — the woman will still continue to play the woman's role. That makes hardly any difference to being married. Whereas we have a very flexible life style which occasionally allows us to live under the same roof without being entirely together. For example, when we were very young we used to live in a hotel, eat in a restaurant, sometimes together, sometimes with friends; we also spent our vacations together. But not necessarily always. I for instance like to go tramping, Sartre doesn't. So I'd march off alone, while he'd spend his time with friends. This kind of freedom, which we maintained in our everyday life is decisive and prevented the paralyzing effects of marriage from spreading between us. I believe this was more important than the fact that we aren't married.

ALICE: After reading your memoirs I wonder whether you really wanted to question the validity of monogamy so much or whether not perhaps you both gave your mutual relationship an absolute priority, that reduced all third persons to a secondary role?

SIMONE: Yes, that's probably true.

JEAN: Yes, you've got a point there. This is what put me into contradictions with other women, because they didn't want to play second fiddle.

SIMONE: That is to say that third persons in Sartre's life, as in mine, knew right from the start that there was a relationship that would crush the one one had with them. That was often not very pleasant for them. Our relationship really went down a bit hard on those others. So this relationship is really quite open to objections because at times it comprised some rather incorrect behaviour toward these other people.

ALICE: So this happened on the backs of the others?

SIMONE: Yes, precisely.

ALICE: And the decision — if there was one — to not have a child? Or did that go quite without saying for you?

SIMONE: For me, that was quite natural. Not because I'd have detested children....when I was still very young and thought of a civil marriage with my cousin Jacques, that would have also entailed children. But my relationship to Sartre was of such a kind — on an intellectual basis, and not on an institutional, familial or — you name it — one, that I never felt the wish for a child. I didn't feel a great desire to have a reproduction of Sartre — and he himself was quite enough for me! — and also no desire to have a reproduction of myself, I sufficed myself. I didn't know, did that question ever arise for you?

JEAN: I didn't think about having a child when I was young.

ALICE: It is often said that one regrets such a decision later, maybe too late. This is especially said of women. Have there been such moments in your life, Simone?

SIMONE: Not at all. Never have I regretted not having a child. Because I was very lucky, not only in my relationship with Sartre, but also with my friendships. Quite on the contrary, when I see the relationships women that I know have with their children, especially the girls, really, it seems ghastly to me and I'm glad to have gotten off that.

ALICE: What are your rules? For instance, do you always tell each other the truth?

JEAN: I have a feeling that I have always told the truth, but I have done so spontaneously. It wasn't necessary to ask me questions. One doesn't always tell the truth right away, maybe one week, two weeks later, but tell it one does, always, everything, I, at any rate. And you....

SIMONE: Me too. Me too — but I don't think you can make that a rule. For us this clarity was practical, we are intellectuals and know very well — as Sartre said — whether one has to say it today or a week later, whether it is necessary to use tactics, and so on....but you cannot advise all couples to always brutally tell each other the truth. Sometimes even there is a way of dealing with the truth where it becomes an aggressive weapon men often do that. They are not only unfaithful to their women,

on top of that they derive pleasure from telling them, more to please themselves than to clarify their relationship with the other. I wouldn't call truth an absolute value. It is fortunate, if one can tell one another everything, but it isn't a value as such.

ALICE: I would like to ask you a banal question which seems, however, important to me, regarding the practical side of your relationship. Between couples money often plays a big role, material questions have a great weight. Has money played a role between you?

JEAN: Between us, no. That is, money was important for each of us, for us both, sometimes also for both of us together, because you've got to live. But it never was a problem for us, it didn't influence our relationship. We had money, or the one that had, shared it. We either shared it or we lived separately, as the case might be.

SIMONE: When we were young Sartre inherited a little bit of money from his grandmother and I felt absolutely no scruples that he should use that so we could travel away together. We never had particularly strict rules. There were times when I was literally bludging off Sartre, for two, three years, after the war, because I wanted to write — I believe "The Other Sex". If I had taken up a job — because I had given up teaching — I couldn't have done that. And he had a lot of money then. That didn't affect me badly. And then a few years ago when he was in a bit of a tight spot I helped him out. That's no problem, the money of one is the money of the other, even though we each look after our own, without having to account for it. I do with my money what I want and he with his but in a certain sense it's the same money.

ALICE: I would like to go back to your social life for a moment. You have chosen not to live together. Isn't it true that such a model can only be realised by financially privileged people?

JEAN: I believe, yes.

SIMONE: We weren't all that rich but each one of us had a teacher's salary and could thus afford a small hotel room. But if you don't make much money it's very hard to cover such costs. The idea to not live together came up because we both didn't want to burden ourselves with a house. So we lived in a hotel. I couldn't imagine at all having an apartment. At that time we not only didn't want to live together, but even — so to speak — not dwell at all.

ALICE: But there have been times when you did live together in the same hotel?

SIMONE: Oh yes.

JEAN: Oh yes.

SIMONE: Quite often even. We almost always lived in the same hotel. Sometimes on different floors, sometimes at different ends of the aisle in the same hotel. But still, that means a great deal of independence.

ALICE: When one has such a close relationship as you, one influences on another. Could you, Jean Paul Sartre, or you, Simone, say in which regard you have influenced each other?

JEAN: I would say we have influenced each other totally.

SIMONE: On the contrary, I would say it's not an influence but a kind of osmosis.

JEAN: If you so wish. On special questions, that is to say, not only literary ones but also in matters of life we always arrived at a decision together, and each influences the other.

SIMONE: Yes, that's exactly what I call osmosis. Decisions are being arrived at together, thoughts almost developed together. So, there are some points where Sartre has influenced me. For example, he has done mainly philosophy, and I took over his philosophical thoughts. They came from him. Other things came from me, certain ways of life, for instance, the way we travel. Those were mainly pushed through by me. For instance, when we didn't have any money and travelling became a little difficult under these circumstances: Sartre liked to travel, but he wouldn't have made all those sacrifices that I demanded of him, to sleep outside, to march by foot....

ALICE: What was your general reaction? Were you opposed to that?

JEAN: No, I did what had to be done.

SIMONE: Oh, he had a very special way of resisting. He had little bottles and pills, or he didn't feel well...but in general he did what was necessary. And then there was something else, not really an influence: I mean our habit of confronting each other with everything we write. Everything that I wrote Sartre has criticised, and almost everything he wrote I have criticised. And sometimes we don't quite share an opinion. With some books, he said: I don't believe you can pull that off, better leave it be...but I persevered. And sometimes I used to say to him. I think you should rather concentrate on literature than on philosophy — when I was very young. But he went on with it, thank god. Each one of us is independent, inspite of this alliance.

ALICE: Do you believe that today, after your long experience, you have escaped, as far as possible — I'm not saying totally —

the traditional relationship between man and woman and the corresponding role behaviour?

SIMONE: I believe that with the life style we have chosen I didn't have to play the woman's role very often. Only once I remember. That was during the war when someone had to take care of food, tickets, and so on, and do a little cooking. And that of course I did, not Sartre, because he was completely incapable of it.

But I've often had to do with other men, especially one very good friend. There, he often took care of that because he had been brought up completely different, he was more or less a boy scout and often took the material things into his hands, he ran his own household and I've often peeled beans with him, went shopping and so forth. So I don't think it had anything to do with my relationship with Sartre — because it was him — but rather because of Sartre's incapability. But that of course is due to his male upbringing which shut him off from all housework. I think he can only do fried eggs.

JEAN: Yes something like that.

ALICE: Those women who would like to think that there is at least one emancipated woman sometimes found sentences in your memoirs that disappointed them....when you were speaking about your relationship to Olga, for instance, you said: "I was annoyed" or "irritated" or something similar, "but Sartre liked her very much so I made efforts to see things his ways, because it was very important for me to get along with Sartre in all things." And I remember another episode when you, Jean Paul Sartre, came back from the war and said: "Simone, now we'll do politics." And you write: "So we made politics."

SIMONE: I don't believe I said that because I'm a woman. Because many of my friends who were very confused and didn't know what to do had a reaction similar to mine and let themselves be convinced. That is just one of his merits: he always sees possibilities — which then sometimes become impossible, but he always opens up possibilities. And not only me, but almost all our younger and also friends of the same age followed him then. It was therefore not so much a relation between man and woman. And as for your first question: I always felt the need to have an understanding with Sartre on all points, yes, in important things that was always necessary for me. I don't know whether for you....

JEAN: For me too, absolutely.

SIMONE: I don't believe you would have accepted a great distance between us.

ALICE: Could you have made the same statement?

JEAN: Yes definitely.

ALICE: For two years, now, Simone, you have been more or less associated with the women's movement. We shall come back on that in a moment. Now I would like to take the opportunity and put the question to Jean Paul Sartre. What do you think of the autonomous liberation struggle of women?

JEAN: What do you mean by "autonomous"?

ALICE: The struggle of women's organisations and groups without men.

JEAN: As concerns the relations between man and woman I quite agree with Simone de Beauvoir. But as for the organisation without men I've often asked myself whether that is necessary. I can't decide that at the moment because I do see that it is important for women; but I wonder whether it's the right form of struggle. Whether not also forms could be important that involve men who think like them.

SIMONE: But men never quite think like women.

JEAN: That you tell me over and again.

SIMONE: Yes, exactly.

JEAN: You should admit straight away that you don't have a great deal of trust in me on this matter.

SIMONE: Even you, who are theoretically and ideologically totally a proponent of women's emancipation do still not share what women — and I with them — call their female experiences. There are things you cannot understand. Sylvie and I, we often attack you because of that, because there are things that you simply cannot comprehend. For instance what Alice said the other day, that she can't go walking about on the streets of Rome without feeling aggressions all the time — that isn't part of your male experience. And when I told you about it, you said, "What you are telling me there doesn't affect me very much, because I've never shown aggressive behaviour toward women."

ALICE: But that is almost a reactionary reply. Would you say, "It isn't that awful that classes exist because I, Jean Paul Sartre have never yet done any harm to a worker"? You'd never dare say such a thing.

JEAN: But that's not quite the same.

SIMONE: Still, it isn't all that far fetched. Even the most well-meaning man finds it hard, especially those of Sartre's generation, because I know younger people, 35-year-olds, who react most sensitively toward the aggression suffered by women of their



# REWI ALLEY

## RIGHT TO REBEL

It is right to rebel  
if the cause is right;

to rebel against  
the decay of the old  
and its tyranny.

This is good.  
To rebel simply for the sake  
of rebellion, which soon  
turns to a self-consuming chaos  
is of use to the enemy alone,  
whose best paid agents work  
to divide, disrupt, and rule.

Today, the old exploiters  
get scared; for a whole world  
of youth is in rebellion  
though often still groping  
for a way.

Revolutionary fire  
is too precious a thing  
to let flare, then burn out,  
leaving cynicism in its wake.  
Rather must youth keep it stoked,  
burning away all that is evil,  
keeping warm all that is good,  
reducing to ashes tabus that cover  
truth with gaudy trappings —  
truth that is most beautiful  
most real, when cleanly naked  
with nothing to hide.

Youth, gallant, fearless,  
impatient youth, can only  
be truly effective when  
it passes on its fire to those  
who make and create when it  
can forget self in sacrifice,  
can analyse the forces that stand  
against it; learns to know who are the friends,  
who enemies, so that it can make  
each and every blow for a new day  
truly count.

Peking, October 25th, 1969.

## WORK — WITH WHOM?

Yes, we will  
work together  
with the workers  
of the world  
but not

with the money lush,  
the hooligans, thieves,  
pimps and pigs of the old order.

Big stuff  
to work together  
with those who  
really serve the people  
but sad stuff

to do it with the gang  
that batters on you, cheats you,  
instils racism into you, herds  
your sons into wars to enforce  
its steals, always trying to divide  
and rule.

Sure, we can build  
a new world if we  
work together  
sweat running in one stream  
into the good earth  
that supports all.

But how  
can the understanding worker  
work together with  
the lords who would  
take the whole wide world as theirs,  
with all there is therein,  
just because, as they have the nerve  
to say, they "need" it?

Work together, you peoples,  
in passion and struggle,  
don't just ride along with life,  
put thinking into action,  
fight to toss off the old  
joyously and in unity,  
bring in the new.

Peking, September 6th, 1969.



age. But I believe there's still something else: when I was young I was never so exposed to such aggression. The men might well have changed somewhat, I believe emancipation has made them more hostile toward women than before and they are more aggressive, obtrusive, ironic, unpleasant than they were in my time.

ALICE: Jean Paul Sartre, you said that theoretically you'd go along with Simone de Beauvoir on the issue of women. So you do agree that a specific oppression does exist, exacted by the system and the men. And if I'm not mistaken your political theory and practice subscribes to the liberation of the oppressed, i.e. you would never allow yourself to prescribe to workers how to organise or what mode of action to take. So how is it that this isn't just as natural for you in the matter of women?

JEAN: First, I must say that Simone is exaggerating when she says that I have absolutely no experience of what it is like to be humiliated as a woman, just because I am a man. But whenever the women in my environment tell me how in the course of the day they have fallen victim to one such persecution I feel indignant. In this respect I have the experience that I can possibly make. Exactly theirs I cannot have. But I have the experience of a human being who loves other human beings and who holds the contention that they experience disgraceful treatment. What more can you actually ask?

ALICE: Over the last five years there have been women in America and several western countries who are part of revolutionary movements and have drawn the consequences of their experiences i.e. that women are intimidated in the presence of men, even if they are well meaning men (because they do exist). There are very subtle structures of domination at work which women cannot shake off in the presence of men. For this reason, I repeat, I'm astonished that you should have no concept, no clear answer to this demand, this right of women to their own political group. It is only an intermediate step, not a final aim.

JEAN: Well, firstly, I do indeed believe that women are persecuted and that men do everything in their power to treat them as the secondary sex, as Simone de Beauvoir, has described it. And I do realise that such groups have to exist. I only said that these groups in my opinion do not always justify the loneliness of the women who congregate alone. There ought to be meetings where men could participate. That is something quite apart that doesn't have anything to do with the overall issue. I mean, women are indeed — if you like — oppressed in a special way. That hasn't got anything to do with the workers and furthermore the type of suppression also doesn't coincide. The worker is oppressed in a specific way and the woman is suppressed in a specific way. Even when they are not working class women. Neither the form of oppression nor its scope are the same. And so, I mean the relation between woman and man and man and woman, whichever you prefer, is indeed one of oppression. But I don't see what more I can do than denouncing that.

SIMONE: I must say here that he has done some very good propaganda among his friends of *Liberation*\*\*, for instance, to convince them to take women onto their paper, that they must direct their attention to women's problems. For instance they did a very good thing on abortion, and he even tried to cure them of their machismo\*\*\*. He fights against the machismo of his younger comrades because in spite of all their radicalism many of them are more or less machists.

ALICE: To many people you are the companion of Sartre, Sartre was never the companion of Beauvoir. Has this discrimination influenced your relationship? Has it annoyed, disturbed, or weighed you down?

SIMONE: It didn't at all strain my relationship with Sartre, it wasn't his fault after all. It also wasn't very impedimental for me, because I found a certain personal recognition through my writing and even some very personal relationships to women and readers. Sometimes of course I was annoyed when I'd read in a review of my books that I might perhaps never have written a single line had it not been for Sartre, or that it was he who managed my literary career or even — as some said — that Sartre had written my books.

ALICE: How did you, Jean Paul Sartre, react to such slander?  
JEAN: I found it mainly ridiculous. I never protested, because those were only rumours and not really articles that were to be taken seriously. Personally I didn't care — not because I'm a man who is so aware of his virility, but because it didn't mean anything, because it was just gossip. Between us that never existed as a fear or a threat.

\*\*A small Maoist paper, of which Sartre is a co-director.

\*\*\*Machismo: male chauvinism; machist: male chauvinist.



As a follow-up to Kevin Wright's story on farmers, Salient interviewed Economics Professor Bryan Philpott.

# ECONOMICS OF THE COCKIES' PLIGHT

**SALIENT:** How important has farming been in the past, not only to our economy but to our whole way of life?

**PHILPOTT:** It has been very important to the economy because New Zealand has a very high requirement for imports and this is the way we have satisfied these requirements in the past. Indeed it is the main way that we are satisfying them at the present time and are likely to satisfy them predominantly in the future though there are more and different sorts of export industries arriving on the scene. But the average high standard of living derived in New Zealand compared with other countries based on the fact that we were a very productive agricultural economy (as compared with other countries) and were therefore able to sell our products cheaply and efficiently in competition.

**What part will it play in the future?**

As things stand at the moment the targets that have been set for the economy for 1980 envisage agricultural exports continuing at about 2.8% per annum and if they don't continue at that rate then in spite of very big increases planned for manufacturing, tourism, forestry and other export industries, our standard of living will not increase at the rate planned by the NDC. An export increase of 2.8% per annum is not really as fast as agriculture has expanded in the past, but it is still a very high rate of increase for an industry that already provides most of the foreign exchange.

At the moment there seems to be a lack of confidence in farming and those growth rates may not be reached at all, because there is a great drop in stock numbers on farms in New Zealand. Do you think those targets have a chance in being reached? I think that it is certainly now going to be difficult to reach them. The volume of agricultural production has slowed down in the last two or three years and it is going to be difficult to make up for the slow down that has occurred. But there have been periods in New Zealand's history when with special incentives and special encouragement agricultural production has forged ahead at rates up to 4-4½% per annum. I think that we have got to recognise that part of the reason for slow down in agricultural production has been a run of very unfavourable climatic seasons. But this is by no means the whole story. There are a number of other reasons as well.

**Would one of these reasons be the government — the farmers' lack of faith in it?** I don't know that it's farmers' lack of faith in the government that leads production to slow down. Farmers have been accustomed in the past to feel little faith in whatever government is in power. It's mainly the result of the inability of the Government (and not just the Government either) to control inflation. This has led to a very fast increase in farmers' costs as compared with the increase that has occurred in the prices they have received for their products i.e. a severe cost-price squeeze.

**Well, do farmers receive a fair share of the welfare of this country in light of the facts that farming and its related industries earns more than 80% of our export income, and our export income contributes more than 25% of our GNP?**

In some periods in New Zealand's recent history, the rewards in farming have been quite high for example 1973 and in some periods have been reasonably fair, but certainly taking the last seven or eight years as a whole, the situation has deteriorated markedly to the farmers' disfavour. Let me quote some figures for you. In 1964 farming income was just on \$300 million and the total private income in New Zealand was just on three thousand million dollars. Private income in New Zealand has gone up three times to \$9000 million, farming income for 1974-75 is predicted to still be around \$300 million. Farming income has not changed at all therefore in ten years, though it's had its ups

and downs, while the total incomes earned in New Zealand have increased by three times — by 200%. So I think it's quite clear because of this very fast rise in prices of farm inputs, (about 50% over the decade) compared with a much slower rise in prices of outputs (about 25% over the decade) that farmers have suffered in their share of the national income and are not at the present time receiving a reward comparable to their contribution to the economy.

This is not to say that there are not some farmers who are not fully exploiting the productive potential of their farms which could be quite profitable even at present prices and costs. To rectify this situation would require a change in taxation systems in agriculture, viz. the substitution for income tax of a productivity tax levies on the productive potential of the farm.

**Is the drop in the standard of living of New Zealand as a whole from third in the world to about fourteenth directly attributable to a drop in farmers' incomes?**

Indirectly so. I think it is attributable in part to aspects of our industrialisation policies. By this I mean not just industrialisation per se, but industrialisation in the wrong sort of ways and in the wrong sort of



industries, industries that have not been very competitive with imports which tended to raise the cost structure in New Zealand and have led to income being drained out of farming into local high cost industries so that the rate of increase of agricultural production has been slowed down seriously.

**Do you think we should be processing our primary industries more before we send them overseas?**

I think we've got to be fairly careful about this. In some cases the costs of processing in New Zealand, if they are vastly in excess of costs overseas, do not provide a good argument for going ahead with New Zealand processing but there are many products where, even if the costs are a bit higher, the chances of selling more seem to me to be greater if we sell finished products than raw materials. I think this is the case for instance with wool where, it is true, overseas costs for processing are lower than New Zealand's, but where it seems to me to be easier to promote and advertise woollen products than it is to promote and advertise raw wool. This would provide for me, an argument for more processing of wool.

**New Zealand has a very important position for supplying food for the underfed world and should strive to get maximum production at all times. Do you agree with this?** Well, I'm afraid I'm old-fashioned enough and hard-headed enough to think we should get maximum production of food if in fact it pays us to do so.

**But what about all the people overseas that could not possibly pay the prices we ask?** Well I still think it's desirable, if we want to assist people overseas to give them money and let them spend it on what they like rather than gearing up our agricultural production and giving them food.

**Do you agree with the Institute of Economic Research who in their book 'Farming and Inflation' say that the exchange rate should be ordered more frequently?**

Yes, I agree that the exchange rate changes should be an integral part of New Zealand external economic policy to bring adjustments of internal prices in to line with overseas prices especially for our country because agriculture prices fluctuate an awful lot.

**Well, should the dollar be devalued at present?**

No I do not think it should be devalued at present because we have too high a rate of inflation at the present time and as devaluation tends to be inflationary. I think we should wait until the latter part of this year, when as a result of the credit squeeze at the present time, a substantial amount of the present inflation will perhaps have been wrung out of the system. Then we could devalue with safety and with much greater benefit to the economy next year.

**Federated Farmers estimate the production of local manufacturers from world competition costs New Zealand \$700 million**

that money is not immediately going to be respent in the rest of the world. But I do think that government's and their advisors are more aware of the way to handle situations like that than they were in the thirties and for that reason I don't think there will be a collapse. Furthermore there is still a strong groundswell of increasing wage rates which will keep demand rising, whereas in the thirties policies were mainly directed at reducing wage rates.

**Is the Agriculture industry getting the right sort of people as recruits for farm labour and eventual farm ownership?**

There is, I believe, an urgent need to re-view carefully the arrangement by which young people are recruited into the agricultural industry. At the moment it is not an occupation a young man would be tempted to enter unless he had a lot of cash or stood to inherit or marry into a farm. Consequently, we may not be getting the best of talent in the industry. This calls for some form of land settlement arrangements, like the post-War Rehabilitation Scheme, in which aspiring farmers after a long period of successful training could be settled on farms which they acquire solely as a result of their proven ability rather than of their acquired wealth.

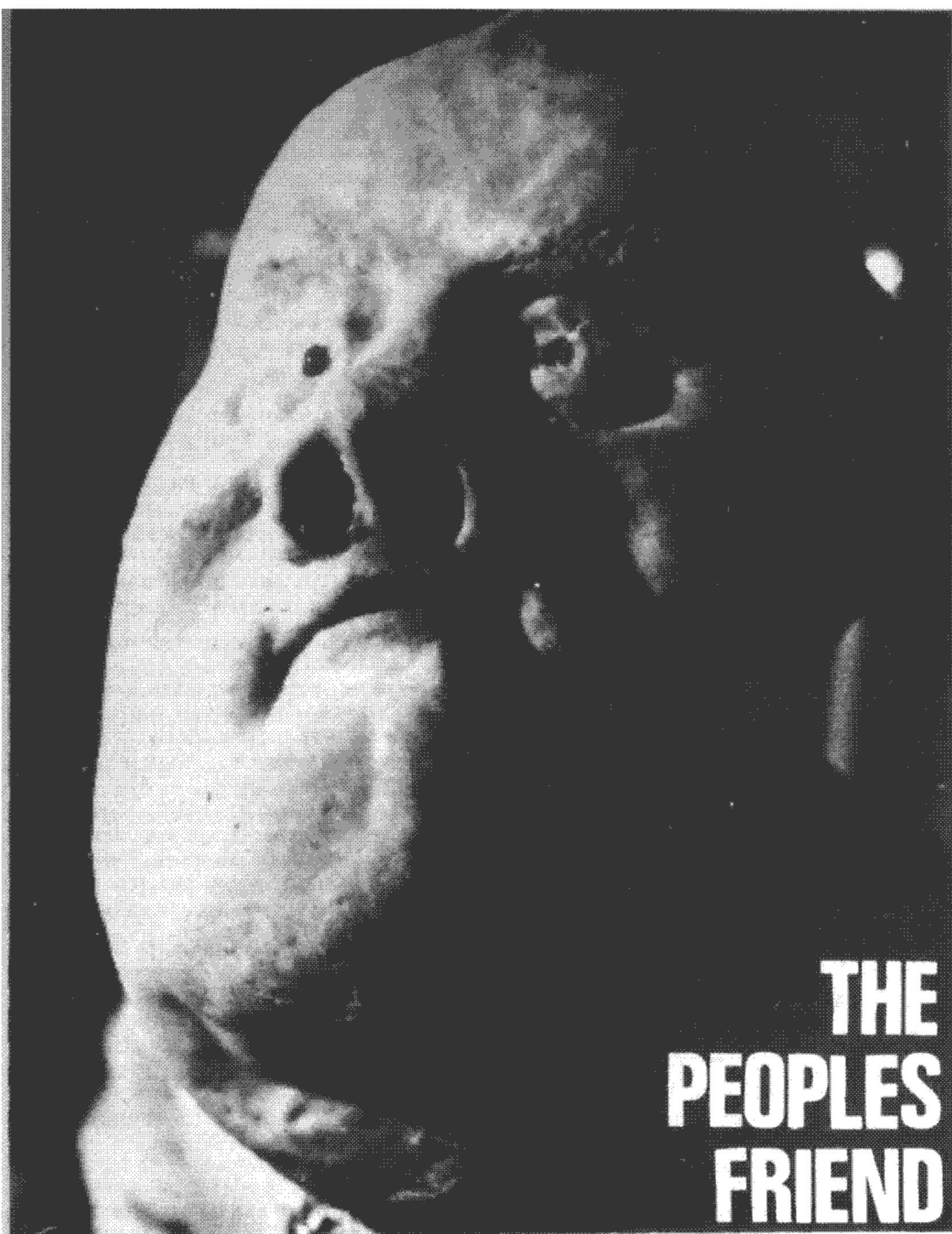
**Many farmers, especially sheep farmers, have tight controls placed on them by big stock and station agents who sometimes not only control all the financial affairs of the farmer but actually control the farmer and what work he does. These firms carry on making profits whether the farmer has a good year or bad. Would the economy function better if the farmers could rid themselves of these firms?**

I know of a number of stock and station agents who have maintained farmers through very lean periods and not insisted on repayment of debt that was due but have allowed such debts to be tided over. Equally I know of a number of situations where the opposite occurred. I don't think it's wise to generalise. I think as time has gone by, stock and station agents have regarded themselves very much as agencies to assist in farm development, and have taken sensible views of the sort I have just outlined. But I do think that there is an argument for a lot more financing for agriculture to be made by the state owned rural bank which is geared towards development finance and which can exercise rather more lenient views when things are bad than stock and station agents acting within the framework of current business practice. Incidentally I think you should check up on the profits made by stock and station agents businesses. They're really very low.

**Many farmers have an inherent distrust for people like economists, accountants, scientists, etc. What do you think of this?** Farmers are good, practical, down-to-earth conservative people, who by the very nature of their craft, distrust people who work with their minds. Such a critical approach is not entirely unhealthy. There is room for both approaches. Nevertheless, as far as scientists are concerned, I think farmers ought to recognise that the enormous increases in efficiency in New Zealand agriculture stem largely from the applications of New Zealand scientific research in animal and plant breeding, nutrition, fertilising etc.

Much of my own work as an economist has gone into trying to sort out and measure the major economic forces at work in causing fluctuations in prices of farm products. The agricultural industry is so important to New Zealand that it is quite ridiculous that farmers should just produce their products and throw them onto world markets without knowing much about what factors are influencing prices and without trying to forecast prices in the future. Any big industrial firm would certainly not be as ignorant of the marketing situation for its products as we in New Zealand are.

But such agricultural price forecasting work is very challenging and just in its infancy. One is bound to make mistakes and farmers will always remember the times when one is wrong and not the times when one is right which accounts for their distrust. But as long as one is right more times than wrong (and that has largely been the case) then a useful and important job is being done and farmers' attitudes would certainly not deter me from pressing on with what is a unique university function.



**The Rise and Fall of a Young Turk:**  
by R.D. Muldoon. Published by  
A.H. & A.W. Reed. 203 pages.  
Reviewed by R.W. Steele.

If what follows seems abusive, then I can only apologise to readers and beg their indulgence. I found it impossible to express this review any more mildly. Perhaps what caused my tone was being told by Muldoon in the first chapter, on page 12 to be exact, that he was a genius. Such a remark would be hard enough to stomach even if true, but since the book gives enough evidence to prove that Muldoon is the biggest political oaf this country has ever seen, his belief in his own genius becomes utterly contemptible.

Throughout he shows the superficiality of his thinking about society and politics. He believes that it is possible to achieve social justice without the 'levelling-down' effect of socialism. This is superficial because his prejudices tell him that socialism necessitates levelling-down. Still, it sounds a fair enough sort of prejudice, until you realise that the real reason he's against socialism is that he doesn't want anybody to grab any of his wealth. He quotes a poem which put his beliefs specifically:

*What is a socialist? One who is yearning  
For equal pay for unequal earning.  
Idler or bungler or both, he is willing  
To give up his penny and pocket your shilling.*

And goes on to produce that classic rationalisation of all elitists:

"While I hated the loss of dignity and self-respect that was suffered by so many of the unemployed of the 1930s I was equally well aware of many who were the authors of their own misfortune and who, it appeared to me, should not as of right be entitled to absolute equality with those who had toiled or saved to improve their position."

The "authors of their own misfortune" is another rationalisation, another cliché passed off as an original thought. Muldoon doesn't ask himself why people author their misfortune, if indeed they do at all. It doesn't occur to him that people don't actively want misfortune, and don't actively author it themselves. Rather than blame their misfortune on the system that Muldoon is a blind agent of, Muldoon blames it on themselves. What a Christian!

On the concept of class he is strange, to say the least. On page 28, he says "I believe....that class consciousness and the class war have no place in NZ" and on page 29 he talks of the National Party's opposition

to any form of class hatred. On the surface, it looks like typical National Party mystification, that classes do not exist. But if you look closer you find that he is only saying that classes should love each other and peacefully co-exist, ignoring each other's presence. In other words, the ruling class should go on ruling, and the working class should go on working, unconcerned that they are being ripped off.

As might be expected, he shows what a sensitive, compassionate fellow he is on the topic of law and order. "Active policing and sentences that will mean something will deter the kind of arrogantly senseless offender who causes so much worry or even terror to law abiding citizens in our urban areas. These mindless bullies may well have had unhappy childhoods. So did many children of my generation during the depression. That does not give them a licence to engage in gang warfare against the peaceful enjoyment of life by their fellow citizens."

Actually, no one is saying that gangs do have any sort of licence. Muldoon again shows his lack of simple logic and understanding. What should be done about unhappy childhoods? Nothing, says Muldoon, so long as those who suffered it are deterred from crime by being policed actively and threatened with long sentences.

Muldoon's 'give him [the offender] all the sympathy you wish for his unfortunate family background or whatever it was that caused him to be a social misfit; but reserve a bit more sympathy, by means of some deterrent action, for the innocent victim of his conduct' is a deliberate attempt to confuse the issue by emotionalism and calculated vagueness. The key phrase 'or whatever it was....' is left unexamined.

Just as throughout the book Muldoon is incapable of self-criticism, so too he is incapable of seeing that there might be anything wrong with capitalism.

This self-reinforcement and absence of self-criticism is perhaps the most pervasive theme of the book. Muldoon and the National Party were always right! They never made mistakes! Muldoon has no need for self-criticism, because he has never made a false step! He is perfect! Perhaps he is God!

Early in the book he proudly quotes his 1954 manifesto, and pats himself on the back for not changing his mind about anything over the years. While he imagines that this shows his vision, he should be aware that it could equally be interpreted as showing the closed and barren state of his mind.

The nearest he gets to analysis of

National's failure in '72 is to make a few points about the "time for a change" mentality", as he calls it. He mentions poor National publicity, and that National shouldn't have changed its party colour from blue to orange, because people got confused! Trivial? Yes! Ignoring the colossal chaos that NZ was in in 1972? Yes! Why? Because Muldoon is perfect, and while New Zealand might not be quite perfect, it certainly is the best country in the world, and Muldoon wants to keep it that way. Never mind all the pressure groups and the silent oppressed, they're only the lunatic fringe. This is God's own country, and they're ungrateful.

It all makes incredible reading, for instance: "Public concern for so-called "moral issues" comes in waves. We have had "Ban the Bomb", Vietnam, racial discrimination, 1 percent aid, Apartheid and the Springbok tour, the French tests, and Concern for the Environment. Although these have overlapped, the fashions have come and gone. If these are worthwhile causes, then concern and effort should not ebb and flow according to what is the popular cause."

So these are fashions, not worthwhile causes! The piece continues with a quick trip round the troubles of the world, superficial enough to reinforce the idea that NZ is the best country in the world, so we should be happy with it. He shows his keen understanding of South Africa's problems with "The oppression on minorities is not confined to South Africa" - actually the oppressed blacks are a majority, but a bigot couldn't be expected to admit that.

What can only be described as an extremely ignorant and unfortunate attitude to race relations manifests itself in various places. Explaining why various National members won and lost in '72, he lets a couple of interesting remarks slip. "Tauranga had relatively high unemployment, but mainly among Maoris." Didn't matter so much then, eh Piggy? Hastings, according to Muldoon, has a "Maori problem". Really a "Maori" problem, Muldoon?

Talking about his trip to the US, he praises the town of Atlanta - "the people are delightful. They live in a paternal relation with the Negro population..."

I discussed some of Muldoon's racial hang-ups in Salient two weeks ago, and they don't deserve to be repeated here. His latest outbursts are mentioned elsewhere in this issue. Ignorance, sheer bigoted ignorance, is the only explanation of Muldoon's solution to crimes committed by Polynesians. As the British *Economist* described him, he is the Enoch Powell of the Antipodes. Enough said.

On Vietnam, one quote will suffice: "...I pay tribute to the United States for carrying the burden of one of the dirtiest wars in history because their leaders knew they were right." Might is right, evidently. But, he reveals his own confusion a few pages later. "The American political system today is based on favours given and received, and is hopelessly corrupt." Fair enough, but how can he reconcile this with the statement that the US was right to fight in Vietnam?

One of the values of the book apart from exposing Muldoon, is the occasional exposure of Kirk and his gang. For instance, if what Muldoon says about Kirk not making public the late 1972 Treasury report on the economy, then it reflects poorly on Kirk indeed. But as in all other aspects this book is disappointing. There are frequent sling offs at the (mythical) power of the FoL over the Labour Party, but typically Muldoon later contradicts that one and accidentally sets the matter right 'when in office Labour frequently ends up on the side of the privileged and vested interests.'

Overall, then, a revealing but disappointing book. It is revealing not for its analysis of NZ politics but for its lack of analysis. Nor are there any real insights, only a lack of them which merely proves that Muldoon himself is even further from genius status than is Norm Kirk. There are no remotely persuasive justifications for right-wing politics - the only conclusion to be drawn from this is that there can be no justification for them.

Muldoon is no Churchill, not in stature, not in politics, and certainly not in prose. The dull thud of clichés is the

only relief from the sometimes intentional but usually helpless obscurity or vagueness of the text. For instance, we will give the first person to understand this piece from p. 173 the wonderful prize of a week's free listening to Parliament on the Salient radio:

"As in 1969 Kirk & Co. claimed that the amount was grossly excessive and had been just pulled out of the air. At one meeting, in Richmond, he claim (sic) that Marshall was using a figure of \$600 and I was using a figure of \$900. At another he made the claim that the \$600 million figure had been deliberately leaked to Jack Marshall by the Labour Party and that it had not been calculated by a Treasury officer. A book was written after the election by two press gallery journalists who are by no means unfriendly to Labour. They were so obsessed with this issue that mentioning it in different parts of the book they revealed that in Masterton, Kirk said that Marshall was using the figure of \$900 million while I was saying \$600 million. They did not realise that they were revealing that Kirk had inadvertently reversed his Richmond statement. But this was only one of many angles the press missed. In fact, we both were using both figures \$900 million including capital costs, and \$600 million per annum with the capital spread over five years."

The nicest thing that can be said about Muldoon is that he is a conservative and the safest thing that can be said is that he is dangerous. Not because he will get into power, because he won't - the amazing thing about the National Party is that there are even worse types in it than Muldoon, which should keep them out of office for a long time to come. But Muldoon is still dangerous for at least two reasons. One, his constant rantings appeal to a large section of New Zealanders who are conservative (or reactionary) and racist and thereby give 'respectability' to ideas that maintain racial disharmony and all the other aspects of the inequitable, unjust status quo.

Some people say that they disagree with

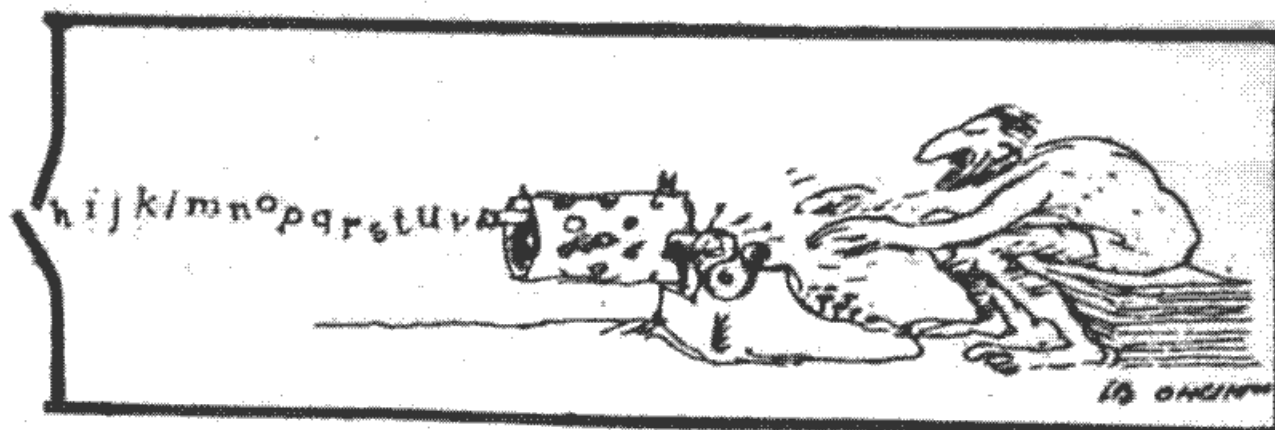
The Mad  
Turk  
Strikes  
Again!



Muldoon's ideas but they like his style. But how genuine is his self promoted 'honest' image? People who have heard him cut off a dissentient talkback caller, or heard him use innuendo or evasion in public forums, have come to see the 'honesty' as a facade.

The second reason why Muldoonism is dangerous is that even among people who see through it, it promotes the idea that the Labour Party is tolerable as an alternative. While undoubtedly there are more progressive elements in the Labour Party than in National, they are just as easy to silence. As Muldoon himself points out, Labour ends up on the side of the privileged and vested interests - just like National.

## LETTERS



## The level of student course criticism?

Dear Roger,

Student behaviour on the campus has gone from bad to worse. I refer to an incident on July 26 during the Com Law lecture in Lecture Theatre E006 between 2-3pm. Not satisfied with throwing paper aeroplanes, several students threw "rings" made from computer cards at the lecturer Mr Hercus. Many clapped when he "ducked". One student even went to the extent of throwing an empty fruit juice can at Mr Hercus. It would have caused him physical injury had it hit him. Also many students who left the lecture theatre during the lecture did so noisily thus disturbing those who stayed. Mr Hercus is good natured in the sense that he did not lose his temper even once during this "barrage" and "commotion" and indeed it is sickening to see "high spirited" students taking advantage of this. To those "high spirited" students - if you don't respect Mr Hercus as a lecturer, at least respect him as an old man!

Disgusted Student

## Faults at Todds

Dear Sir,

Is it true that the land Todds built their new factory on at Porirua was surveyed by the Land and Survey (or MOW) and described as suitable only for recreational purposes due to the presence of two fault lines. If this is so then what did Todds do or promise to do in return for the purchase of highly desirable but 'unsuitable' industrial land.

R. Owen

## Independence for Sarawak

Dear Editor,

Why the hell should R. Pui stick his neck out for the Malaysians? It is time for Sarawakians to think in terms of separation from the Malayan colonial yoke.

Some nit wit said he is barking up the wrong tree. He is barking up the wrong tree. What Sarawakians want is independence from all foreign rule and Malaysians can go and jump from the top of Easterfield Building if they can't speak out for themselves.

Although he (Pui) is very courageous in standing up on behalf of these dumb foreigners, he should put his country first. He never referred to the oppression that goes on in his own place in his interview. Thirteen miles outside his home town is a concentration camp of 8000 people. This camp is surrounded by barbed wire fences 20ft high. People are being arrested without trial, people cannot travel to Malaya without a passport, write official letters unless in the official 'language', one could go on forever listing the types of oppression by the government there.

Sarawak was an independent state before the war. After the end of Japanese occupation, the British 'reluctantly' took over and exploited the oil and timber resources. When they decided to retreat in face of world opinion against colonialism, they thought it would be a good idea for Her Majesty to remain in power behind the scene by bringing up the idea of 'Malaysia'. The Malaysians found it very agreeable because it was a great opportunity for them to expand their territory. Sarawakians totally rejected the idea and joined in the revolution in 1963. Many sacrificed their lives for independence. The rivers were filled with their bodies when the British could find no place to bury the murdered heroes. The remnants of this revolt are still fighting in the jungles. It is time for Sarawakians to consider fighting for independence before the Malayan imperialists take over the country completely.

Sarawak for the Sarawakians

## Bikes and the law

Dear Sir,

With regard to the article on page 5 of this week's Salient dealing with the towing away of motor bikes, I would suggest that your reporter instead of making snide comments about what happened, should first have checked with the person responsible for ordering the tow firm to remove the bikes, as to the reason for the action. He should then have written his article with this reply in mind.

The bikes were parked in an area of the court yard between the Easterfield & Rankine Brown buildings, which is clearly labelled 'No Parking', and prevented a lorry bearing essential and heavy supplies for a university department getting into a suitable position for the unloading of these supplies, which due to parking problems elsewhere within the city area could not be delivered at another time.

I would also suggest that your reporter obtain further legal advice on the laws relating to parking and towing away of motor vehicles, bearing in mind the phrase, "due care and consideration"

E.R. Hollingsworth

## Sense of humour?

Dear Editor,

In criticism against your present editorial stand to censor what you refer to as "inanely non-critical" letters, I must forward a gentle little philosophy of mine. In this world of advocated revolution, economic instability and general disagreement and hatred it is a pleasant relief to find a sense of humour. Yes, a sense of humour (or have you guessed already?) is my gentle philosophy.

With this in mind I congratulate the authors of the amusements which have recently appeared in the letters to the editor. While they appear not to amuse the hypo-serious editor I for one find them entertaining and a pleasant change from the knife throwing letters and articles which one is continually subjected to in this self-proclaimed revolutionary wedge.

What are the objectives of Salient? This perhaps needs clarifying. Is it purely another one of the messy little crass revolutionary rags which litter our streets? I am sure our editor would sometimes like to think so. To me at least, as an average reader, I would define its objectives as three fold.

- 1) To express impartial comment
- 2) To express students' opinions
- 3) And to entertain and amuse

While I consider the first two points necessary in a rather over realistic world the last objective would not be discarded at any price. It's mankind's safety valve from this negative world we live in.

So I suggest the editor reconsider Salient's objectives and stop this nonsense about censoring light heartedness which has been adding colour to a drab little rag.

Yours thoughtfully

The Red-nose Clown of Cherryberry

## MSA Conspiracy?

Dear Sir,

I am dismayed and appalled at the number of pro-Malaysian Government letters appearing in the last issue of Salient. It appears to me that there is a great deal of political manipulation of overseas students by the Malaysian High Commission, and that the latest flood of fascist and defamatory nonsense is an indication of this. I cannot see how a dozen unrelated Malaysians suddenly get up and violently attack Robert Pui without MSA's nose being in there somewhere. Not that I am criticising each and every member of MSA - on the contrary I know quite a few good, if conservative men, who are high up in the organisation. What I am criticising are the completely unwarranted slurs on the character of Robert Pui, who is a man fighting for an honourable and worthy cause, a cause that needs help, not condemnation. I exhort every student, local or overseas, to join Robert in his fight for freedom and democracy.

An Enlightened Malaysian.

## Chess for the masses

Dear Roger,

Why has Salient not got a chess column? I am willing to write one (each week).

Chris Johnston

[O.K. bring it in - Ed.]

## Jesus!

Dear Sir,

It sickens me to see one of your correspondents signing a silly, unnecessary piece of drivel with the pseudonym, 'J.Kryst - Christian'. If the person wishes to write satire that's o.k. with me; but to (1) hide behind a pseudonym in a most cowardly manner, and (2) dump his excreta upon us and you as a christian viewpoint is childish, prejudiced, wholly unfounded and annoying.

I would ask your correspondents to exercise their common sense faculties and exhibit some restraint and civility in future.

J. Hieringa - Christian

## The privileged class

Dear Editor,

R. Pui has made the right analysis of the Malaysian political situation. Amin, Annoyed Malaysian, A Group of Loyal Malaysians and True Malaysian reflect the typical irrational reaction to criticism.

The 'commie' spectre is raised again but this is unconvincing. The communists in Malaysia never really got off the ground with the previous colonial government making a lot of false promises to them and then letting them down when they gave Malaya independence by denying them legal recognition. A lot of the present Malaysian problems are attributable to this betrayal. The source of Malaysia's problems lies not in the insurgency problem but in the fact that it has never really been independent.

Malaysia is a neo-colony of foreign powers whose presence are so evident there, the plantations, tin mines, timber milling, manufacturing industries and ad nauseam. The government has continued the old British ploy in rule through dividing the people through the language, religions, special privilege issues. This is the core of the problem. It is easy for people to boil up just because these issues are mentioned. Some take it as an attack on their language, religion and specific privileges, hence are very sensitive to any talk about these topics.

These sensitive issues have created second class citizens out of more than half the citizens of Malaysia. Who can then be proud of being a Malaysian when he does not enjoy equal privileges no less with the privileged class? This is however a dream. We do not even enjoy the basic human rights.

Second-class Malaysian

## A foul foetus

Dear Fellow Surviving Foetuses (you too Roger),

I have just undergone my first attempt at abortion, namely, the knitting-needle thrusts of Jessica Star, as she tried to weave, in her best fashion, a convincing argument why my uterine brothers should die.

However, large impediments ruined the texture of her argument. Earlier in the afternoon she had undergone (in her own words) "a sorcerer's sideshow", and it appeared to have left a lasting spell on her. Using impotent generalisations and sterile analogies she tried to tie the diffuse strands of abortion and woman's emancipation together, by the single knot of an umbilical cord, which left most of the audience wallowing in her low-octane effort (like aborted foetuses in old diesel cans) and pregnant conceptions.

She tried in vain (or was it vanity?) to prove that any throw of the ovarian dice entitles the woman to kill the developing human life within her.

All in all it was a one Star performance, bordering on the inadequate for her part.

Yours in post-conceptual contemplation,

Queen's Gambit Declined.

P.S. Enclosed please find one pink, size 10, white-knobbed knitting needle. A stitch in time does not save nine months, it only means less woolly jumpers are needed. Jessica Star - a bad case of mental menstruation.

[One pink knitting needle was attached to this letter. - Ed.]

## The dangers of trivia

Dear Salient,

I couldn't help noticing over the last two weeks a certain amount of trivia creeping into the letters printed by you. I refer especially to two letters signed by the "White Sports Coat Society" (the President of) and the "Acting Secretary of the Pink Carnation Fan Club". These letters printed on that most sacred of all institutions the letters page of Salient purported to offer a solution to the "Middle East Situation" that was so banal as to be offensive in view of the debate that has been going on recently among genuinely concerned people that I wonder at your selective capabilities. I must however be thankful to your not publishing the letter showing coorophilic tendencies as the graffiti on the toilet walls around this university is sufficient in itself to offend the aesthetes using them. These letters which on the face of them are humorous and make a welcome change from the usual Marxist propaganda and spiel about the evils of imperialism and capitalism are potentially dangerous in that they may eventually lead to us being inundated with so much crap as to dull our thinking.

P. McDonald

## Salient is biased!!

Dear Sir,

At the Salient forum it became apparent that people seem to think that the job of Salient is to be an impartial newsheet presenting an unbiased account. This is a typically liberal attitude which sees standing the middle, condoning neither the left nor the right. What actually happens is that liberals by this very act support the status quo.

I don't think Salient pretends to be unbiased. I think it is impossible to be unbiased. I see Salient as providing an alternative to the newspapers down town which while biased pretend to be impartial.

Keep up the good work.

Satisfied

## WONAAC, Ward &amp; Jones

Dear Sir,

I was surprised to read about the confusion over the WONAAC motion at the last SRC, but I'd better clarify how it arose because I think it was partly my fault.

The motion was originally scheduled to come up at the SRC before the last one, and people, including myself, were there to support it. However it was put off until next time because the Middle-East debate (mainly) took up all the time available. Then it was decided to forget the whole thing as the tour was coming up so soon anyway. I think probably I should have made sure it was taken off the agenda instead of leaving it to others. As most WONAAC people, contrary to widely held beliefs, are working women and not bourgeois intellectuals, we can't all be around for every SRC meeting.

I'm not sure what the cracks about WONAAC in Anthony's report are meant to imply, but I personally don't have too much sympathy with, supposedly 'pro-abortion' people who spend their time abusing people who at least get around to doing things like organising tours. I think this kind of attitude and political infighting usually just ends up stopping anything concrete from being done.

It's also a pity that the 'antis' didn't get a chance to air their views properly. The whole point of tours such as this one is that at least, the issues get discussed, and I find it hard to understand why the 'anti-abortion people' don't want this to happen anyway, if anyone want to throw blame around, I'd rather be blamed personally than let the occasion be used to smear WONAAC once again.

Debbie Jones



-graphic by Karoline Campbell

## Reply to cockies plight

Dear Sir,

In reply to P.D.'s letter on the Cockies Plight. Firstly I would like to agree with him that many cockies have got it made pretty well and there is no question on whether they get things easy. However, I was not talking about these farmers in the article and I would like to make the following points. The first point he raises is that we all know statistics can be fiddled to argue better points of view. What rubbish! If statistics are compiled by an organisation like the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, using the best material available, and the statistics all give the same basic results how can he make this allegation. Secondly, he gives himself away when he says he comes from a small country town and has worked on many farms. Of course if he has worked on many farms he has worked for the cockies who can afford to hire labour — and the number of those who can is getting smaller every day.

His next stupid generalisation, "the average NZ cockey is bone fucking lazy" is hardly worth answering, as most intelligent people concede we owe our standard of living to farmers. Sure, stock fall over banks as a result of no fences, but it must be recognised that some stock fall over banks because the hills are too steep for stock of certain breeds to stand on them. And if the farmer cannot afford fencing materials, how can he fence these areas off? Certainly scrub grows because of no control but you must remember my friend that it takes dollars to apply superphosphate or get scrub cut, for this is usually a big job. We are next told that the average cockey calls in a contractor as soon as he wants something done — great stuff especially if you've got dollars and cents. What about the farmers who have to shear their own sheep because it costs more to have contractor do it than the return it brings in.

I think if P.D. checked out how many cockies were in the class of 74 Falcons, colour TV and \$20 per week beer pots he would find the number very small indeed.

His second to last point implies many farmers do not know much about running a farm. Wrong again. In spite of not receiving adequate returns farming is about the only sector of our economy that has continually increased productivity except in 1969/70 (see page 81 "Farming and Inflation") How could farmers do this if they did not know what they were up to?

P.D.'s final point about us really being in the shit if big companies did not control many farms cannot be proven either. Most farmers cherish their independence and being told what to do by big firms often causes the farmer to take a very negative attitude, for any progress he makes is quickly swallowed up by these firms.

In reply to Anthony Ward's letter to Salient, I would like to point out that the diagram comparative incomes 1965-74 was an addition put in at the last minute for reasons of layout. I do not know what statistical source the graph was based on but I would say it is in part a fair representation of income farmers have received. At present the wool market has again drastically dropped and although the new season has not yet started in NZ, the Australian Wool Commission spent \$10 million in one day supporting the prices in one of their seasons opening sales. Of course statistics up to fairly recent time periods must be hypothetical in part but they are not in the realm of "pure speculation" as Anthony thinks in this case and he can verify this by going out and seeing some farmers and finding out what they are getting for their meat and wool.

Anthony claims the tables from the Institute are misleading in that they do not contain the effects of the last two years. I must disagree again. The information in the diagrams published from the Institute would be about the most up to date reliable information available as the source of this information was mainly tax returns. I ask Anthony Ward if he knows how far behind the Government Statistician is in its work? Anthony Ward must realise that when dealing with statistics you must weigh up old factual data with timely hypothetical data.

His last point is about why farmers in toto oppose a scheme that will take a little uncertainty out of the situation. I take it Anthony was talking about the Wool Corporation and if so his claim is not true. There are many farmers who are for this scheme and even wool board members. I am not going to argue either for or against it but I suggest to Anthony Ward that he read this week's interview with Brian Philpot for I feel he really doesn't know much about the "she'll be right" attitude many farmers have.

Kevin J. Wright

## POOR FEMALE BROWN CRAZY

Oppression and mental illness. A lecture by Prof James Ritchie of Waikato University. This exciting and interesting public lecture promises to be one of this year's highpoints. Admission by donation. Friday, August 2, 8pm, K301 — run by Psychology Society.

## Tablet paranoia

Dear Sir,

An interesting interview with Robert Pui, in Salient No. 18, was welcomed. If there were more people displaying their reaction to injustice instead of disregarding that injustice, there would perhaps be less shit spread saying that the reaction expressing disapproval of the arrest of Khoo, is nothing more than an activist plot.

My disapproval and motivation to rise and write comes from an article, written by the editor in 'The Tablet' July 10.

John Kennedy asks "Have we had the full story?". He doubts it and in the circumstances so do I. However he then launches into an attack on the response to the imprisonment of Khoo. The concern of students and others is written off as having "...the characteristic of a classic left-wing agitation, directed from Peking."

This sort of attitude is becoming an essential ingredient in 'The Tablet' and it appears that 'The National Catholic Weekly' is intent on furthering the paranoia that all demonstrations, (with an obvious exception) are the platform for the communists. If "propaganda" can describe the publicity given in the Khoo case, then when Mr Kennedy says that a situation has "...arisen in which reasoned discussion is impossible," he has further created the same effect. Worthy of column comment?

J. Croft

## Caf crudity

Dear Ed,

It would be preferable if a certain member of the Cafeteria Staff kept his personal comments and crude jokes to himself, instead of insulting and embarrassing people he doesn't even know.

There do happen to be some students in this university who do not enjoy certain types of remarks directed at them personally, and it would therefore be appreciated if he would keep his snide comments to himself in future!

I remain,  
Not Amused

## Muldoon not Hitler

Sir,

Your front page appraisal of Muldoon (July 17) was relatively well-reasoned and your assertions were supported in the main by quotations and examples. Too bad you couldn't sustain this approach until the end. As far as I can see, you blew it in the third-to-last paragraph. You wrote: "If Muldoon gets in as Prime Minister in 1975 we can look forward to history repeating itself as the Maori racial minority becomes openly and institutionally persecuted like the Jews were in Germany of the thirties."

Surely you don't believe that! Admittedly, it's hard to prove you wrong — the main problem with refuting predictions and extrapolations is the difficulty of proving the accuracy or otherwise of events yet to come. Yet I am convinced your reasoning is unsound.

Firstly, the oppression of Jews in Hitlerite Germany was the result of a number of social and economic factors far removed from those in this country. Ask any historian. Secondly, while Muldoon is certainly a right-winger, he is not Hitler and New Zealand is not Germany. Neither is the National Party a consortium of tyrants and villains. On many social issues, the Labour Party proves itself to be more puritanical and reactionary than its counterpart. (Ask any homosexual, or dope-smoker, or film fan!).

Contrary to what you say, voters do not have "a duty....to keep National out of office." If the National Party is returned to power in 1975 or 1978 it will be because a great many New Zealanders wanted it back. There will be many reasons for this, including the rising rate of violent crime. Most voters are concerned about violence and aware of the disproportionate Polynesian contribution to it.

This concern will continue. It will hardly be palliated by editors labelling Muldoon and his minions racists, or trotting out the usual excuses for assaults by Islanders. In my book, Maoris are New Zealanders and many Islanders are not.

If an immigrant cannot adapt to New Zealand conditions and fit peaceably into the nation's lifestyle, he has no right to come here, let alone to ask the New Zealand taxpayer to support his family. If an Islander is convicted of a serious offence against New Zealand law, why should he not be deported like any Irishman, Bolivian, Turk or Portuguese? After all, if a New Zealander commits a crime in someone else's country, is he not treated similarly? It's a matter of common sense — and a matter of racial equality!

B.J. Parnell

Salient says the Sonic Circus is a cultural experience not to be missed. Come to the Caf on Thursday night for a musical experience not to be missed.

## Irrelevant trash

Dear Sir,

It amazes me that some students find time to write irrelevant trash into your newspaper taking up space that should be reserved for serious comment and yet never find the time to become involved in the very real task of running the affairs of the student union. We are all part of it but why do only a handful find time to attend meetings and vote on policy resolutions. Do all the others merely waste their time churning out shit like the 'acting sec. of the pink carnation club'. I wonder if such a person is aware of the Middle-East situation let alone to be able to offer any suggestions of solution.

A Concerned Student

## International Food Fair

Dear Sir,

The WMSA committee wishes to thank the following for the fantastic co-operation and support in making the recent International Food Fair such an overwhelming success:—  
1) The Students Union Food Management Committee and Cafe Manager for permitting the use of the Cafe and all the cooking facilities;  
2) The Fijian Students Association for their co-operation in preparing those exotic curries;  
3) Those marvellous Malaysians who helped in the cooking of the various dishes, clearing and washing up of plates etc, and;  
4) All fellow students and members of the public who turned up in such number to patronise the function.

To all of you who contributed to such a great success we would like to say thank you very much. A net proceed of about \$220 is forwarded to the Intellectually Handicapped Children's Society.

WMSA Executive Committee

## Bum-numbing inactivity

Dear Salient,

What the hell is wrong with the 6000 students at this university. Haven't they got the guts to stir themselves from their apathetic bum-numbing inactivity to attend a meeting where decisions are made and mis-made concerning their welfare and my bloody pocket. I was not there because I had an economics class to attend but what was their excuse, that's what I want to know?

David C.



Dear Salient,

I have been disturbed to notice of late the high standard of dress of students. In place of old jeans, sandals and salvation army second-hand jackets, I see suede boots, aywons and, horror of horrors vinyl imitation leather jackets. What means this portentous observation. Could this mean a loss of identity among students or that because there is a glut of art graduates on the job market at present all the would be art students are turning to commerce? As long as I can remember students have been known for their distinctive bohemian dress style which impresses both themselves and the general public. This gave an illusion of freedom which in turn inspired a sense of comradeship. Will we now lose this to clothes consciousness the type seen in any bank or insurance office downtown? I hope not, and hope there are many others who will join me in the campaign to keep students dirty but individual.

Pigpen

## QUAKERS

We shall not ask you to speak or sing,  
We shall not ask you what you believe,  
We shall not ask you to give money,  
We shall simply offer you our friendship,  
And a chance to sit quietly and think;  
And perhaps somebody will speak,  
And perhaps somebody will pray,  
And perhaps you will find here  
That which you are seeking....  
We are not saints,  
We are not cranks,  
We are not different —  
Except that we believe  
That God's light is in all men,  
Waiting to be discovered.

Discover Quakers at 8 Monaroff Street every Sunday at 11am.

## Concert review criticised

Dear Sir,

How could your possibly print a "review" of Blood, Sweat and Tears concert by a guy who grooves on the likes of Dylan and Kristofferson, remembers Peggy Lee and whose IQ would be about the same as his decibel tolerance — around 10?

I realise it's great for the ego to be able to go to two successive concerts at the Town Hall and even greater to pull them apart, but this remnant of the Oldage Wasteland ought to put out to pasture.

Everyone realises that the acoustics of the Town Hall are deplorable, but that didn't stop two hours of Blood, Sweat and Tears rising a few of us to ecstasy.

Unfortunately ZM, advertised the concert in terms of the group's old songs. Therefore a middle-of-the-road audience filed in, thinking they were in for some pleasant, easy listening.

That's why the "reviewer" and his peers didn't know what had bit them when the group got into their first number — it was 'heavy'! And the audience sat mystified, unable, in their pre-conditioned state, to comprehend or appreciate a song they had never heard before. The applause was polite, not enthusiastic — until it came — a song they actually knew — ("So very happy"). Suddenly the people started thinking maybe that lead guitarist (I forget his name — is it really important?), is shit-hot and maybe Kenny Fisher has got an incredible voice.

The wrong people went to this concert, and this includes your "reviewer". It was heavier and better than Osibisa and those who dig this kind of music and didn't go — you really missed something.

Raised from Apathy

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# Dance

## Johnathan Livingston Dance

Johnathan Livingston Seagull is a popular expression of ideas, emotion and movement. Some have endeavoured to capture the atmosphere evoked by Richard Bach. VUW Dance Theatre is using Johnathan Livingston as a basis for exploration. Exploration of the book's moving qualities and emotions is outside the belief in set style and tradition in dance. An artist can be part of society and yet not have to conform to it. So it is with dance theatre. There is exploration that hopefully reaches people in new and different ways. The dance theatre production is on August 1, 2,3 and it costs 60 cents. It will be on at 8pm in the Memorial Theatre.

## Victoria University French Club proudly presents:

Salon de l'Automobile by Eugene Ionesco starring John Kinder, Darryl Dunn, Raewyn Tate, and  
Il faut viser la pierre by Guy Folsy starring Gill Adsett (specially borrowed from the German Department) Darryl Dunn, Johnathan Harker, David Stewart, Chris MacArthur, Richard Walcott. Special guest appearance by Antoine Bittar. Last chance to see this superb production Tuesday, August 6, 1pm, Smoking Room — admission 40c.

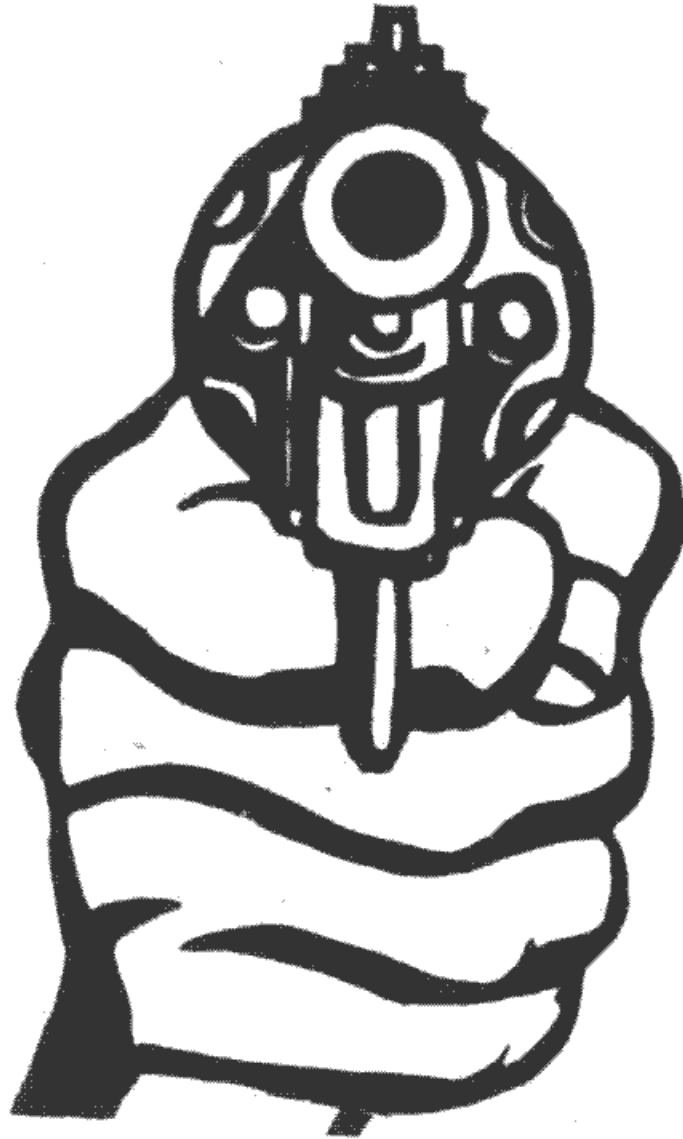


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**SALIENT**



care. As for myself I think that Salient is just doing its job. Previously right-wingers have said they will 'clean out Salient', which is ridiculous. It is up to the students to clean out, if they wish, while everyone is entitled to express their own views.

**International Affairs:** I do not advocate interference in other persons affairs, although such things as racism (whether black of white) and neo-colonialism (usually trade based) have to be crushed, for the benefit of all of us. I am strongly against the sending of student monies overseas to any organisation that is not based on humanitarian principles and who is partisan.

I am not promising the world and I am not making any wild promises that I could not keep once in office.



**PETER ROTHERHAM for PRESIDENT:** For the purposes of this policy statement which is to be published in Salient I want to limit my comments to five points which focus entirely on external issues. This is not to say that the Young Socialists' election campaign is ignoring questions which relate more directly to students — we are continuing to demand, for example, that students have the decisive say in all university affairs, and that a system of cost of living bursaries be introduced. It does mean, however, that we believe there are some exceptionally important issues around which the association should have clear policies and be prepared to devote its resources and facilities to the promotion of those policies.



**FRED DAGGS: SHEEP LIBERATION PARTY for PRESIDENT:**

Most students of this university are unaware of the main social injustices being perpetrated by our modern day society. The time has come to have the wool pulled off their eyes. A group of ovinitarian students formed this party to enlighten the masses after consultation with a Romney-Southdown Revolutionary Committee in the Wairarapa. From those consultations the following policies were formulated:

- 1) Universal franchise for all sheep attaining hogget status — one sheep one vote.
- 2) Introduction of an interdisciplinary course on sheep in society, an integrated programme which will concentrate on the status of sheep in contemporary society.
- 3) Holding of National Sheep Dog trials.
- 4) Abolition of Freezing Works.
- 5) The banning of sheep meats from the caf menu and replacement with clover, lucerne and Salients.
- 6) General education of the new sheep proletariat to make them aware of their oppressed social condition. Remember, our aim is to get the sheep off the farms, and onto the streets.



**ANDREW COWLRICK for PRESIDENT:** I am a full-time, third year arts student. I have had some experience in student politics, which previously I regarded as being rather like a pack of adults quarrelling over a toffee apple. Upon waking after sleeping for 2½ years I found that the toffee apple interested, and more important affected me, so I decided that I wanted a bite of it.

Being an average student I am reasonably competent to fill the position of President. The last couple of presidents gave a great example of how not to act, and what sort of policy not to have.

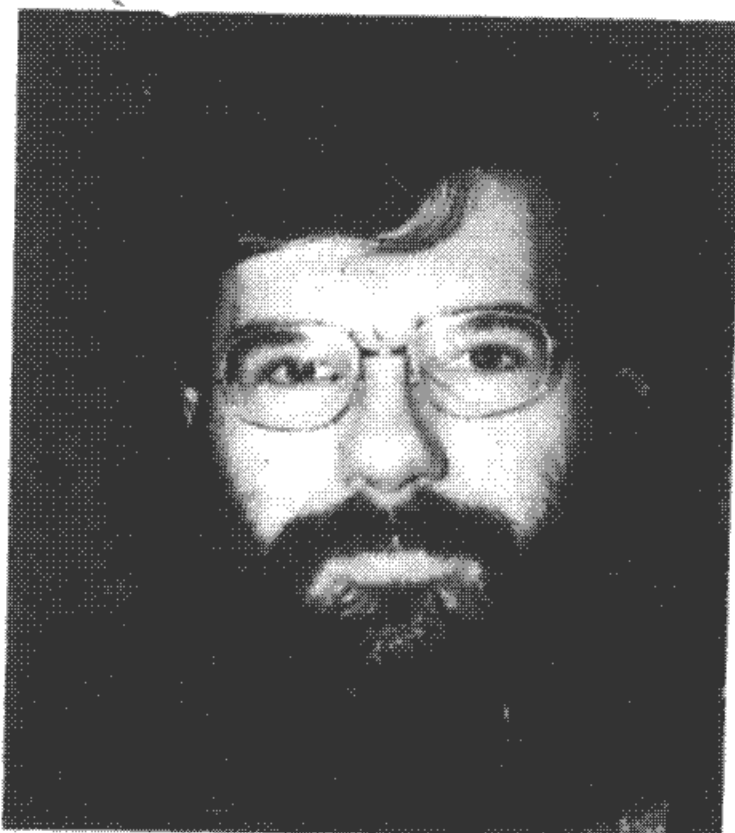
I see the university primarily as being a place of interaction between people, where you can extend your knowledge through your own desire in cooperation with other students. Unlike many students, I do not see it as just a degree factory. It should have a strong communal flavour, a radical charge from the faceless machine which spews out numbers of examination slips, at present.

I have attempted to introduce at least three basic ideas into my policy. Its main planks are:

- 1) Greater representation and effective power of students on the ruling bodies of the university. Following from this an examination of increasing student workloads due to internal assessment with the object of decreasing the workload or alternately increasing the credit rating.
- 2) When in office a greater concentration than has previously occurred on matters that vitally affect students at all levels of their time at university, especially the problems surrounding the cafe, the financial problem of the creche, student housing and hostels and possibly most important of all the questions of bursaries i.e. when are we going to get a bigger cut.
- 3) Introduce a system whereby a referendum is held on all issues that involve expenditure of student money for matters outside the university and unconnected with student benefits.

At the moment the system of elections is highly undemocratic. Only a minority of students voted in the last election for president, giving a false impression. The problems of general student apathy have to be examined and overcome to bring a more communal atmosphere to the university; to get a viable community of people, not just names with letters after them. To give the student body as a whole a greater say in the activities and decisions of their executive I would advocate a greater use of referendums, perhaps replacing SRC's (through the necessary constitutional changes) which only a very small percentage of students attend and which can be easily fixed. Alternatively a greater student involvement in SRC's by simply bringing yourself along to them.

I do not advocate a clearing out of Salient. It is up to the student body as a whole to do something if they do not like what Salient is preaching. One can only infer from the general student apathy towards Salient policies that they (the student body) agree or just don't



**ARTHUR POMEROY for PRESIDENT:** I am an Honours student in Classics, standing for President not as a member of any political, social, or religious group, but to serve all students in this university. You may think the President is 'top-dog' — if elected, I will be general 'dogsbody'.

Matters needing urgent attention:—

- a) Extension of student services — the creation of a real, not a hypothetical student bookshop, a student-owned laundromat, and further services.
- b) Bursaries and boarding allowances — full support for NZUSA in protecting students against inflation.
- c) Internal assessment — if necessary, we must reorganise from scratch. Who wants students to be neurotic all year around?
- d) Accommodation — at an opportune time, there has been shameful lack of support for student housing schemes.
- e) University involvement in the community at large — whether through the existing complex or through University Extension.
- f) Student democracy — your opportunity is now. Why complain about the views of representatives you have elected? I would support any scheme to remove the "pressure-group of the week" system at SRCs. I suggest constitutional amendment empowering a majority of executive members to call for referenda on matters of importance.

Whoever you vote for, vote for action now.

presidents. During this time I have seen the association moving from one issue to the next, trying in a piecemeal fashion to serve the interests of students. In this we have not always been successful and sometimes have been contradictory, especially in the area of education where specific important problems like those of internal assessment and mid-year examining remain unresolved.

I would see my work as President as trying to provide a planned, integrated programme at the beginning of the year so that the association has definite tasks that students have set them to accomplish. A conference at the start of the first term could be one method of doing this.

This is not to say that the entire year would be worked out before we began so that there was no room for action which was not planned. As in the past when things arise that need immediate attention this will be given to them.

I feel that it must also be stressed that we cannot expect one education policy for all faculties. The type of knowledge gained in the science courses is quite different to that gained in arts courses.

We must develop our social life, for it is on this as much as on politics that the students association runs.

In the area of external politics, I think the time has come to examine questions closer to our own lives. The City Council and various government departments that reside in Wellington should be as closely examined as the wars of liberation in Southern Africa.

Using the ideas contained in this manifesto, I hope to encourage greater discussion among students on their educational, political and social lives. Victoria, while being the most politically active campus in New Zealand, is fast becoming the deadeast both socially and culturally. This in itself must be examined and if possible changed.



**COLIN FESLIER for PUBLICATIONS OFFICER:**

I am standing for the position of publications officer because I believe that the Student Press and its associated publications are central to the life of any campus.

I hope to initiate discussion among students on the role of Salient, Cappicade and Handbook in the university. I feel that there are important changes needed in the field of publications and it is essential that these changes result from debate and discussion among students themselves.

One specific change that I will be working towards is the replacement of Handbook with an 'anti-calendar'. This would be produced in November and give a 'students-eye view' of the various courses and be designed to counteract the false impressions students receive from Calendar itself and various departmental hand-outs.



**LISA SACKSEN for PRESIDENT:** I am an arts student studying English and History. I have been on the executive as secretary for nearly two years and have worked with four



**GYLES BECKFORD for MAN VICE-PRESIDENT:**

1974 has shown that the executive cannot afford to be there just for laughs and a wank. The number of positions that are available emphasise the need to treat the running of the association as something which requires a true effort from all those who are elected. If elected I would strive for a better association that exists for and on behalf of the students which requires participation and contribution from every student.

The charge that a clique runs the students association is somewhat justified, as is the contrary charge of "apathy" among students. But the clique is only one by default because

very few bother to come forward and student apathy is often related to the weight of work loads. The man vice president can deal with some of the general problems which other officers cannot, and I would see my role as improving the lot of students and the association in as many areas as possible. A grandiose scheme? I don't think so. With other members of the executive and some SRC reps I have already started in attempts to gain a free two hour lunch time on Wednesdays. Although this will not be fully implemented next year the majority of lectures during this time should be rescheduled.

I will continue to strive for a full time overseas student counsellor. The problems which overseas students face are different and more complex than those faced by New Zealanders, and the present counselling services are not equipped to devote more than passing attention to these students. It is essential that welfare at university and their rights in New Zealand society are catered for. The case of Khoo Ee Liam and many others highlights the need to safeguard everybody's right to their own beliefs, freedom from fear of persecution because of them.

Finally, there is a definite need to look at the university itself and the quality of life on campus. Changes must be made so that students can participate in club activities, steins and booze-ups or whatever they wish. The recent Mini Arts Festival was a step in the right direction in trying to provide a better spirit on campus. But this can only be the beginning of a campaign to improve campus life generally, a campaign in which, if elected, I will devote as much time and energy as it takes.

Previous experience: 1973 - SRC publications rep; 1974 - Publications Officer (until July); 1974 - President (since July); 1974 - SRC Professorial Board Rep.



**SIMON COLLINS for MAN VICE-PRESIDENT:** I am standing for a position on the students' association executive because I am concerned about two things:

- 1) That we, as students, have hitherto concentrated on our own education, and neglected to share the benefits of that education with the rest of society; and
- 2) That the institutions of "democracy" in student affairs do not in fact provide a satisfactory means by which all students can decide issues that concern them.

I think that if I am elected to the exec, I will be in a better position to initiate, and take some responsibility for carrying out decisions on those issues, such as:

Increased university extension courses, increasingly held off campus and in the areas where people actually live and work, and taken more in tutorial form, not only by university lecturers but also by school-teachers, experts in the field, and students (i.e. us) and workmates who have already acquired the understanding and want to pass it on to others.

Pressure on the University Council and government to restructure higher education so that everyone, not only a privileged elite, can acquire an education that can help them to understand the world. Such a restructuring might produce a system in which education from the fifth form up is split into a general, broad "understanding" course offered to everyone in their local area, followed by a separate vocational and advanced school for specific careers.

Greater publicity about university affairs in Salient, both before and after a decision is taken.

More frequent use of referenda on major issues, instead of the farcical SRC which is only a small proportion of students attend.

Less wastage of students' time spent in debates on issues such as the Middle East, that can have no practical outcome. Such issues can be dealt with by allowing those who want to do something practical about it to take space in Salient and otherwise publicise whatever they want to do (such as demonstrations and donation) and for people who support that action to do so individually. But the students' association, as an institution and as an expression of the opinions of a majority of students, should only be used for decisions that relate directly to the university and will have a real practical effect (apart from making rooms and other facilities available in the Union Building).

I am a second-year economics and political science student (also stage I psychology). I believe that the above-stated issues are important; and if elected I would do my best to bring about some action on them along the lines suggested.



**SANDRA CALLISTER for CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER:** Increasing concern has been expressed by many students on the impersonalization of university life and the accompanying loss of spirit at Victoria. Can any student executive afford to preach 'revolutionary class struggle' and be orientated towards distant political crises without fully facing the alienation of many students from university life? I strongly feel no executive can and would, therefore, concentrate on the following areas if elected:

1) Fortnightly union dances have met with tremendous success in bringing students together at Australia's Monash University. I hope Victoria could duplicate such a scheme.

2) Student involvement in their own orientation programme. At the beginning of the year extensive public advertising ensured that students were a minority at their orientation concerts. I support a return to the previous policy of only internal publicity.

3) Film programmes dealing specifically with such areas of concern as sexuality, environmental problems, alternative approaches to education etc.

4) Establishment of a university 'learning exchange' such as currently runs at Wellington's Mount Cook School.

5) A more rounded and balanced student programme - folk dancing for commerce students, 'touch therapy' for law students, creative dancing for science students, and to art students. I am open to suggestions.

I am a third year arts student and would hope, if elected, to actively and regularly canvass student opinion on all cultural activities.



**BARBARA LEISHMAN for CULTURAL AFFAIRS:** As the present Cultural Affairs Officer, a member of the New Zealand Students Arts Council and Victoria's principal delegate to NZSAC Meetings, I am standing for re-election in order to bring to fruition realistic plans for which I have done a great deal of groundwork. Having organised one successful Mini-Festival here and closely observed Arts Festival 1973, I have strong ideas on cultural activities. I want to expand the concept of the Mini-Festival, which I think should be substantially free and offer many activities by varied groups over a short period of time.

I have ideas for raising funds for the association through such cultural activities as concerts.

Orientation sets the tone for the year and I would like to organise a wide programme over Orientation 1975 to create an enlivened atmosphere totally unlike the dullness of this year's effort.

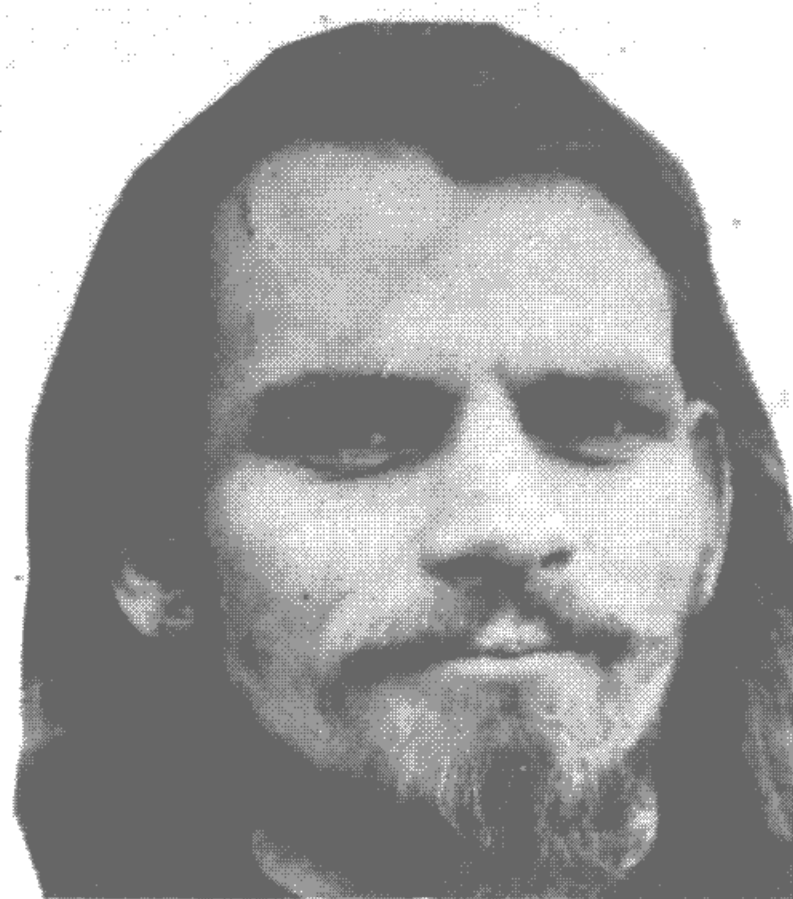
I have already created valuable communication lines with Polytech, Training College and Massey, and obtained their contribution to activities here.

I have re-awakened activities (playwriting, jazz, poetry) which had gone underground. I can see this leading to a universities festival here in 1976, should students wish it, and could begin preparations now.

Thus I stand, not on a political slate, but for a realistic progressive cultural policy and ask you to re-affirm your confidence in me by giving me your vote.



**DAVID CHUNG for CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER:** No manifesto supplied.



**DAVID CUNNINGHAM for SCR CO-ORDINATOR:** It is not the mere existence of Students' Association policy that is important, it is the actioning of that policy which counts in the end.

It was dissatisfaction with the unco-ordinated state of student representation that led to the creation of this position at a special general meeting this year.

My first task after I was appointed to this position, was to compile a list of student reps, their phone numbers, addresses and which committees of the university they belonged to. Up until then the students association did not even have this information available. Having got this somewhat bureaucratic task out of the way I turned my attention towards actioning a long outstanding request for a timetable break in which to hold forums, debates, and students association meetings. Negotiations for a lecture-free period between 12 noon and 2pm each Wednesday are now in an advanced stage and it is probable that in 1975 very few lectures will be held in this period (working towards none in 1976). This will, among other things, enable more students to take part in the running of the students association.

If re-elected, I shall pursue these points:

1) The promotion of participation in the students association by as many students as can be interested. This will be done by more extensive advertising of students association activities both on noticeboards and in liaison with the editor of Salient.

2) To make this possible limits to course workloads will need to be set. This is a realistic task for faculty representatives to achieve, and I shall ensure that their efforts are actioned through Prof. Board and if necessary the University Council.

3) The present Union facilities, particularly catering, are not up to standard. If real changes are to be made, they will have to have genuine support from a large group of students. I shall be attempting to present various possible solutions to students both in the pages of Salient and in meetings. The possibility of subsidizing catering will be examined.



**JOHN HENDERSON for SRC CO-ORDINATOR:** I am a first-year student studying arts majoring

in economics. I am standing for this position for three main reasons:

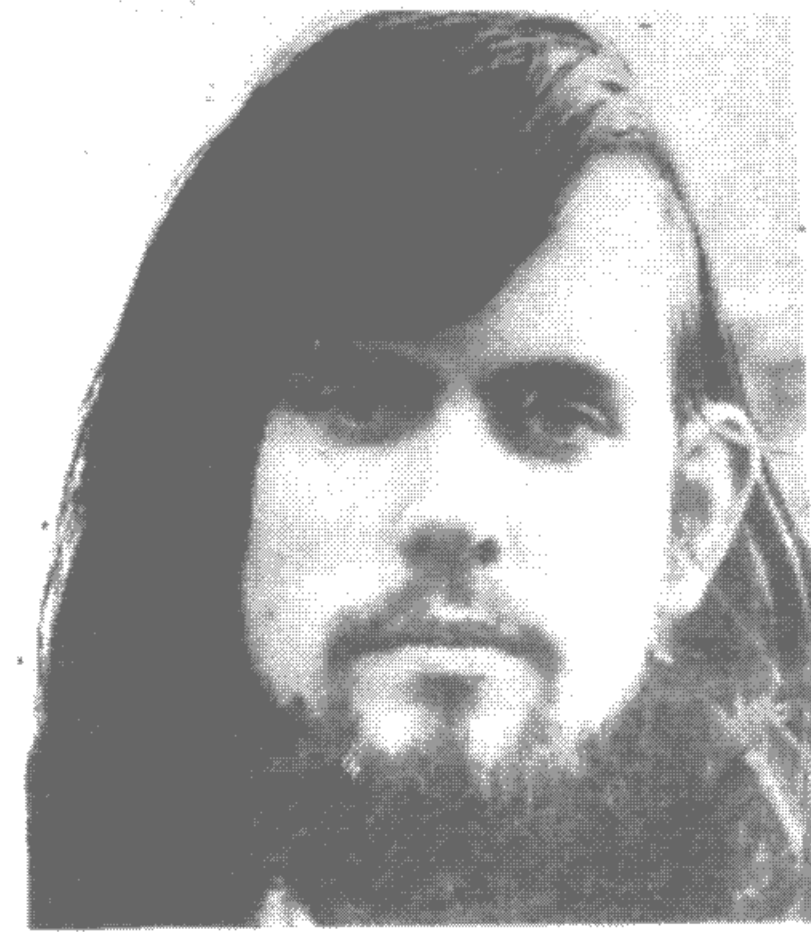
1) I have a good knowledge of the constitution and of the workings of SRC and I am quite sure that I can efficiently and competently represent this body at the executive.

2) I have attended many executive meetings and feel that I know a fair bit about the workings of our executive.

3) I feel David Cunningham, at 25, is becoming too old to represent students at either SRC or executive. Although I, myself, will only be 18 next year, which will be the major part of the term, I feel that I have gained enough experience to do this job effectively. I will be basing my manifesto on two main points only:

1) The streamlining of speeches etc at SRC to give every student his chance to have his say.

2) An attempt to transfer major decisions from the executive, an elitist body, to the SRC, which is representative of the student population as a whole. This is why I am standing, and I hope, after carefully considering the alternatives, you will vote for me.



**JOHN ROSEVEARE for SRC CO-ORDINATOR**

The position of SRC Co-ordinator is a crucial one if student opinion is actually going to be heard and acted upon. The supreme policy making body of students is supposed to be SRC. If decisions made there are to be implemented by exec, it is necessary to have someone whose responsibility it is to continually remind and inform exec of such decisions and the need to act in accord with them (and in the spirit of them!) If elected I would do my utmost to ensure that this was done.

The Co-ordinator should also act as a liaison between the various SRC officers and the executive so as to ensure co-operation and communication between them.

As a member of exec, of course, the co-ordinator would also be required to involve himself in the day to day workings of the association and in the formulation of executive decisions. I offer my willingness to participate fully in routine administration and to give thought and time to the formulation of exec decisions.

I have been at this place for 2½ years now. I feel it is time that I contributed something of what I have gained to the workings of the students' association here. I am willing and ready. The rest is, of course, up to you.

Detailed summaries of my attitudes to key issues facing students and the association and of my background will be visible as the election draws closer. May I say however that above all it is important that you, all of you, do vote!!



**MIKE CURTIS for TREASURER:** For the past year I have held the position of treasurer and am willing to continue again in 1975.

I want to ensure that the projects I have started continue to benefit the association and students generally. The main project I have undertaken this year is the revival of the Food Co-op which provides cheaper food for student flats, and hopefully others in the future.

I have ensured that the association moneys have been invested at a reasonable rate of return

(currently 9 and 10% per annum for two monthly periods).

Because of the recent changes in the constitution I am required as an unopposed candidate to obtain over 50% of the vote. Students will realise that handling both the day-to-day and long term aspects of the association finances is a task more complex than can be fully discussed in a short manifesto. I am happy to discuss any part of my work with interested students. I can be contacted at the Students' Association Office.



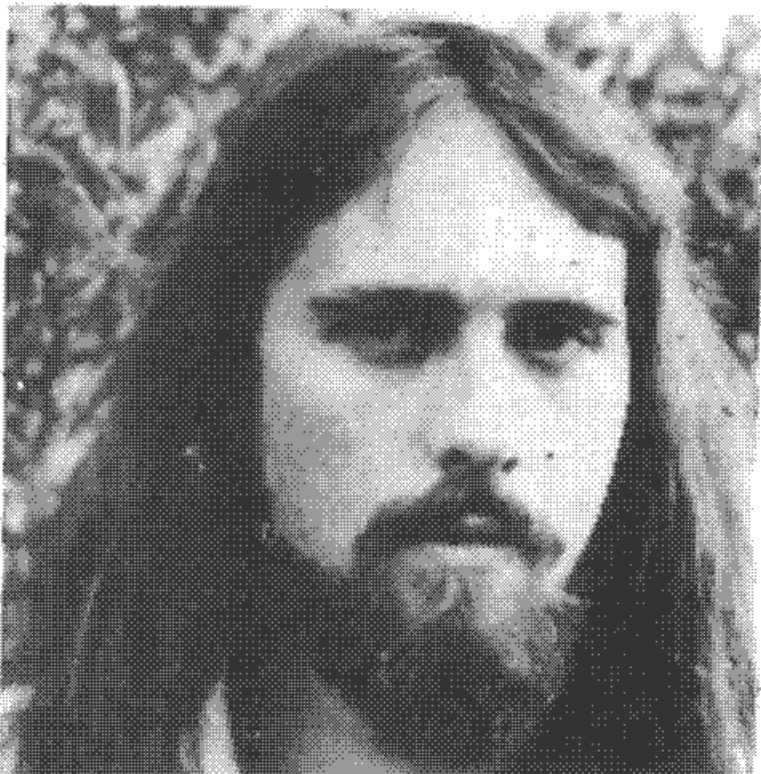
**DIANE HOOPER for WOMAN VICE PRESIDENT:**

Not enough students here consciously know they belong to a students' association. The students' association we all belong to can be a powerful body for instigating and maintaining a better deal for each student here in this university. In being elected to the executive of this association for a second term, I would recognise that I am firstly responsible for activating the concerns and feelings of students. Recently in Salient there was an article by a Malaysian student at Monash, who said he believed that students were increasingly becoming a central element of social change. Whether or not one may be in agreement it is certain that a continued pressure on faculties to lessen the academic workload of students is necessary for us to have the time and opportunity to participate in the struggle for much needed social and economic change. The new credit system has unfairly increased the workload of students at the expense of extra-curricular activities on campus. Crèche facilities have been a prime area of my concern in the past few months. I would ask for your vote of confidence in the continuation of my activities as Woman Vice President for 1975.



**JUDITH TIZARD for WOMAN VICE PRESIDENT:**

I am standing for the position of Woman Vice President of the Students Association because I feel that it is time that student representatives actually represented student views and stopped using their positions to air their own prejudices. Student association resources and influence should be used to do something constructive about the issues that students are concerned about. I feel that the woman vice-president should concern herself especially with women in the university and make some effort to involve more women in university affairs. If I am elected I shall do my best to represent students, as a whole, and women in particular.



**PETER AAGAARD for ACCOMMODATION OFFICER:**

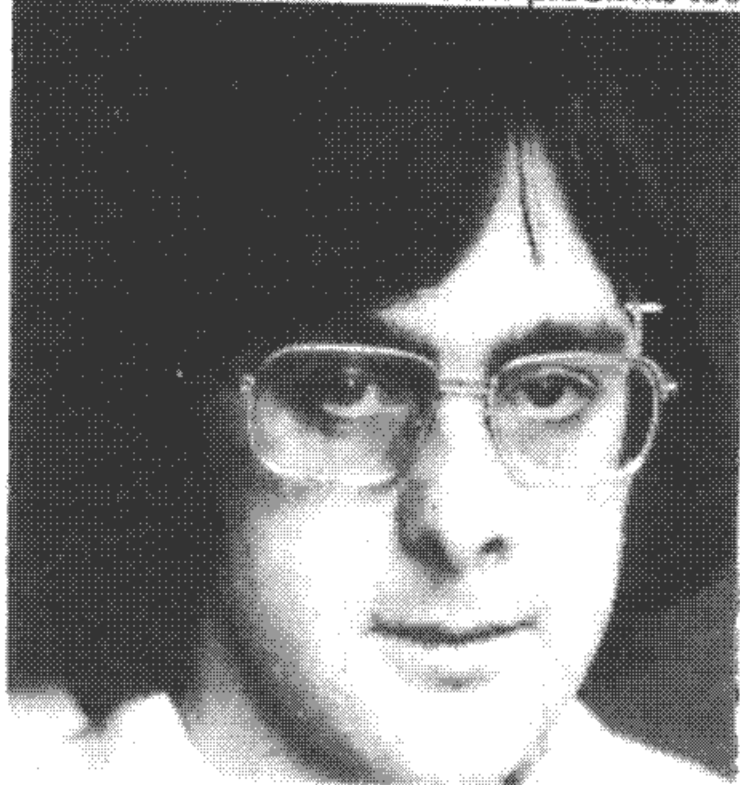
I am a third year BA student, the present Welfare Officer, representative on Student Welfare Advisory Committee and representative on Student Accommodations Advisory Committee.

As Welfare Officer, I have done a certain

amount of work on accommodation. Earlier this year I was involved in negotiating with a company down town who were interested in building student flats. I have also studied the various proposals pertaining to the buying and leasing of particular properties by the students' association and the accommodation situations at other universities. This type of experience has given me an understanding of the problems involved in attempting to provide student accommodation.

One of my main aims, if elected, will be to implement the motions passed at the AGM which involve making the University Accommodation Service more responsible to students. Along with trying to expand this service, I will also work towards getting more student flats built. The building of more flats is the only way to solve the housing problem. It will not be solved by any scheme which involves taking houses off other sectors of the community.

The other important aspect of this position involves acting on complaints from students. Too many students are being ripped off in various ways because there has not been a student accommodation officer for them to take their problems too.



**BERNARD RANDALL for ACCOMMODATION OFFICER:**

Previous experience as South Pacific Officer and member of such committees as catering, union management, extension advisory, Pacific studies and overseas student orientation committee.

As accommodation officer I would combine the functions of administrator, implementer of SRC policy decisions and liaison officer with the accommodation service. I would also undertake to achieve the following:

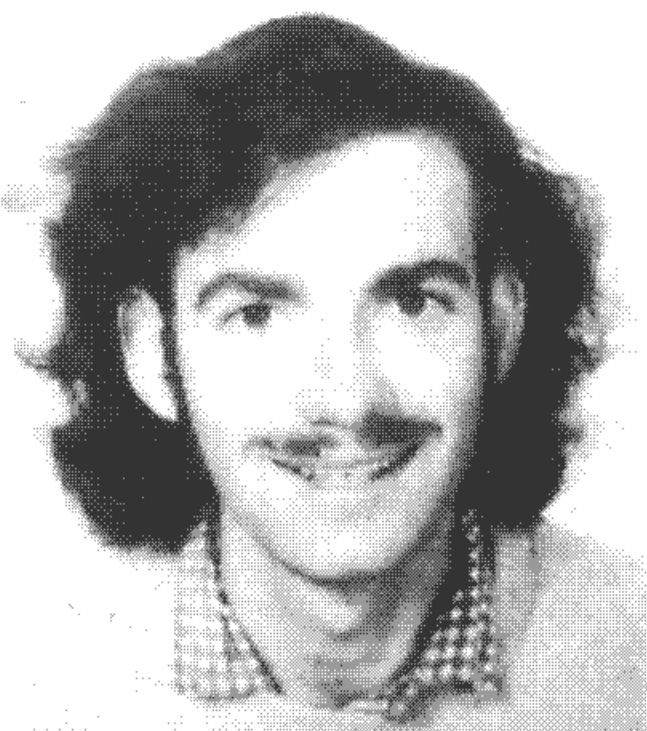
Distribute to all students the booklet "Flattening A Tenants Guide" published by the National Youth Council.

Work towards immediate improvement of the accommodation service so it will assist students instead of its present policy of hindrance.

Request that the general medical services provided by the health services be available to all students regardless of whether they are flattening or living at home.

Promote the establishment of the Welfare Management Committee. The present situation is such that students do not have a structure through which to make complaints or suggestions to the various welfare services.

I am generally concerned with the quality of students' life and will put student interests at the top of my priorities. Among these I identify with are accommodation, welfare, TPA and information.



**KEVIN WRIGHT for SPORTS OFFICER:**

As sports officer my priorities would be:

- 1) Try to get extensions to the gym underway as soon as possible.
- 2) Get the club grants increased to a reasonable level.
- 3) Encourage students to make much more use of all the clubs and facilities especially the gym.
- 4) Have a sports page in Salient every week if desired.
- 5) To get reforms in internal assessment so students have more time for recreation.

At present the building fund for the gym complex is only about \$50,000 short, and if the money is not raised soon then there is a good chance that inflation in the building industry will increase the costs faster than the grants come in.

I feel that club grants which have fallen from \$5000 in 1972 to \$4250 this year must be increased next year.

Next year I would encourage a rep from each club to write an article in Salient each week if it is felt there is a need for this.

I am a second year BCA student and a member of the ski and car clubs. I was a founding member of Wellington TPA and I am involved in the Food-Co-op.



**PHILLIP J. TREE for SPORTS OFFICER:**

I think that it is very important for every student in the University to be active in sport of some kind, so that he may get some relief from the academic pressures of his studies.

One of the problems I shall have to tackle as Sports Officer is that of the lease of the Kelburn Park pavilion. I feel that students should be informed more about what is going on regarding this matter, and be encouraged to have more say in it.

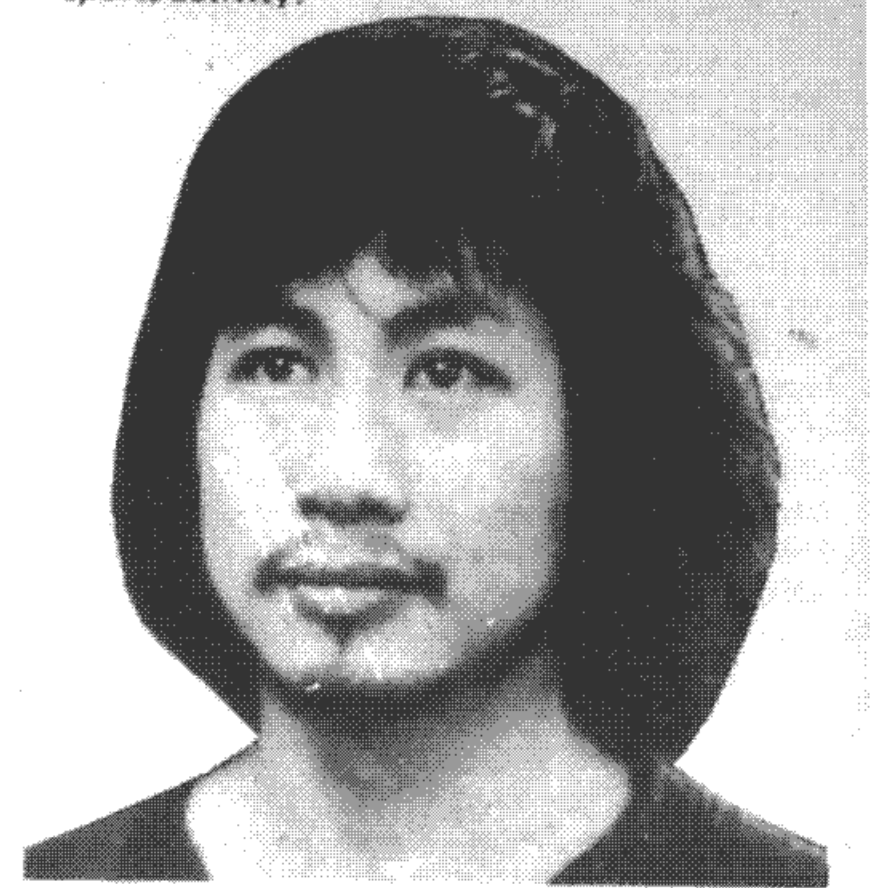
I shall also attempt to persuade next year's editors of Salient to re-institute a sports column in Salient. While I do not oppose some socio-political comment in a student newspaper this should not be at the expense of items relating directly to the students and their university.

I will endeavour to be an efficient administrator of the sports council. I am a stage 3 chemistry student, a Christian, and also an active member of the Tramping Club.

children from Wellington's extensive government planned overcrowded housing experiment for workers.

5) A bar serving alcoholic refreshments and open from 8am - 10pm on weekdays and Saturdays.

6) 'Healthy body, healthy mind' - more student and staff participation in university sports activity.



**ROBERT PUI for SECRETARY:**

This position is tedious, demanding and challenging. Perhaps that is why no one else wants the job. I accept the challenge, with the aim to contribute something useful to student affairs. If you don't vote for me, there will be no secretary for the Association! Isn't it absurd??! I solemnly promise to give up smoking should I get elected by chance.



**DOWNSTAGE THEATRE**

Nightly at 8.15pm Dinner at 6.45pm

**HEDDA GABLER**  
by Henrik Ibsen

Directed by Raymond Hawthorne

Designed by Raymond Boyce

Hannah Playhouse, Cnr Courtenay Place & Cambridge Tce. Tel. 559-639

**R.C. CRAW for SPORTS OFFICER:**

If elected I will work for the following:

- 1) A tour of New Zealand by an integrated South African rugby team;
- 2) Free film showings in the Union Hall (or Memorial Theatre) of selected highlights of the 1974 Commonwealth Games and the 1974 World Cup Association Football Tournament.
- 3) More funds for all student sports clubs.
- 4) Free ski trips to the South Island for deprived

**Living on a tight budget is no bed of roses**



So if you need a little help or advice on money matters while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ



Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible.

Just apart from BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful.

**BNZ Educational Loans**

The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few days, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term, and plan things out over the years you're at varsity.

**BNZ Consulting Service**

Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works

And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand—it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr Lambton and Customhouse Quays, phone 44-070 Ext 823.



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